



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Enhancing Resilience to Drought and Related Disasters for communities in the Karamoja Cluster

Programme Proposal Document

2021-2025

**Intergovernmental Authority on Development
(IGAD)**

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Project Title	Enhancing Resilience to Drought and Related Disasters for communities in the Karamoja Cluster
Recipient Countries	South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya
Contribution to IGAD IDDRSI Regional Programming Paper 2019-2024, Priority Intervention Areas (PIA)	<p>PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environmental Management</p> <p>PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services</p> <p>PIA 3: Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification</p> <p>PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management</p> <p>PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer</p> <p>PIA 6: Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution</p> <p>PIA 7: Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships</p> <p>PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender, and Social Development</p> <p>Overall Programme Management, M&E, Communication, Knowledge Management</p>
Timeframe	2021-2025
Budget	USD 248,090,000.00

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Acronyms

ABEK	Alternative Basic Education in Karamoja (Uganda)
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
AU	African Union
<i>Baraaza</i>	Community meetings in Uganda
BMP	Biodiversity and Management Programme
<i>Boda Boda</i>	Bicycle and Motorcycle used from transporting passengers in Uganda
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAMP	Comprehensive Agricultural Development Mast Plan
CBD	(United Nations) Convention on Biodiversity
CBDUFU	Cross Border Development Facilitation Unit of IGAD
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CBR	Centre for Basic Research (Uganda)
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning Regional Network (of IGAD)
CEWERU	Conflict and Early Warning and Response Unit
CGF	Cluster Focal Group
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plans (Kenya)
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPP	Country Programming Papers
CSAP	Community and Stakeholder Accountability Platform
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DDPMR	Department of Disaster Preparedness, Management and Refugees
DFID	Department for International Development
DRSLP	Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme
EDE	Ending Drought Emergency
EU	European Union
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organisation
FSP	Food Security Programme of Ethiopia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia
HIV/AIDS	Hormone Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IBAR	Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas
ICPALD	IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development

IDA	Comprehensive Agricultural Development Mast Plan
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Intergovernmental Agency for Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KDI	Kapeta Development Initiative
KfW	German Development Bank
KIDP	Karamoja Integrated Development Plan
LADA	Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands
LAPSSET	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor
LEWS	Livestock Early Warning System
LiDeSA	Livestock Development Strategy for Africa
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (Uganda)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NACONEK	National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans
NDP	National Development Plan (Uganda)
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda
PAPD-SIF	Pastoral & Agro-pastoral areas Development Strategic Investment Framework (Ethiopia)
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PFS	Pastoralist Field Schools
PIA	Priority Intervention Area
PLEFS	Pastoralist Livelihoods and Education Field Schools
PLWHIV/AIDS	People Living with HIV/AIDS (Uganda)
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RPLRP	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (Uganda)
RPP	Regional Programming Paper
RRF	Rapid Response Fund
SALWs	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Standards

ToT	Training of Trainers
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	UN Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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Foreword

By the IGAD Executive Secretary

ES's Photo

In pursuit of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful region, IGAD promotes cross border cooperation among its Member States. To that effect, IGAD has identified eight cross-border areas, where the modalities of inter-state cooperation are necessary for the development of the borderlands in the region are being worked out. This initiative is consistent with the objectives of the African Union Convention on Cross-border Cooperation (The Niamey Convention).

This programme document outlines an attempt to demonstrate IGAD's cross border development approach in the Karamoja Cluster, an area shared across the common boundary between Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda. The programme document presents a number of resilience-building proposals developed in a bottom-up approach, involving cross-border dialogues and consultations. The proposed programme advocates the participation of agro-pastoral and pastoral communities. They include the elderly, women and youth, members of the local administration, national experts, IGAD Secretariat and Development Partners.

The Karamoja Resilience Programme (2021-2025) consists of five priority areas identified by the affected community during cross border dialogues that took place in July 2018. These priority areas are Rangeland and Pasture; Water Management and Development; Livelihoods, Animal Production and Health; Peace and Security; Social Services (including Health), Education and Markets and Roads. During the elaboration of the priority areas, extensive consultations were made with the communities, cluster focal groups, and national technical experts.

The Karamoja Resilience Programme - "Enhancing Resilience to Drought and Related Disasters for communities in the Karamoja Cluster" is a comprehensive multi-million-dollar initiative for implementation over five years. This document is the first attempt to translate Country Programming Paper to regional resilience programming document through participatory approach multiple levels. Therefore, it requires financial and technical support from the Cluster Member States and Development Partners, to be able to address the priority issues in an integrated manner.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the cross-border communities, national experts and local government policy officials who have all been involved in the development of the Programme, as well as IGAD staff and Development Partners who have contributed to the same.

Considering the commitments of the IGAD Member States and Development Partners to the regional integration and strengthening of the resilience of our communities across the borderlands, I am confident that this Programme will receive the political and financial support for its expeditious implementation.

H.E Workneh Gebeyehu (Ph.D),

IGAD Executive Secretary

Executive Summary

For the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities of the Karamoja Cluster, transhumance is the dominant coping strategy against the challenges associated with the impact of recurrent drought. People and millions of herds of livestock (including cattle, goats, sheep, camels, and donkeys) traverse within and across borders as part of this traditional mobility-based system. Customary resource and conflict management institutions have long allowed pastoral communities of the Cluster to form and maintain new homesteads. The environment however is characterised by erratic rainfall patterns and competition over access to pasture and water. Furthermore, land degradation and reduced rangeland productivity, dwindling resources, low governance, and lack of access to social services and markets have eroded traditional systems and presented challenges to the resilience of the people of Karamoja Cluster. The proposed Programmes goal is *Enhanced Resilience of Communities in the Karamoja Cluster to Drought and Related Disasters*. It proposes to achieve this goal through the implementation of the following 5 interdependent Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs):

Karamoja Cluster PIA 1:	Sustainable Management of Rangeland and Pasture Resources in the Karamoja Cluster
Karamoja Cluster PIA 2:	Strengthening Water Management and Development to Enhance Resilience in the Karamoja Cluster
Karamoja Cluster PIA 3:	Sustainable Livelihoods, Animal Production and Health in the Karamoja Cluster
Karamoja Cluster PIA 4:	Building Peace and Security in the Karamoja Cluster
Karamoja Cluster PIA 5:	Access to Social Services including Health, Education, Market and Roads in the Karamoja Cluster

All the five PIAs are expected to be carried out concurrently over a period of 5 years. IGAD will implement these projects using its Cluster Approach that aims to address the resilience of cross-border communities in eight Regional Clusters, one of which is the Karamoja Cluster. The Programme will be coordinated from the Cross-Border Development Facilitation Unit (CBDFU) in Moroto, Uganda.

The project proposal development process has followed a “bottom-up” approach with the priorities and details of the proposed project directly dictated by local needs and realities. The process was conducted under the umbrella of the IGAD project *Strengthening the ability of IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development) to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa*. Funding was made available by EU through its Emergency and Trust Fund and technical assistance to the project is provided by GIZ.

The proposal document is presented in three sections with additional Annexes:

Section I Frames the Programme Context

Section II Project description detailing outcomes, outputs and activities under each of the 5 PIAs;

Section III Proposes implementation arrangements

Section 1: Programme Context

Background

In 2011, 13.4 million vulnerable people were impacted by drought in the IGAD region. IGAD was created as a response to drought and development, and its interventions since its creation have been intended to enhance resilience in those communities affected by drought. In 2011, 13.4 million people were impacted by drought in the IGAD region, with the vulnerable populations of arid and semi-arid areas (ASAL) most affected (IGAD 2019a, 3). Periodic droughts have become a reality in the region, prompting the region's governments to build the resilience of communities and institutions at all levels in order to counteract the impact of droughts and related disturbances. Furthermore, pastoralists and agro-pastoralist populations of ASAL areas in the IGAD region are generally marginalised and underserved by basic government infrastructure and social services such as schools, health centres and livestock marketing facilities, among others. The IGAD's political component is aimed at ensuring adequate involvement of communities in discussions and decision making with higher government officials on issues, related to their communities such as social, economic and political. However, many issues that are unique to their periodic mobility often lack representation in national policies and other priority setting exercises. This partially contributes to ASAL regions' perpetual lagging human development indicators in comparison to other parts of the region, such as food insecurity, malnutrition and hunger (IGAD 2019b, 1).

Despite high annual per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates registered by the countries in the Karamoja cluster, which in 2018 averaged 6.1% for Uganda; 6.3% for Kenya, 6.8% for Ethiopia (with the exception of South Sudan which averaged -11.2% in 2016),¹ the ASALs remained chronically vulnerable to food insecurity, recurring severe droughts, increasingly unpredictable rainfall regimes and the worsening ecological circumstances leading to the loss of livelihoods and high incidences of absolute poverty (Republic of Uganda 2019, 1; Republic of South Sudan 2019, 5; Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a; Republic of Kenya 2019). The highest levels of poverty are found in the most drought prone areas in the four IGAD member states of the Karamoja cluster, including South Sudan (see Republic of South Sudan 2019, 6), Uganda (see Republic of Uganda 2019, 3), Kenya (see Republic of Kenya 2019), and Ethiopia (see Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a). The Karamoja cluster in Ethiopia, (comprising the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP)) is predominantly occupied by pastoralists. In Ethiopia, areas occupied by pastoralists have a long-standing history of lagging behind the rest of the country on a multitude of development indicators (Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017, 10). In South Sudan, 55.4% of the national population lived below the poverty line (Republic of South Sudan 2019, 6).

ASALs make up about 60% of land surface area of the IGAD sub-region, with the pastoralist population comprising 30% of the total population of 230 million (IGAD 2019a, 2). Pastoral and agro-pastoral populations have maintained movements within and across national boundaries utilising wet and dry season grazing and watering sources, long before the creation of the current nation states. Oftentimes borders arbitrarily divide the same or similar ethnic groups, and many communities across borders also share traditions and cultural practices and have used traditional institutions to negotiate and maintain the use of shared natural resources.

¹. See World Bank national accounts data, for selected countries (available at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=ET&name_desc=false (accessed November 2019)).

The resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods have been eroding due to a number of factors, namely climate change and variability, livestock diseases, violence and recurrent conflicts, tenuous access to natural resources, lack of political representation and degradation of natural resources and environment which leads to water scarcity. The threats to livelihoods they face transcend borders and governments are increasingly looking to finding joint strategies and solutions to tackling some of these shared challenges.

IGAD's Cross-Border Approach to Resilience Programming

The IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) is a strategy developed by IGAD and the member States to end drought emergencies by building drought resilience development programmes. IDDRSI's overall goal is *drought disaster resilient communities, institutions and ecosystems in the IGAD region by 2027*. Unlike previous IGAD initiatives, the approach and strategies in the IDDRSI engenders more political and financial commitment from all stakeholders to collaborate and build stronger partnerships in ending drought emergencies. IDDRSI emphasises a better alignment of development partners' programmes at national and regional levels to avoid duplication of efforts and reduce wastage. IDDRSI has improved implementation of existing policies and strategies, through existing relevant mechanisms. With increasing and reliable financing from enhanced efforts to ensure sustainable sources of funding, IDDRSI has focussed not only on institutional strengthening for common programming and planning at all levels, but also a shift in the financing from humanitarian activities towards resilience programming. This necessitates continuous vulnerability assessment across development interventions, proposed under the different Priority Interventions Areas (PIAs). Wherever emergency intervention is undertaken, the focus is on twin-tracking relief and development. IDDRSI has adopted a broader multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach in planning and programming, which calls for improved participation of all stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society. Attention is also placed on establishing and strengthening knowledge management and information sharing at all levels. These initiatives will assist IGAD in implementation and domestication of its regional policies at local cross-border areas to enhance resilience as well as regional economic cooperation and integration at local level. Implementation of the IDDRSI strategy is informed by Country Programming Papers (CPPs), developed by individual IGAD countries that articulate country specific resilience needs and priorities, and a Regional Programming Paper (RPP) that defines cross-border collaboration priorities.

The IDDRSI framework is aligned with the IGAD Regional Strategy (2016), and also consistent with the objectives of the African Union Convention on Cross-border Cooperation (The Niamey Convention) both of which seek to promote inter-state cooperation to facilitate cross-border development. IGAD has taken concrete measures in mainstreaming a Cluster Approach to strengthen resilience in the region. This includes the designation of 8 Clusters (**Error! Reference source not found.**) to facilitate the planning and implementation of resilience projects that would address socio-economic and agro-ecological needs of the cross-border communities. For the Karamoja Cluster, (Cluster 1) IGAD has established a pilot Cross Border Development Facilitation Unit (CBDFU) in Moroto, Uganda. In addition, IGAD facilitated the organisation of a ministerial meeting that launched the CBDFU and the first Cross Border Dialogue that involved grass-root communities.

With funding from the EU through its Emergency and Trust fund, and with technical assistance

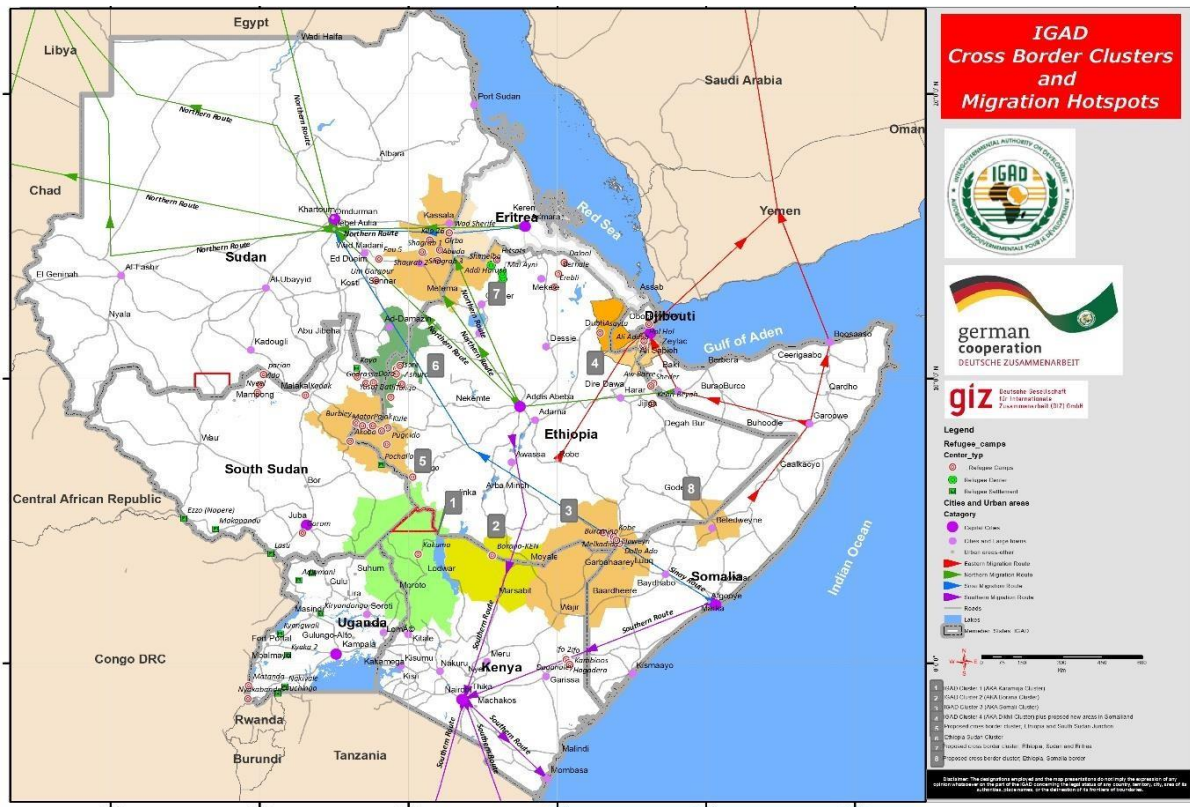


Figure 1: IGAD Cross Border Clusters and Migration Hotspots

from GIZ, IGAD is implementing a project – “Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa”. Enhancing the capacity of IGAD to address drought resilience and promote cross border dialogues to prioritise regional and cross-border policies and programmes is one of the activities identified in this project.

The proposed programme “Enhancing Resilience to Drought and Related Disasters for communities in the Karamoja Cluster” is a pilot programme that uses the Cross-Border Dialogues to identify the shared priorities of communities in Cluster 1 - the Karamoja Cluster. Through a bottom-up approach to planning, stakeholders coalesced around five PIAs of priorities for action, in order to enhance resilience to droughts and other disturbances in the Cluster. The five PIAs are:

- Karamoja Cluster PIA 1: Rangeland and pasture resources
- Karamoja Cluster PIA 2: Water management and development
- Karamoja Cluster PIA 3: Livelihood, animal production and health
- Karamoja Cluster PIA 4: Peace and security
- Karamoja Cluster PIA 5: Delivery of social services

The Programme addresses EU Trust Fund objectives 2 and 4, strengthening resilience of communities, (in particular the most vulnerable), and on improving governance and conflict

prevention and reducing forced displacement and irregular migration, respectively. The impact of the overall programme also contributes the eight Priority Intervention Areas (PIA) of IDDRSI:

IDDRSI PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environmental Management

IDDRSI PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

IDDRSI PIA 3: Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification

IDDRSI PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management

IDDRSI PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer

IDDRSI PIA 6: Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution

IDDRSI PIA 7: Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships

IDDRSI PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender, and Social Development

The Karamoja Cluster

The Karamoja Cluster is a mass of borderland that falls between the four IGAD member states of Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda covering approximately 150, 000 km². These countries share approximately 8382 KMs of borders, stretching from the northeast of Uganda (comprising the entire Karamoja region) to the northwest of Kenya (comprising Turkana on both sides of Late Turkana and West Pokot Counties), the southeast of South Sudan (comprising mainly the former Eastern Equatorial state), and the southwest of Ethiopia (in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region, (especially South and West Omo including Bonga and the Jinka side of Omo which are occupied by predominantly pastoralists). The Cluster is mainly inhabited by pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities, that maintain large herds of cattle. Populations in the Cluster pursue a mixed economy consisting of livestock and crop agriculture, trading in rangeland-based products such as livestock and livestock products, cereals and pulses, honey and bee products, gums and resins, fodder, among others. Pastoralism contributed 19%, 13% and 8% of total GDP in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda respectively (Nyariki & Amwata 2019, 4). Livestock contribution to the agricultural GDP in South Sudan in 2013 was estimated at 14.5% (ICPALD and AU/IBAR 2016, 3).

The Cluster supports some of the most marginalised populations in their respective countries. For example, the Uganda National Household Survey 2012/13 estimates that while the national average for income poverty was 19.7%, it was 75% for the Karamoja sub-region of Uganda.² While Turkana County in Kenya is one of the largest counties in the country, 75% of its population lives below the poverty line. The Karamoja cluster in Ethiopia, comprising the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) is occupied by predominantly pastoralists (Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017, 10). People in the Cluster on the whole have suffered disproportionately from the effects of recurrent droughts. In addition, during their seasonal and cross-border mobility, they are faced with violence and conflicts over limited water and pasture resources, exposure to livestock and zoonotic diseases, and cattle rustling (among others).

A number of development interventions have been undertaken in the Karamoja cluster under the auspices of IGAD, and include the following (among others): IGAD's Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN); prevention and control Trans-Boundary Animal Diseases

² Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). 2014. Uganda National Household Survey 2012/2013. Kampala Uganda; UBOS.

(TADs) in the shared cross border areas of Karamoja cluster, including supporting harmonised trans-boundary disease surveillance and vaccination; development of physical infrastructure such as building and upgrading livestock markets, water sources (boreholes, water dams), and border check points in cross-border areas of the cluster; supporting members states in the Karamoja cluster to develop national Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures aligned to the IGAD regional strategy.

Similar to other ASAL areas, state development planning and budget allocation have been short-lived and have negatively affected people living in the Karamoja Cluster. Land tenure arrangements and resource allocation measures that favour sedentary and large-scale production systems, have encroached on the natural resources and disrupted transhumance routes that are vital for the existence of pastoral livelihoods, further exacerbating inter-ethnic conflicts. However, in recent times, individual governments have begun to recognise the importance of mobility as a strategy to more effectively use dryland ecosystems, especially those under threat by the changing climate. While AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa (2011) provides a backdrop for the continent, the Uganda Land Use Policy (2011) and draft Rangeland Policy recognises the rights of pastoral communities; and the Kenya Vision 2030 for Northern and other Arid Lands (2011) supports the sustainable development of ASALs. In addition, the recent commitment made between the Governments of Uganda and Kenya (through a September 2019 signing of MoU for Cross-Border Peace and Development of the border area Tukana-Pokot-Karamoja), is a demonstration of the governments' commitment to these areas as well as to the importance of cross-border collaboration.

The above notwithstanding, Uganda has yet to develop a pastoral development policy with a strategic plan of action. There is a need to stabilise and increase production and productivity of pastoral activities, improve food security and incomes of pastoral households in a sustainable and predictable way (as also pointed out in Republic of Uganda 2019, 6). However, there is a rarely mentioned 2018 Draft Master Plan for Karamoja Livestock Development (see Mercy Corps 2018), and a Karamoja Action Plan for Food Security in Karamoja Agricultural and Pastoral Production Zones for the period 2009–2014 (Republic of Uganda 2009). Furthermore, complementary policies, such as Rangeland Development and Management Policy and the Uganda Pastoral Code, both developed in 2007 were still in draft form (Republic of Uganda 2019, 6).

On the other hand, Ethiopia has developed not only a Livestock Master Plan developed in August 2015 (Shapiro *et.al.* 2015), but also a Pastoralist Development Policy and Strategy of March 2019 (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019b). Ethiopia has also developed a Pastoral and Agro-pastoral areas Development Strategic Investment Framework (PAPD-SIF) (Ministry of Federal and Pastoral Development Affairs 2018). Kenya has a session paper on the National Livestock policy which clearly articulates pastoralism issues (Republic of Kenya 2008a), but not yet a national policy on pastoralism. Pastoralism is highlighted as a critical livelihood system among cattle keepers inhabiting the ASALs in Kenya's national policy on the Development of Northern Kenya ASALs (Republic of Kenya 2008b). South Sudan has a national policy on Agriculture and Livestock formulated in 2011. South Sudan was reckoned in 2010 to have had the 6th largest livestock herd and highest livestock per capita holding in Africa (FAO 2018).

Project Stakeholders and Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries are the communities and local population on both sides of the border. In these communities, some benefit directly and other indirectly. Direct beneficiaries of the proposed Programme are women, girls, men, and boys including the youth that are residents of the Karamoja Cluster. In Ethiopia, youth were a significant proportion of the entire population. 36% of the total population in Ethiopia were aged between 15 and 34 years in 2018 (IGAD Secretariat 2020, 73). Pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, farmers, women and youth groups, marginalised, Internally Displaced Persons (IDP), populations affected by conflicts and violence, among others, constitute the direct beneficiaries of the programme. Benefits gained from the programme will include food security, peaceful existence with cross-border neighbours, and overall enhanced resilience to drought and other disturbances.

Women continue to be disadvantaged in terms of rural land ownership, income generating activities, decision-making powers; they consistently retain limited access and control over natural resources and capital. IGAD's Gender Policy and Strategy will provide guidance in the planning and implementation of activities and the proposed programme will ensure that gender is considered in the entire programme cycle and impact. This is in line with the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), to which all four programme-target countries are signatories. The programme will also ensure women have access to information and knowledge to guarantee their full participation.

Lack of livelihood alternatives, employable skills among the youth, (particularly males) make them vulnerable to radicalisation, conflicts, and violence, including partaking in increased incidences of cattle rustling. The programme will target the youth to develop livelihood skills and link them with employment opportunities that will include natural resources management and involve them in peace building activities and platforms.

The programme has begun engaging with stakeholders listed in **Error! Reference source not found.**, and will continue to collaborate in programme planning and implementation. During the inception phase of the programme, agreements will be signed between the different implementing institutions, ensuring the articulation of well-defined roles, budgets and cost-sharing arrangements within a timeline.

Table 1: Stakeholders and beneficiary analysis

Stakeholder Category	Name	Reason for Inclusion
Government	Regional, District, County, Wereda (sub-county)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Programme planning and development- Implementers of components of the programme- Recipients of capacity building- Mainstreaming of programme outcomes and lessons into government planning/budgets

	<p>Office of Prime Minister: Department of Disaster Preparedness, Management and Refugees (DDPMR)</p> <p>Line Ministries and Departments responsible for External and Internal Affairs; Governance; Commerce and Economy; Infrastructure; Social Services; Natural Resources Management</p> <p>Office of Karamoja Affairs</p> <p>National Environmental Management Agencies</p> <p>National Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>National Agricultural Institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate and conduct training in disaster preparedness and management - Programme executing partners providers and recipients of training and capacity building - Mainstreaming of programme outcome into national planning and budgeting - Bureau of statistics will provide data and support/guide further data and information collection
Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs); Community-Based Organisations (CBOs); Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)	<p>IGAD Cross Border Development Facilitation Unit (IGAD-CBDFU)</p> <p>Include OXFAM, Mercy Corp, Practical Action, KDI-Kapeta Development Initiative, Losolia Rehabilitation and Development Association, Christian Mission Development, Concern Worldwide, Hope for Karamoja, Peacenet, Mercy Corps,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To coordinate planning and implementation of cross border resilience project - Recipients and providers of training and capacity building - Implement components of programme - Support conflict resolution platforms - Support village level committees - Contribute to rangeland rehabilitation and restoration - Support linkages between communities and private sector/policy makers - Support Water User Associations/Committees - Strengthen community governance and project monitoring frameworks
Bilateral and multilateral agencies	<p>Include EU, JICA, KfW/GIZ, DFID, USAID, GEF, World Bank, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, etc.</p>	<p>Support different project PIAs</p>
Other	<p>Academic and research institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research design and implementation support - Carrying out of project relevant studies - Support in policy analysis

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advice on appropriate vegetation cover for rehabilitation - Conduct training - Understanding of issues relevant to pastoralism for incorporation in teaching curriculum
Private Sector	Include small businesses, traders,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of water infrastructure building and maintenance material and services - Provision of access to services and products - Develop markets for livelihood products - Provide linkage between local and wider markets - Receive and provide training

Programme Theory of Change

The overall programme impact statement is *Enhanced Resilience of Communities in the Karamoja Cluster to Drought and Related Disasters* (Figure 2). The programme will achieve this through the implementation of 5 priority and interrelated Pillars: Sustainable management of rangeland and pasture resources; sustainable water management and development; livelihood, animal production and health; peace and security; and delivery of social services (Described under Section II of this proposal).

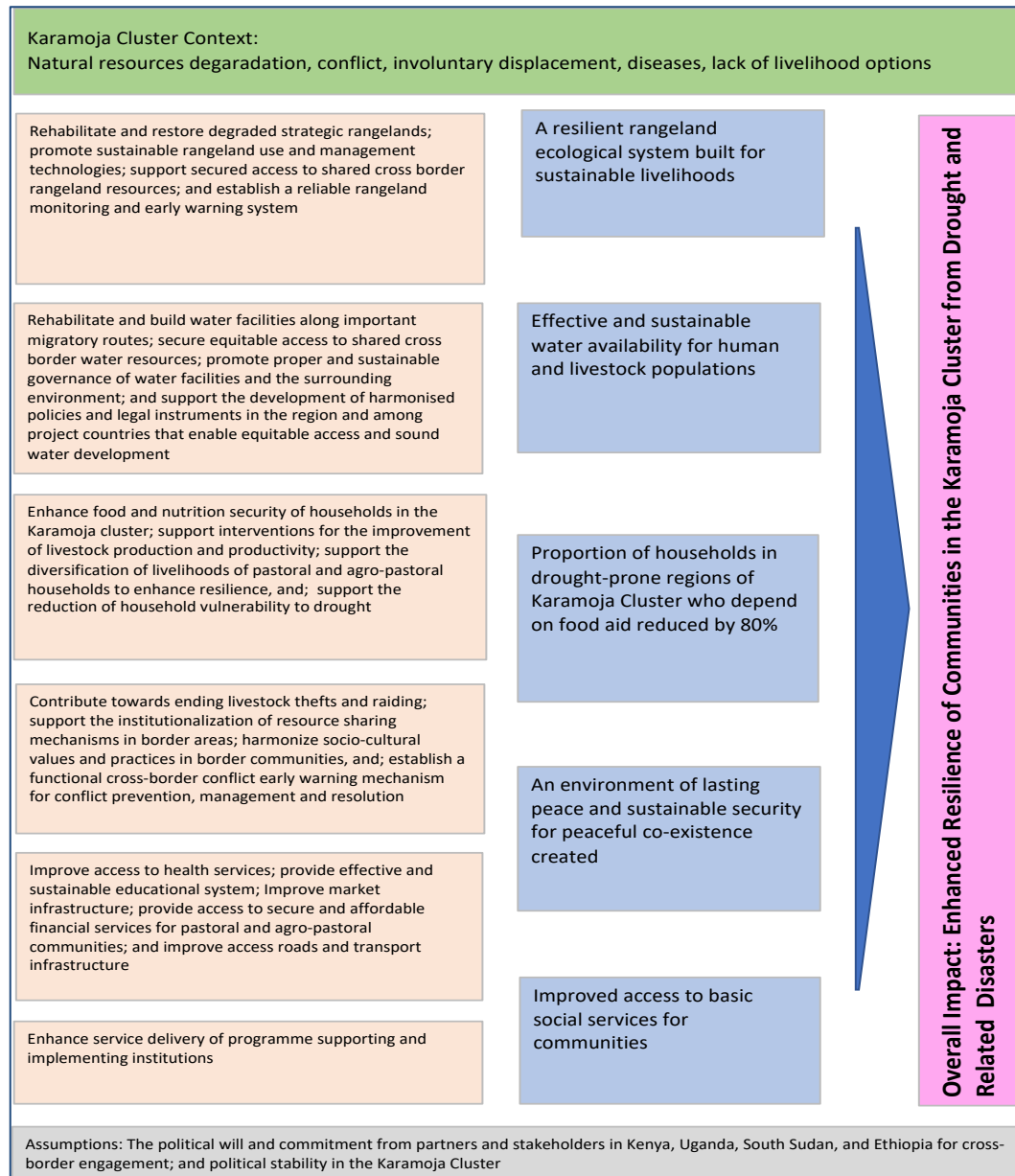


Figure 2: Programme Theory of Change

Programme proposal development process

The programme proposal development process has followed a participatory and bottom-up approach with the priorities and details of the proposed programme directly informed by local needs and realities. In July 2018, the first Cross-border Dialogue (CBD) for the Karamoja Cluster was convened in Moroto, Uganda. Local level participants from Uganda, Kenya, and South Sudan attended the meeting. Participants from Ethiopia were unable to attend, therefore a make-up meeting for those participants was held in Jinka, Ethiopia in November 2018 and meeting notes were shared with the other participants. The CBD highlighted priority intervention spheres for action: peace and security; water and pasture; and access to basic social services (health, education, market infrastructure, road access).

Following the CBD sessions, a Cluster Focal Group (CFG) meeting, consisting of 3 representatives from each country (including other invited experts and partners) met in Lodwar, Kenya 11-12 March 2019. Delegates from Ethiopia were again unable to attend this meeting, but a make-up meeting was held for the group. By using a participatory approach, the CFG meeting group provided more information on the priority intervention areas that were identified by the CBD which was then further elaborated on by IGAD Thematic Experts. The Cluster Focal Group meeting made a decision on the objectives and general scope of the programme.



Cluster Focal Group Meeting, Lodwar, Kenya, March, 2019

A meeting of National Technical Experts consisting of a representative from each of the four countries of the Karamoja Cluster was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 25-26 March 2019. The meeting expanded on the components of the programme proposal developed by the CGF, the group produced a preliminary document for the five pillars. These covered: rangeland and pasture resources, water management and development, livelihood, animal production and health, peace and security and delivery of social services.

IGAD has further elaborated the sections on the individual pillars, while maintaining the core priorities defined by the process and consolidated the sections to produce this programme proposal document that addresses the overall objective of *Enhanced Resilience of Communities in the Karamoja Cluster to Drought and Related Disasters*.

Streamlining response to the impact of COVID-19

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. Hence, the “*Enhanced Resilience of Communities in the Dikhil Cluster to Drought and Related Disasters*” programming document is being developed during an unprecedented period of challenges to the health, economic, political, and societal aspects of life brought about the pandemic. Within IGAD, it comes on the heels of a number of other recent crises, including drought, flooding, and desert locust invasion. In individual countries, the pandemic has brought

about extraordinary levels of disruption to every sector of the economy and threatens crucial food supply chains and the nutritional security of vulnerable populations. Various restrictions within and across national boundaries have affected the movement of labour and goods with severe implications on access to food, social services, as well as maintenance of livelihoods.

Governments in the region are putting in place a number of mitigating measures to minimise the impact of the pandemic on the health of populations and economies. The FAO Director General, Mr Qu Dongyu, stated that UN bodies have been mobilised “in ways not seen since the foundation of the UN” (UN 2020). Development agencies and other institutional “partners in the region are redirecting resources and streamlining policy responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in their ongoing and future priorities of work. IGAD’s support to member states include contribution to Ministries of Health, technical guidance and provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at border areas and refugee camps as well as a call for a regional approach for preparedness and response that includes Member States officials and the IGAD secretariat.

Cross-border movement restrictions put in place by countries to minimise the spread of COVID-19 fundamentally impact the cross-border nature of the proposed programme. In order for the proposed work to proceed, a number of provisions need to be put in place within the guidelines provided by the relevant national and regional bodies and be aligned with their COVID-19 preparedness and response strategies. Depending on the persistence of the crisis, government policy responses will evolve as challenges and needs of the countries’ change over time. The proposed programme will need to build in a level of flexibility to adjust to priorities, as well as scheduling of implementation.

The Ethiopia polio and measles vaccination campaign scheduled for March and April 2020 has been postponed (UNDP 2020), and in Somalia up to a million children are out of school, with continued school education via television, radio, and internet available only to those who can afford access (OCHA, 2020). The proposed programme for Dikhil would need to carry out a rapid analysis of such impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on health and social services, and livelihoods to identify the short, mid-term and long-term implications. The results of the analysis can be used to build into the proposed programme, measures for capacity development of communities and institutions to withstand and recover from the shock, as well as help design programme delivery modalities.

Due to lockdown measures, digital technology has become an essential component to allow work to continue all over the world. This development is of particular importance for the IGAD region where disruptions due to natural calamities (such as floods that made roads impassable, and armed conflicts), among others, are regular in nature. Digitalisation and promotion of alternative modes of communication and working provisions to allow activities to continue during a crisis will form an important component of programme development and implementation.

Alignment and Strategic Fit

The proposed programme is aligned with a number of global, continental/regional, and national priorities, policies, and action plans. It will contribute to the achievement towards some of the individual countries’ global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Targets. The programme will contribute towards Goal 1 which seeks to ‘End poverty in all its forms everywhere’; Goal 2 which seeks to ‘End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture’; Goal 3 which seeks to ‘Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages’; Goal 4 which seeks to ‘Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all’; Goal 5 which seeks to ‘Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls’. The planned project is also consistent with SDG Goal 6 which seeks to, ‘nsure

availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all'; SDG Goal 8 which seeks to '*Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*', and Goal 9 which seeks to '*Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation*'. The programme is also consistent with Goal 11 which seeks to '*Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*'; Goal 12 which seeks to '*Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns*'. Goal 13 which seeks to: '*Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*'; Goal 16 which seeks to '*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development*', and Goal 17 which seeks to '*Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development*', among others.

The programme is also in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; Paris Agreement 2015; United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP); and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, particularly Strategic Goal D - to enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.

At the continental and sub-continental level, the programme is aligned to the aspirations of the AU Agenda 2063 - a 50-year strategy for the socio-economic development of the African Continent. The programme will also contribute to the Windhoek Declaration to Enhancing Resilience to Drought in Africa (ADC, 2016); African Union (AU) Livestock Development Strategy for Africa or LiDeSA (2015-2035); and the AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa (2011). The programme also contributes to the EU's Trust Fund on strengthening resilience of the most vulnerable, improving governance and conflict prevention, and reducing forced displacement and irregular migration. To the extent the programme seeks to put livestock at the centre of the agricultural-led growth and the socio-economic transformation of the IGAD member countries in the Karamoja cluster, it is in line with the June 2014 African Union (AU) Malabo Declaration; to ensure AU member countries commit to increase allocation of public expenditure in agriculture to at least 10% in order to accelerate the growth and transformation of African agriculture for shared prosperity and improved livelihoods (African Union 2014, 3).

The programme is aligned with the IGAD Regional Strategy (2016), more specifically Pillar 1 that addresses food insecurity and environmental degradation by focusing on agriculture, natural resources and the environment; Pillar 2 on 'infrastructure and social development'; Pillar 3 on peace and security, and Pillar 4 on 'gender affairs' (IGAD 2016, 35). The programme is aligned to the 2019 IGAD Regional Programming Paper (RPP) for the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) to the extent it seeks 'a peaceful and prosperous IGAD Region free from disasters and emergencies' in general, and livelihood support under one of its priority intervention areas (IGAD 2019). The programme is also aligned to the IGAD Regional Strategy and Implementation plan (IGAD 2016). The programme will also contribute to the achievement of the IDDRSI Country Programming Papers (CPPs) of the targeted countries.

The programme is also in line with the 2015 IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) Protocol (IGAD Secretariat 2015a), and the 2015 ICPALD Strategic Plan for the period 2016-2020 (IGAD Secretariat 2015b). The planned programme is also consistent with the AU-IBAR Strategic Plan of 2014-2017, which (among others), seeks increased investment in animal health, disease prevention and control systems for increased productivity, improved food and nutritional security, enhanced food safety and trade and public health protection (AU-IBAR 2013, 7).

The programme is also aligned with the commitment made between the Governments of Uganda and Kenya through the recent September 2019 signing of a MoU for Cross-Border Peace and Development of the border area Turkana-Pokot-Karamoja. At the National level, the programme

is in line with several strategic plans including the Kenya National Disaster Management Policy and National Climate Change Response Strategy; Uganda's National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management; South Sudan's Comprehensive Agricultural Development Master Plan (CAMP), and Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy –Climate Resilience Strategy Agriculture and Forestry 2011-2025, as well as National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management.

The proposed programme will be linked to complementary initiatives and programmes in the region coordinated by IGAD. These include:

- The IDDRSI 5-year (January 2015-December 2019) Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP) is funded by the World Bank/IDA and implemented by the respective governments of Kenya, Ethiopia, and Uganda. The programme is aligned with the priorities of the countries articulated in the Country Programming Papers. The proposed programme will incorporate lessons from this initiative and endeavour to build on and complement the gains made in natural resource management.
- IGAD-FAO Partnership Programme on Drought Resilience, embedded in IDDRSI, is also a 5-year project funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The programme supports building of resilience of cross-border communities of Kenya (Mandera), Somalia (Gedo), and Ethiopia (Liben).
- Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP I, II, & III), also known as 'Feed my Cow', is a programme which began in 2013 and is being financed by the African Development Bank. The Programme targets sustainable resilience to drought and its outcomes include improved management of natural resources, agro-pastoral livelihoods, and regional cooperation for the management of trans-boundary natural resources. It is implemented in three phases and targets communities in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and with additional support to IGAD.
- Regional Fund to Strengthen Drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa is a programme funded by the KfW Development Bank on behalf of the German federal government. The programme targets cross-border communities in Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Somaliland, and Djibouti.
- The IGAD Biodiversity and Management Programme (BMP) has been implementing cross-border conservation and natural resource management projects at three sites: The Boma-Gambella Landscape (between South Sudan and Ethiopia), The Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Land scape (between Kenya and Somalia), and the Lower Awash-Lake Abbe Land scape (between Ethiopia and Djibouti). Lessons from the implementation of these projects, particularly in relation to influencing and harmonising policy frameworks at the national and regional levels will inform the implementation of the proposed programme.

At the national level, the planned IGAD programme which seeks improvement in the lives of pastoralists as well as enhancing their resilience is in line with several medium-term planning frameworks in the Karamoja cluster IGAD member states. It is aligned with Ethiopia's 5-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) whose overarching objective is 'to radically transform the Ethiopian economy on a path of sustainable growth and development' (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a, 7). The programme is also aligned to Ethiopia's Food Security Programme (FSP) which aims to achieve food security for chronic and transitory food insecure households in rural (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2009).

The programme is consistent with Kenya's Vision 2030, which seeks to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising upper middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030, and the Kenya Medium Term Plan (MTP) (Republic of Kenya 2019). The planned project is also in line with the Turkana County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) for the period 2018-2022 (County Government of Turkana 2018) and West Pokot CIDP for the period 2018-2022 (County Government of West Pokot 2018).

The planned programme is consistent with South Sudan's Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan (CAMP) and its sub-plan, the IDMP (2015-2040) that seek to address drought related development challenges (Republic of South Sudan 2019, 13). With regards to Uganda, the planned project is consistent with Uganda's NDP II for the period (2015/16-2019/20), which seeks to address poverty (Republic of Uganda 2015b, 157) and the Karamoja Integrated Development Plan II (KIDP II) which seeks to increase food security for poor and vulnerable households as one of the strategic objectives (Republic of Uganda 2015a, 13).

Approach and Strategy

The programmes approach is to promote the priorities and to ensure inclusiveness of the Karamoja Cluster communities, from design to implementation including monitoring of activities under the project. The programme is cognisant of the current status of women in terms of rural land ownership that are often not equitable plus women also have limited access and control over natural resources and capital. The proposed programmes approach is to ensure that gender is considered in the entire project cycle and impact and that women have access to information and knowledge, in order to guarantee their full participation.

The planned programme is anchored in approaches that recognise the importance of promoting sustainable development, peace and security. The approach used by the project is not only one where interventions undertaken at national level are systematically linked to the regional level, but also where the promotion of regional cooperation and integration is considered critical in achieving sustainable development. The approach to all interventions is to pay attention to the trans-boundary nature of the activities proposed under the project to achieve outputs and as much as possible ensuring regional relevance is key.

To that extent, there were a wide range of regional development programmes. This programme will strive to minimise duplication and competition in activities with other similar regional and national peace and security initiatives. As a strategy, the creation and strengthening of complementarity will be emphasised, which will allow the project focus on areas where it has core competence. In order to do so, the programme will ensure transparency in its operations for the benefit of mutual accountability to all relevant stakeholders. As a strategy, the programme will mainstream conflict sensitivity in development interventions, implemented in drought-prone areas of the Karamoja cluster. In addition, the project strategy will be to ensure proper coordination of programme activities with interventions of other stakeholders.

To implement the planned programme, efforts will be made to ensure that none of the IGAD member states within the cluster as well as relevant stakeholders at national, regional, continental and international levels are left behind. To the extent possible, the participation of the private sector, civil society and traditional authority structures will be promoted to ensure strong mutually beneficial partnerships for programme implementation. Different approaches and strategies will be adopted under different implementation areas. The approach that will be adopted by the programme under water entails what is referred to as the 'Integrated Water Resource Management' approach that will work towards the development and provision of water services, taking into account the associated economic, social, political and sustainable development

aspects. The programmes approach will also promote the priorities of beneficiary communities and ensure the inclusiveness of the communities of the Karamoja Cluster from design, to implementation, and monitoring of activities under the programme.

Under Livestock Production and Productivity, the planned programme that seeks socio-economic transformation of livelihoods and the improvement of animal production and animal health in the IGAD member states in the Karamoja cluster, will be anchored in approaches that recognise the need for multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder approaches, to address the challenges faced by inhabitants of the cluster. The programme approach recognises the importance of the interconnectedness between sustainability of the livelihoods of the inhabitants of the Karamoja cluster borderlands with not only peace and security, but also accessibility to basic social services. The approach used by the programme, is not only one where interventions undertaken at national level are systematically linked and complementary to whatever is happening at the regional level, but also where the interventions undertaken, aim to promote regional integration and cooperation.

The approach that will be adopted in this programme will be one that pays attention to the trans-boundary nature of the activities proposed to achieve outputs. This means that to the extent possible, ensuring regional relevance will be key in all the interventions that will be undertaken. The programme will by design target regional priorities and implementation activities within a regional cooperation framework /cross border development.

In undertaking planned interventions, the programmes strategic direction will be a two pronged integrated approach: first, the project will seek to break the cycle of emergency interventions in response to disturbances such as drought, floods and associated food insecurities, by instituting mechanisms for ensuring long-term resilience and secondly to target the most affected ASALs in order to stimulate the latent potential for production by making the most of the possibilities permitted by the ecological constraints. This approach is considered critical for the achievement of sustainable development.

To the extent there were a wide range of regional development programmes, this programme will strive to minimise duplication and competition in activities with other similar regional and national peace and security initiatives. As a strategy, the creation and strengthening of complementarity will be emphasised, which will allow the programme to focus on areas where it has core competence. To do so, the programme will ensure transparency in its operations for the benefit of mutual accountability to all relevant stakeholders. In addition, the project strategy will be to ensure proper coordination of project activities with interventions of other stakeholders.

To implement the planned programme, efforts will be made to ensure none of the IGAD member states in the cluster and relevant stakeholders at national, regional, continental and international levels are left behind, given the trans-boundary nature of the key constraints that households in the cluster have to contend with. Efforts will also be made to ensure gender integration in the different aspects of programme implementation. To the extent possible, the participation of the private sector, civil society and traditional authority structures will be promoted to ensure strong mutually beneficial partnerships for programme implementation.

The programmes impact will be achieved through the following strategies:

- Strengthen GIS units at regional, national and local government level
- Map and update maps of pasture and rangeland resources
- Rehabilitate degraded rangeland resources appropriately (including bush and invasive species clearing, reseeding, over sowing, fertilising and landscaping)
- Mobilise communities into platforms and conduct training for them

- Establish and strengthen rangeland management committees and associations
- Support generation and dissemination of technologies and good practices
- Develop, update, implement and enforce policies, regulations and codes
- Regular engagement with communities and stakeholders (including conducting cross border meetings)
- Conduct regular assessments and monitoring exercises on rangeland health and productivity
- Provide logistical and training support to implementing agencies and institutions

Section II: Projects Description

Karamoja Cluster PIA 1: Sustainable Management of Rangeland and Pasture Resources in the Karamoja Cluster

Summary

Strategic investments aimed at enhanced and sustained productivity of rangeland resources that are equitably shared by communities of the Karamoja Cluster, is seen as a major building block for resilience and livelihoods security. The proposed project's overall impact statement is a *resilient rangeland ecological system built for sustainable livelihoods in the Karamoja Cluster*. More specifically, the project aims to: rehabilitate and restore degraded strategic rangelands, promote sustainable rangeland use and management technologies, support secured access to shared cross border rangeland resources, establish a reliable rangeland monitoring and early warning system and enhance service delivery of Programme supporting and implementing institutions.

The expected outcomes by the end of 2025 are 5-fold:

- Outcome 1:** 50% of rangelands of strategic importance to Karamoja Cluster are rehabilitated and productivity is restored
- Outcome 2:** Modern technologies and practices in sustainable rangeland management are adopted in 50% of the target communities
- Outcome 3:** Pastoralists access to shared cross border pasture and rangeland resources is improved by 50%
- Outcome 4:** A GIS-based Early Warning and Monitoring System for pasture and rangelands in the Karamoja Cluster is developed and rolled out to all administrative units
- Outcome 5:** Project implementing agencies and institutions are strengthened

The project contributes to the Strategic Objectives articulated in the Regional Programming Paper (2019-2024) of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). More specifically, it addresses the Regional Strategic Intervention Area 6.1 under IDDRSI PIA 1 (Natural Resources and Environmental Management), *to enhance drought-prone communities' access to and use of sustainably managed natural resources and environmental services*. It is also in line with the priorities highlighted under the Country Programming Papers of the individual countries.

Background

The Karamoja Cluster, like other ASAL areas, experiences erratic rainfall patterns and cyclical drought episodes that have been exacerbated by climate change. Pastoralist communities and their livestock use periodic mobility within and across borders to access water and grazing areas, maximising the potential of changing spatial and temporal land use and landcover patterns. Migrating herds, mainly dry cows, heifers and bulls normally follow designated cattle migratory routes formed by interconnected grazing landscapes over the rangeland. **Error! Reference source not found.** is a transhumance route map for the Karamoja Cluster (not including South Sudan and Ethiopia). These large-scale movements create tensions and incite conflicts between communities over the use of limited pasture and water sources.

Rangeland is defined as an area of shrub and/or grass receiving less than about 750mm of annual rainfall. Rangeland may vary from mild sub-arid wooded savanna to desert. In terms of land use, rangelands constitute the greatest land area in the world. This natural resource is used primarily for extensive livestock production mostly through nomadic and transhumance systems

Rangeland degradation, fragmentation, and resource depletion are persistent problems faced by the communities across the Cluster, exacerbating conflicts and further eroding the resilience of people and their livestock to drought events and other disturbances, such as floods and diseases, among others. A land use/land cover map for Cluster 1 has been developed by the RPLRP project (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Land degradation and loss of rangeland productivity also affect wildlife that share the landscape in and outside the protected areas, including Kidepo National Park in Uganda, and South Turkana and Nasolot National Reserve in Kenya. In addition, shared resource arrangements between communities and across borders are often inadequate and in the absence of sound governance structures and conflict resolution measures, resource-based conflicts can and have turned violent in a region awash with small arms from previous wars.

The proposed project takes into account the interconnectedness of the natural resource base with that of peace and security, human and livestock health, livelihoods, as well as the provision of social services for the people of the Karamoja Cluster. It aims to build a resilient rangeland ecological system and to ensure equitable use of natural resources across communities and borders. The project is aligned with the 2007 IGAD Environment and Natural Resources Strategy and provides a framework for harmonising environment and natural resources policies between member states which has the potential to reduce conflict over cross-border shared natural resources. It is also aligned with the IGAD Regional Natural Resources and Environment Management Strategy, the IGAD Regional Biodiversity Policy and the IGAD Biodiversity Protocol, among others.

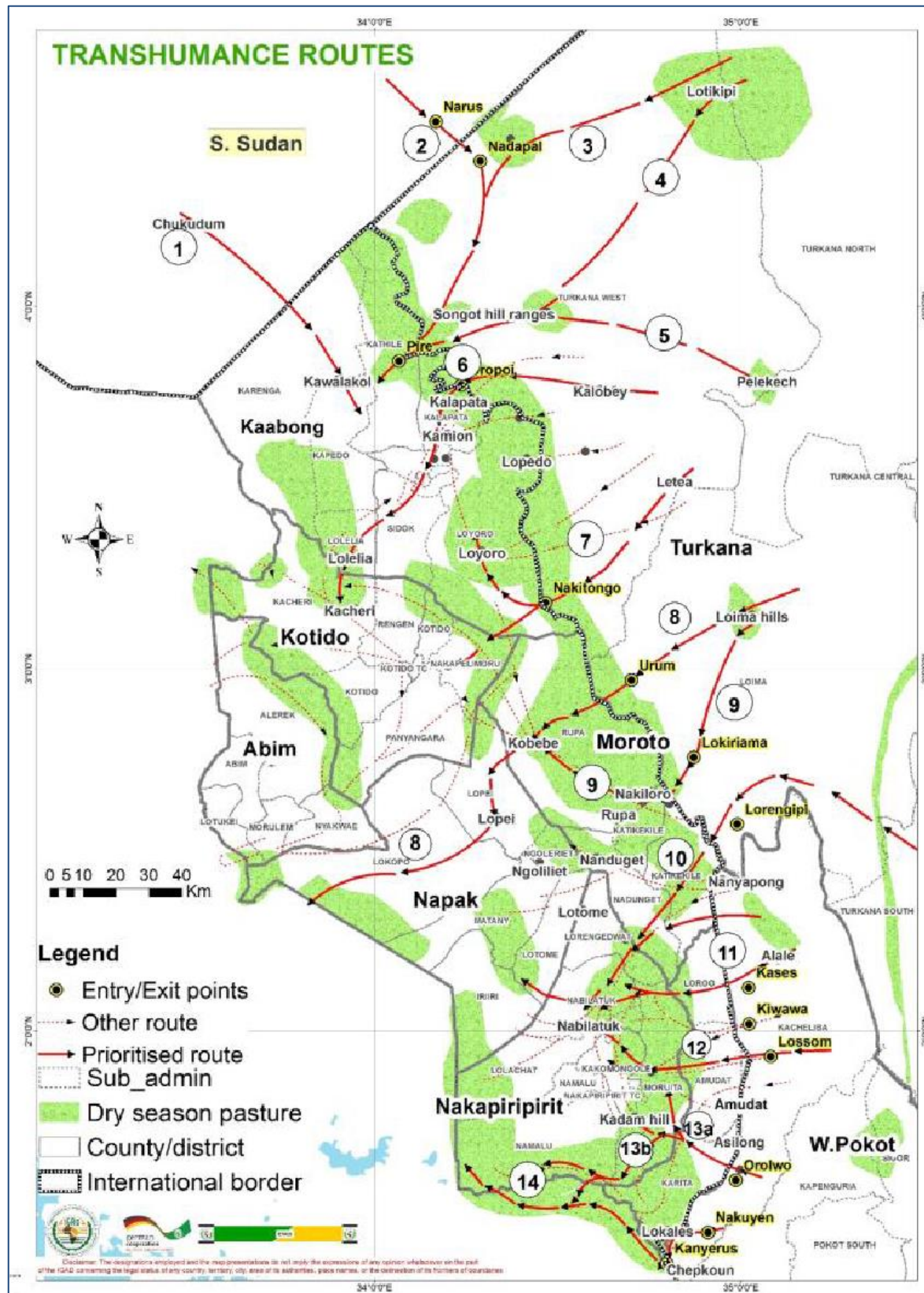
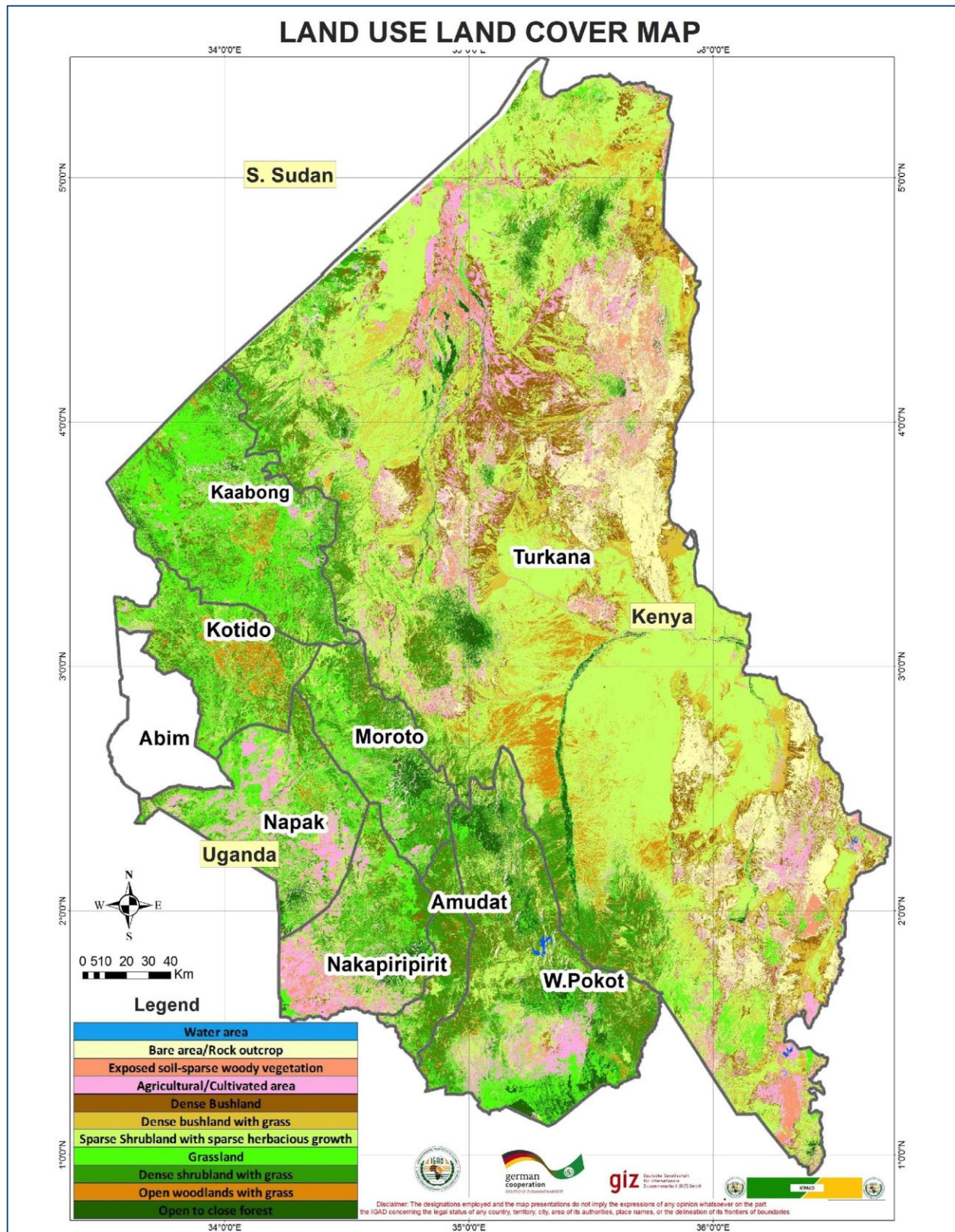


Figure 3: Karamoja Cluster transhumance routes (South Sudan not included)



Theory of Change and Expected Results

The overall impact statement of the project is *a resilient rangeland ecological system built for sustainable livelihoods in Karamoja cluster*. This will contribute to the IDDRSI Regional Programming Paper (2019-2024), under Priority Intervention Area (PIA) 1 Natural Resources and Environmental Management. In particular, it addresses expected outcomes under 6.1.2, 6.13, and 6.15: “Rangelands and pastures under sustainable management are increased; conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems services enhanced, biodiversity loss halted, environmental service payment improves; and land governance in the IGAD region enhances, capacity of national and cross-border local institutions strengthened”. The project will also contribute to PIA 1 of “Natural Resource and Environmental Management” under each Country Programming Paper.

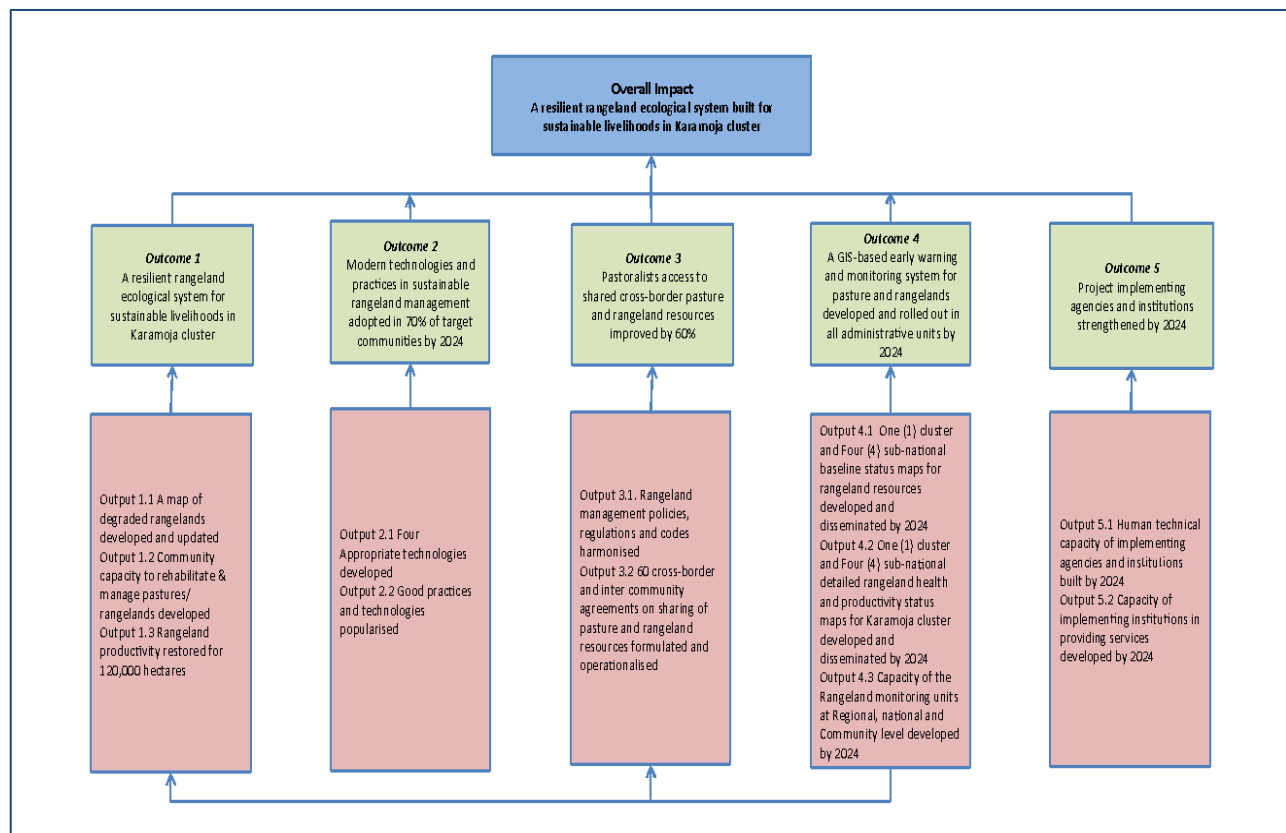


Figure 5: Rangeland Project Theory of Change

The project will work at the Cluster, national, and community levels. This project builds on the gains made and lessons learned from the first-generation regional initiatives of RPLRP, DRSLP, among others.

Outcome 1: 50% of Rangelands of strategic importance to Karamoja cluster rehabilitated and productivity restored by 2025

Livestock keeping is the dominant source of livelihood income in the Karamoja Cluster, and rangelands remain the major feed source. The health and productivity of rangelands is therefore crucial to maintaining sustainable pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods. Studies have shown land degradation due to drought, grazing pressure, erosion, uncontrolled burning, and encroachment

of invasive species plays a significant role in rangeland productivity, often forcing people and livestock populations to travel long distances in search of suitable pasture and watering points.

The overall goal of this outcome is to improve the status of rangeland productive capacity through rehabilitation and restoration.

Output 1.1: A map for degraded and non-degraded rangelands developed and updated

Rehabilitation needs to be preceded by the collection of information and mapping of the location, variation, and the status of rangelands, allowing the prioritisation of areas for carrying out rehabilitation and restoration. The project will be informed by land degradation mapping tools and initiatives such as those developed by FAO's Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA). The project will also build on the mapping exercises initiated by the RPLRP Programme in Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia, carry out mapping exercises on rangeland degradation for the Cluster. These maps will be periodically updated and used for monitoring and evaluation of rangeland rehabilitation interventions.

Output 1.2: Community capacity to rehabilitate and manage pastures/rangelands developed

The success and sustainability of the project initiative will depend on communities' capacity to rehabilitate and manage their rangelands and pastures over the long term. The project will build the technical capacities of institutions and communities to sustainably manage and rehabilitate rangelands through provision of guidelines, as well as through training, demonstrations and exchange visits.

Output 1.3: Rangeland productivity restored

The project will improve pasture, rehabilitate and restore the productivity of 50% of targeted rangelands in the Cluster. The project will use participatory methods to carry out rehabilitation through reseeding degraded grasslands, minimising invasive species encroachment, encouraging grazing on under-grazed pastures, planting appropriate fodder trees, heat tolerant fruit or ornament trees along homesteads, among others. These initiatives will support not only food security, but also promote bio-mass based energy supply.

The project will use maps produced under Output 1.1, as well as under 4.2 to target priority rehabilitation sites. The project will also incorporate lessons from past and ongoing initiatives in the region, including pastoralist led rangeland rehabilitation work done in Karamoja, Uganda by IUCN and FAO.

Outcome 1: 50% of Rangelands of strategic importance to Karamoja cluster rehabilitated and productivity restored by 2025	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: A map for degraded rangelands developed and updated	1.1.1 Identify degraded and non-degraded rangelands 1.1.2 Map degraded rangelands using GIS tools (identified under 1.1.1) 1.1.3 Prepare community participatory maps on rangelands of target areas 1.1.4 Conduct regular review and update of existing maps
Output 1.2:	1.2.1 Conduct assessment on community capacity gaps and needs on pasture/rangeland management

Community capacity to rehabilitate and manage pastures/rangelands developed	1.2.2 Develop appropriate guidelines and plans for rangeland rehabilitation 1.2.3 Conduct demonstrations on rangeland rehabilitation at community level 1.2.4 Train communities in pasture/rangeland rehabilitation techniques 1.2.5 Conduct exchange visits and educational tours on pasture and rangeland management 1.2.6 Form rangeland management platforms
Output 1.3: Rangeland productivity restored	1.3.1 Train & equip extension staff and ToTs in pasture/rangeland management 1.3.2 Conduct community based labour-intensive rehabilitation of degraded rangelands 1.3.3 Conduct regular community reviews on rangeland productivity restoration

Outcome 2: Modern technologies and practices in sustainable rangeland management adopted in 50% of target communities by 2025

Communities have relied on indigenous knowledge and practises to maintain their rangelands over time. However, the accelerated rate of land degradation and reduced availability of natural resources (brought about by climate change, expansion of urban areas, and large-scale development) require the adoption of additional appropriate technologies for rangeland management. The project will document and put to use tried and tested practices and innovations, indigenous knowledge, as well as create and popularise new technologies for rangeland rehabilitation and management.

Output 2.1: Four appropriate technologies developed

There is a need to document traditional and new technologies that have been in use and piloted in the region and beyond and are suitable for implementation in the Karamoja Cluster. These will be made available in an appropriate format to communities and institutions. Initiatives such as a rangeland restoration toolbox is being developed by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the International Centre for Agriculture Research (ICARDA) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) will be consulted, as well as FAO and other organisations in the region that have piloted new technologies on the ground. At least four technologies will be selected or developed for the Cluster.

Output 2.2: Good practices and technologies popularised

The project will adopt participatory and experiential learning methods such as the Pastoralist Field Schools (PFS), training manuals, and other knowledge sharing platforms to popularise and scale-up new technologies for rangeland management and rehabilitation.

Outcome 2: Modern technologies and practices in sustainable rangeland management adopted in 50% of target communities by 2025	
Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1: Four appropriate technologies developed	2.1.1 Identify and document good practices and innovations including indigenous knowledge among pastoral communities

	2.1.2 Support generation of at least four priority technological products for Karamoja Cluster
Output 2.2: Good practices and technologies popularised	2.2.1 Popularise successful technologies in rangeland management. (Management of invasive species and bushes, pasture/range improvement, range and pasture fertilisation, fodder conservation) 2.2.2 Develop extension and training materials on pasture and range management technologies 2.2.3 Conduct write-shops and knowledge sharing events on good practices and technologies

Outcome 3: Pastoralists access to shared cross-border pasture and rangeland resources improved by 50%

Pasture and rangeland resources in the Karamoja cluster are communally owned and shared between the different clans and ethnic communities that live in the region. People and livestock have used mobility within and across borders to take advantage of seasonal availability of water and pasture. Governance of the resources, for generations, has been taking place through traditional institutions that negotiated sharing arrangements of rights of access and regulations between community groups. However, some of these indigenous practices and institutions have been eroded due to conflicting national and other statutory laws and practices. This has been exacerbated by heightened competition and conflicts between communities over shrinking resources brought about partly due to national laws and policies that prioritise other types of land use practices over pastoralism.

Pastoralist priorities and rangeland management, need to be incorporated in national and regional strategic planning and development exercises. More recently governments in the regions have begun to recognise pastoralism as a legitimate land-use practice suited for ASAL regions and needs to be developed and supported to withstand the effects of climate change. Governments in the IGAD region have started to develop policies for their rangelands, for example the draft Rangeland Management and Pastoralism Policy (Jan 2014) of Uganda, with the objective to contribute to the national goal of wealth creation through sustainable investments, proper management and conservation of rangeland resources for the benefit of all'. Kenya's Vision 2030 has a strategy for northern Kenya and other ASALs, and it endeavours to maintain pastoralists' mobility and customary institutions. Harmonisation of countries' rangeland policies and strategies will contribute towards coherent rangeland governance and management across borders in the Karamoja Cluster, and equitable communal access to resources.

Outcome 3 seeks to enhance pastoralist access to rangelands in cross-border areas of the Cluster through the development and harmonisation of pastoral codes, policies and regulations.

Output 3.1: Rangeland management policies, regulations and codes harmonised

The project will support the development of pastoral codes, policies and regulations for shared rangeland management, and ensure they are widely known and adopted by communities and institutions in Cluster, as well as by the respective national governments. This output will be achieved through building trust between traditional and formal institutions within and across borders; analysing and making available to all stakeholders existing resource sharing arrangements and platforms in order to have a basis from which to build; and ensuring transparency of the process that can be monitored and adjusted as necessary.

Output 3.2: 60 cross-border and inter community agreements on sharing of pasture and rangeland resources formulated and operationalised

Output 3.2 will be preceded by participatory mapping (under Outcome 1) and validated by stakeholders. This will be followed by the sensitisation of stakeholders, including government and local institutions of the process and expected outcome of the cross-border community agreements. A representative task force of stakeholders with knowledge of the historical and existing formal and traditional arrangements around cross-border resource-sharing will spearhead the agreement formulation process. The agreements will have assigned caretakers, as well as clear terms and conditions that can be monitored regarding implementation terms and conditions, penalties, timeframes, etc. The agreements will be signed by the cross-border resource-sharing parties, with the necessary formalisation and recognition of the agreements at the local and national government level.

Outcome 3: Pastoralists access to shared cross-border pasture and rangeland resources improved by 60%	
Outputs	Results
Output 3.1: Rangeland management policies, regulations and codes harmonised	3.1.1 Develop pastoral codes, policies and regulations for the Karamoja Cluster 3.1.2 Popularise pasture/rangeland resource sharing policies, regulations and codes 3.1.3 Conduct regular assessment on the implementation of policies, regulations and codes 3.1.4 Conduct exchange visits and educational tours of sustainable rangeland and pasture resources management
Output 3.2: 60 cross-border and inter community agreements on sharing of pasture and rangeland resources formulated and operationalised	3.2.1 Conduct community sensitisation sessions on sustainable sharing of pasture and rangeland resources 3.2.2 Conduct multi-lateral negotiations and agreement meeting on sharing hinterland and cross border pasture and rangeland resources 3.2.3 Conduct exchange visits on management of shared pasture and rangeland resources

Outcome 4: A GIS-based early warning and monitoring system for pasture and rangelands developed and rolled out in all administrative units by 2025

Pastoralists and agro-pastoralist communities rely heavily on the productivity and health of rangelands for livestock production and to make sustainable livelihood choices. Extreme weather and climatic events can have a profound impact on the availability of forage and water necessary for livestock and crop production. In this regard, rangeland early warning and monitoring information systems help provide vital information for communities and decision makers to plan in a timely and coordinated manner

Under this outcome, the project will set up an early warning system for rangeland and pasture which will contribute to the decision-making power of communities regarding movements, crop production, livestock keeping and build their resilience capacity against the vagaries of extreme weather and climate.

Output 4.1: One (1) cluster and Four (4) sub-national baseline status maps for rangeland resources developed and disseminated by 2025

In addition to the mapping exercise under Output 1.1 which will specifically cover degraded and non-degraded rangelands, under Output 4.1 the project will conduct a participatory baseline survey and mapping of rangeland features including migratory routes of strategic importance, sources of water, and degraded hotspots. These will be support activities under Outcome 3 and will also be used for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Output 4.2: One (1) cluster and four (4) sub-national detailed rangeland health and productivity status maps for Karamoja cluster developed and disseminated by 2025

Mapping of rangeland health and productivity under this Output will inform rehabilitation initiatives under Output 1.3. The detailed rangeland health and productivity maps will be developed in a participatory manner, as well as with the use of remote sensing and GIS tools. The maps will be distributed within the Cluster and will be periodically reviewed and updated.

Output 4.3: Capacity of the Rangeland monitoring units at Regional, National and Community level developed by 2025

This output will combine traditional and indigenous knowledge with that of empirical research and techniques to develop and maintain monitoring systems for the health and sustainable management of rangelands in the Cluster. Building on experiences and initiatives in the region, such as FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture, FAO's use of radio messaging related to early warning on meteorological and livestock related information on in Pokot, Kenya, the Livestock Early Warning System (LEWS), among others, the project will develop centres and protocols for rangeland early warning systems that, among others, can predict occurrences such as the onslaught of prolonged drought, heavy rains, delayed rains, locusts and other disturbances and to make this information readily available to communities and decision-makers.

Stakeholders will also be equipped with the knowhow of data collection and analysis. These initiatives will be integrated within national and regional early warning and advisory systems including Drought Early Warning Systems, National Meteorological Systems

Outcome 4: A GIS-based early warning and monitoring system for pasture and rangelands developed and rolled out in all administrative units by 2025	
Outputs	Results
Output 4.1: One (1) cluster and Four (4) sub-national baseline status maps for rangeland resources developed and disseminated by 2025	4.1.1 Conduct a baseline survey on rangeland 4.1.2 Map pasture and rangelands in the cluster (baseline for identifying extent of pasture/rangelands, migratory routes of strategic importance, water distribution in rangelands and degraded hotspots)
Output 4.2: One (1) cluster and Four (4) sub-national detailed rangeland health and productivity status maps for Karamoja cluster developed and disseminated by 2025	4.2.1 Conduct rangeland health and productivity surveys 4.2.2 Map pasture and rangeland productivity and health in the Cluster 4.2.3 Disseminate maps and sensitise communities and stakeholders on rangeland health and productivity
Output 4.3:	4.3.1 Setup satellite centres for rangeland monitoring and early warning systems

Capacity of the Rangeland monitoring units at Regional, National and Community level developed by 2025	4.3.2 Setup sentinel sites 4.3.3 Develop integrated rangeland surveillance and monitoring protocols for the Cluster (integrating IK and conventional approaches) 4.3.4 Conduct training in data collection, analysis and reporting 4.3.5 Develop materials for disseminating rangeland monitoring information (including digital materials)
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Outcome 5: Project implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025

The ability of the different project implementation institutions at various levels plays a key role in the success and sustainability of the overall project goals, as well as individual project activities. Outcome 5 sets out to equip implementing institutions and individuals with the necessary knowledge, skills and resources needed for effective project performance.

Output 5.1: Human technical capacity of implementing agencies and institutions built by 2025

Individual capacity building of key staff at project implementing institutions at the local, national and regional level, will be carried out through training and coaching in the designing, implementing and monitoring of project activities. Peer-learning and sharing of experiences across institutions will also be facilitated.

Output 5.2: Capacity of implementing institutions in providing services developed by 2025

The project will ensure that institutions have the necessary resources in terms of space, tools and equipment, as well as the logistical support to carry out their mandates. Strategies, plans and policies for project execution will be clarified and harmonised across the institutions, with room for adaptability as appropriate.

The project's approach is both participatory and gender sensitive, therefore equipping staff with the skills for effective stakeholder engagement (as well as in mainstreaming gender equality in the project cycle) will form important components of training and capacity building.

Outcome 5: Project implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025	
Outputs	Activities
Output 5.1: Human technical capacity of implementing agencies and institutions built by 2025	5.1.1 Train human resources in project implementing institutions 5.1.2 Conduct and support experience sharing tours, field days and conventions
Output 5.2: Capacity of implementing institutions in providing services developed by 2025	5.2.1 Provide logistical support to agencies and organisations implementing the project (vehicles, motorcycles, operational technical kits, computers, software) 5.2.2 Develop and harmonise appropriate regional policies and strategies 5.2.3 Conduct regular monitoring and review meetings at regional, national, and community levels

	5.2.4 Support and popularise cross-cutting issues of gender, climate change, conflict management and safeguards
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Beneficiaries and Stakeholders

Beneficiaries	
1. Pastoralists	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Appropriate use and management of rangeland and pasture resources▪ Adoption of relevant technologies and practices▪ Primary practitioners of sustainable pasture and rangeland management activities and strategies
2. Agro-pastoralists	
3. Other direct users of rangelands (bee keeping, gum Arabic gatherers, resin producers etc.)	
Stakeholders	
1. Community political leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provide an enabling environment for sustainable management of pasture and rangeland resources
2. Community cultural and spiritual leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provide an enabling environment for sustainable management of pasture and rangeland resources▪ Share indigenous knowledge on sustainable pasture and rangeland resources management▪ Conservation of indigenous knowledge and best practices in pasture and rangeland management
3. Administrative and technical Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provide technical and administrative guidance on strategies, policies, laws, regulations, codes and standards for proper and sustainable management of resources▪ Monitor pasture and rangeland resources▪ Sourcing for financial, institutional and legal support to strategies and activities aimed at sustainable management of pasture and rangeland resources
4. Security agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ensure secured access and management of resources (including capital)
5. Public agencies (public service providers and advocacy agencies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provide extension and advocacy services to stakeholders and beneficiaries▪ Provide sensitisation and awareness creation services▪ Provide financial, institutional and legal support to strategies and activities aimed at sustainable management of pasture and rangeland resources

Approach and Strategy

The project's approach is to promote the priorities and ensure the inclusiveness of the different households and socio-economic categories (including youth and women) in Karamoja Cluster communities. This will commence at the design until implementation and monitoring of activities of the project. The project is cognisant of the current status of women in terms of rural land ownership that are often not equitable, and women also have limited access and control over natural resources and capital. The proposed project's approach is to ensure that gender is considered in the entire project cycle and impact, and that women have access to information and knowledge, to guarantee their full participation.

The project's impact will be achieved through the following strategies:

- Strengthening GIS units at regional, national and local government level
- Mapping and updating maps of pasture and rangeland resources
- Rehabilitating degraded rangeland resources appropriately (including bush and invasive species clearing, reseeding, over sowing, fertilising and landscaping)
- Mobilising communities into platforms and conducting training for them, ensuring at all times that women, men and youth are onboard
- Establishing and strengthening of rangeland management committees and associations
- Supporting generation and dissemination of technologies and good practices
- Developing, updating, implementing and enforcing policies, regulations and codes
- Regular engagement of communities and stakeholders (including conducting cross border meetings)
- Conducting regular assessments and monitoring exercises on rangeland health and productivity
- Providing logistical and training support to implementing agencies and institutions

Work Plan

The project will be implemented over a period of 5 years. Detailed results: the chain with implementation timeline is presented in Annex 2. However, this will be adjusted as necessary during the Inception Phase. During the Inception Phase, the project will further define the project deliverables; elaborate the project work plan, select and establish relationships with project implementing partners and finalise Terms of References of project staff and begin recruitment. Baseline information will also be collected and the Results Matrix in Annex 1 updated. Monitoring and evaluation plans will be developed and implemented accordingly.

Some of the project activities such as the mapping of degraded rangelands will begin immediately as they will build and expand on initiatives started by RPLRP. The project activities will also be informed by RPLRP's review of Land Policy as it relates to rangeland management in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda. The proposed project will also build on initiatives on the cross-border linkages initiated by the RPLRP between the three countries.

Budget Summary

Outcomes	Budget USD
Outcome 1: 50% of Rangelands of strategic importance to Karamoja cluster rehabilitated and productivity restored by 2025	16,288,000
Outcome 2: Modern technologies and practices in Sustainable rangeland management adopted in 50% of target communities by end of 2025	2,095,000
Outcome 3: Pastoralists access to shared cross border pasture and rangeland resources improved by 50% by end of 2025	3,217,000
Outcome 4: A GIS based Early warning and Monitoring system for Pasture and Rangelands in Karamoja Cluster developed and rolled out in all administrative units by 2025	12,948,000
Outcome 5: Project Implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025	5,625,000
TOTAL	40,173,000

Karamoja Cluster PIA 2: Strengthening Water Management and Development to Enhance Resilience in the Karamoja Cluster

Summary

In the Karamoja Cluster, the lack of adequate water supply for people and livestock, is one of the key drivers of mobility within and across borders, at times causing localised conflicts over limited resources. The Cluster is characterised by an arid and semi-arid climate; people's livelihoods are closely tied to the availability of the erratic rainfall that has become even more unreliable and unpredictable with climate change. Recurrent droughts, devastating floods, and water-based conflicts threaten people's lives and livelihoods and increase their vulnerability to disturbances and stresses. This project proposes a well-coordinated and carefully planned sustainable water development for the Karamoja Cluster that responds to people's needs and puts them at the centre of decision-making.

Previous projects in the region (and the RPLRP more recently), have begun to map locations of existing water storage and supply facilities and construct new sources of water supply in the Karamoja Cluster. KfW has allocated 13 million euros on the Kenyan side and 12 million euros on the Ugandan side, to build water infrastructures in the next few years. While the feasibility study in Turkana has been completed, the one in Uganda is still underway. There is a need to expand on these initiatives to serve areas not yet covered and reach underserved populations, while focusing on facilities in cross-border and along transhumance routes. A significant percentage of water facilities in the Cluster such as boreholes have fallen into disrepair because of lack of maintenance, partially due to the lack of clear ownership by user communities. In addition, experience in the region and beyond has shown that there are social, political, and environmental costs associated with building of water facilities, that primarily comes from, degradation of areas around the facilities from overgrazing, and unplanned sedentarisation of human and livestock around water points. This project aims to address these issues starting from the planning stage by working with beneficiary populations from the beginning, as well as articulating mitigating measures for likely risks.

The proposed project's overall Impact Statement is *Improved and Sustainable Water Availability for Pastoralist and Agro-pastoralist Communities and Livestock in the Karamoja Cluster*. More specifically, the project aims to: rehabilitate and build water facilities along important migratory routes, secure equitable access to shared cross border water resources, promote proper and sustainable governance of water facilities and the surrounding environment, support the development of harmonised policies and legal instruments in the region (and among project countries) that enable equitable access and sound water development and enhance service delivery of programme supporting and implementing institutions.

The expected outcomes by the end of 2025 are 5-fold:

- Outcome 1:** 50% of target communities have increased access to water through facilities that are strategic and resilient to drought and other disturbances
- Outcome 2:** Improved governance and equitable access of water for resilient livelihoods of 50% of target communities in Karamoja Cluster
- Outcome 3:** Enabled policies and incentives to be in place to promote Karamoja Cluster watershed management

Outcome 4: Key ecosystem functions and services are restored and sustainably managed in 50% of targeted priority areas around water sources

Outcome 5: Project implementing agencies and institutions are strengthened by 2025

The project contributes to the Strategic Objectives articulated in the Regional Programming Paper (2019-2024) of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). More specifically, it addresses the Regional Strategic Intervention Area 6.1 PIA 1 (Natural Resources and Environmental Management), *to enhance drought-prone communities' access to and use of sustainably managed natural resources and environmental services*. It is also in line with the priorities highlighted under the Country Programming Papers of the individual countries.

Background

The Karamoja Cluster is an arid and semi-arid area that is characterised by a warm and hot climate with temperatures ranging between 20°C and 41°C, with a mean of 30.5°C. Like other ASAL areas, the region experiences erratic rainfall patterns and cyclical drought episodes that have been exacerbated by climate change. Pastoralist communities and their livestock use periodic mobility within and across borders to access water and grazing areas, maximising the potential of changing spatial and temporal land use and land cover patterns. These large-scale movements create tensions and stir up conflicts between communities over the use of limited pasture and water sources.

Water availability is a major challenge in many parts of the IGAD region, and in Karamoja Cluster in particular; rainfall is unreliable and sparsely distributed, causing extreme dry spells, and at other times flooding. The mean annual rainfall in the region is 200 mm, and ranges from 150 mm to 250 mm on the Turkana side, and slightly higher (600mm) on the Karamoja side. Climate change has further altered the rainfall patterns and the rains tend to appear earlier and over limited durations as compared to normal years. Heavy downpours cause flash floods that bring about destruction of lives and property and are exacerbated by lack of trees and other vegetation ground cover on rangelands that would otherwise help reduce the flow and allow for more soil absorption. Most water sources in the Cluster are seasonal, with very few permanent water sources.

Major rivers in the Cluster are the Olilim Choson in Uganda, River Turkwell and Suam in Kenya, Kamion, Nadapal, Kurwon and Lokoyot Rivers in South Sudan, and Kibish and Omo rivers in Ethiopia. In addition, there are alternative water sources for people and livestock such as boreholes, water pans and dams, among others.

There are several challenges associated with the availability of water in the Cluster. They include:

- Frequent drought
- Most rivers are seasonal only
- Over exploitation of water from limited sources when supplementary sources are non-operational for livestock or human consumption
- Overcrowding at water points
- Non-operational water sources due to poor design, poor maintenance and lack of or poor quality of spare parts, vandalism, and lack of clear ownership
- Water quality is inadequate due to high salinity
- Contamination of water points by animal waste
- Degradation of water catchment areas
- Increased population of human and livestock

The challenges above, result in serious water shortage for livestock and human use in the Cluster, leading to internal and cross-border conflicts over a limited resource.

Theory of Change and Expected Results

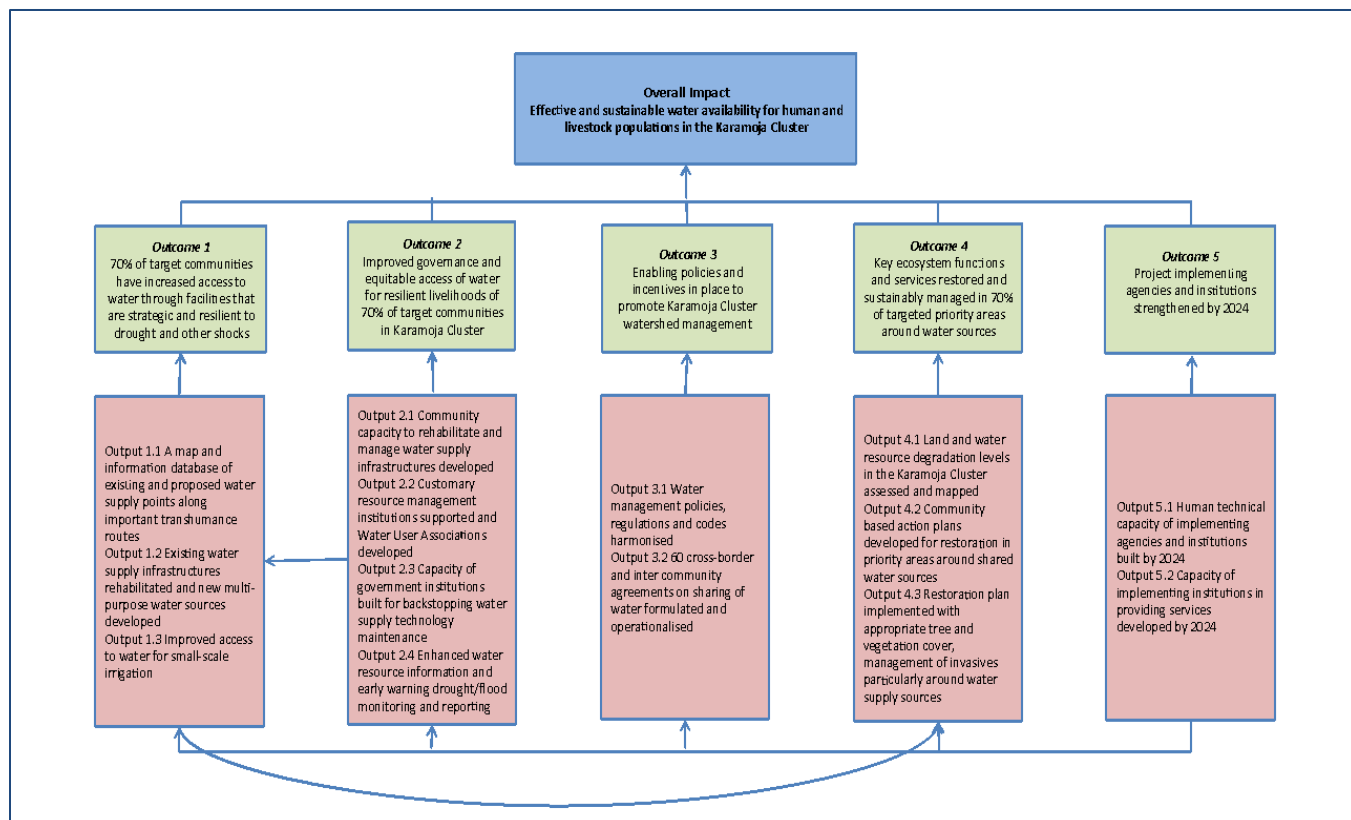


Figure 6: Water Project Theory of Change

The overall impact statement of the project is **Improved and Sustainable Water Availability for Pastoralist and Agro-pastoralist Communities and Livestock in the Karamoja Cluster**. The project will contribute to the IDDRSI Regional Programming Paper (2019-2024), under Priority Intervention Area (PIA) 1 Natural Resources and Environmental Management. In particular, it addresses expected outcomes under 6.1.1 “Water Resources Development and Management – Enhanced Water Resources Development and Proper Management for Sustainability and Equitable Access”. The project will also contribute to IDDRSI PIA 1 on “Natural Resource and Environmental Management” under each Country Programming Paper.

This project builds on the gains made and lessons learned from the first generation of regional initiatives of RPLRP, DRSLP, among others. This project is also aligned with the IGAD Regional Water Policy; IGAD Environment Policy; IGAD Natural Resources and Environment Management Strategy; the Regional Biodiversity Policy, and the IGAD Biodiversity Protocol.

Outcome 1: 50% of target communities have increased access to water through facilities that are strategic and resilient to drought and other disturbances.

Livestock production is the most important source of livelihood in the Karamoja Cluster and is at the mercy of the availability of water and pasture. In a region beset by droughts, severe dry spells, and erratic rainfall, access to reliable water supply for people and livestock is of vital importance. Under Outcome 1, the project will rehabilitate existing water infrastructures and build diverse sources of water such as boreholes, sand dams, valley dams, among others. The project will also carry out development of small-scale irrigation to enable food production and build resilience. It is imperative that ownership of the water infrastructure building process and the results are securely in the hands of the end users. Therefore, their full participation will be sought on decision-making about water supply technologies, construction, operation, and maintenance. Efforts will be made to create linkages with existing traditional institutions as well as small-scale businesses.

Output 1.1: Maps and information database of existing and proposed water supply points along important transhumance routes developed

The rehabilitation and construction of water supply technologies will be guided by information on the environmental and social assessment of water infrastructure development. The project will build on the mapping exercises initiated by the RPLRP Programme in Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia and others (such as GIZ and EU) with information on land use and important transhumance routes. Mapping of water structures has been carried out by RPLRP for the Karamoja Cluster (with the exception of South Sudan). The project will expand and finalise assessment of existing water structures started by RPLRP for the Cluster. The collection of baseline information will be coordinated with other PIAs under this Programme, as sources of water supply are intricately linked with rangeland and pasture development, livelihoods and livestock health, peace and security, as well as locations of social services. Finalisation of mapping of existing water supply points and their status, (including the reasons behind malfunctioning water structures) will be carried out.

Output 1.2: Existing water supply infrastructures rehabilitated and multi-purpose water sources developed

A large number of water supply structures have fallen into disrepair due to a variety of reasons including poor design, inappropriate choice of technology, lack of maintenance, and sense of community ownership, wrong location, quick siltation, etc. The project will rehabilitate some of these existing structures informed by the mapping and priority setting exercise under Outcome 1.1 related to location, stakeholders, type of water supply points, etc. New structures will also be developed based on community-based prioritisation exercise. Community owned small businesses and other enterprises, (particularly involving women and youth), will be encouraged to take part in the construction, operation and maintenance of the water supply structures. Linkages will be made between local level maintenance personnel, district level back-stopping experts and external service providers for more complicated maintenance and parts replacement issues.

Output 1.3: Improved Access to water for small-scale irrigation

Small-scale irrigation allows the diversification of livelihoods and increases food security through crop cultivation. The project will rehabilitate existing irrigation technologies and build new ones in strategic areas, based on the priority-setting exercise in Output 1.1. The project will ensure that users will have established roles and responsibilities for the management, fee collection, and timely maintenance of the structures.

Outcome 1: 50% of target communities have increased access to water through facilities that are strategic and resilient to drought and other issues	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: Maps and information database of existing and proposed water supply points along important transhumance routes developed	1.1.1 Conduct training and demonstrations on restoration and rehabilitation techniques at community level 1.1.2 Carry out water and environmental impact assessments, and feasibility studies for existing and new water supply technologies 1.1.3 Conduct a study on potential water users and stakeholders, including identification of conflict hotspots over water resources 1.1.4 Produce maps of water sources along important migratory routes and key pasture and rangelands 1.1.5 Finalise identification of water points both functioning and non-functioning (and reasons why)
Output 1.2: Existing water supply infrastructures rehabilitated and new multi-purpose water sources developed	1.2.1 Engage local communities in decision-making for types of water supply technologies and locations based on costs and other factors (social, tenure, cultural) 1.2.2 Rehabilitate and construct dams, shallow wells, sand dams, boreholes, valley tanks, etc. informed by feasibility assessments and community decisions 1.2.3 Provide infrastructure for rainwater harvesting at community level
Output 1.3: Improved access to water through small-scale irrigation	1.3.1 Development/rehabilitation of appropriate irrigation technologies 1.3.2 Introduce, popularise, and train communities on appropriate irrigation technologies and their maintenance

Outcome 2: Improved governance and equitable access of water for resilient livelihoods of 50% of target communities in Karamoja Cluster

The focus of work under Outcome 2 is to ensure good and equitable governance of water supply for the sustainability of the project's interventions. By securing the rule of law and rights and responsibilities for water supply and quality, as well as ensuring that the distribution of water is inclusive of the range of stakeholders, (including women, the poor and the marginalised.)

Output 2.1: Community capacity to rehabilitate and manage water supply infrastructures developed

Studies on water development in the drylands of eastern Africa have shown that lack of technical knowledge on how to operate and maintain water infrastructures, in combination with the absence of sound governance, are major contributors to water structure malfunctions. The project will carry out training and exchange visits for communities on the building and maintenance of structures. Women and youth groups will be especially targeted in this training.

Output 2.2: Customary resource management institutions supported and Water User Rights developed

Among some communities, for the management and distribution of natural resources traditional institutions have been ignored for various reasons, including disruptions in tenure and power relations brought about by modern water development initiatives. It is, however, still imperative to work through customary systems that have long been in existence and rebuild their capacities as needed. This approach allows greater probability of sustainability of the project interventions. Customary institutions can be combined with the formation of water user associations or other water management social structures as necessary.

Guidelines and best practices will be documented and shared with stakeholders in appropriate formats. Clear and equitable water user rights, and conflict management and resolution strategies will be defined and agreed to by all stakeholders. Special attention will be paid to protect the rights of women and marginal groups.

Output 2.3: Capacity of government institutions built for backstopping water supply technology maintenance

Government institutions that have mandates for water management will be trained with cross-border counterparts to provide backstopping to community associations in the maintenance and repair of water supply structures. This will also foster cross-border communication and sharing of best practices. Arrangements for emergency and regular maintenance need to be made through formal agreements between local government water departments, service providers, and water user associations.

Output 2.4: Enhanced water resource information and early warning drought/flood monitoring and reporting

Extreme weather and climatic events can have a profound impact on the availability of forage and water necessary for livestock and crop production. In this regard, rangeland and water early warning and monitoring information systems help provide vital information for communities and decision makers to plan in a timely and coordinated manner. In combination with work under the other PIA Rangeland and Pasture Development, this output will combine traditional and indigenous knowledge with that of empirical research and techniques, to develop and maintain monitoring systems for the health and sustainable management of rangelands and availability of water in the Cluster. Building on experiences and initiatives in the region, such as FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture, FAO's use of radio messaging related to early warning on meteorological and livestock related information in Pokot, Kenya, the Livestock Early Warning System (LEWS), among others, the project will develop centres and protocols for early warning systems that are readily available to communities and decision-makers.

Stakeholders will also be equipped with the knowhow of data collection and analysis. These initiatives will be integrated within national and regional early warning and advisory systems including drought early warning systems, national meteorological systems, among others.

Outcome 2: Improved governance and equitable access of water for resilient livelihoods of 50% of target communities in Karamoja Cluster	
Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1:	2.1.1 Carry out assessment on community capacity gaps for water management
	2.1.2 Develop appropriate guidelines and plans

Community capacity to rehabilitate and manage water supply infrastructures developed	2.1.3 Conduct demonstrations on water infrastructure rehabilitation at community level 2.1.4 Train communities in rehabilitation techniques 2.1.5 Conduct exchange visits and educational tours
Output 2.2: Customary resource management institutions supported and Water User Associations developed	2.2.1 Identify and document good practices and innovations including indigenous knowledge among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities 2.2.2 Strengthen existing customary institutions for water management and water user associations/committees 2.2.3 Produce guidelines and training materials on water use and integrated watershed management
Output 2.3: Capacity of government institutions built for backstopping water supply technology maintenance	2.3.1 Conduct training for government institutions on management and maintenance of technologies 2.3.2 Conduct cross-border knowledge sharing events for government institutions on good practices
Output 2.4: Enhanced water resource information and early warning drought/flood monitoring and reporting	2.4.1 Setup stations for water resources monitoring (surface water, groundwater and rainfall) 2.4.2 Develop integrated water surveillance and monitoring protocols for the cluster (integrating IK and conventional approaches) 2.4.3 Conduct training in data collection, analysis and reporting 2.4.4 Develop materials for disseminating water monitoring information (including digital materials)

Outcome 3: Enabling policies and incentives in place to promote Karamoja Cluster watershed management

A coherent and well-defined approach to water development needs to be incorporated in national and regional policies, strategic planning and development exercises. Rights and equitable access to cross-border water sources need to be negotiated and codified. Outcome 3 seeks to enhance pastoralist access to water sources in cross-border areas of the Cluster through the development and harmonisation of pastoral codes, policies and regulations.

Output 3.1: Water management policies, regulations and codes harmonised

The project will support the development of pastoral codes, policies and regulations for shared water and rangeland management, and ensure they are widely known and adopted by communities and institutions in Cluster, as well as by the respective national governments. This output will be achieved through building trust between traditional and formal institutions within and across borders; analysing and making available to all stakeholders existing resource sharing arrangements and platforms in order to have a basis from which to build and ensuring transparency of the process that can be monitored and adjusted as necessary.

Output 3.2: 60 cross-border and inter community agreements on sharing of water supplies formulated and operationalised

Output 3.2 will be preceded by participatory mapping (under Outcome 1) and validated by stakeholders. This will be followed by the sensitisation of stakeholders, including government and

local institutions of the process and expected outcome of the cross-border community agreements. A representative task force of stakeholders with knowledge of the historical and existing formal and traditional arrangements around cross-border resource-sharing will spearhead the agreement formulation process. The agreements will have assigned caretakers, as well as clear terms and conditions that can be monitored regarding implementation terms and conditions, penalties, timeframes, etc. The agreements will be signed by the cross-border resource-sharing parties, with the necessary formalisation and recognition of the agreements at the local and national government level.

Outcome 3: Enabling policies and incentives in place to promote Karamoja Cluster watershed management	
Outputs	Results
Output 3.1: Water management policies, regulations and codes harmonised	3.1.1 Develop and disseminate water codes, policies and regulations for Karamoja Cluster 3.1.2 Develop regional policy for water resources management and development for pastoral areas 3.1.3 Disseminate water resource sharing policies, regulations and codes 3.1.4 Develop at least 2 watershed management plans for key cross-border water bodies
Output 3.2: 60 cross-border and inter community agreements on sharing of water formulated and operationalised	3.2.1 Conduct community sensitisation sessions on sustainable sharing of water and rangeland resources 3.2.2 Conduct bilateral negotiations and agreement meeting on sharing hinterland and cross-border water resources 3.2.3 Conduct exchange visits on management of shared resources

Outcome 4: Key ecosystem functions and services restored and sustainably managed in 50% of targeted priority areas

This component will address the conservation and rehabilitation of over-exploited and degraded landscapes and water bodies in the Cluster. Participatory riverbank rehabilitation and stabilisation, rangeland and forest restoration will be carried out for maintaining healthy ecosystems that support sustainable water supply and quality.

Output 4.1: Land and water resource degradation levels in the Karamoja Cluster assessed and mapped

A mapping of the location, variation, and the status of rangelands and water resources will be carried out in collaboration with work under the PIA on Rangeland and Pasture Management. Prioritisation of target landscapes for rehabilitation and restoration will be based on the maps and other relevant information collected by the project. The project will be informed by land degradation mapping tools and initiatives such as those developed by FAO's Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA). The project will also build on the mapping exercises initiated by the RPLRP Programme in Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Ethiopia, carry out mapping exercises on rangeland degradation for the Cluster. These maps will be periodically updated and used for monitoring and evaluation.

Output 4.2: Community based action plans developed for restoration in priority areas across the Cluster

The project will build the technical capacities of institutions and communities to sustainably manage and rehabilitate water and rangelands through provision of guidelines, as well as through training, demonstrations and exchange visits.

Output 4.3: Restoration plan implemented with appropriate tree and vegetation cover, management of invasive plant species particularly around water supply sources

The project will engage communities in carrying out rehabilitation and restoration work through riverbank stabilisation, terracing, planting of appropriate tree species and other vegetation cover, among others. Special care will be taken for restoring and maintaining the areas around water supply structures, where overgrazing can be a problem.

Outcome 4: Key ecosystem functions and services restored and sustainably managed in 50% of targeted priority areas around water sources	
Outputs	Results
Output 4.1: Land and water resource degradation levels in the Karamoja Cluster assessed and mapped	4.1.1 Identify and map degraded water resources using GIS tools 4.1.2 Prepare community participatory maps of target areas 4.1.3 Conduct regular review and update of existing maps
Output 4.2: Community based action plans developed for restoration in priority areas around shared water sources	4.2.1 Develop a restoration plan and guidelines 4.2.2 Establish nurseries to propagate the right tree species (for erosion protection, etc.) 4.2.3 Conduct a sensitisation and awareness raising programme to build support of the wider community 4.2.4 Form restoration platforms
Output 4.3: Restoration plan implemented with appropriate tree and vegetation cover, management of invasive plant species particularly around water supply sources	4.3.1 Conduct training and demonstrations on restoration and rehabilitation techniques at community level 4.3.2 Carry out tree and vegetation plantings at priority sites 4.3.3 Conduct exchange visits and educational tours on watershed management

Outcome 5: Project implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025

The ability of the different project implementation institutions at various levels plays a key role in the success and sustainability of the overall project goals, as well as individual project activities. Outcome 5 sets out to equip implementing institutions and individuals with the necessary knowledge, skills and resources needed for effective project performance.

Output 5.1: Human technical capacity of implementing agencies and institutions built by 2025

Individual capacity building of key staff at project implementing institutions at the local, national and regional level will be carried out through training and coaching in the designing, implementing,

and monitoring of project activities. Peer-learning and sharing of experiences across institutions will also be facilitated.

Output 5.2: Capacity of implementing institutions in providing services developed by 2025

The project will ensure that institutions have the necessary resources in terms of space, tools and equipment, as well as the logistical support to carry out their mandates. Strategies, plans and policies for project execution will be clarified and harmonised across the institutions, with room for adaptability as appropriate. The project's approach is both participatory and gender sensitive, therefore equipping staff with the necessary skills for effective stakeholder engagement as well as in mainstreaming gender equality in the project cycle, will form important components of training and capacity building.

Outcome 5: Project implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025	
Outputs	Activities
Output 5.1: Human technical capacity of implementing agencies and institutions built by 2025	5.1.1 Train human resources in project implementing institutions 5.1.2 Conduct and support experience sharing tours, field days and conventions
Output 5.2: Capacity of implementing institutions in providing services developed by 2025	5.2.1 Provide logistical support to agencies and organisations implementing the project (vehicles, motorcycles, operational technical kits, computers, software) 5.2.2 Develop and harmonise appropriate regional policies and strategies 5.2.3 Conduct regular monitoring and review meetings at regional, national, and community levels 5.2.4 Support and popularise cross-cutting issues of gender, climate change, conflict management and safeguards

Beneficiaries and Stakeholders

The project's target beneficiaries are the agro-pastoral and pastoral communities and the livestock of the Karamoja Cluster. The project will promote water service provision to vulnerable groups, particularly women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS. The project's initiatives will also benefit wildlife found within the Cluster. Other beneficiaries include government institutions at all levels, business communities, NGOs, CBOs, institutions of higher learning, and law enforcement. International and regional organisations will be involved during the planning and implementation of the project.

Approach and Strategy

The project will deploy an Integrated Water Resource Management approach that will work towards the development and provision of water services, taking into account the associated economic, social, political and sustainable development aspects. The project's approach will also promote the priorities of beneficiary communities and ensure the inclusiveness of the communities of the Karamoja Cluster beginning from design, to implementation, and monitoring of activities under the project. It will pay attention to gender integration throughout the entire project cycle and impact, as well as ensuring that women have access to information and knowledge to guarantee their full participation.

Work plan

The project will be implemented over a period of 5 years. The detailed results chain with indicative implementation timeline and budget is presented in Annex 2. However this will be adjusted and elaborated as necessary during the Inception Phase. Some of the project activities such as the mapping, analysis of water users, etc will build and expand on progress of initiatives achieved to-date by RPLRP. The project will also build on the cross-border linkages initiated by the RPLRP between the three countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. The project will expand these initiatives to South Sudan.

Budget Summary

Outcomes	Budget USD
Outcome 1: 50% of target communities have increased access to water through facilities that are strategic and resilient to drought and other issues	21,527,000
Outcome 2: Improved governance and equitable access of water for resilient livelihoods of 50% of target communities in Karamoja Cluster	3,419,000
Outcome 3: Enabling policies and incentives in place to promote Karamoja Cluster watershed management	5,612,000
Outcome 4: Key ecosystem functions and services restored and sustainably managed in 70% of targeted priority areas around water sources	5,220,000
Outcome 5: Project implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025	5,465,000
TOTAL	41,243,000

Risk, Mitigation Measures, Assumptions

A key risk involved in undertaking this programme is the lack of legal framework for managing shared/transboundary water resources in the Cluster. Another risk is that as the programme takes place in a conflict-prone region, the safety of the implementation teams and community members is of concern and may jeopardise the implementation of the programme.

These can be mitigated by ensuring the commitment of the four governments and identifying and closely working with the most influential community leaders, elders and representatives of faith-based organisations. It is also crucial that National governments remain strategically and supportively engaged with the decentralised and devolved government structures in order to avoid disrupting the smooth implementation of the programme. There is also the risk that building of new water infrastructures can have environmental and socio-political implications. Environmental and social impact assessments and specific risk identification and mitigations will be carried out before the implementation of project activities. There will also be periodic monitoring of the project's impact throughout the lifetime of the project.

Overall, the assumption is that there is good will of intergovernmental joint implementation and mitigation through formation of joint technical committees, to guide the process of the implementation on those transboundary water programmes and projects. In addition, target beneficiaries and partners will be closely involved in the process of water resources development.

Karamoja Cluster PIA 3: Sustainable Livelihoods, Animal Production and Health in Karamoja Cluster

Summary

The Overall objective of this project is: *'To reduce the proportion of households in drought-prone regions in the Karamoja cluster who depend on food-aid by 80% by 2025'*. The specific objectives are: (1) To enhance food and nutrition security of households in the Karamoja cluster; (2) To support interventions for the improvement of livestock production and productivity; (3) To support the diversification of livelihoods of pastoral and agro-pastoral households to enhance resilience, and (4) To support the reduction of household vulnerability to drought in the Karamoja cluster.

Background

Karamoja Cluster is a mass of borderland that falls between four IGAD Member States of Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda that share borders of approximately 8,382 kms and stretches from Northeast of Uganda to Northwest of Kenya, Southeast of South Sudan and Southwest of Ethiopia that is inhabited by millions of pastoralists who pursue a range of economic pursuits, including pastoralism, agro-pastoralism, agriculture and trade. The Karamoja cluster covers the following areas: Turkana and West Pokot Counties in Kenya, Southern Nations and Nationalities Region in Ethiopia, Eastern Equatoria in South Sudan and Karamoja District in Uganda with borderlands situated in arid and semi-arid lands inhabited by communities vulnerable to climate change disturbances that manifest in form of desertification, deteriorating rangelands, drought and famine.

The communities in these borderlands are afflicted by a combination of drought, floods, resource-based conflicts and pressure on scarce natural resources, economic and socio-political marginalisation, which, coupled with adverse effects of climate change and incessant armed conflicts and violence, have undermined the capacity of households to cope with these disturbances. Hence there is a need to build and strengthen household resilience to give households the capacity to manage, cope with, adapt to or recover from them (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a; Republic of Kenya 2019; Republic of Uganda 2019; Republic of South Sudan 2019).

The proportion of population living below income poverty line (PPP \$1.90 a day according to the World Bank) in Ethiopia declined from 37% in 2012 to 27% in 2017 (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 66)³ However, this reduction in incidence of poverty continued to elude the ASALs, where, despite high annual per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates registered by the countries in the Karamoja cluster, which in 2018 averaged 6.1% for Uganda; 6.3% for Kenya, 6.8% for Ethiopia (with the exception of South Sudan which averaged -11.2% in 2016),³ the ASALs in these countries remained chronically vulnerable to food insecurity, recurring severe droughts, increasingly unpredictable rainfall regimes and the worsening ecological circumstances leading to the loss of livelihoods and high incidences of absolute poverty (Republic of Uganda 2019, 1; Republic of South Sudan 2019, 5; Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a; Republic of Kenya 2019). The Karamoja cluster in Ethiopia, comprising the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) is predominantly ASAL occupied by pastoralists who have historically been marginalised (Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017, 10).

³. See World Bank national accounts data, for selected countries (available at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=ET&name_desc=false (accessed November 2019).

The ASALs in the four countries of the Karamoja cluster have become synonymous with humanitarian emergencies, economic hardships, suffering and catastrophes, due to their inability to effectively respond to intensification of drought. Every drought period, households in the ASALs have been compelled by the consequences of the adversity associated with the severe droughts to depend on emergency relief interventions and other forms of humanitarian assistance (Republic of Uganda 2019, 1; Republic of South Sudan 2019).

This project seeks to achieve the broader objective of ending the fragility of cluster member countries by reducing their vulnerabilities to disturbances and disasters that make emergency interventions necessary, by addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability that perpetuate poverty.

Theory of Change and Expected Results

The overall impact being pursued by the project is 'proportion of households in drought-prone regions in the Karamoja cluster who depend on food-aid reduced by 80% by 2025'. This impact will be achieved by pursuing the following project outcomes, namely: (i) 'Enhanced Food and Nutrition Security of households in the Karamoja cluster'; (ii) 'Improved Livestock Production and productivity'; (iii) 'Diversified pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods in ways that enhance resilience at household level', and (iv) 'Reduced Household Vulnerability to Drought in the Karamoja cluster'.

This project will contribute to the IDDRSI Regional Programming Paper (2019-2025), under Priority Intervention Area (PIA) No, 3 on 'Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification' under the strategic objective 'To increase adaptive capacities of the drought-prone ASAL communities'.

IGAD has helped the member states in the development of their National Action Programmes (NAPs) in the implementation of the UNCCD. It has also developed a Regional Action Plan to complement the NAPs in the implementation of the UNCCD. In fact, as IGAD was created to address drought and desertification issues, IGAD developed its strategy "the IGAD Strategy on Desertification and Environment Protection in 1991 in Nairobi, Kenya. The planned project is aligned to the IGAD CAADP and IGAD Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (IGAD-RAIP, 2016).

The planned project will achieve the overall project impact through the following intervention logic:

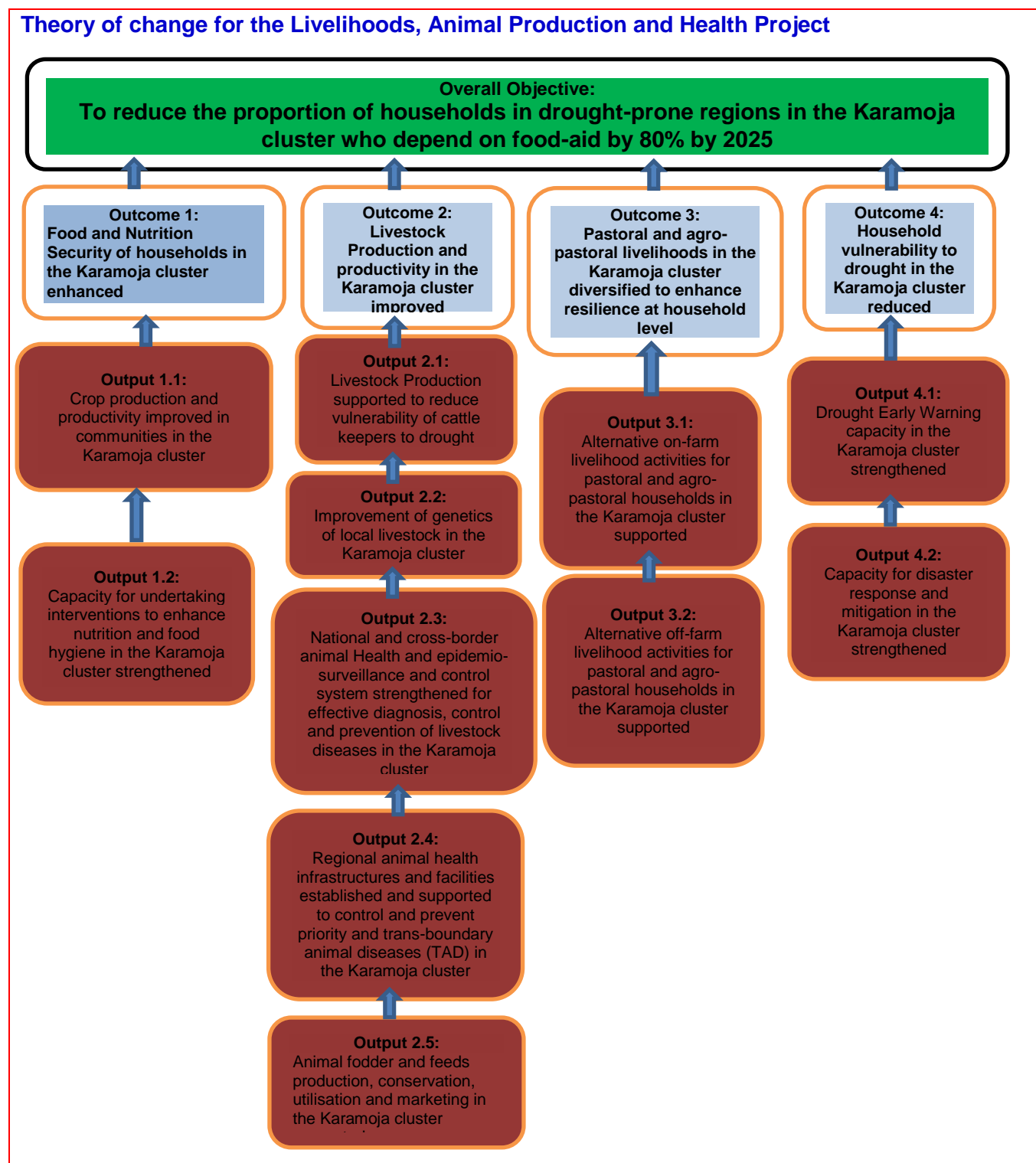


Figure 7: Theory of Change for Livelihoods, Animal Production, and Health Project

Outcome 1: Food and nutrition security of households in the Karamoja Cluster enhanced

The Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) are widely spread out in the bordering area of Karamoja in Uganda, Turkana and West Pokot in Kenya, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei in South Sudan and in Ethiopia, mainly the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP), Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambella regions. ASALs constitute approximately 15-20% of South Sudan (Republic of South Sudan 2019, 7). Severe droughts conditions afflict 80% of Turkana county (Turkana County Government 2018, 20-3), 60% of Karamoja region's eastern zones (Republic of Uganda 2015, 4) and 70-80% of West Pokot County (West Pokot County Government 2018, 21-3). In Ethiopia, ASALs cover 63% of the country, comprising mainly lowlands where 12-14 percent of the populations of mostly pastoral and agro-pastoral communities live (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a, vii; REGLAP 2012, 2).

As a consequence, crop farming in these areas is structurally constrained primarily by physical and climatic conditions. These ASALs coincidentally described in the IDDRSI Country Programming Papers (CPP), are not only the most drought-prone areas but also the most food insecure and conflict afflicted areas of the IGAD countries of the Karamoja cluster. The rainfall patterns received in the ASALs are erratic, leading to high vulnerability to recurrent prolonged droughts and flash flood, which coupled with incessant armed conflicts and violence predispose large populations of the ASALs to food insecurity (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a; Republic of Kenya 2019; Republic of Uganda 2019; Republic of South Sudan 2019; Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2013, 1).

It is therefore not by accident that the highest levels of poverty are found in the most drought prone areas in the four IGAD member states of the Karamoja cluster, including South Sudan (see Republic of South Sudan 2019, 6), Uganda (see Republic of Uganda 2019, 3), Kenya (see Republic of Kenya 2019), and Ethiopia (see Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a). In South Sudan, 55.4% of the national population lived below the poverty line (Republic of South Sudan 2019, 6). 79.4% of the Turkana population lived below the poverty line in 2018, compared to a national average of 31.6% (Turkana County Government 2018, 20). In West Pokot, 68.7% of the population lived below the poverty line in 2018 (West Pokot County Government 2018, 159). These are also the areas with the highest levels of youth unemployment. 61 percent of the population of Karamoja in Uganda was living below the poverty line in 2016 (UBOS 2016). In Ethiopia, poverty was more widespread in the ASAL with 36.1% of the population in Afar and 32.8% of the population in Somali region living in absolute poverty (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a, 12-3). Hence, addressing food insecurity was key in tackling high incidences of poverty in the Karamoja cluster, especially if it also tackled the widespread youth unemployment.

Food production in the ASALs is constrained not only by unfavourable climatic and ecological factors, but also by many land tenure constraints; poor farming methods that exacerbate soil and land degradation leading to low fertility loss, and absence of appropriate farm inputs including farm implements, improved seeds and planting materials. When farm inputs are available, they are either poor quality (due to counterfeiting) or extremely costly for the farmers. Agricultural extension services are often lacking, but when available, are ineffective. Farmers also suffer pre and post-harvest losses caused by vermin and the absence of appropriate post-harvest handling and storage technologies. Information of weather is also unavailable for crop farmers.

The goal of this outcome is to reduce the proportion of households in the Karamoja cluster who are food insecure. This will be realised by achieving the following outputs:

Output 1.1: Crop production and productivity improved in communities in the Karamoja cluster

Crop products especially cereals, constitute a large proportion of the diets of even the most pastoral of the communities in the ASALs. In areas where crop cultivation is possible, households will be supported with subsidised farm inputs including tools and equipment and improved (fast maturing and drought tolerant) seeds and planting materials. In addition support is provided with agricultural extension services to support the adoption of modern crop farming methods for dryland cultivation, (including conservation tillage) as well as soil and water conservation farming techniques (including tree farming). Weather related information will also be provided. Where necessary, crop micro irrigated schemes will be provided, as well as subsidised post-harvest handling technologies to reduce pre and post-harvest losses. Appropriate market information will be provided to farmers. For the above intervention to succeed, it will also be necessary to work with other stakeholders to support advocacy aimed at increasing public financing of agriculture to 10% of the national budgets in line with AU-Maputo Declaration of 2003.

Output 1.2: Capacity for undertaking intervention to enhance nutrition and food hygiene in the Karamoja cluster strengthened

In order to guarantee nutritional security, the planned project will ensure an appropriate policy and legal framework is in place to support enhancement of nutrition and food hygiene in the Karamoja cluster communities. The latter will be the basis upon which education and sensitisation campaigns will be undertaken on nutrition and food hygiene aimed at enhancing the understanding of the nutritional values of foods available in the Karamoja cluster communities, (including finding the most appropriate means to address issues of food hygiene). The project will also support value addition interventions to undertake fortification of foods available for processing and packaging, to increase the nutritional value of the foods available to the communities in the Karamoja cluster communities.

Outcome 1: Food and Nutrition Security of households in the Karamoja cluster enhanced	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: Crop production and productivity improved in communities in the Karamoja cluster	1.1.1 Provide subsidised farm inputs (farm tools and equipment and organic fertilisers to increase availability of staple cereals and non-cereal foods in the communities 1.1.2 Support availability of improved (fast maturing and drought tolerant) seeds and planting materials 1.1.3 Support provision of subsidised post-harvest handling technologies to reduce losses 1.1.4 Support adoption of modern crop farming methods for dryland cultivation including conservation tillage, as well as soil and water conservation farming techniques including tree farming. 1.1.5 Increase funding for agricultural research and the provision of agricultural extension services 1.1.6 Enhance secure access to land by crop farmers for cultivation 1.1.7 Support the provision of weather related information systems and warnings to support smallholders farming practices in the ASALs 1.1.8 Support micro irrigated schemes for crop farming and fodder production in dryland areas

	<p>1.1.9 Undertake advocacy to increase public financing of agriculture to 10% of the national budgets in line with AU-Maputo Declaration of 2003</p> <p>1.1.10 Establish a system of generating and disseminating crop market information</p>
<p>Output 1.2: Capacity for undertaking intervention to enhance nutrition and food hygiene in the Karamoja cluster strengthened</p>	<p>1.2.1 Ensure an appropriate policy and legal framework is in place to support enhancement of nutrition and food hygiene in the Karamoja cluster communities</p> <p>1.2.2 Undertake education and sensitisation campaigns on nutrition and food hygiene in the Karamoja cluster communities</p> <p>1.2.3 Support value addition interventions to undertake fortification of foods available for processing and packaging</p>

Outcome 2: Livestock production and productivity in the Karamoja Cluster improved

The majority of the populations who inhabit the ASALs in the Karamoja cluster depend on livestock as their main source of livelihood, whether they are pastoralists or agro-pastoralists. As forms of livelihood, both pastoralists and agro-pastoralism are dependent on rainfall. This implies that communities are severely challenged by unpredictable rainfall patterns. Droughts are integral to the livelihood systems in the ASALs. Recurrent droughts therefore undermine pastoralists coping methods, making livelihoods more complex, which increases their stress, and heightens livelihood vulnerabilities. It will be imperative for the project to draw lessons from tested and technologies, for livestock production in the rangelands in the region.

While at the regional level, pastoral development is guided by several policy frameworks, including the Africa Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa (AU Commission 2010); AU-IBAR Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA), 2015-2035 (AU-IBAR 2015); the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Strategy (IGAD 2013); the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) Protocol (IGAD 2015a); the Strategic Plan for the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD), 2016-2020 (IGAD 2015b), and; the IGAD Regional Strategy (IGAD 2016); IGAD member countries in the Karamoja cluster are at different levels with regards to harmonisation of their national pastoral development policies.

Uganda does not have an approved pastoral development policy with a strategic plan of action to stabilise and increase production and productivity of pastoral activities. They are unable to improve food security and incomes of pastoral households in a sustainable and predictable way (as also pointed out in Republic of Uganda 2019, 6), although there exists a rarely mentioned 2018 Draft Master Plan for Karamoja Livestock Development (see Mercy Corps 2018), and a Karamoja Action Plan for Food Security in Karamoja Agricultural and Pastoral Production Zones for the period 2009–2014 (Republic of Uganda 2009). In addition, complementary policies such as Rangeland Development and Management Policy and the Uganda Pastoral Code, both developed in 2007 were still in draft form (Republic of Uganda 2019, 6).

Ethiopia has developed not only a Livestock Master Plan developed in August 2015 (Shapiro *et.al.* 2015), but also a Pastoralist Development Policy and Strategy of March 2019 (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019b). Ethiopia has also developed a Pastoral and Agro-pastoral areas Development Strategic Investment Framework (PAPD-SIF) (Ministry of Federal and Pastoral Development Affairs 2018). Kenya has a session paper on the national livestock

policy which clearly articulates pastoralism issues (Republic of Kenya 2008a), but not yet a national policy on pastoralism. Pastoralism is highlighted as a critical livelihood system among cattle keepers inhabiting the ASALs in Kenya's national policy, on the Development of Northern Kenya ASALs (Republic of Kenya 2008b). South Sudan has a national policy on agriculture and livestock formulated in 2011. South Sudan was reckoned in 2010 to have had the 6th largest livestock herd and highest livestock per capita holding in Africa (FAO 2018). Pastoralism is the main source of livelihood for more than 70% of population.

Cross-border livestock mobility and trade in livestock and its products are largely constrained by policies, regulatory framework and capacity that either non-existent or are not harmonised. Sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards (SPS) have not been harmonised across the IGAD countries in the Karamoja cluster. There are no policies and regulations on livestock identification and traceability between the four IGAD countries. Absence of enabling regional frameworks has undermined the effectiveness of interventions intended to address transboundary animal diseases.

In geographically contiguous border areas of the four Karamoja cluster countries, rangelands inhabited by pastoral groups are coterminous, creating significant trans-boundary issues especially the increased risk of spread of livestock diseases due to difficulties in enforcing livestock disease control and preventive measures (Republic of Uganda 2019, 6; Pavanello and Scott-Villiers, 2013). With South Sudan having no Livestock Disease Control System in place (Republic of South Sudan 2012, 2) means that the spread of livestock diseases across borders for migratory herds moving out of South Sudan into Uganda, Kenya or Ethiopia is very high. This makes the initiatives proposed under this project extremely relevant. Considering that a significant part of livestock offtake in South Sudan is sourced from cross border imports mainly from Uganda (ICPALD and AU/IBAR 2016, 2), there is a need for not only the harmonisation and enforcement of quality standard and grade for livestock and livestock products, but also a need for the development and harmonisation of regional trade policy and regulations to strengthen regional livestock market trading and networking.

There is a need to increase livestock production and productivity. As dry seasons become longer and severe, livestock production and productivity is affected by a huge feed gap. Access to water for livestock remains a major challenge in many parts of the ASALs, even with additional efforts for increasing water availability. It is increasingly acknowledged that if livestock is to become the frontier for the next revolution in food production, because of its potential to address the deficit in the supply of animal-sourced foods, then intervention to address production constraints have to target the pastoralist sub-sector. It is feared that if nothing is done, livestock production will be outstripped by a fast-rising demand for animal-sourced proteins, occasioned by expanding population growth, a rise in urbanisation, and an increasing preference for livestock products as a source of protein (Muhereza 2017, 16; AU-IBAR 2010, 9; Delgado *et. al.* 1999). In the respective Karamoja cluster countries, livestock and livestock resources are grossly underexploited, partly due to poor livestock and livestock products marketing infrastructure, weakness in the policy and legal regulatory frameworks that are inconsistent with local economic and environmental realities and priorities (Aklilu *et. al.*, 2013).

There is a need to invest in livestock marketing infrastructure so as to increase the prices the pastoralists receive for their animals which leads to improvement in value of herds and accruing of income to pastoralists. In addition, it will be necessary to improve the productivity of indigenous cattle breeds, as well as to undertake investment in national and cross-border animal health infrastructure and livestock value chains. In addition, between the four Karamoja cluster countries, there is significant cross-border trade in crop and livestock and its products (FAO 2018, 2; ICPALD

and AU/IBAR 2016, 2). Most of this however, is not documented in official statistics on the trade volumes (ICPALD and AU/IBAR 2016, 2), hence the need for the establishment of systems for collection and analysis of agricultural market data for the Karamoja Cluster.

The goal of this outcome is to increase livestock production and productivity. This will be realised by achieving the following outputs:

Output 2.1: Livestock Production supported to reduce vulnerability of cattle keepers to drought

The project will undertake to harmonise and develop pro-poor livestock production and development policies at the cluster level, including, the harmonisation of legal, policy and regulatory frameworks to facilitate in-country migration corridors and routes as well as trans-boundary livestock movements for enhancing livestock production and trade in the Karamoja cluster countries. The project will support the training of communities on recommended animal husbandry and herd management practices as well as support livestock farmers to access subsidised veterinary production and marketing inputs. The project will support establishment of model pastoral and agro-pastoral households as well as to upscale good practices to other pastoral areas in the Karamoja cluster. The project will work with existing community-based veterinary service provision models. The project will support training, experience sharing and exchange tours for cattle keepers in the Karamoja cluster. In addition, the project will seek ways of improving livestock marketing infrastructure to enhance access to cross-border markets and trade to increase returns to livestock farmers and develop livestock product value chains for increased incomes while paying attention to the need to bring on board as many youth as possible. A cluster-based Livestock identification and Tracking System (LITS) for improved livestock marketing, stemming livestock thefts and raiding will be piloted to learn lessons.

Output 2.2: Improvement of genetics of local livestock in the Karamoja cluster supported

The project will identify and strengthen indigenous knowledge systems for selection of breeding stock and animal breeding systems. The project will also support Artificial Insemination (AI) services to make it possible for willing pastoralists adopt artificial breeding with exotic breeds to increase productivity without compromising resilience to harsh conditions by the livestock. Community training on artificial insemination will be carried out in the Karamoja cluster.

Output 2.3: National and cross-border animal Health and epidemio-surveillance and control system strengthened for effective diagnosis, control and prevention of livestock diseases in the Karamoja cluster

The project will support continuous livestock disease surveillance in cross-border areas, through training and equipping community animal health workers with surveillance and reporting of livestock diseases, supporting livestock vaccination campaigns and routine treatment regimens for diseases and vectors along common borders areas, supporting the provision of reliable supplies of veterinary resources (e.g. vaccination drugs and cribs), supporting the provision and management of stable cold chain facilities. The project will also conduct exposure tours within the cluster, regionally or outside the region.

Output 2.4: Regional animal health infrastructures and facilities established and supported to control and prevent priority and trans-boundary animal diseases (TAD) in the Karamoja cluster

In order to contribute to the control of trans-boundary animal diseases, the project will undertake the harmonisation of legal framework and procedures for the surveillance and the control of major TADs, as well as support the establishment of systems of controlling cross-border diseases among migrating livestock, such as coordinated cross-border vaccinations against endemic diseases undertaken in the Karamoja cluster communities; communal spraying of migratory livestock herds during the dry season; establishing regional livestock quarantine centres in the cluster countries; supporting the establishment of equipped regional animal health laboratories and regional animal laboratory referral centres, and; harmonising trans-boundary Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures and standards. The project will also support Private-Public Partnerships (PPPs) in the delivery of animal health services.

Output 2.5: Animal fodder and feeds production, conservation, utilisation and marketing in the Karamoja cluster supported

The project will support interventions aimed at increasing the production of animal feeds and fodder through a number of activities, targeting mainly youth, including the following: establishing demonstrations on rain-fed and irrigation-based fodder production in the cluster; rehabilitating, restoring and introducing selective drought tolerant high value fodder/pastures varieties suitable in drylands, as well as controlling invasive species; establishing multipurpose nursery sites for forage and fodder. In order to conserve livestock fodder and feeds, the project will establish demonstrations for storage facilities for conserved fodder/pasture, and train pastoralists in hay making for pasture harvesting and conservation; as well as link commercial fodder/pasture production with markets. The project will strengthen technical capacities of extension workers on animal nutrition, support exposure tours for cattle keepers within the cluster, regionally or outside the region.

Outcome 2: Livestock Production and productivity in the Karamoja cluster improved	
Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1: Livestock production supported to reduce vulnerability of cattle keepers to drought	2.1.1 Harmonise/develop livestock policies in the cluster 2.1.2 Support training of communities on recommended animal husbandry and herd management practices 2.1.3 Support livestock farmers to access to subsidised veterinary production and marketing inputs 2.1.4 Support households to adopt modern livestock production practices through creation of model pastorals/agro-pastorals systems and upscale good practices to other pastoral areas 2.1.5 Support provision of community-based veterinary service provision models 2.1.6 Harmonise legal, policy and regulatory frameworks to secure in-country migration corridors and routes and trans-boundary livestock movements for enhancing livestock production and trade in the Karamoja cluster 2.1.7 Organise training, experience sharing and exchange tours for cattle keepers in the Karamoja cluster 2.1.8 Improve livestock marketing infrastructure to enhance access to cross-border markets and trade to increase returns to livestock farmers 2.1.9 Introduce and support operation of a cluster-based Livestock Identification and Tracking System (LITS) to ease traceability

	<p>for stemming livestock thefts and raids and improved livestock marketing</p> <p>2.1.10 Support the development of livestock value chains for increased household incomes</p>
<p>Output 2.2: Improvement of genetics of local livestock in the Karamoja cluster supported</p>	<p>2.2.1 Identify and strengthen indigenous knowledge systems for selection of breeding stock and animal breeding systems</p> <p>2.2.2 Support willing pastoralists adopt artificial breeding with exotic breeds to increase productivity without compromising resilience to harsh conditions by the livestock</p> <p>2.2.3 Increase access by livestock keepers to Artificial Insemination (AI) services by supporting establishment of AI Centres</p> <p>2.2.4 Support community training on Artificial Insemination in the Karamoja cluster</p>
<p>Output 2.3: National and cross-border animal Health and epidemio-surveillance and control system strengthened for effective diagnosis, control and prevention of livestock diseases in the Karamoja cluster</p>	<p>2.3.1 Support continuous livestock disease surveillance in cross-border areas</p> <p>2.3.2 Train and equip community animal health workers on surveillance and reporting of livestock diseases</p> <p>2.3.3 Conduct vaccination campaigns and routine treatment regimens for diseases and vectors along common borders areas</p> <p>2.3.4 Provide reliable supplies of veterinary resources and supplies (e.g. vaccination drugs and cribs)</p> <p>2.3.5 Provide stable cold chain facilities and support communities on their management</p> <p>2.3.6 Conduct exposure tours within the cluster, regionally or outside the region</p> <p>2.3.7 Establish a fund and operationalise a system for handling emergency intervention to address disease outbreaks</p>
<p>Output 2.4: Regional animal health infrastructures and facilities established and supported to control and prevent priority and trans-boundary animal diseases (TAD) in the Karamoja cluster</p>	<p>2.4.1 Harmonise legal framework and procedures for the surveillance and the control of major TADs</p> <p>2.4.2 Establish systems of controlling cross-border diseases among migrating livestock</p> <p>2.4.3 Undertake coordinated cross-border vaccinations against endemic diseases in the Karamoja cluster communities</p> <p>2.4.4 Support communal spraying of migratory livestock herds during the dry season</p> <p>2.4.5 Establish regional livestock quarantine centres in the cluster countries</p> <p>2.4.6 Support establishment of equipped regional animal health laboratories and regional animal laboratory referral centres</p> <p>2.4.7 Support Private-Public Partnerships (PPPs) in the delivery of animal health services</p> <p>2.4.8 Harmonise trans-boundary Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and standards</p>
<p>Output 2.5: Animal fodder and feeds production, conservation, utilisation and marketing in the Karamoja cluster supported</p>	<p>2.5.1 Establish demonstrations on rain-fed and irrigation-based fodder production in the cluster</p> <p>2.5.2 Rehabilitate, restore and introduce selective drought tolerant high value fodder/pastures varieties suitable in drylands, as well as controlling invasive species</p> <p>2.5.3 Establish multipurpose nursery sites for forage and fodder</p>

	2.5.4 Establish demonstrations for storage facilities for conserved fodder/pasture 2.5.5 Link commercial fodder/pasture production with markets 2.5.6 Strengthen technical capacities of extension workers on animal nutrition 2.5.7 Conduct exposure tours within the cluster, regionally or outside the region 2.5.8 Train pastoralists, especially the youth in hay making for pasture harvesting and conservation
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Outcome 3: Pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods in the Karamoja Cluster diversified to enhance resilience at household level

Due to intensity of disturbances, occasioned by a combination of incessant virulent armed conflicts, prolonged severe drought, livestock disease outbreaks. Pastoralists obtain no immediate respite, leading to decimation of livestock, from which pastoralists are unable to recover in the short and medium-term, resulting not only in acute food insecurity and high levels of poverty but an increasing number of households in the Karamoja cluster countries have been forced to shift to entirely new and sometimes highly risky non-pastoral (on and off-farm) alternative livelihoods. Some pastoralists adopt a life dependent predominantly on settled crop farming, while others may resort to not only *ad hoc* wage labour activities, but also intensified high risk extraction of biodiversity resources. Many migrate to other regions in search of new livelihood opportunities (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a, 1; Catley & Ayele, 2018; Muhereza 2018; Catley & Aklilu, 2013).

Such involuntary shifts, considered as a form of diversification, and which are increasingly becoming common are also sometimes exacerbated by deliberate government campaigns towards sedentarisation, as in the case of Karamoja (Catley & Ayele, 2018; Muhereza 2018). The latter has been described as ‘bad diversification’. Due to the vulnerabilities of communities in the drylands of Karamoja cluster countries are exposed to, as a consequence of both natural and manmade factors, it is important to support interventions that increase the resilience of the predominantly pastoralist and agro-pastoralist population that inhabit these areas. Poor households that are as likely to be as food insecure as the latter are also likely to be predisposed to poverty. Poverty and food insecurity are mutually reinforcing. Since food insecure households are also highly likely to be resource poor, focusing only on improving crop and livestock production and productivity (on farm diversification) may not necessarily increase the resilience of households. The same is largely true with regards to involuntary diversification.

Ironically, increased resilience can best be achieved through income diversification by promoting non-agricultural (or off-farm) activities. It is always possible to undertake interventions in crop and livestock production that focus on reducing pastoralists’ exposure to risks and external disturbance as well as hazards, occasioned by human factors such as economic disturbances (Morton and Kerven, 2013), but this may not necessarily increase sustainable resilience.

Output 3.1: Alternative on-farm livelihood activities for pastoral and agro-pastoral households in the Karamoja cluster supported

This project will support the diversification of crop farming activities including adoption of not only cultivation of new varieties of drought tolerant high value crop varieties suitable in drylands but also small-scale irrigation of vegetable home gardens. The diversification of livestock production activities will also be supported, as well as the expansion of fish farming in multi-purpose large

water reservoirs constructed in rangelands in the Karamoja cluster and apiculture in areas with watershed management initiatives. In addition, the project will support the establishment of enterprises along crop value chains (such as grain marketing) as well as livestock product value chains (such as milk processing, hides and skin and livestock slaughterhouses in selected places). The products and by-products of the livestock slaughterhouses have the potential to create jobs for the unemployed youth and can be supported as a strategy for modernisation of the livestock production in particular and the agricultural sector in general.

Can we also engage the unemployed youth in fattening of the livestock aimed for marketing? If possible, and if investment is available, can we try to establish joint slaughterhouses at selected places? The products and by-products of the slaughterhouses will create jobs for the unemployed youth and would initiate the modernisation of the livestock production / agricultural sector

Output 3.2: Alternative off-farm livelihood activities for pastoral and agro-pastoral households in the Karamoja cluster supported

The project will also consider supporting the adoption of off-farm livelihood options such as trade in crop and livestock products and essential commodities, as well as the adoption of trade in essential commodities. Alternative non-consumptive use of rangeland biodiversity products such as extraction of aloes, incense and gums will also be developed. In addition, the following options will be considered: apiculture in areas with watershed management initiatives, eco-tourism in the rangeland areas as an alternative source of income, small scale artisanal mining. Beneficiary farmers will be trained in enterprise management and development as well as gender mainstreaming. Exposure tours will be conducted within the cluster, regionally or outside the region. The development of livestock marketing infrastructure will also be supported under the project.

Outcome 3: Pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods in the Karamoja cluster diversified to enhance resilience at household level	
Outputs	Activities
Output 3.1 Alternative on-farm livelihood activities for pastoral and agro-pastoral households in the Karamoja cluster supported	3.1.1 Support cultivation of new varieties of drought tolerant high value crop varieties suitable in drylands of the Karamoja cluster 3.1.2 Support the diversification of crop farming activities including small-scale irrigation of vegetable home gardens 3.1.3 Support the diversification of livestock production activities 3.1.4 Support expansion of fish farming in multi-purpose large water reservoirs constructed in rangelands in Karamoja cluster 3.1.5 Support the development of apiculture in areas with watershed management initiatives 3.1.6 Support establishment of enterprises along crop value chains (such as grain processing) 3.1.7 Support establishment of enterprises along livestock value chains (such as milk processing; hides and skin)
Output 3.2 Alternative off-farm livelihood activities for pastoral and agro-pastoral households in the Karamoja cluster supported	3.2.1 Support adoption of off-farm livelihoods options such as trade in crop and livestock products and essential commodities 3.2.2 Support households to adopt trade in essential commodities 3.2.3 Develop alternative non-consumptive use of rangeland biodiversity products such as extraction of aloes, incense and gums 3.2.4 Promote eco-tourism in the rangeland areas as an alternative source of income

	<p>3.2.5 Support small scale artisanal mining in cluster countries</p> <p>3.2.6 Conduct training of beneficiary farmers in enterprise management and gender mainstreaming</p> <p>3.2.7 Conduct exposure tours within the cluster, regionally or outside the region</p> <p>3.2.8 Development of livestock marketing infrastructure supported</p>
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Outcome 4: Household vulnerability to drought in the Karamoja Cluster reduced

While drought is recognised as an integral biophysical feature of the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), the ability of households to respond to drought and drought related disturbances has become compromised by largely human factors. It has been acknowledged in all the four IGAD member states in the Karamoja cluster that while climate triggered crises were the most intractable to address, to the extent they are responsible for triggering other crises, drought by far represented the most potent of the climate-related underlying causes of vulnerabilities (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a; Republic of Kenya 2019; Republic of Uganda 2019; Republic of South Sudan 2019).

However, even with regional efforts under the auspices of IGAD to put in place a Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), which culminated in the development and launch of the Country Programming Papers (CPPs) to tailor drought responses to local contexts in the IGAD member countries of the Karamoja cluster, drought emergency responses had become the norm rather than the exception. It had increasingly become clear that such emergency interventions were insufficient to address both the short and long-term effects of drought and other associated disturbances. It became clear that there was a need for better planning to respond to drought and drought related issues and crises through strengthening capacities for drought early warning, response and mitigation.

Output 4.1: Drought Early Warning capacity in the Karamoja cluster strengthened

The project will support the establishment of weather stations to collect weather data at sub-county (and its equivalents). Support will also be provided to collect, analyse and publish information on weather changes. Community-based advisories on weather will also be disseminated to pastoralists in the Karamoja cluster.

Output 4.2: Capacity for disaster response and mitigation in the Karamoja cluster strengthened

There are already significant initiatives in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Management. This project will concentrate on strengthening capacity to develop disaster response and mitigation plans. This will be through supporting the establishment of cross-border disaster risk reduction platforms, which will become avenues, for provision of cross-border dimensions on drought early warning information for harmonising responses across the different border communities. The project will support the documentation of cross-border disaster risk management best practices to inform regional policy decision making.

Outcome 4: Household Vulnerability to Drought in the Karamoja cluster reduced	
<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Activities</i>

Output 4.1: Drought Early Warning capacity in the Karamoja cluster strengthened	4.1.1 Establish weather stations to collect weather data at sub-county (and its equivalents) 4.1.2 Collect, analyse and publish information on weather and drought 4.1.3 Support community-based dissemination to pastoralists in the Karamoja cluster of advisory weather information
Output 4.2: Capacity for disaster response and mitigation in the Karamoja cluster strengthened	4.2.1 Strengthen capacity to develop disaster response and mitigation plans 4.2.2 Establish cross-border Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) platforms 4.2.3 Support provision of cross-border dimensions of drought early warning information for harmonising responses 4.2.4 Document cross-border Disaster Risk Management best practices to inform regional policy decision making

Synergies and Alignment

The planned project under the IGAD Karamoja cluster cross-border programme seeks a 50 percent reduction in the proportion of households in drought-prone regions in the Karamoja cluster dependent on food-aid by 2025. The project will enable IGAD Karamoja cluster member countries to achieve their targets with regards to the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, the project will contribute towards Goal 1 which seeks to *‘End poverty in all its forms everywhere’*; Goal 2 which seeks to *‘End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture’* and Goal 12 which seeks to *‘Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns’*.

At the regional level, the planned IGAD Karamoja cluster project is aligned to the aspirations of the AU Agenda 2063 - a 50-year strategy for the socio-economic development of the African Continent. The project seeks to put livestock at the centre of the agricultural-led growth and the socio-economic transformation of the IGAD member countries in the Karamoja cluster and is in line with the June 2014 African Union (AU) Malabo Declaration to ensure AU member countries commit to increase allocation of public expenditure in agriculture to at least 10% in order to accelerate the growth and transformation of African agriculture for shared prosperity and improved livelihoods (African Union 2014, 3). The project is aligned to the 2019 IGAD Regional Programming Paper (RPP) for the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) to the extent it seeks ‘A peaceful and prosperous IGAD Region free from disasters and emergencies’ in general, and livelihood support under one of its priority intervention areas (IGAD 2019). The project is also aligned to the IGAD Regional Strategy and Implementation Plan’s PIA 3 on ‘Agriculture, livestock and fisheries development’ (IGAD 2016, 35).

The planned project will create an enabling environment for accelerated investment in livestock, and is considered consistent with the 20-year AU Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA) for the period 2015-2035 which seeks the transformation of Africa’s livestock sector for accelerated equitable growth over a 20 years period from 2015 to 2035. The project is also in line with LiDeSA which seeks to transform the livestock sector by energising its under-utilised potential to achieve a 6% annual growth target in agriculture in the AU Member States through: (a) Supporting increased investments in livestock value chains (LiDeSA Strategic Objective 1); (b) Enhancing resilience of livestock production system by addressing animal health challenges

(LiDeSA Strategic Objective 2); (c) enhancing access to markets, services and value addition (LiDeSA Strategic Objective 4) (see AU-IBAR 2015).

The planned project is also in line with the 2015 IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) Protocol (IGAD Secretariat 2015a), and the 2015 ICPALD Strategic Plan for the period 2016-2020 (IGAD Secretariat 2015b). The planned project is also consistent with the AU-IBAR Strategic Plan of 2014-2017, which, includes seeking increased investment in animal health, disease prevention and control systems for increased productivity, improved food and nutritional security, enhanced food safety and trade and public health protection (AU-IBAR 2013, 7).

At the sub-continental level, the planned project which seeks the development and harmonisation of livestock policies among IGAD member countries in the Karamoja cluster is aligned with PIA 3 of the 2003 Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) on 'Increasing Food Supply and Reducing Hunger' (AU & NEPAD 2003, 16) and the 2009 COMESA Regional Policy Framework for Food Security in Pastoralist Areas (COMESA 2015, 5), both of which call for the regional harmonisation of national policies to support regional movements of pastoralists to enable efficient use of transnational rangeland ecosystems, and for livestock trade.

The planned project is firmly anchored in several regional initiatives aim at addressing vulnerability to food insecurity. For example, the project is aligned to the IGAD Regional Strategy (2016), more specifically PIA 1 that addresses food insecurity and environmental degradation by focusing on agriculture, natural resources and the environment. The project will also contribute to the achievement of the IDDRSI strategy and framework that addresses the effects of drought and related disturbances, and its subsidiary Regional Programming Paper (RPP) and Country Programming Papers (CPPs) of the targeted countries. The planned project is also consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of the Republic of Kenya and Government of the Republic of Uganda in support of the Kenya (Turkana and West Pokot) and Uganda (Karamoja) Cross-border programme for Sustainable Peace and Development which was signed in Moroto on September 12, 2019, which seeks opportunities for improving the livelihoods and socio-economic conditions of the three bordering communities for sustainable peace and development.

At the national level, the planned IGAD project which seeks improvement in the lives of pastoralists as well as enhancing their resilience is in line with several medium-term planning frameworks in the Karamoja cluster IGAD member states. It is aligned with Ethiopia's 5-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) whose overarching objective is 'To radically transform the Ethiopian economy on a path of sustainable growth and development', which is being pursued through investing in improvement of livestock production in general, and pastoralism in particular (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a, 7). The project is also aligned to Ethiopia's Food Security Programme (FSP) which aims to achieve food security for chronic and transitory food insecure households in rural (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2009).

The project is consistent with Kenya's Vision 2030, which seeks to transform Kenya into a newly industrialised upper middle-income country, providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030. The planned project is also consistent with PIA 4 of the MTP III which seeks to address constraints to increased livestock productivity, and PIA 5 of the MTP III which seeks to strengthen capacity for drought response and preparedness (Republic of Kenya 2019). The planned project is also in line with the Turkana County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) for the period 2018-2022 (County Government of Turkana 2018) and West Pokot CIDP for the period 2018-2022 (County Government of West Pokot 2018).

The planned project is consistent with South Sudan's Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan (CAMP) and its sub-plan, the IDMP (2015-2040) that seek to address drought related development challenges. The project is also consistent with the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy (NALEP) which provides direction for the management and organisation of an extension system in South Sudan with both public and private extension service providers (Republic of South Sudan 2019, 13). With regards to Uganda, the planned project is consistent with Uganda's NDPII for the period (2015/16-2019/20), which seeks to enhance household food security as a strategy for addressing poverty (Republic of Uganda 2015b, 157); and the Karamoja Integrated Development Plan II (KIDP II) which seeks to increase food security for poor and vulnerable households as one of the strategic objectives (Republic of Uganda 2015a, 13).

Beneficiaries and Stakeholders

Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of the planned project include not only the pastoralists and agro-pastoralist who inhabit the ASALs in the Karamoja cluster generally, but also the different socio-economic categories among these broad groups who will be specifically targeted by interventions. These include women, children, the elderly, youth (male and female), kraal leaders, business operators, and others.

Stakeholders

Different actors will be involved at the grass roots level in the communities, sub-national and national levels. They include state and non-state actors. State actors include the local, sub national and central governments in providing governance, security and social services. Others include the law enforcement agencies (such as police and the armies in the various countries). The non-state actors comprise civil society and non-governmental organisations undertaking development interventional in the ASALs. They also include international and regional organisational bodies present in the cluster which are involved in the provision of humanitarian assistance and in fostering regional coordination and cooperation.

Approach and Strategy

The planned project that seeks socio-economic transformation of livelihoods and the improvement of animal production and animal health in the IGAD member states in the Karamoja cluster is anchored in recognition of the need for multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder approaches to address the challenges faced by inhabitants of the cluster. The project approach recognises the importance of the interconnectedness between sustainability of the livelihoods of the inhabitants of the Karamoja cluster borderlands, with not only peace and security, but also accessibility to basic social services, and market infrastructures, particularly transboundary markets. The approach used by the project is not only one where interventions undertaken at national level are systematically linked and complementary to whatever is happening at the regional level, but also where interventions undertaken aim to promote regional integration and cooperation.

The approach that will be adopted in this project will be one that pays attention to the trans-boundary nature of the activities proposed to achieve outputs, which means that where possible, ensuring regional relevance will be key in all interventions that will be undertaken. The project will

by design target regional priorities and implementation activities within a regional cooperation framework /cross border development.

In undertaking planned interventions, the project's strategic direction will be a two pronged integrated approach: first, the project will seek to break the cycle of emergency interventions in response to disturbances such as drought, floods and associated food insecurities by instituting mechanisms for ensuring long-term resilience; secondly, to target the most affected ASALs in order to stimulate the latent potential for production, by making the most of the possibilities permitted by the ecological constraints. This approach is considered critical for the achievement of sustainable development.

To the extent there are a wide range of regional development programmes, this project will strive to minimise duplication and competition in activities with other similar regional and national peace and security initiatives. As a strategy, the creation and strengthening of complementarity will be emphasised, which will allow the project to focus on areas it has core competence. To do so, the project will ensure transparency in its operations for the benefit of mutual accountability to all relevant stakeholders. In addition, the project strategy will ensure proper coordination of project activities with interventions of other stakeholders.

For implementation of the planned project, efforts will be made to ensure none of the IGAD member states in the cluster and relevant stakeholders at national, regional, continental and international levels are left behind given the trans-boundary nature of the key constraints that households in the cluster have to contend with. Efforts will also be made to ensure gender integration in the different aspects of project implementation. As much as possible, the participation of the private sector, civil society and traditional authority structures will be promoted to ensure strong mutually beneficial partnerships for project implementation.

Budget Summary

Outcomes	Budget USD
Outcome 1: Enhanced food and nutrition security of households in the Karamoja cluster	7,200,000
Outcome 2: Improved livestock production and productivity in the Karamoja cluster	22,115,000
Outcome 3: Diversified pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods in the Karamoja cluster to enhance resilience at household level	11,250,000
Outcome 4: Reduced household vulnerability to drought in the Karamoja cluster	1,580,000
Outcome 5: Project implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025	5,465,000
TOTAL	47,610,000

Karamoja Cluster PIA 4: Building Peace and Security in the Karamoja Cluster

Summary

The proposed overall objective of the Karamoja Cluster PIA 4 of the planned project on 'Building peace and sustainable security in Karamoja cluster' is: *'To create an environment of lasting peace and sustainable security for peaceful co-existence in the Karamoja cluster'*. More specifically the project aims to: contribute towards ending livestock thefts and raiding, support the institutionalisation of resource sharing mechanisms in border areas, harmonise socio-cultural values and practices in border communities. And also, to establish a functional cross-border conflict early warning mechanism for conflict prevention, management and resolution in the Karamoja cluster. The following four outcomes are expected to be achieved by the project by 2025:

- Outcome 1: Violent conflict incidents associated with livestock thefts and raids reported to sub-counties/ Wards/ Woredas/ Payams in drought prone areas reduced by 90% by 2025
- Outcome 2: 90% of reported resource-based/sharing conflicts in the Karamoja Cluster successfully resolved peacefully
- Outcome 3: Socio-cultural values and practices in cross-border communities in the Karamoja cluster harmonised for peaceful co-existence
- Outcome 4: Cross-border Conflict and Early Warning information readily available and disseminated

The project contributes to the Strategic Objectives articulated in the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Regional Programming Paper (2019-2024). More specifically, it addresses all the three Regional Strategic Intervention Areas of IDDRSI PIA 6 on 'Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution' which seeks to *'Achieve peace and stability in the IGAD region'*. The three Strategic Intervention Areas include: (1) Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms; (2) Conflict Resolution, and (3) Increase Peaceful Settlement of Conflicts in ASALs. The planned Karamoja Cluster Project is also in line with the priorities highlighted under the IDDRSI Country Programming Papers of the four Karamoja cluster member countries, as well as several IGAD policies and Protocols on peace and security.

Background

Karamoja Cluster is a mass of arid and semi-arid borderland that falls between 4 IGAD Member States of Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda, inhabited by communities vulnerable to climate change issues that manifest in forms of desertification, deteriorating rangelands, drought and famine. Several interventions have been undertaken to enhance peace and security in the IGAD region in general and the Karamoja cluster member states of Uganda, Kenya, South Sudan and Ethiopia in particular. There are several IGAD policies and Protocols on peace and security that have been formulated and are under implementation that have contributed significantly to achievement of peace and stability. These include the following:

The IGAD has developed a protocol on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) which serves as a standardised guide and mechanism for member states to jointly, effectively, efficiently and transparently design interventions; deploy envoys or mediators and largely engages in conflict prevention, management and resolution in the region (as guided by relevant

International regional instruments among other principles). In addition, with funding from the European Union Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF) for Africa through the Austrian Development Agency (ADC), IGAD has since March 2018 been implementing its Peace and Security Strategy 2016-2020 through the IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (IPPSHAR).⁴ The overall objective of the Action is to contribute to achieving sustainable peace, security and stability for the attainment of economic integration and development of the IGAD region. The four specific objectives of IPPSHAR are: (i) *To enhance the IGAD Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) Systems, so that there is an improvement in the quantity and quality of the information collected; in data analysis, and early response action,* (ii) *To enable IGAD and national governments in the region to predict, prevent, and address transnational security threats,* (iii) *To enhance the capacity of IGAD and national governments of the region on preventive diplomacy, mediation and civilian peace building,* and (iv) *To enhance the implementation effectiveness of IGAD's Peace and Security Division and Units.*

Through its protocol and agreement on preventive diplomacy and mediation, IGAD has been instrumental in guiding member states to effectively, efficiently and transparently design interventions, deploy envoys or mediators and largely engage in conflict prevention, management and resolution in the region. IGAD established a roster of Mediators and Envoys (comprising eminent personalities nominated by respective member states) upon approval by the IGAD's Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. These mediators and envoys who are continuously deployed to mitigate conflicts between member states and have benefitted from several High Level Mediation trainings courses, have in the past been instrumental in mediating conflicts and contributing to peace building in South Sudan, Somalia and other areas.

IGAD has invested significant resources and energy towards peace, security and stability among the IGAD member states in general and between Karamoja cluster member states in particular.⁵ IGAD played a key role in mediating hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea. IGAD also mediated the civil war in the Sudanese states of Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile between 1993 and 2005, and thereafter.⁶ IGAD played an important role in resolving the conflict in Sudan between the north and the south that resulted in the achievement of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). In the run-up to South Sudan's independence, IGAD facilitated talks that eventually helped deliver the South Sudanese referendum in 2011.

Through its Mediation Support Unit (MSU) established in 2012, IGAD mediated the conflict in South Sudan that resulted in the signing of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) 2015 IGAD-Plus process for conflict mediation in South Sudan. Using highly experienced envoys, IGAD mediated the South Sudan peace process within days of the outbreak of violent conflicts in Juba in December 2013. The IGAD intervention prevented further escalation of violence, kept the parties focused on negotiating a political

⁴. The 4-year European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa for the period 2018-2022, was established to promote stability and address the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons. The action is intended to help IGAD improve its conflict early warning systems, become more skilled in mediation, and to counter trans-national security threats. In particular, IGAD and its partner countries in the region will be able to improve the collection and distribution of early warning data, so that governments can take action in time to prevent conflicts (see https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/african-union-au/41968/igad-eu-and-austrian-development-agency-sign-agreement-peace-and-security-horn-africa_en - accessed September 2020).

⁵. See Healy, Sally, 'Seeking peace and security in the Horn of Africa: the contribution of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development', *International Affairs* (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944) **Vol. 87, No. 1** (January 2011), pp. 105-120 (16 pages). Available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/20869613>.

⁶. See El-Affendi, Abdelwahab, 'The Impasse in the IGAD Peace Process for Sudan: The Limits of Regional Peace-making?', October 2001, *African Affairs* 100(401):581-599. DOI: [10.1093/afraf/100.401.581](https://doi.org/10.1093/afraf/100.401.581).

settlement and produced a comprehensive peace agreement signed in August 2015.⁷ Even when the latter failed to restore peace in South Sudan, IGAD continued with its mediation efforts until September 2018 when the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) was signed, paving way to the establishment of a Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU).

IGAD also spearheaded the peace process in Somalia between 2002 and 2004, and thereafter. IGAD facilitated and supported the Somalia peace process which culminated in the formation of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in 2000, which governed Somalia from 2004 to 2012, a period within which TFG initiatives to promote peace and security in Somalia were supported largely by IGAD. IGAD through its specialised mission to Somalia, facilitated dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia amongst different regions, with the aim of promoting peace and stability.⁸ In its Cross Border Security Governance (CBSG) Programme. The IGAD framework considers the inclusion of local governance structures and relevant community associations equally important for enhancing cross-border peace and security.

Theory of Change and Expected Results

The overall objective of this project is: *‘To foster, a peaceful and stable environment that guarantees the resilience of the communities in the Karamoja Cluster’*. The impact that is envisaged from the implementation of this project is *‘An environment of lasting peace and sustainable security for peaceful co-existence in the Karamoja cluster’*. The planned project will achieve the overall project impact through the following intervention logic, elaborated in the theory of change as follows:

⁷ See IGAD, ‘Lessons for IGAD Mediation arising from the South Sudan Peace Talks, 2013 – 2015’. Addis Ababa: IGAD Secretariat. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/lessons-igad-mediation-arising-south-sudan-peace-talks-2013-2015> (accessed September 2020).

⁸ See IGAD, ‘January – December 2016 IGAD Peace and security Division Semi-annual Narrative Report’, February 2017. Available at: <https://upload.openaid.se/document/ethiopia/psd-2016-annual-report.pdf> (accessed September 2020).

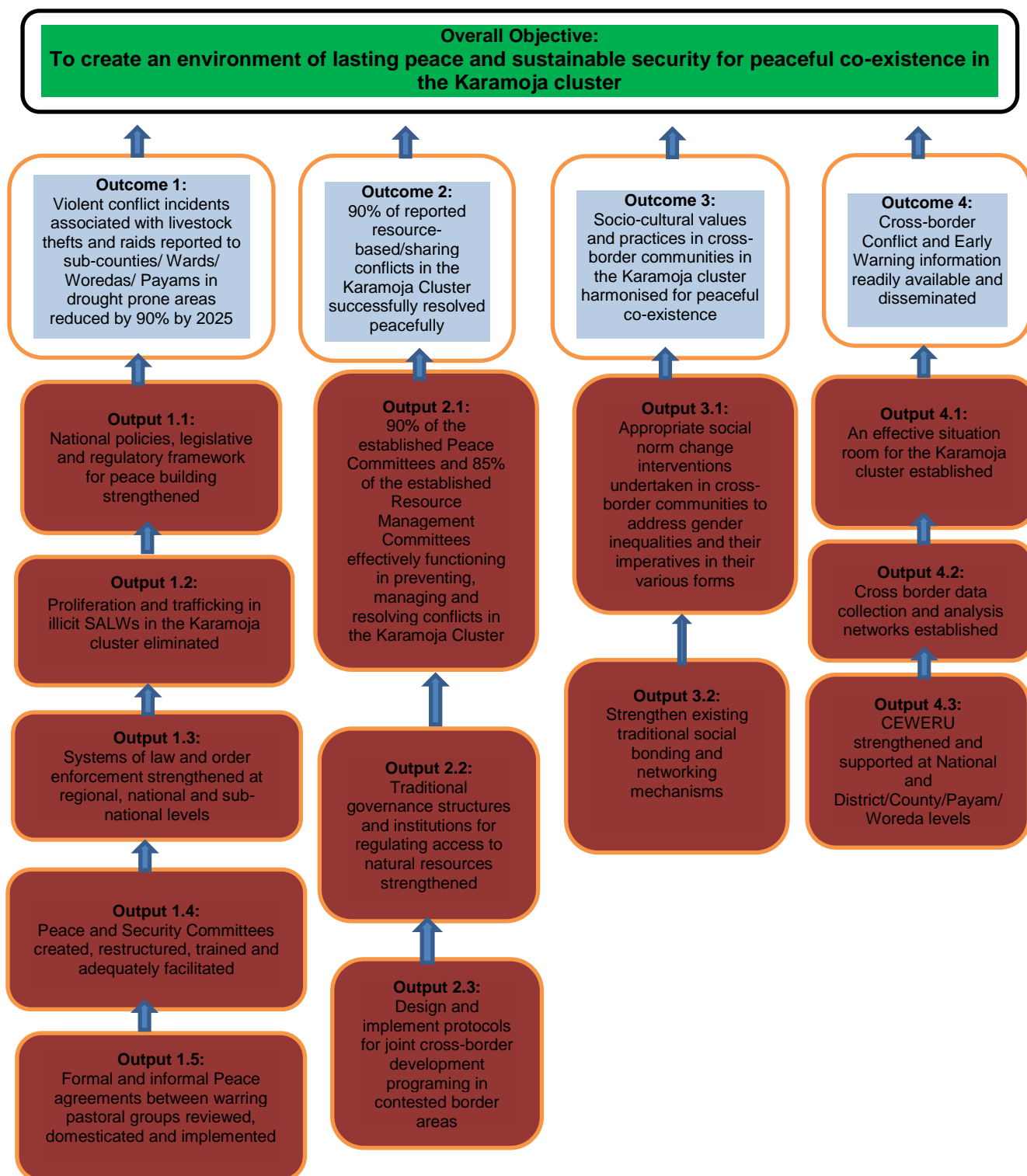


Figure 8: The theory of change for the peace and security project

This project will contribute to the IDDRSI Regional Programming Paper (2019-2024), under IDDRSI's Priority Intervention Area (PIA) 6 on 'Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution', whose strategic objective is '*To achieve peace and stability in IGAD region*'.

Outcome 1: Reduction of violent conflict incidents

Peace and security have continued to elude many parts of the ASALs in the Karamoja cluster bordering areas of the four countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda inhabited largely by cattle herding/keeping communities. These ASALs had become synonymous with armed conflicts. This is because during periods of drought, the competition for scarce water and pastures often trigger or exacerbate tensions that lead to armed conflicts and violence. Internal and cross-border livestock raiding and thefts are widespread in the four countries. In Uganda, large culturally sanctioned livestock raids no longer take place, but livestock thefts are still widespread in and around the Karamoja region, especially during the dry season (FAO and Tufts University 2019; Vondal *et al.* 2019; Kingma *et al.* 2012). The Kenya-Sudan-Uganda border region is especially a conflict hot-spot (Leff 2009), and incursions into Karamoja by raiders from South Sudan and Kenya were still common as recently as 2019 (FAO and Tufts University 2019, 1).

In Kenya, raiding is common between pastoralists in Turkana and West Pokot, as well as with pastoralists in neighbouring counties (ICPALD 2019; Greiner 2013; Leff 2009; Mkutu 2007; Mburu 2002). Conflicts in border areas are common in Ethiopia (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a, 14). In addition, Ethiopia is also afflicted by inter-ethnic livestock raiding especially among the Karrayu and Afar (see Mulugeta and Hagmann 2008) and between Annuak and Nuer (Tadesse 2007), among others. In South Sudan, Terekeka, Jonglei and Western Lakes (Rumbek) are the key livestock raiding hotspots (FAO 2018; Idris 2018, 6; Wild *et al.* 2018). Murle gunmen from the Pibor region of South Sudan often mount cross-border livestock raids into Nuer villages in Gambella region of Ethiopia, where they also abduct children (Wild *et al.* 2018, 1).

In all 4 countries of the IGAD Karamoja cluster, different forms of armed conflicts continue to recur, due to a combination of factors, including the following: competition for natural resources availability of which is dwindling due to adversities in climatic and other natural factors, weak institutions are in place for resolving, managing and preventing the outbreak of conflicts, weak economic infrastructures; emerging tensions over community exclusion from participation in mining by large scale investors, inadequate resilience to food and nutritional insecurity and continuing proliferation and trafficking in illegal firearms (Mkutu 2014). Even in Karamoja where disarmament was carried out, the extent to which the region is truly free of weapons remains unclear due to continuing Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) trafficking and proliferation (Vondal *et al.* 2019; FAO & Tufts University 2019, 1).

Some of the countries have been afflicted by war resulting from internal civil strife (Uganda and South Sudan) while others have had inter-state wars (Ethiopia). Kenya has been grappling with criminal violence and organised criminal gangs. These different forms of armed conflicts and violence have aggravated the adverse effects of severe and prolonged droughts and erratic rainfall patterns, leading to chronic food insecurity, human suffering and rising incidences of absolute poverty. Armed conflicts and wars have not only been a cause but are also a consequence of livelihood vulnerabilities to climate change disturbances and hazards. In all the 4 countries, poverty conditions in the ASALs were not reducing as fast as in other parts of the countries outside the ASALs on account of continuing intractable armed conflicts associated with livestock raiding and ongoing competition for scarce resources.

The planned IGAD Karamoja Cluster Programme is aware of several other alternative initiatives that the IGAD member countries are pursuing at bilateral levels. On September 12, 2019, Kenya and Uganda signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for enhancing '*Sustainable peace and security in Turkana, West Pokot and Karamoja*'. South Sudan is presiding over a fragile peace process following internal civil strife and continuing vulnerabilities of the population to armed conflicts, prolonged droughts, flooding and forced displacement which are affecting not only its internal population, but also those in neighbouring Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia. While disarmament of armed pastoralists has been attempted unsuccessfully in South Sudan and completed only half-heartedly in Kenya (Mburu 2002), in Uganda, a sustained and comprehensive disarmament of the Karamojong was implemented. The inability of South Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia to implement a similar campaign in their countries undermines initiatives to achieve lasting peace and security and sustainable development in the cluster. Furthermore, disarmament initiatives by individual IGAD member states within the Karamoja cluster have unfortunately not been well coordinated regionally for simultaneous execution (Wepundi, Ndung'u & Rynn 2011).

The IGAD Environment Impact Assessment Policy Framework (EIA) and the IGAD EIA Protocol, also helps to reduce natural resources based conflicts, particularly on transboundary resources. Several national level policies and legislation for promoting cross-border peace building activities, (as well as initiatives for controlling the internal and cross-border proliferation and trafficking in illicit SALWs in the cluster), are not well harmonised with the available IGAD policy and legislative framework.

Community involvement in conflict prevention, management and resolution through peace and security committees had in the countries where they had been established (Uganda and Kenya) played an essential role in conflict early warning and response; but there are legal, financial, operational and technological issues that should be addressed for the sustainability of these community-based structures. In the absence of a national policy on peace in Uganda, peace and security committees have no clear legal or policy framework (Vondal *et.al.* 2019, 62-3). The formal and informal governance, and law and order enforcement institutions and structures in the cluster are faced with significant structural and operational challenges.

The goal of this outcome is '*Reduce violent conflict incidents associated with livestock thefts and raids reported to sub-counties/ Wards/ Woredas/ Payams in drought prone areas by 90% by 2025*'. In order to realise this outcome, the following outputs will have to be achieved, namely:

Output 1.1: National Policies, Legislative and Regulatory Framework for Peace Building Strengthened

This project will undertake studies on the legal and regulatory framework for peace building in the Karamoja cluster, on the basis of which, it will seek to support processes that lead to the formulation, review and harmonisation of laws and policies on peacebuilding in the four countries as a strategy to address underlying causes of protracted structural conflicts over natural resources. The project will strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework for undertaking disarmament of armed groups in the Karamoja cluster communities, drawing lessons from Karamoja where a sustained comprehensive disarmament programme has been successfully executed; although the proliferation of illicit firearms continues along its highly porous international borders. This project seeks to create positive synergies between the formal and informal authority structures in peace building and conflict prevention, resolution and management at regional, national and sub-national levels. The project will also support Radio/TV Talk shows on the legal and regulatory framework for peace building in the Karamoja cluster.

Output 1.2: Proliferation and trafficking in illicit SALWs in the Karamoja cluster eliminated

The borders of the four Karamoja cluster countries are remote and extremely porous. This has curtailed the success of country-level initiatives intended to stem the proliferation and trafficking in illicit firearms and ammunition. This project seeks a regional approach by first and foremost seeking the harmonisation of national laws with regional and international conventions and best practices on the control of illicit SALWs and stockpile management, leading to the enactment or review of laws and formulation of policies on control of SALWs in the region. The project will support regional initiatives on firearms marking and management of stockpiles and seek establishment in the various border communities and conflict hotspots of community bye-laws on the control over SALWs. The project will support the mobilisation and sensitisation of border communities on the dangers of possession of illicit firearms, as well as support coordinated and simultaneous regional disarmament of armed pastoral groups in the Karamoja cluster communities. For those who will be subject to disarmament, the project will support business start-ups for alternative sources of livelihood. Regional cross-border military liaisons for regular cross-border meetings in support of disarmament will be exchanged between the Karamoja cluster countries.

Output 1.3: Systems of law and order enforcement strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels in Karamoja cluster countries

Considering the transboundary nature of armed conflicts and violence that afflicts the Karamoja cluster communities, this project will seek to enhance regional coordination of law and order enforcement, in addition to national level initiatives. The project will support deployment of police along conflict hot-spots in border areas, in addition to establishing regular consultations with security, law enforcement and justice systems in border areas. The project will strengthen the capacity of local authorities to undertake joint cross-border conflict prevention, management and resolution. Efforts will also be made to integrate formal and traditional mechanisms for law and order enforcement in borders areas of the Karamoja cluster. The project will support the training of identified conflict monitors in border areas for community policing, as well as supporting the establishment of courts of law to expedite handling of cross-border crimes, related to livestock raids and thefts etc.

Output 1.4: Peace and Security Committees for early detection and response to livestock thefts and raids at Sub-county/Ward/Woreda/ Payam levels created, restructured, trained and adequately facilitated

The project will adopt an integrated approach towards conflict management, prevention and resolution through peace committees. In order to do so, the project will support peace and security committees at sub-national levels and coordinate their activities with Conflict Early Warning and Response Units (CEWERUs) in the cluster countries. The project will also support synergistic integration of traditional peace building institutions and structures with formal systems/structures. The project will support the design and implementation of a system of livestock identification to ease traceability for stemming livestock thefts and raids. After peace committees are re-structured, (including increasing women and youth), they will benefit from training workshops and better facilitation to enhance their effectiveness in their inter- and intra-community peace building

activities. The project will also undertake initiatives to harmonise laws and policies not only on peace, but also on peace and security committees in the Karamoja cluster.

Output 1.5: Formal and informal Peace agreements between warring pastoral groups reviewed, domesticated and implemented

Many of the conflicts in the ASALs are caused by unresolved tensions over resource sharing. This project will support the establishment and operationalisation of formal platforms for regular cross-border dialogues and discussions on resource sharing and peace building. It will also identify, document and review both formal and informal resource sharing agreements to draw lessons that will be important in addressing challenges that often result into the outbreak of violence. The project will support not only joint cross-border civic education initiatives to promote peaceful co-existence in Karamoja cluster communities, but also the commemoration of historical peacebuilding events to draw lessons (Lokirama accord and Moru-a-Nayeche).

Outcome 1: Violent conflict incidents associated with livestock thefts and raids reported to sub-counties/ Wards/ Woredas/ Payams in drought prone areas reduced by 90% by 2025	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: National Policies, Legislative and Regulatory Framework for Peace Building Strengthened	1.1.1 Undertake studies on the legal and regulatory framework for peace building in the Karamoja cluster 1.1.2 Formulate and review national laws and policies on peacebuilding to address underlying causes of protracted structural conflicts over natural resources 1.1.3 Strengthen policy, legal and regulatory framework for undertaking national level disarmament of armed groups in the Karamoja cluster communities 1.1.4 Increase capacities for peace building and conflict prevention, resolution and management at regional, national and sub-national levels in the formal and traditional sectors 1.1.5 Radio/TV Talk shows on the legal and regulatory framework for peace building in the Karamoja cluster
Output 1.2: Proliferation and trafficking in illicit SALWs in the Karamoja cluster eliminated	1.2.1 Harmonise national laws with regional and international conventions and best practices on control of illicit SALWs and stockpile management 1.2.2 Harmonise national level laws and policies on control of SALWs to create an enabling environment for coordinated regional interventions in control of SALWs 1.2.3 Support regional initiatives on firearms marking and management of stockpiles 1.2.4 Establish community bye-laws on the control over SALWs in the various border communities and conflict hotspots 1.2.5 Undertake mobilisation and sensitisation of border communities on the dangers of possession of illicit firearms 1.2.6 Undertake coordinated and simultaneous national level and regional disarmament of armed pastoral groups in the Karamoja cluster communities 1.2.7 Support business start-ups for disarmed former warriors for alternative sources of livelihood 1.2.8 Support regional cross-border military liaisons between the countries of the Karamoja cluster for effective coordination of

	cross border security operations
Output 1.3: Systems of law and order enforcement strengthened at national and sub-national levels in Karamoja cluster countries	1.3.1 Deploy and adequately facilitate joint Police along conflict hot-spots in border areas 1.3.2 Establish regular consultations between security, law enforcement and justice sectors actors in border areas 1.3.3 Strengthen capacity of local authorities to undertake joint cross-border conflict prevention, management and resolution 1.3.4 Integrate formal and traditional mechanisms for law and order enforcement in border areas of the Karamoja cluster 1.3.5 Identify and train Conflict Monitors in border areas for community policing in conflict hotspots 1.3.6 Establish courts of law to expedite handling of cross-border crimes related to livestock raids and thefts, among others
Output 1.4: Peace and Security Committees for early detection and response to livestock thefts and raids at Sub-county/Ward/Woreda/ Payam levels created, restructured, trained and adequately facilitated	1.4.1 Support Peace and Security Committees at sub-national levels to coordinate their activities with Conflict Early warning and Response Units (CEWERUs) in the cluster countries 1.4.2 Support synergistic integration of traditional peace building institutions and structures with formal systems/structures 1.4.3 Hold workshops for training and restructuring Peace and security Committees to bring on board more women and youth 1.4.4 Equip Peace and security Committees at Sub-county/Ward/ Woreda/ Payam levels with bicycles and mobile phones to facilitate inter- and intra-community peace dialogue, reconciliation 1.4.5 Undertake initiatives to harmonise laws and policies not only on peace, but also on Peace and Security Committees in the Karamoja cluster 1.4.6 Train Peace and security Committees in traditional livestock tracking methods and skills
Output 1.5: Formal and informal Peace agreements between warring pastoral groups reviewed, domesticated and implemented	1.5.1 Establish and operationalise formal platforms for regular cross-border dialogues and discussions on resource sharing and peace building 1.5.2 Identify, document and review informal resource sharing agreements to draw lessons for addressing current challenges 1.5.3 Identify, review and strengthen formal resource sharing agreements between Karamoja cluster communities to draw lessons for addressing current challenges 1.5.4 Support joint cross-border civic education initiatives to promote peaceful co-existence in Karamoja cluster communities 1.5.5 Support commemoration of historical peacebuilding events to draw lessons (Lokiriama accord and Moru-a-Nayeche)

Outcome 2: Peaceful resolution of resource-based conflicts

Conflicts abound over sharing natural resources in the IGAD member states in the Karamoja cluster and these natural resources-based conflicts have manifested in diverse ways depending on the context in which they occur. Most of the natural resources that the pastoral groups in the four Karamoja cluster countries depends on for their livestock production and livelihoods are

shared resources that are communally owned, accessed and used. Some of these resources are transboundary in nature. Incessant cross-border mobility in search of water and pastures had predisposed bordering pastoral communities in the cluster to armed conflicts with other pastoralists, and resource users such as crop farmers, due largely to weaknesses in resource sharing arrangements in the geographical remote frontier areas, which have often been largely ungoverned or governed poorly.

Whereas conflicts are endemic to pastoral societies, the intensity has increased due to emerging forms of competition for rangelands over ground resources following discoveries of commercially viable deposits of minerals and hydro-carbons such as oil and gas (UN Economic Commission for Africa 2017). In most of the ASALs, the formal authority of the state is weak, while those traditional authority structures that exist, have either been rendered ineffectual by (or collapsed due to) prolonged exposure to armed conflicts, such as the case of Karamoja (Republic of Uganda 2015a, 2) and South Sudan (Idris 2018, 6; Wild *et al.* 2018; Manyok 2017). Furthermore, their potential is either not recognised or harnessed, constraining their ability to sustainably resolve and prevent conflicts, as in the case of Ethiopia (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019b, 75). There is a need for capacity strengthening of formal as well as non-formal indigenous local institutions and structures for peaceful resolution of resource-based conflicts in the Karamoja cluster communities.

Due to vulnerability to armed conflicts in the bordering regions of the Karamoja cluster, movements of pastoralists in tracking requisite resources for pastoral production have been constrained across borders. Herds have become spatially confined to limited spaces, increasing likelihood of over-grazing and natural resources degradation. This predisposed the different pastoral groups to armed conflicts, which hinders economic development in these bordering areas. Studies have shown that without addressing conflicts that afflict pastoral communities in the Karamoja cluster ASALs, it would be difficult to transform the drylands economically (Republic of Uganda 2019, 6).

Violent conflicts between pastoralists and crop farmers, sometimes manifesting as community-wide conflicts, are endemic to the bordering areas in the four IGAD Karamoja cluster countries and represent a threat to regional stability and peace in the cluster, as well as resilience of the affected population to the extent they are intertwined with wider socio-political tensions (UNDP 2012, 4). Often, such conflicts which are also transnational drivers of insecurity adversely impact on the lives and livelihoods of thousands of herders and farmers in many rural communities and the natural ecosystem on which they derive their livelihoods portend a very serious threat to regional stability.

These conflicts are more manifest in South Sudan, especially in the Renk-Melut-Maban corridor along the South Sudan Northern border with Sudan, where sedentary agro-pastoral South Sudanese communities are always up in arms against the Misseriya and Rezigatte Arab Nomads from Sudan (FAO 2018, 2). In Karamoja, the sedentarisation drive in post-disarmament Karamoja has exposed Karamojong communities to conflicts between crop farmers and pastoralists within Karamoja, as well as with communities in areas neighbouring Karamoja (FAO & Tufts University 2019, 29). Similar tensions exist in Awash valley, Gambella and Afar region in Ethiopia (see Wondwosen 2017; Mulugeta and Hagmann 2008; Tadesse 2007), and many parts of Kenya's ASALs such as Laikipia (Graham 2018). Turkana pastoralists have settled in emerging settlements in Kotido of Karamoja (Muhereza 2019), and Southern Ethiopia (see Elias *et al.* 2015).

There are also simmering tensions between communities in IGAD member countries in the Karamoja cluster over resources across artificial national borders. There are tensions between communities in South Sudan and Uganda, South Sudan and Kenya, South Sudan and Ethiopia, Kenya and Ethiopia, and Kenya and South Sudan over resources along their common borders. Livestock resources along the border between Uganda and Kenya around Nawountoth area in Turkana West are often the subject of contention between Karamojong and Turkana pastoralists especially during the dry season (see Muhereza 2019, 81). The Ilemi triangle has always been a conflict hotspot over contested access to pastures and water, along an extremely rich border area between the Turkana of Kenya, Nyang'atom of Ethiopia and Toposa of South Sudan (see for example, Amutabi 2010).

The goal of this outcome is '*Peaceful resolution of resource-based conflicts in the Karamoja cluster*'. This will be realised by achieving the following outputs:

Output 2.1: 90% of the established peace committees and 85% of the established resource management committees effectively functioning in preventing, managing and resolving conflicts in the Karamoja Cluster

The project will support the establishment, revitalisation, training and functioning of peace and resource management committees. They will be used for community sensitisation and awareness on the dynamics of cross-border resources sharing challenges as well as also opportunities and threats. The project will also support the integration of customary/traditional institutions in initiatives for managing, preventing and resolving conflicts. As a strategy, the project will mainstream conflict sensitivity in development interventions implemented in drought-prone border areas of the Karamoja cluster.

Output 2.2: Traditional governance structures and institutions for regulating access to and use of natural resources in the border areas of the Karamoja cluster strengthened

In strengthening the traditional governance structures and institutions for regulating access to and the use of natural resources in the Karamoja clusters, this project will support not only the establishment, drafting and harmonisation of community bye-laws and guidelines on resource access and use, but also their alignment with national laws, as well as their enforcement, and community awareness.

Output 2.3: Design and implement protocols for joint cross-border development programming in contested border areas

A memorandum of understanding was recently signed between Kenya and Uganda on sustainable peace and development in common border areas of Turkana, West Pokot and Karamoja. This project will draw lessons from the latter to promote the signing of similar MoUs for bi-lateral joint cross-border development projects between IGAD member countries in the Karamoja cluster: (Ethiopia-Kenya; Uganda-Kenya; Kenya-South Sudan; Uganda-South Sudan; Ethiopia-South Sudan). The project will develop a framework for designing joint cross-border bi-lateral development programmes. These bi-lateral cross-border development projects will be annually reviewed to assess progress made and the impacts achieved. Inter-community dialogue will be held between border communities to promote joint cross-border development projects.

Outcome 2: 90% of reported resource-based/sharing conflicts in the Karamoja Cluster successfully resolved peacefully

Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1: 90% of the established Peace Committees and 85% of the established Resource Management Committees effectively functioning in preventing, managing and resolving conflicts in the Karamoja Cluster	2.1.1 Establish and revitalise existing committees (local peace committees, cross border committees and resource management committees) in collaboration with CBDFU and others 2.1.2 Undertake community sensitisation and awareness creation on resource sharing dynamics in border communities 2.1.3 Conduct training for peace committees and resource sharing committees in border communities 2.1.4 Support functioning of peace committees and resource sharing committees and implementation of their resolutions 2.1.5 Integrate customary/traditional institutions in initiatives for managing, preventing and resolving conflicts in border communities 2.1.6 Support community dialogue on activities of resource management committees in border communities 2.1.7 Implement mainstream conflict sensitivity in development interventions in the Karamoja cluster ASALs
Output 2.2: Traditional governance structures and institutions for regulating access to natural resources strengthened	2.2.1 Establish, draft and harmonise community bye-laws and guidelines on resource access 2.2.2 Regularise community by-laws by aligning them with national laws 2.2.3 Support enforcement of community bye-laws on resource access 2.2.4 Undertake community awareness and sensitisation
Output 2.3: Design and implement protocols for joint cross-border development programming in contested border areas	2.3.1 Sign MoU for undertaking of bi-lateral joint cross-border development projects between IGAD member countries in the Karamoja cluster (Ethiopia-Kenya; Uganda-Kenya; Kenya-South Sudan; Uganda-South Sudan; Ethiopia-South Sudan) 2.3.2 Develop and implement a framework for designing joint cross-border development programmes 2.3.3 Review annually existing MoU for bi-lateral cross-border development projects between IGAD member countries in the Karamoja cluster to assess progress made and impacts achieved 2.3.4 Hold inter-community dialogue between border communities

Outcome 3: Socio-cultural values and practices in Karamoja Cluster border communities harmonised for peaceful co-existence

The predominantly pastoralist communities in the IGAD member states that inhabit the Karamoja cluster have very rich and strong cultures and traditions that are extremely relevant in conflict prevention, management and resolution. However, some of these practices have not been recognised (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019b, 77). The latter notwithstanding, there are also some traditional practices and beliefs that are detrimental, not only to individual human rights, dignity and freedom; peaceful coexistence between communities in contiguous bordering areas but also a hindrance to the social and economic transformation of the respective societies (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019b, 78-9). Many socio-cultural values and practices in the dryland areas of the four IGAD member states of the Karamoja cluster have increasingly

attracted scrutiny to the extent that they are considered a root cause of inequity; impeding economic growth which increases poverty and undermining social cohesion and the voices of those who are negatively affected.

Many of the traditions are considered as phallocentric in orientation to disguise the perpetuation of hegemonic masculine identities to the exclusion of mainly women as well as children. Negative mind-sets towards enrolling children in modern education continue to pervade predominantly pastoral communities, where the preference is to prepare girls for marriage because it attracts astronomical bride-wealth payments. While livestock acquired as bride wealth provides a temporary reprieve from livestock loss (occasioned by either natural or man-made factors), it has also been associated with the recurrence of not only livestock raiding and thefts but also forced and under-age marriage among female children that is common among the Karamojong (UNFPA 2018), Turkana and Pokot (Likaka and Muia 2015, 71-2), and pastoral groups in Ethiopia (Balehey *et al.* 2018, 4) and South Sudan (see Idris 2018, 4; Wild *et al.* 2018: 3). Vices such as courtship rape are common practice in many pastoral societies in the Karamoja cluster (UNFPA 2018, 6). Among the Pokot of Kenya and Uganda, the practice of Female Genital Cutting/Mutilation (FGM) is also widespread (Likaka and Muia 2015, 72), and it has been associated with increasing maternal mortality rates in pastoral communities where it is endemic (UNFPA 2018, 3-6). There are also several practices which disadvantage the male child. It was not uncommon for male children to be kept out of school to look after livestock.

Most of the communities in the borderlands of the Karamoja cluster organise in tribal alliances predicated on linguistic and ethnic affinities. While some of these tribal alliances are cross-border enabling access to natural resources, they have sometimes been used for offensive purposes, leading to intractable armed conflicts because of the weaknesses in formal and non-formal governance structures for handling transnational crimes associated with migratory cattle keeping communities. Most of these tribal alliances have become the most critical remaining axes of conflicts in the bordering areas in the four Karamoja cluster countries.

The goal of this outcome is the harmonisation of socio-cultural values and practices in cross-border communities in the Karamoja cluster in order to promote peaceful co-existence. This will be realised by achieving the following outputs:

Output 3.1: Positive cultural practices in cross-border communities identified and documented to create positive synergies with commonly acceptable modern values and practices

Research studies will be undertaken to identify and document positive and negative cultural practices in cross-border communities in the Karamoja cluster, associated with primarily sexual and gender-based violence. After the research studies concludes, community awareness and sensitisation will be undertaken to promote positive cultural practices. Sensitisation will focus on understanding the different forms of sexual and gender-based violence and how to address it. In addition, campaigns will be undertaken to reduce the occurrence of harmful cultural practices and attitudes that promote different forms of sexual and gender-based violence. The latter is essential for social-norm and mind-set change.

Output 3.2: Strengthen existing traditional social bonding and networking mechanisms

This project will identify and support the indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms, as a strategy to strengthen existing social networks and social networking activities between cross-border communities, to enhance resilience to disturbances and disasters. Efforts will be made to

articulate issues of gender within these indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms in cross-border communities. Communities will also be supported to undertake experience sharing events to learn from other communities on how their social networks have thrived in the context of adversity.

Outcome 3: Socio-cultural values and practices in Karamoja cluster cross-border communities harmonised for peaceful co-existence	
Outputs	Activities
Output 3.1: Appropriate social norm change interventions undertaken in cross-border communities to address gender inequalities and their imperatives in their various forms	3.1.1 Document and analyse changes taking place in cultural practices in cross-border communities to draw lessons from and especially for addressing sexual and gender-based violence 3.1.2 Undertake community awareness and sensitisation on gender inequalities in general, as well as different forms of sexual and gender-based violence and how to address them 3.1.3 Undertake cross-border campaigns to reduce continuing occurrence of gender inequalities and the various cultural practices and attitudes on which gender inequalities thrive
Output 3.2: Strengthen existing traditional social bonding and networking mechanisms	3.2.1 Identify and support indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms to strengthen social networks 3.2.2 Promote social networking activities between cross-border communities 3.2.3 Conduct experience sharing through exchange visits

Outcome 4: Cross-border Conflict Early Warning information disseminated to stem escalation of conflicts in border communities of the Karamoja Cluster

Although the IGAD Conflict and Early Warning (CEWARN) mechanism has been in operation, it was confined to specific bordering areas in only a few countries. Its reports focused mainly on pastoral and related conflicts in two cross-border areas of the IGAD region. National Conflict and Early Warning and Response Units (CEWERUs) utilise a standardised early warning reporting template. The reporting data was drawn exclusively from weekly incident and situation reports. While CEWARN had registered success with regard to internal conflict, early warning monitoring and reporting has not had much effect on continuing armed conflicts and there have been challenges with the more intractable cross-border conflicts due to jurisdictional limits of existing early conflict warning mechanisms. The operation of the CEWARN mechanism has not only been intermittent and confined to conflicts associated with livestock; in addition, the information generated from analyses of conflict incidents and trends has not always elicited responses to either mitigate the adverse consequences of the conflicts or to prevent their occurrence in the first place.

The institutions and actors involved in early conflict warning and response have not been appropriately motivated and facilitated. Because CEWARN reporting was in-country, there was limited cross-border coordination and engagement with other countries in the Karamoja cluster. Beyond sharing with the security actors, there was limited engagement with other stakeholders in undertaking the dissemination of CEWARN's analytical conflict early warning reports. CEWARN was not involved in any form of outreach with its analytical products. Funding committed to the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) which regularly supported national and regional-level response initiatives was meagre.

The goal of this outcome is 'Cross-border Conflict Early Warning information disseminated to stem escalation of conflicts in border communities of the Karamoja cluster'. This will be realised by achieving the following outputs:

Output 4.1: An effective conflict situation room for the Karamoja cluster established by 2025

While the current IGAD CEWARN Conflict Monitoring system is online, to the extent that country teams are linked to the IGAD secretariat (to whom conflict analyses are submitted), it is not a *real-time* interactive online monitoring system and therefore it is static in stochastic terms. The planned project will support the setting up of a simplified real-time interactive online system for collecting, managing and disseminating conflict early warning information between conflict monitors based in border areas and conflict situation rooms at the cluster level, to make timely interventions in conflicts possible. The project will establish and equip a cluster conflict situation room in each country for processing and disseminating *real-time* online conflict early warning information.

Output 4.2: Cross border data collection and analysis networks established, and data generated used to inform decision making processes

In order to establish a *real-time* interactive online conflict early warning system, this project will set up a network of border conflict monitors for collection of cross-border conflict information in the Karamoja cluster. The information of conflict incidents collected by border conflict monitors will be processed into monthly, quarterly and annual GIS maps of conflict hotspots. They will graphically depict the changing conflict incidence patterns in the Karamoja cluster countries for informing decision making processes. The GIS conflict maps will be ground-truthed with additional rapid field assessments in place to corroborate information generated from cross-border analyses of conflict data from conflict monitors for publication and wider dissemination.

Output 4.3: CEWERU strengthened and supported at National and District/County/Payam/Woreda levels

The primary consumers of information, from the proposed real-time interactive online conflict early warning system to be introduced under this project are the CEWERUs and the CEWERU Conflict Monitors. They will be trained and equipped to undertake cross-border conflict monitoring and management. The analyses that will be undertaken will make it possible to identify proximate and underlying conflict causes and drivers. This project will provide contingency funds for undertaking early detection and rapid/strategic responses to selected cross-border conflicts where quick impact will be adjudged possible.

Outcome 4: Cross-border Conflict Early Warning information disseminated to stem escalation of conflicts in border communities of the Karamoja cluster	
Outputs	Activities
Output 4.1: An effective conflict situation room for the Karamoja cluster established	4.1.1 Set up a simplified real-time interactive online system for collecting, managing and disseminating conflict early warning information for timely interventions 4.1.2 Establish and equip a Karamoja cluster conflict situation room for processing and disseminating conflict early warning information
Output 4.2: Cross border data collection and analysis networks established,	4.2.1 Establish a network of Border Conflict Monitors for collection of cross-border conflict information in the Karamoja cluster 4.2.2 Conduct annual GIS mapping of conflict hotspots in the Karamoja cluster countries

and data generated used to inform decision making processes	<p>4.2.3 Undertake rapid field assessments to corroborate information generated from cross-border analyses of conflict data</p> <p>4.2.4 Package analysed information appropriately for various stakeholders in the Karamoja cluster</p> <p>4.2.5 Disseminate cross-border conflict early warning information at different levels in the Karamoja cluster</p>
Output 4.3: CEWERU strengthened and supported at National and District/County/Payam/Woreda levels	<p>4.3.1 Train CEWERUs and CEWERU Conflict Monitors in cross-border conflict monitoring and management</p> <p>4.3.2 Provide contingency funds for undertaking early detection and rapid/strategic responses to cross-border pastoral conflicts through CEWERUs</p>

Synergies and Alignment

The planned project under the IGAD Karamoja cluster cross-border programme seeks to create an environment of lasting peace and sustainable security for peaceful co-existence in the Karamoja cluster. The project will enable IGAD Karamoja cluster member countries to achieve their targets with regards to the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, the project will contribute towards Goal 16 which seeks to '*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development*', and to an extent Goal 11 which seeks to '*Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*'. At the continental level, the project is in line with the African Union (AU) Commission's Agenda 2063, which aims for a peaceful, integrated and prosperous continent by 2063.

At the regional level, the project is aligned to the 2019 IGAD Regional Programming Paper (RPP) for the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) to the extent it seeks 'a peaceful and prosperous IGAD Region free from disasters and emergencies' in general, and conflict prevention, resolution and peace building under one of its priority intervention areas (IGAD 2019). The planned project is also aligned with the IGAD Regional Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2020 Vision of achieving peace and sustainable development in the region: and Mission of adding value to Member States' efforts in achieving peace, security and prosperity and promoting regional cooperation and integration (IGAD 2016, 2). The project is also aligned to the IGAD Regional Strategy and Implementation Plans PIA 3 on peace and security (IGAD 2016, 35); and will be implemented in collaboration with the already existing IGAD initiatives such as the Moroto-based Cross-border Development facilitation unit (CBDFU).

The planned project is also in tandem with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of the Republic of Kenya and Government of the Republic of Uganda in support of the Kenya (Turkana and West Pokot) and Uganda (Karamoja) Cross-border programme for Sustainable Peace and Development, which was signed in Moroto on September 12, 2019. The MoU seeks to accord communities on the Kenyan and Ugandan sides of the border, '*Opportunities for better co-operation, close coordination and peaceful co-existence, as well as bridging isolation gaps to improve their livelihoods and socio-economic conditions for sustainable peace and development*' (pp. 3).

At national level, the planned project is consistent with the broad aspiration of Ugandans as explicated in Uganda's Vision 2040, as '*A peaceful, secure, harmonious and stable country, and at peace with its neighbours, where the rule of law prevails and respect for fundamental human rights is observed*' (Uganda Vision 2040, pp. 9). It is also consistent with Uganda's NDPII for the

period (2015/16-2019/20), which is under revision to NDP III (Republic of Uganda 2015b); and the Karamoja Integrated Development Plan II (KIDP II) (Republic of Uganda 2015a). In Kenya, the planned project is consistent with Kenya's Vision 2030, which seeks to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising upper middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030. Kenya Vision 2030 identifies security as a foundation for national transformation. The planned project is also consistent with PIA 1 of the Medium Term Plan (MTP) III on Ending Drought Emergency (EDE) which seeks to strengthen capacity for conflict resolution; upscaling interventions for controlling illicit small arms and light weapons (SALWs) and adoption of practical and best-practice approaches to disarmament and stockpile management (Republic of Kenya 2019). The planned project is also in line with the current County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) for Turkana for the period 2018-2022 (County Government of Turkana 2018) and West Pokot counties for the period 2018-2022 (County Government of West Pokot 2018).

The planned project is in line with Ethiopia's Peace Building and Conflict Resolution Programme under the Ministry of Peace which seeks, among others, to strengthen capacity for peace building and conflict resolution activities in Ethiopia (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019b, 75). In addition, the planned project is consistent with Ethiopia's 2019 Pastoral Development Policy and Strategy that not only seeks to harmonise pastoral development sectoral policies, strategies and laws in Ethiopia but also seeks the sustainable prevention and resolution of conflicts and disputes through customary practices and indigenous knowledge (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019b, 75), as well as the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP) (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2013). The project which seeks the socio-economic transformation of pastoralism on its own terms, is in consonance with several policy imperatives in Ethiopia that recognise pastoralism as a peculiar way of life for a significant proportion of its population that needs to be supported to increase their resilience to disturbances and disasters (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019b, 6). Of the four Karamoja cluster countries, it is only Ethiopia which has a fully-fledged stand-alone Ministry of Peace.

In South Sudan, the planned project is aligned with not only the South Sudan Vision 2040 but also the South Sudan National Development Strategy (SSNDS) (2018/2021) whose strategic objective is to consolidate peace and stabilise the economy (Republic of South Sudan 2019, 11).

Beneficiaries and Stakeholders

Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of the planned project include not only the pastoralists and agro-pastoralist who inhabit the ASALs in the Karamoja cluster generally, but also the different socio-economic categories among these broad groups who will be specifically targeted by interventions. These include women, children, the elderly, youth (male and female), kraal leaders, business persons, and others.

Stakeholders

Different actors will be involved at the grass roots level in the communities, sub-national and national levels. They include state and non-state actors. State actors include the local, sub national and central governments in providing governance, security and social services. Other actors include law enforcement agencies (police and armies in the various countries). The non-state actors comprise civil society and non-governmental organisations undertaking development interventional in the ASALs. They also include International and regional organisational bodies

present in the cluster which are involved in the provision of humanitarian assistance and in fostering regional coordination and cooperation.

Approach and Strategy

The planned project is anchored in approaches that recognise the importance of promoting sustainable development, peace and security. The approach used by the project is not only one where interventions undertaken at national level are systematically linked to the regional level, but also where the promotion of regional cooperation and integration is considered critical in achieving sustainable development. The approach to all interventions is to pay attention to the trans-boundary nature of the activities proposed under the project to achieve outputs, which means that to the extent possible, ensuring regional relevance is key.

In view of there being a wide-range of regional development programmes, this project will strive to minimise duplication and competition in activities with other similar regional and national peace and security initiatives. As a strategy, the creation and strengthening of complementarity will be emphasised, which will allow the project to focus on areas it has core competence. To do so, the project will ensure transparency in its operations for the benefit of mutual accountability to all relevant stakeholders. As a strategy, the project will mainstream conflict sensitivity in development interventions implemented in drought-prone areas of the Karamoja cluster. In addition, the project strategy will be to ensure proper coordination of project activities with interventions by other stakeholders.

For implementation of the planned project, efforts will be made to ensure none of the IGAD member states in the cluster as well as relevant stakeholders at national, regional, continental and international levels are left behind, and specifically that the integration of gender will be pursued at all levels. As far as possible, the participation of the private sector, civil society and traditional authority structures will be promoted to ensure strong mutually beneficial partnerships for project implementation.

Budget Summary

Outcomes	Budget USD
Outcome 1: Violent conflict incidents associated with livestock thefts and raids reported to sub-counties/ Wards/ Woredas/ Payams in drought prone areas reduced by 90% by 2025	28,530,000
Outcome 2: 90% of reported resource-based/sharing conflicts in the Karamoja Cluster successfully resolved peacefully	10,270,000
Outcome 3: Socio-cultural values and practices in Karamoja cluster border communities harmonised for peaceful co-existence	3,825,000
Outcome 4: Cross-border Conflict Early Warning information disseminated to stem escalation of conflicts in border communities of the Karamoja cluster	5,975,000
Outcome 5: Project implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025	5,625,000
TOTAL	54,225,000

Karamoja Cluster PIA 5: Access to Social Services including Health, Education, Market and Roads in Karamoja Cluster

Summary

Overall objective of the planned project is: *'Proportion of households in Karamoja cluster communities reporting improved access to social services increased by 80%'*.

Insecurity associated with virulent livestock raiding and theft, the mobility of herders as a result of seasonal tracking of livestock resources during the dry season, not only undermines the scope of development of health and education infrastructure, but also where such infrastructure has been developed, utilisation is minimal, leading to low coverage of health services. Where utilisation would have been possible, there is a dearth of qualified health workers. It is difficult to attract and retain health workers in remote areas of the ASALs because of poor terms and conditions of service. The existing health facilities are grossly understaffed leading to poor health service delivery and high rates of diseases. The endemic malnutrition in the ASALs, poor hygiene and sanitation culminate into high health care costs.

Access to basic services in the ASALs of the four Karamoja cluster countries in the IGAD region is affected by poor public infrastructure. The ASALs are poorly served by roads, market facilities, and telecommunication, making it difficult for producers to connect to lucrative national, regional, and international markets.

Background

Karamoja Cluster is a mass of borderland that falls between four IGAD member states of the Karamoja cluster, namely; Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda that share borders of approximately 8382 KMs and stretches from Northeast of Uganda to Northwest of Kenya, Southeast of South Sudan and Southwest of Ethiopia inhabited by millions of pastoralists. They pursue a range of economic pursuits, including pastoralism, agro-pastoralism, agriculture and trade. The Karamoja cluster covers the following areas: Turkana and West Pokot counties in Kenya, Southern Nations and Nationalities Region in Ethiopia, Eastern Equatoria in South Sudan and Karamoja District in Uganda with borderlands situated in arid and semi-arid lands inhabited by communities vulnerable to climate change disturbances that manifest in forms of desertification, deteriorating rangelands, drought and famine.

ASALs in the Karamoja cluster have the highest incidences of poverty and any efforts to address poverty are immediately constrained by low levels of infrastructure development and limited connectivity (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019, 13). In Ethiopia, despite the attention they have received and their resource endowment and economic potential, the ASAL have the highest levels of poverty head count index in the country (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019, 12-3). 10% of the population in Ethiopia were suffering from malnutrition in 2018/9 (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 68). Health indicators in South Sudan are very low due to the armed conflict situation. Insecurity associated with the sharing of natural resources and livestock raiding, weak formal and traditional governance and law enforcement structures have all undermined access to basic social services in the Karamoja cluster countries.

These borderland areas exhibit some of the lowest human development indicators in terms of access to basic social amenities. Educational delivery system for pastoral communities should be

tailored to their way of life and livelihood strategies that fit their circumstances. For instance, there are communities that are forced to move with their entire families to a location where water and pasture is available for the livestock. In other situations, there are communities, who may leave some of their family members where young boys look after the major herd elsewhere. In both these cases, and similar situations, educational delivery system should be carefully designed and implemented.

Cognisant of this, countries in the Cluster have developed an educational system for the pastoral communities: Uganda developed Alternative Basic Education in Karamoja (ABEK), which was designed to link children from pastoral communities to the formal education system, was initiated in 1990s. Kenya, where 85% of its land mass is in the ASALs that accounts for 36% of its population, gave considerable attention to nomadic education. Consequently, the Government has established a National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK) to fast track and put the agenda of nomadic education in Kenya's socioeconomic and political focus. Ethiopia where about 15 million people derive their livelihoods from ASALS (that cover 60% of the country's landmass) designed and implemented Alternative Basic Education for its pastoralist communities. South Sudan developed an educational system that is tailored to the needs of children of pastoral communities that was launched in November 2017. The curriculum is known as Pastoralist Livelihoods and Education Field Schools (PLEFS) curriculum and it is the Pastoralist Education Programme Strategy Framework. The curriculum was developed in partnership with Ministry of General Education and Instruction (MoGEI), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) and UN agencies, mainly UNFAO and UNESCO.

Through increased investment in poverty reduction and human development sectors such as health, education and safety nets, Ethiopia managed to achieve significant progress since 2002 (UNDP 2018b). Investment in education and roads were two top priorities in Ethiopia, considered relevant to poverty reduction, with each receiving more than one-fifth of the government total budget for several years (UNDP 2018a, 7).

The Karamoja cluster has a number of markets engaged in trade of livestock, but many of them register only a minimal volume of sales, mainly for local use. Major markets are supplied by traders that assemble livestock in trading centres, but also by a significant number of individual pastoralists. Cattle are primarily sold to traders from outside the Karamoja cluster for immediate slaughter and wholesale to butchers. Transactions occur through individual negotiations and are often facilitated by a translator. Sellers accept cash or barter, particularly for sorghum in the Karamoja sub-region of Uganda. Most of the trade is done locally within the country borders. However, a fairly well-developed road network linking large towns with borders allows a steady flow of livestock exports to neighbouring countries especially from Uganda to South Sudan and Kenya.

A key role in price setting is also played by the interaction between livestock supply and demand. Local supply seems to be quite inelastic to price movements. Pastoralists' decisions to sell their animals are generally driven by the goal to cover some seasonal needs in terms of food, school fees, ceremonies and other recurrent expenses, even when local market prices are at low levels. Conversely, when market prices are high, there are technical limits as to the number of animals to be sold in order to avoid a process of herd destocking. In addition, livestock ownership is an important indicator of social status within the communities thereby often limiting herders' interest into market sales despite attracting high level prices. On the demand side, it is evident that there is a high and increasing number of traders both from within and outside the cluster which exerts a strong and continuous pressure on livestock prices.

Prices are markedly volatile and considerably different between markets in the same period, mainly as a result of the compounding effects of insecurity and inadequate infrastructure; many roads are seasonal in nature and critical to security provisioning. Most rural feeder roads become impassable for motor vehicles during the rainy seasons, reducing the number of transactions, increasing marketing costs and compromising overall market functioning, as well as hindering interventions for restoring security. Unskilled daily labour wage rates and prices of charcoal are driven by the growing demand of urban centres. Prices of cereals have an influence on the purchasing power for casual workers and charcoal sellers.

In the cluster borderlands, access to infrastructure such as roads, communication, electricity and primary health services (especially maternal and child health care), primary and secondary education and financial services are lower than the national averages in the respective IGAD member states in the Karamoja cluster. Borders and borderlands in the cluster are always the focus of existing and planned bilateral, multilateral and cross-border cooperation and collaboration. Over the past decade, borderlands have witnessed the escalation and expansion of economic and developmental cooperation between IGAD member states, especially in the areas of infrastructure development and joint energy projects such as Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET). IGAD has long recognised the centrality of borderlands to the stability of the Horn region, the transnational character of borderland populations in the Karamoja Cluster and the worsening levels of food security and vulnerability within the borderland populations.

Theory of Change and Expected Results

The overall impact statement of the planned project is *‘Proportion of households in Karamoja cluster communities reporting improved access to social services increased by 80%’*. This project will contribute to the IDDRSI Regional Programming Paper (2019-2024), under the following IDDRSI Priority Intervention Area (PIA) PIA 2 on ‘Market Access, Trade and Financial Services’, whose strategic objective is *‘To improve transport, market infrastructure and financial services in ASALs’*. The project will achieve the overall project impact through the following project outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Improved access to health services and wellbeing of communities within the Karamoja Cluster
- Outcome 2: An effective and sustainable educational system in the Karamoja Cluster by 2025
- Outcome 3: Improved market Infrastructure in the Karamoja Cluster
- Outcome 4: An enhanced access to secure and affordable financial services for pastoral and agro-Pastoral communities
- Outcome 5: Improved Access Roads and Transport infrastructure in the Karamoja Cluster

The project theory of change is elaborated as follows:

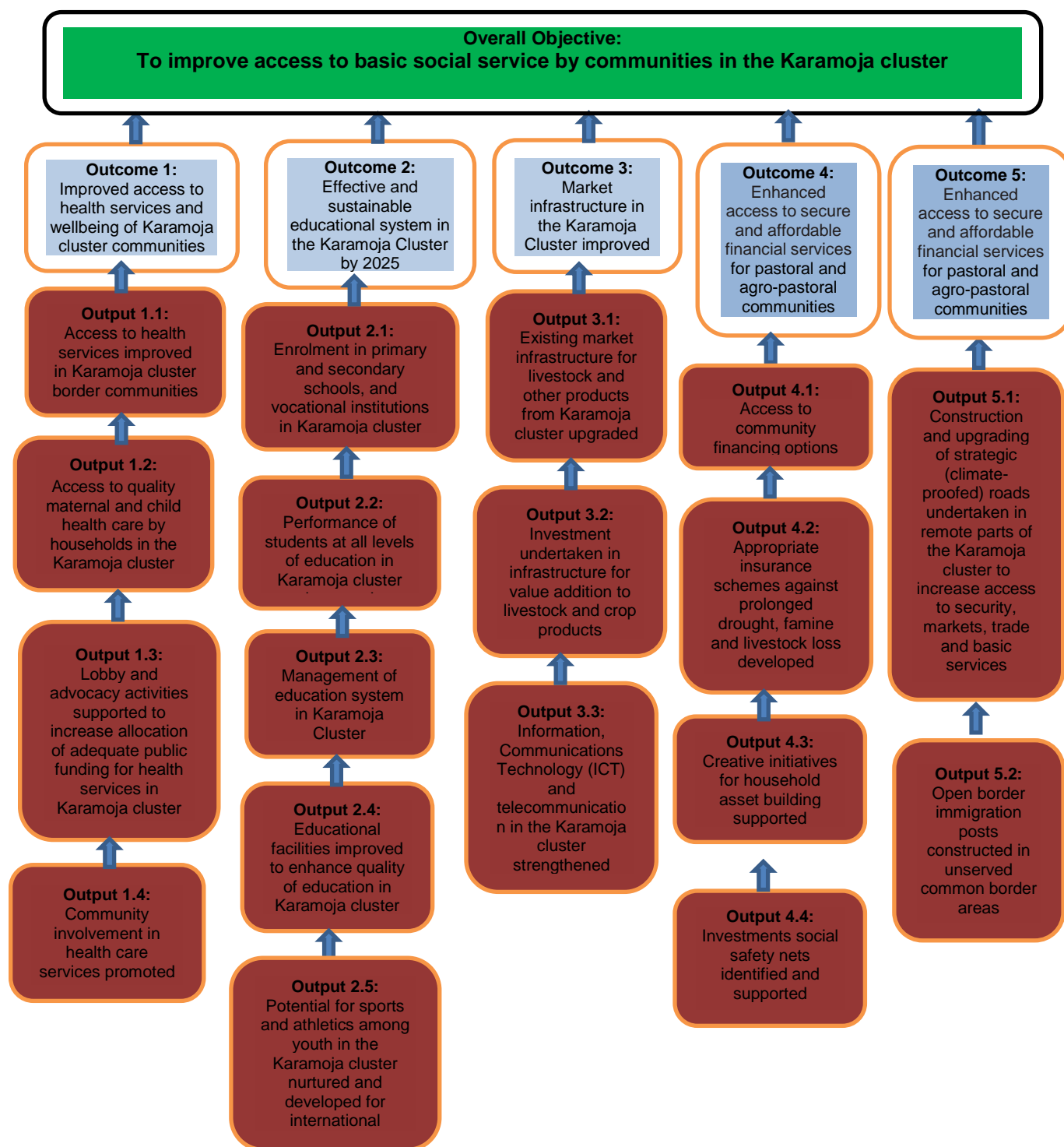


Figure 9: Project theory of change for Access to Social Services, including Health, Education, Market and Roads in Karamoja Cluster

Outcome 1: Improved Access to Health Services and Wellbeing of Karamoja Cluster Communities

While access to health services in all the four IGAD member states in the Karamoja cluster had registered tremendous improvement at the national levels, in the ASALs, the performance of the health sector was still poor in all the countries without exception. The persistent insecurity associated with livestock raiding and thefts as well as prolonged severe drought conditions leading to the mobility of the pastoralists led to poor coverage/ distribution of the health infrastructure in the Karamoja cluster communities. Where health facilities have been constructed, they are not only grossly understaffed, the staff who accept work and remain in the health facilities in the ASALs have low motivation due to poor terms and conditions of service in the ASALs which have also been described as having 'difficult-to-reach', 'difficult-to-stay' and 'difficult-to-work' environments. This leads to a high staff turnover of adequately trained health professionals in the ASALs. Health infrastructures in the ASAL countries of the Karamoja cluster are concentrated in the administrative centres and rural growth centres, while the remote hinterlands remain underserved or not served at all despite existing populations.

Uganda and Kenya had made significant improvements in the health sector. Uganda's infant mortality per 1,000 live births had reduced from 54 deaths per 1,000 live birth in FY2012/13 to 43 in FY2016/17. Maternal mortality had decreased from 438 deaths per 100,000 live births in FY2012/13 to 336 deaths per 100,000 live births in FY2016/17 at the national level. Over the same period, life expectancy increased from 54.5 to 63.3 years. Kenya had also undertaken numerous strategic investments in health services that led to a reduction in mortality rate of infants from 31 per every 1,000 in 2012 to 22 in 2014, and of children under five from 74 per every 1,000 to 52 in 2014 (Republic of Kenya 2019, v).

However, in the ASALs of the four Karamoja cluster countries, maternal health was still extremely constrained. In 2017/18, Karamoja had a maternal mortality ratio of 588 deaths per 100,000 live births, compared to the national average of 336 per 100,000 in 2017/8 (National Planning Authority 2019; UNFPA 2018, 3). In Turkana, maternal mortality and morbidity reduced from 1,594 per 100,000 live births in 2014 (Turkana County Government 2018). West Pokot had an estimated maternal mortality rate of 434 per 100,000 live births in 2014, compared to the national estimate of 362 per 100,000 live births (West Pokot County Government 2018, 27).

Uganda's infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births had also reduced to 43 in 2015/16 from 54 in 2014/15. Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births had reduced to 64 in 2015/16 from 90 in 2014/15 (National Planning Authority (2019; UBOS 2018, xxvi). West Pokot County had an under-five mortality rate of 127 deaths per 1,000 live births which high compared to the national average of 54 deaths per 1,000 live births (West Pokot County Government 2018, 8).

For Ethiopia, life expectancy at birth increased from 66 years for females and 62 years for males in 2013 to 68 years for females and 64 years for males in 2018 (IGAD Secretariat 2020, 69). Ethiopia's under-five mortality rate reduced from 123 per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 55 per 1,000 live births in 2019. Ethiopia's infant mortality rate also declined from 77 per 1,000 in 2005 to 43 per 1,000 in 2019. Both infant and under-five mortality rates have declined since 2016, but there has been no improvement in neonatal survival in recent years. However, the above notwithstanding, maternal mortality rates are still high at 412 per 100,000 according to 2016 data. This showed that Ethiopia still faced an uphill task in ensuring the delivery of high-impact quality maternal and neonatal health interventions, especially postnatal care for mothers (Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017, vi).

Ethiopia implements a social protection programme that targets expanded productive safety nets through improved maternal and child health programmes, disease surveillance and response and WASH programmes. These interventions increase access to food and essential services for the vulnerable groups (IGAD Secretariat 2020, 67).

The goal of this outcome is to improve access to health services in order to enhance the wellbeing of Karamoja cluster communities. This outcome will be realised by achieving the following outputs:

Output 1.1: Access to health services improved in Karamoja cluster border communities

In order to improve access to health services in the Karamoja cluster communities, this project will support the construction, equipping and staffing of new health facilities in different border communities and transhumance corridors in the Karamoja cluster where these infrastructures are lacking. The project will also support the provision of incentives for health staff retention in constructed health units. Initiatives to improve access to health services will include the use of mobile clinics and health camps to 'reach out' to the patients in under-served 'hard-to-reach' areas with clinical services. Bicycles will be provided to support village health teams and motorcycles at sub-county/Ward/Woreda/Payam levels. Trainees from the Karamoja cluster communities will be supported to enrol in health training institutions. Support will also be provided to increase sanitation coverage in the borderland communities. Border communities in the cluster will be mobilised and sensitised on a number of health issues, including improved sanitation and hygiene practices.

Output 1.2: Access to quality maternal and child health care by households in the Karamoja cluster improved

The project will support improvement in maternal and child health care by providing not only the requisite facilities needed at health units (including ambulances) but will also support sexual and reproductive health for young people including HIV testing and screening. The project will also promote campaigns for adoption of dietary diversification practices for improved nutrition of pregnant mothers and children in the Karamoja cluster communities.

Output 1.3: Lobby and advocacy activities supported to increase allocation of adequate public funding for health services in Karamoja cluster

This project seeks to support national level advocacy aimed at increasing public resources invested in health service delivery in the ASALs which is very minimal and does not take into consideration the peculiarities of the ASALs, such as that these areas are hard-to-reach, hard-to-work, and hard-to-stay. In addition, assessments of health service performance in the borderland areas of the Karamoja cluster will be undertaken to identify gaps. The project will support integrated planning by cross border health stakeholders; authorities, health teams, and key development partners of the health sector.

Output 1.4: Community involvement in health care services promoted.

The project will support communities in the borderlands of the Karamoja cluster to participate in the management of health facilities through joining task forces and management committees that will be established at all health facilities. These committees and task forces will also be trained on their roles and responsibilities. The oversight that beneficiaries will provide will help reduce cases of corruption and abuse of office by health workers by holding the health workers accountable.

Outcome 1: Improved Access to Health Services and Wellbeing of Karamoja Cluster Communities	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: Access to health services improved in Karamoja cluster border communities	1.1.1 Undertake an inventory to establish availability and state of basic social services (health, education and safe water) 1.1.2 Support the construction, equipping and staffing of new health facilities in different communities in the Karamoja cluster where these are lacking 1.1.3 Provide incentives for health staff retention in lower level health facilities in Karamoja clusters communities 1.1.4 Introduce a voucher system to engage motorcycles (<i>boda bodas</i>) to provide transport to high-risk groups such as mothers, children, and PLWHIV/ AIDS/ and TB to access health services 1.1.5 Use mobile clinics and health camps to 'reach out' to the patients in under-served 'hard-to-reach' areas with clinical services 1.1.6 Provide bicycles to support village health teams and motorcycles at sub-county/Ward/Woreda/Payam levels 1.1.7 Support enrolment of trainees from the Karamoja cluster communities in health training institutions 1.1.8 Establish/rehabilitate and equip transhumance corridors and borderlands with strategic health facilities 1.1.9 Provide information to households to demand health extension and local sanitation facilities to increase access at community level 1.1.10 Undertake community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on improved sanitation and hygiene practices in communities in the Karamoja cluster
Output 1.2: Access to quality maternal and child health care by households in the Karamoja cluster improved	1.2.1 Provide facilities for expectant mothers at health units in the Karamoja cluster communities 1.2.2 Provide ambulances at sub-county/Ward/ Woreda/Payam levels to improve access to maternal health services 1.2.3 Support sexual and reproductive health for young people in the Karamoja cluster communities 1.2.4 Support HIV testing and screening services in Karamoja cluster communities 1.2.5 Undertake community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on sexual and reproductive health for young people in the Karamoja cluster communities 1.2.6 Construct a maternity waiting room at community health unit using community contribution 1.2.7 Promote campaigns for adoption of dietary diversification practices for improved nutrition of pregnant mothers and children in Karamoja cluster communities
Output 1.3: Undertake lobby and advocacy for allocation of adequate public funding for	1.3.1 Undertake an assessment of health service performance in the borderland areas to identify gaps and possible interventions to address endemic transboundary human diseases in the Karamoja cluster

health services in Karamoja cluster	<p>1.3.2 Undertake strategic advocacy activities with policy makers; parliamentary committees, ministerial budgetary desks</p> <p>1.3.3 Support integrated planning by cross border health stakeholders; authorities, health teams, and key development partners of the health sector</p>
Output 1.4: Community involvement in health care services promoted.	<p>1.4.1 Establish Community healthcare access task force at all health facilities</p> <p>1.4.2 Set up and train community management committees at all health units in managerial functions, finance & administration; M&E among others</p> <p>1.4.3 Undertake monthly publication of existing resources at health units both on noticeboard as well as digital online platforms</p> <p>1.4.4 Identify, link, treat and train mothers on enhancing adoption of recommended health practices among young and old mothers</p> <p>1.4.5 Support health committees to undertake exposure/ learning visits</p> <p>1.4.6 Support health committees to undertake Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) functions</p> <p>1.4.7 Hold community meetings (<i>Baraza's</i>) to mobilise communities as players in their own health and social needs</p>

Outcome 2: Effective and Sustainable Educational System in the Karamoja Cluster by 2025

While national level statistics regarding education performance in all the four IGAD member states in the Karamoja cluster show different levels of improvement, in the ASALs, literacy rates and statistics for access to formal education remain well below national averages. In Kenya's ASALs, between 2012 and 2016, average education indicators showed much improvement. Net enrolment increased from 26.5% to 37.2%, the retention rate increased from 41.4% to 48.5%, and the transition rate increased from 71.3% to 73.4% (Republic of Kenya 2019, 6). These statistics were however, below the national averages in the two key ASAL counties of Turkana and West Pokot. In terms of access to primary education, only 50% of Turkana children aged between 6 and 13 years were enrolled in school in 2018 (of which 53.2% were boys, and 46.6% girls), compared to the national average of 92.5% (of which 94.6% were boys and 90.5% girls). Overall school attendance for children in Turkana was at 39% compared to the national average of 70.9% (Turkana County Government 2018, 46). In West Pokot, almost 51 percent of the total eligible number of school age children were enrolled in school in 2018 (West Pokot County Government 2018, 27) compared to the Kenya national average of 92.5%. In Turkana, 80% of the population was illiterate by 2018 (Turkana County Government 2018, 96), while illiteracy rate in West Pokot was at 70%, compared to the Kenya national illiteracy rate of 38% (West Pokot County Government 2018, 29).

The current state of education in the ASALs of the Karamoja cluster is characterised by high illiteracy rates, low transition and retention of children at all levels from early childhood to tertiary level, lack of adult education learning facilities, general apathy among the population towards education, heavy domestic responsibilities for women and children that limits their participation in education, compounded with commitment to economic and livelihoods activities including

nomadic pastoralism. In Uganda, the adult literacy rate increased to 74% (76% for male and 70% for female) in 2018, from 70% in 2012/13. Transition rate from primary to secondary of 61% in 2018 (UBOS 2018, xxvi). In Karamoja, by 2017, 51 per cent of the population aged 6 to 24 years had never attended school (UBOS 2017, 34). Only 37 per cent of the persons aged 6 to 24 years were attending school, compared to a national average of 70 per cent across all sub regions. 63 per cent of people in Karamoja, the highest in Uganda, have had no formal schooling (UBOS 2017, 43). Karamoja's overall illiteracy rate was 75% in 2018, compared to a 6% illiteracy rate in Kampala (UNFPA 2018, 5).

While there has been improvement in school enrolment at primary level in Ethiopia, a number of challenges were observed with transition from primary to secondary for both boys and girls. The low transition rates at national level were the result of not only the lack of school infrastructure in especially pastoral areas but also the high dropout rates across the primary cycle (Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017, 35). There is poor access to educational facilities in Ethiopia's ASALs in most of the lowland areas occupied predominantly by pastoralists (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a, 2). The high level of illiteracy in Ethiopia's adult population is considered as a barrier to achieving development goals, particularly that of achieving lower middle income economy status by 2025. With literate adults, the chances are higher for keeping children in school longer, which supports the achievement of other development goals (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2015, 17). Ethiopia faces challenges achieving equity of access to primary and secondary education. Between 2012 and 2018, out-of-school rate for primary education was 11% for the male children and 17% of female children. During the same period, completion rates for boys and girls were at 51% for primary school education and 13% percent for upper secondary education for both males and females. Over the same period, the literacy rates for youth (15-24 years) was 44% for males and 59% for females, and 73% for adults (aged 15 years and above) (IGAD Secretariat 2020, 73).

The literacy rates in South Sudan are very low, with access to education for school age children affected by internal civil war. Up to 75% of household heads in South Sudan have received no formal education (Republic of South Sudan 2019, 37).

The main challenges with the delivery of education in ASALs are associated with the long-term effects of a multiplicity of conditions, including the increasing severity and prolonged nature of recent drought occurrence, increasing vulnerability of pastoral livelihoods to drought and food insecurity caused by conditions such as erratic patterns of rainfall and associated armed conflicts in the ASAL communities. As droughts have become more severe and prolonged, associated dry season mobility and armed conflicts caused by livestock raiding have led to distortions in coping strategies adopted by pastoral households. When herds are moved to dry season grazing areas, household members accompany the herds to locations where water and pastures are available for their livestock. With severe and prolonged drought conditions, pastoral households are spending much longer periods in their dry season grazing camps. As a consequence, children of school age have been withdrawn from school to accompany the herds to the dry season grazing areas, not only to support herding and watering of livestock, but also because at the peak of adversity, survival is easier for those closer to the herds. Meanwhile, those who remain in settlement areas take responsibility for looking after smaller livestock from which the elderly and disabled persons survive. The demands of survival and consequently dictates of the cultures

practiced by pastoralists throughout the Karamoja cluster ASALs hinder formal education (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a, 12; Republic of Uganda 2019, 13)

While ASALs generally lack physical infrastructure of schools, efforts have been made in the different Karamoja cluster countries to construct school buildings. However, where schools have been constructed, they are neither well catered for in terms of equipment nor well-equipped with properly qualified staff. Those who are there, are poorly remunerated and motivated due to poor terms and conditions of service. These schools also lack requisite educational materials (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a, 33).

In terms of enrolment, there is still widespread inequality in the enrolment in school between boys and girls. While negative mind-sets towards modern education of children in general are still widespread, males are more likely to be sent to school and remain in school for much longer compared to females. This is because girls are still considered as a source of bride wealth among many households in the pastoral communities in the ASALs. This has led to early and forced marriages especially among girls. The girls who remain in school have to cope with longer distances to get to schools from their settlement, which coupled with widespread insecurity leads to high rates of school dropouts among girls. The poor educational services mean low numbers of qualified professionals and low capacity for self-development, ultimately leading to poverty due to poor health, and unemployment etc. Young people with low levels of education or no education at all are unable to find good wage employment in both formal and informal sectors. They are exposed to socially undesirable practices such as child labour, alcohol and drug abuse.

The goal of this outcome is '*Effective and sustainable educational system in the Karamoja cluster by 2025*'. This will be realised by achieving the following outputs:

Output 2.1: Enrolment in primary and secondary schools, and vocational institutions in Karamoja cluster improved

This project will support the mobilisation and sensitisation of communities in the ASALs of the Karamoja cluster in order to increase awareness of the importance of educating children. The aim is to achieve an attitude change among pastoralists in the Karamoja cluster communities towards formal education. A bursary scheme will be established for gifted children from the Karamoja cluster communities. The project will also support school feeding programmes to attract children to attend school and ensure those who enrol are retained until completion. The project will also support extracurricular activities. In addition, the project will seek curriculum harmonisation for primary and secondary schools in pastoral areas in the Karamoja cluster. Career guidance in secondary schools will also be institutionalised with support from the project. In order to keep girls in school, sanitary materials will be provided under the project. The project will also support the review and harmonisation of an adult education policy and the alternative provision of basic education and training policy framework in the Karamoja cluster, to draw lessons and adapt best practices in the process of developing implementation guidelines.

Output 2.2: Performance of students at all levels of education in Karamoja cluster improved

In order to enhance the quality of education, the project will support targeted short course training for teaching staff in schools in the Karamoja cluster. Incentives for those in hard to reach areas will be provided to teachers to enhance retention in schools in the Karamoja cluster. In addition, the project will put in place a system for rewarding performances of teachers to motivate investment in quality of education services in the Karamoja cluster. The project will also support

the integration of civic education in school teaching in order to foster peaceful co-existence in border communities in the Karamoja cluster.

Output 2.3: Management of education system in Karamoja Cluster strengthened

The project will support the improvement in education governance by facilitating training of school management committees on key management aspects such as school management, financial management and monitoring and evaluation functions. The project will support exposure/ learning visits for school management committees. Communities will also be supported to participate in the management of schools in their respective localities in the Karamoja cluster.

Output 2.4: Educational facilities improved to enhance quality of education in Karamoja cluster communities

The planned project will target improvement of educational facilities at all levels of education in the ASALs as a strategy for enhancing the quality of education in the Karamoja cluster. The project will support the construction of classrooms for primary and secondary schools and lecture rooms for vocational/ technical institutes, as well as the construction of houses for teachers at all levels. Among other interventions, this project will support the construction, rehabilitation and equipping of boarding primary and secondary schools in the ASALs as well as support the re-design of mobile pastoralist schools to make them consistent and complementary to the regular school system. The latter is consistent with already existing initiatives for supporting mobile schools in Karamoja (Republic of Uganda 2019, 29) and Turkana (Republic of Kenya 2019, 6).

Output 2.5: Potential for sports and athletics among youth in the Karamoja cluster nurtured and developed for international competitions

The disarticulation in the local livestock economy and accompanying diminishing per capita livestock distribution has created a large number of unemployed youth in the pastoral communities of the Karamoja cluster which the wage sector in the non-pastoral economy cannot absorb. Without a good formal education, young men from pastoralist areas are unable to find well-paying jobs in the formal sector. In the informal sector, they are exploited and underpaid. Alternative sources of livelihoods they adopt such as harvesting of biodiversity products (poles, grass and charcoal) lead to degradation of the environment and natural resources. The labour released from livestock production gets entangled in a vicious cycle of poverty, marginalisation and despondency. This project will therefore support the construction of sport centres for both in-school and out-of-school youth in the Karamoja cluster communities to make it possible for talent identification, nurturing and development of sports (archery, shooting, marathon, basketball, volleyball, high jump) for international athletics and sports competitions. The project will also support annual athletics and sports competitions between the Karamoja cluster communities at national levels.

Outcome 2: Effective and sustainable educational system in the Karamoja Cluster by 2025	
Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1: Enrolment in primary and secondary schools, and vocational institutions in Karamoja cluster improved	2.1.1 Support community mobilisation, sensitisation and awareness campaigns targeting attitude change towards education of children among pastoralists in the Karamoja cluster communities 2.1.2 Support the provision of meals in primary and secondary schools and vocational institutes to enhance school retention 2.1.3 Promote cross-border extracurricular activities (social clubs, playground games, agriculture) 2.1.4 Establish a bursary scheme for gifted children from Karamoja cluster communities 2.1.5 Harmonise curricular for primary and secondary schools in pastoral areas to achieve objectives of peaceful co-existence in the Karamoja cluster 2.1.6 Support the institutionalisation of career guidance in secondary schools in the Karamoja cluster using motivational talks/speakers and Holiday youth Camps 2.1.7 Support the provision of sanitary materials for girls to increase retention in primary and secondary school 2.1.8 Review and harmonise the adult education policy and the alternative provision of basic education and training policy framework and develop implementation guidelines
Output 2.2: Performance of students at all levels of education in Karamoja cluster improved	2.2.1 Support short course training of teaching staff in schools in the Karamoja cluster 2.2.2 Provide incentives to enhance retention of teachers in hard to reach areas in the Karamoja cluster 2.2.3 Reward performance of teachers to motivate investment in quality of education services in the Karamoja cluster 2.2.4 Integrate civic education that fosters peaceful co-existence in curricula at all levels
Output 2.3: Management of education system in Karamoja Cluster strengthened	2.3.1 Support the training of school management committees on school management, financial management, and monitoring and evaluation functions 2.3.2 Support exposure/ learning visits for school management committees 2.3.3 Support community participation in the management of school in Karamoja cluster communities
Output 2.4: Educational facilities improved to enhance quality of education in Karamoja cluster communities	2.4.1 Support construction of classrooms for primary and secondary schools in Karamoja cluster border communities 2.4.2 Support construction of lecture rooms for vocational/technical institutes in Karamoja cluster border communities 2.4.3 Support construction of teacher houses for primary and secondary schools and vocational/ technical institutes in Karamoja cluster border communities 2.4.4 Support the re-design of mobile pastoralist schools in Karamoja cluster border communities to make them consistent and complementary to the regular school system

	<p>2.4.5 Support construction of laboratories/ workshops for secondary and vocational/ technical training centres in Karamoja cluster border communities</p> <p>2.4.6 Support construction of boarding primary and secondary schools, and vocational/technical institutes in Karamoja cluster border communities</p> <p>2.4.7 Provide furniture and other equipment to primary and secondary and vocational institutes in the Karamoja cluster border communities</p>
<p>Output 2.5: Potential for sports and athletics among youth in the Karamoja cluster nurtured and developed for international competitions</p>	<p>2.5.1 Provide support for construction of sport centres in the Karamoja cluster communities</p> <p>2.5.2 Provide Support for talent identification, nurturing and development for international athletics and sports competitions (archery, shooting, marathon, basketball, volleyball, high jump)</p> <p>2.5.3 Support annual athletics and sports competitions between Karamoja cluster communities at national levels</p>

Outcome 3: Improved Market infrastructure in the Karamoja Cluster

Even with the coming into effect of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) aimed at rationalising and harmonising continent-wide trade and investment protocols and agreements, trade between IGAD member states and regions stands at a paltry 5%. Open market policies have not yet been fully embraced by IGAD member states in the Karamoja cluster. There are still significant trade restrictions and tariff barriers hampering cross-border trading in the cluster (IGAD Secretariat 2020, xiv).

The market infrastructure in the Karamoja cluster is poorly developed, and yet access to markets is critical for securing household food security but also enhancing the resilience of households to drought and other disturbances whether natural or man-made. Many of the livestock markets lack the requisite climate-proofed infrastructure (Republic of South Sudan 2019, 23). In these markets, the primary commodity sold is cattle, sold mainly to traders from outside the Karamoja cluster for slaughter; in exchange for other basic necessities. In these markets, pastoralists sell livestock, milk, butter, skins and hides while they buy food, clothes and medicine (for themselves and their animals). These markets however have a limited connection to secondary markets in large urban centres. Poor market services in the Karamoja cluster have been linked to a number of problems, including the following: lack of start-up capital, shortage of storage facilities, poor road networks linking the markets to the outside world, lack of market information, insecurity, poor coverage of mobile networks, middle men; maladministration of the regulatory agencies, lack of access to international and regional markets due to restriction and weak negotiation capacities of the pastoralists (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a, 20; Republic of Uganda 2019, 7; Republic of Kenya 2019, 3; Republic of South Sudan 2019, 22-23).

The pricing structures in these markets are highly inconsistent and markedly volatile, which disadvantages the pastoralist producers. There are considerable price differences between the markets in the Karamoja cluster, mainly due to the compounding effects of insecurity, inadequate road and transport infrastructure, lack of requisite market information which increases marketing costs and compromises the overall market functioning and profitability for pastoralists.

The goal of this outcome of “*Enhancing access to markets in order to increase resilience of pastoral households in the Karamoja cluster*” will be realised by achieving the following outputs:

Output 3.1: Existing market infrastructure for livestock and other products from Karamoja cluster to be upgraded and/or constructed

After establishing the nature of the existing market infrastructure along common borders in the Karamoja cluster, this project will support the rehabilitation, upgrading, construction and management of trade and market infrastructure (holding grounds; water points, animal health stations, market centres and facilities, storage capacities) to increase access to markets for pastoralists in the border communities. Physical markets on their own are not sufficient to reduce vulnerability until appropriate management systems have been established in the markets for sustainability. This project will also undertake initiatives aimed at harmonising regional trade policies and regulations to strengthen regional market trading and networking.

Output 3.2: Investment undertaken in infrastructure for increased value to livestock and crop products

In order to add value to their crops and livestock products, this project will support a mapping of relevant crop and livestock value chains in the Karamoja cluster communities, on the basis of which small-scale enterprises for increased value to livestock products (milk processing, hide and skins, etc.) and crop products will be developed. The project will also seek the harmonisation and enforcement of quality standards and grades for livestock and livestock products at regional and international levels.

Output 3.3: Information, Communications Technology (ICT) and Telecommunication in the Karamoja cluster strengthened

This project seeks to support interventions in the area of Information, Communications Technology (ICT) and Telecommunication in order to contribute to the reduction of household vulnerability to drought and other disturbances that are endemic to the ASALs. Among others, this will be achieved by investing in the increase of network coverage of mobile telecommunication signals, improved access to crop and livestock market information; this will be packaged and disseminated on a weekly basis as well as the establishment of systems for collection and analysis of agricultural market data.

Outcome 3: Market infrastructure in the Karamoja Cluster improved	
Outputs	Activities
Output 3.1: Existing market infrastructure for livestock and other products from Karamoja cluster upgraded and/or constructed	3.1.1 Survey existing market infrastructures along common borders in the Karamoja cluster 3.1.2 Support the rehabilitation, upgrading, construction and management of trade and market infrastructures (holding grounds; water points, animal health stations, market centres and facilities, storage capacities) 3.1.3 Support the establishment of an appropriate management system for the market infrastructure for sustainability 3.1.4 Develop and harmonise appropriate regional trade policy and regulations to strengthen cross-border trade
Output 3.2: Investment undertaken in infrastructure for value addition to livestock and crop products	3.2.1 Undertake mapping of crop and livestock value chains in the Karamoja cluster communities 3.2.2 Harmonise and enforce quality standard and grade for livestock and livestock products (national and international).

	<p>3.2.3 Support small-scale enterprises for increasing value to livestock products (milk processing, hide and skins, etc.)</p> <p>3.2.4 Support small-scale enterprises for increasing value to crop products (e.g., cereal post-harvest handling)</p>
<p>Output 3.3: Information, Communications Technology (ICT) and telecommunication in the Karamoja cluster strengthened</p>	<p>3.3.1 Increase network coverage of mobile telecommunication signals</p> <p>3.3.2 Improve access to crop and livestock market information</p> <p>3.3.3 Establish systems for collection and analysis of agricultural market data for the Karamoja Cluster</p> <p>3.3.4 Weekly marketing information package disseminated</p>

Outcome 4: Enhanced access to secure and affordable financial services for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities

The overall goal of this outcome is to improve the livelihoods of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the ASALs of the Karamoja cluster by increasing access to secure and affordable financial services through which they can undertake initiatives to increase incomes at household level. Banking penetration in the Karamoja cluster in general is either absent, or extremely low, and where it is present, financial services are concentrated mainly in the urban centres, and are not only unreliable but also unaffordable by the majority (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a, 21; National Planning Authority 2019, 8; Turkana County Government 2018, 31; West Pokot County Government 2018, 22). This outcome will be realised by achieving the following outputs:

Output 4.1: Access to community financing options enhanced among border communities

In order to leverage secure and affordable financial services relevant to the ASALs for sustained economic growth and enhanced resilience of households, this project will focus specifically on enhancing access to community financing options. These will include supporting community saving and lending/credit schemes through provision of capacity strengthening support as well as targeting cash transfers into organised groups in communities and ensuring that vulnerable households are not left behind. The strategy will be to attract the private sector, in addition to existing funding streams available within the public sector.

Output 4.2: Appropriate insurance schemes against prolonged drought, famine and livestock loss developed for border communities

At the national level, the insurance penetration rate for Uganda is a paltry 1%, implying that in the ASALs such as Karamoja, it is almost non-existent. While in the ASALs, the majority of the population earns their living from farming, there is a negligible uptake of crop and or livestock insurance (National Planning Authority 2019, 8). There is no insurance company with an office in Turkana County, with those present functioning through agents, implying that the insurance sector is barely visible (Turkana County Government 2018, 31). Among the Karamoja cluster countries where livestock insurance is already operational, such as Kenya, it covers a few pilot countries and benefits a selection of pastoralists (Republic of Kenya 2019, 15). The project will not only support the introduction and uptake of livestock insurance, (and where it already exists), to enhance its coverage among pastoralists border communities in the cluster, but also to seek harmonisation of related policies and legislations at the regional level, in order to benefit the majority of the pastoralists who survive on cross-border livestock production.

Output 4.3: Creative cross-border initiatives for household asset building supported

This project seeks to undertake initiatives aimed at creating an enabling environment for supporting asset creation for vulnerable households in the Karamoja cluster; as a strategy to build and strengthen resilience to drought and other natural as well as man-made disturbances and hazards. The project will target education and sensitisation of vulnerable households to build their self-esteem and confidence against asset stripping actions in times of stress. Among others, micro-enterprises will be supported among bordering communities to strengthen cross-border social networks through which pastoralists secure their livelihoods.

Output 4.4: Investments in regional social safety nets for poor border communities undertaken

The four countries of the Karamoja cluster have different formal social protection schemes for the poorest households. This project will target regional initiatives that seek to reinvigorate traditional safety net initiatives among border communities in the Karamoja cluster for not only peaceful co-existence but also enhanced resilience. Recently under the Tegla-Lorupe peace runs and other initiatives, sports and athletics have been promoted as avenues for peace building (Republic of Uganda 2015a, 36). The latter objective notwithstanding, under this project, cross-border athletics and sports activities will be supported to nurture and promote raw talent from the Karamoja cluster for the competitive world-stage as a potential alternative source of livelihood that builds on the talents which are immensely resident in the populations of the Karamoja clusters. For the start, the focus will be on promoting competitive basketball, bicycle racing, marathons and athletics. These areas are specifically where raw talent abounds but have been the least identified as an opportunity for investment and yet it presents enormous potential for strengthening traditional social bonds and safety nets and sustainably building the resilience of poor households compared to cash transfers.

Outcome 4: Enhanced access to secure and affordable financial services for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	
Outputs	Activities
Output 4.1: Access to community financing options enhanced among border communities	4.1.1 Establish and support community saving and credit groups in border communities 4.1.2 Strengthen capacities of community saving groups in border communities 4.1.3 Provide cash transfers for the most vulnerable households in border communities
Output 4.2: Appropriate insurance schemes against prolonged drought, famine and livestock loss developed for border communities	4.2.1 Support introduction of appropriate livestock insurance schemes at national and regional levels 4.2.2 Support the formulation of appropriate regional and national level insurance policies and legislations 4.2.3 Undertake massive community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on the livestock insurance scheme
Output 4.3: Creative cross-border initiatives for household asset building supported	4.3.1 Undertake interventions that eliminate asset stripping by households in response to disasters such as drought and food shortages 4.3.2 Support cross-border restocking initiatives targeting women and youth to strengthen cross-border social networks
Output 4.4:	4.4.1 Support and reinvigorate traditional safety net programmes

Investments in regional social safety nets for poor border communities undertaken	4.4.2 Support cross-border athletics and sports activities to nurture raw talent from the Karamoja cluster for the competitive world-stage (basketball, bicycle racing, marathons and athletics)
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Outcome 5: Improved access roads and transport infrastructure in the Karamoja Cluster

The ASALs in the Karamoja cluster are poorly served by road and transport infrastructure. Poor road infrastructure and fragmented markets hinder efforts aimed at reducing transport costs and enhancing access to basic services. High transportation costs are often transferred to the population through hiked prices of commodities (IGAD Secretariat 2020, xiii). Improving the road and transport infrastructure is a pre-requisite for the achievement and sustainability of accelerated economic growth. Ethiopia invested heavily in roads because it was considered extremely relevant to poverty reduction. In 2018, roads received more than one-fifth of the government total budget (UNDP 2018a, 7).

The absence of all-weather surface roads and a good transport infrastructure in the Karamoja cluster had undermined development and any initiatives aimed at improving the wellbeing of the population due to the ASALs in the respective countries are inaccessible throughout most of the year. When it rains, roads become impassable and during the dry season, poorly maintained roads increase the wear and tear of the different means of transport available (Republic of South Sudan 2019, 22; Federal Republic of Ethiopia 2019b; Republic of Uganda 2019, 7). Access to not only basic social services, but also markets by crop farmers and cattle keepers, is seriously constrained to the extent that prices of commodities offered are depressed, while goods and services procured from the markers become extremely expensive. Opportunities for employment, trade and investment in the ASALs are limited, making voluntary diversification difficult. Bad roads undermine efforts to enhance sustainable peace and security. There are many barriers both physical and non-physical to transport and communications within and between communities in the Karamoja cluster. Donor financing of large capital investment projects (such as major road and communication infrastructures) is unavailable. Some countries have resorted to borrowing from international financial institutions at very high interest rates. Opportunities for closer co-operation among the IGAD Member States in the Karamoja cluster to pool resources for joint implementation of regional infrastructure development initiatives have not yet been exploited to their fullest. Mobility of persons across their common border has also not been fully enabled.

The selection of the respective roads to be targeted under this project will be determined at country and regional level, bearing in mind the various regional and national initiatives to upgrade these roads; under both current and up-coming interventions such as the recently signed MoU between Uganda and Kenya, which also targets construction of some roads linking the two countries. Kenya is implementing the construction of various road projects under the LAPSET corridor, which includes some roads in Turkana and West Pokot Counties (see Republic of Kenya 2019). Uganda is also constructing a number of roads under the Northern Corridor Infrastructure project, which includes some roads linking with South Sudan and Kenya (Republic of Uganda (2015b). In the NDPIII, government of Uganda has put special emphasis on the acquisition of joint infrastructure corridors to promote transport integration at the regional level to take advantage of a larger market (National Planning Authority 2019, 30).

The overall goal of this outcome is to achieve improvement in roads and transport infrastructures in the borderlands of the Karamoja cluster countries in order to enhance access to basic social services. This will be realised by achieving the following outputs:

Output 5.1: Construction and upgrading of strategic (climate-proofed) roads undertaken in remote areas of the Karamoja cluster to increase access to markets, trade and basic services

The roads that link the remote common borders between the four countries of the Karamoja cluster are among some of the most poorly maintained because of political marginalisation, armed conflicts and violence, and yet these ASALs possess significant economic resources such as livestock, biodiversity and large quantities of commercially viable mineral deposits and hydrocarbons that can spur development and transformation of these areas. There is a need to construct strategic road linking borderlands in the 4 countries and it is essential to do so in a way that benefits the local communities, in terms of employment through the use of appropriate technologies that do not compromise sustainability, as well as increasing access to security, markets, trade and basic services.

Output 5.2: Open border immigration posts constructed in unserved common border areas

Movement of persons and goods across common borders is seriously constrained by laws in the respective countries and yet the population in these common border areas share close linguistic and agnatic affinities. To ease mobility and access to basic social services in these areas, it is necessary to consider construction of “one-stop” open border posts where they do not already exist. Communities in these areas need to be sensitised on the importance of open border posts to facilitating the movement of persons and goods and how this can enhance their pastoral livelihoods.

Outcome 5: Improved Access Roads and transport infrastructure in the Karamoja cluster	
Outputs	Activities
Output 5.1: Construction and upgrading of strategic (climate-proofed) roads undertaken in remote parts of the Karamoja cluster to increase access to security, markets, trade and basic services	5.1.1 Construct strategic road linking borderlands in the four Karamoja cluster countries to increase access to security, markets, trade and basic services 5.1.2 Adopt labour intensive technologies for appropriate infrastructure development without compromising sustainability
Output 5.2: Open border immigration posts constructed in unserved common border areas	5.2.1 Support the construction of “one-stop” open border posts in unserved common border areas 5.2.2 Undertake massive community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on the relevance of open border posts in pastoral areas

Synergies and alignment

The planned project under the IGAD Karamoja cluster cross-border programme seeks to address challenges encountered in accessing basic services, in order to create an enabling environment for lasting peaceful co-existence in the Karamoja cluster. The project will enable IGAD Karamoja cluster member countries to achieve their targets with regards to the global Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, the project will contribute towards several SDGs including the following: Goal 3 which seeks to '*Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*'; Goal 4 which seeks to '*Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all*'; Goal 5 which seeks to '*Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*'. The planned project is also consistent with SDG Goal 6 which seeks to, '*Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*'; SDG Goal 8 which seeks to '*Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*', and; Goal 9 which seeks to '*Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation*'. The planned project will also contribute towards SDG Goal 16 which seeks to '*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development*', and to an extent Goal 11 which seeks to '*Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*'.

At the continental level, the project is in line with the goals and aspirations of the African Union Commission Agenda 2063, a 50-year strategy for the socio-economic development of the African Continent. At the regional level, the project is also aligned to the 2019 IGAD Regional Programming Paper (RPP) for the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) to the extent that it seeks an increase in access to basic social services as well as addresses constraints to market access, trade and financial services under its priority intervention areas (IGAD 2019). The planned project is consistent with programme 3 of the AU-IBAR Strategic Plan of 2014-2017, which, among others, seeks to enhance access to inputs, services and markets for animal and animal products (AU-IBAR 2013, 10). The project is also aligned to the IGAD Regional Strategy and Implementation Plans PIA 2 on 'infrastructure and social development' and PIA 4 on 'gender affairs' (IGAD 2016, 35) and the AU Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA) for the period 2015-2035 (AU-IBAR (2015).

The planned project is in tandem with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Government of the Republic of Uganda in support of the Kenya (Turkana and West Pokot) and Uganda (Karamoja) cross-border programme for sustainable peace and development which was signed in Moroto on September 12, 2019. It seeks to accord communities on the Kenyan and Ugandan sides of the border with opportunities for improving their livelihoods and socio-economic conditions to achieve sustainable peace and development' (pp. 3).

At the national level, to the extent that the planned project seeks the adoption of labour intensive public works, it is deemed consistent with Ethiopia's Food Security Programme (FSP) which aims to achieve food security for chronic and transitory food insecure households in rural areas, by creating an alternative income source through public works (Ethiopia Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2009a, 37). The project is aligned to Ethiopia's IDDRSI Country Programming Paper Priority Intervention Area (PIA) 2 on 'Market Access, Trade and Financial Services' whose strategic objective is to improve transport, market infrastructure and financial services in ASALs (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019a, 20).

With regards to Uganda, the planned project is consistent with the broad aspiration of Ugandans as explicated in Uganda's Vision 2040 of transforming the country into a middle-income status, and the NDP II, which sought to transform Uganda into a competitive economy with high productivity by closing the infrastructure gap. This entailed not only interventions in road construction, but also the creation of a skilled and healthy population for a strong human capital base Republic of Uganda (2015b, 178). The planned project is also consistent with the Karamoja Integrated Development Plan II (KIDP II) which seeks to support the provision and delivery of

basic social services to the people as one of the strategic objectives (Republic of Uganda 2015a, 13).

In Kenya, the planned project is consistent with Kenya's Vision 2030, which seeks to transform Kenya into a newly industrialised upper middle-income country, providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030. It is also aligned to the Medium Term Plan (MTP) III on Ending Drought Emergency (EDE), which seeks to move Kenya's economy towards a higher growth trajectory to achieve the target of ten percent economic growth rate by the end of the planning period (2018-2022). Specifically, the project is consistent with PIA 2 of the MTP III which seeks the implementation of various road projects to help build the resilience of ASAL communities to drought, with a focus on roads in Turkana and West Pokot counties. It is also consistent with PIA 3 of the MTP III which seeks to address staff recruitment and retention challenges in the health and education sectors, as well as the construction/rehabilitation and/or equipping of low-cost boarding primary schools in ASAL counties as well as the re-design of existing mobile schools and attaching them to the regular school system (Republic of Kenya 2019). The planned project is also in line with the Turkana County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) for the period 2018-2022 (County Government of Turkana 2018) and West Pokot CIDP for the period 2018-2022 (County Government of West Pokot 2018). The planned project is also aligned to South Sudan's IDDRSI Country Programming Paper Priority Intervention Area (PIA) 2 on 'market access, trade and financial services' whose strategic objective is 'to improve transport, market infrastructure and financial services in ASALs' (Republic of South Sudan 2019, 22).

Beneficiaries and Stakeholders

Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of the planned project include not only the pastoralists and agro-pastoralist who inhabit the ASALs in the Karamoja cluster generally, but also the different socio-economic categories, among these broad groups who will be specifically targeted by the respective interventions in health, education, roads and market infrastructures. These include women, children, the elderly, youth (male and female), as well as mothers and children living with various health conditions.

Stakeholders

Different actors will be involved at the grass roots level in the communities, at sub-national and national levels. They include state and non-state actors. State actors include the local, sub national and central governments in providing governance, security and social services. Others include the law enforcement agencies such as police and armies in the various countries. The non-state actors comprise civil society and non-governmental organisations undertaking development intervention in the ASALs. They also include international and regional organisation bodies present in the cluster that are involved in the provision of humanitarian assistance and in fostering regional coordination and cooperation.

Approach and Strategy

The planned project that seeks to enhance access to basic social services in the IGAD member states in the Karamoja cluster, is anchored in an approach that recognises the need for multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder approaches to address the challenges faced by inhabitants of the cluster. The project approach recognises the importance of the interconnectedness between accessibility to basic social services by the inhabitants of the Karamoja cluster borderlands with

not only peace and security, but also the sustainability of their livelihoods. The approach used by the project is not only one where interventions undertaken at national level are systematically linked and complementary to what is happening at the regional level, but also where the interventions undertaken aim to promote regional integration and cooperation, in the areas of roads, as well as education, health and market accessibility.

The approach that will be adopted in this project will be one that pays attention to the trans-boundary nature of the activities proposed to achieve outputs, which means that to the extent possible, ensuring regional relevance will be key in all the interventions that will be undertaken in the areas of roads, as well as education, health and market accessibility. The project will by design target regional priorities in undertaking country-specific interventions in these areas. The implementation of project activities will pay close attention for the need to integrate gender at all levels of project inception and implementation, as well as M&E for outcomes and impacts. In the areas of health and education, efforts will be made to deliver integrated services whereby construction of facilities will be accompanied by equipping, staffing and providing the tools to ensure quality of services. The intended beneficiaries will also be involved in overseeing functions of facility management.

Budget Summary

Outcomes	Budget USD
Outcome 1: Improved wellbeing of 80% of the households in Karamoja cluster by 2025 due to improved access to health services	12,380,000
Outcome 2: Effective and sustainable educational system in the Karamoja Cluster by 2025	14,975,000
Outcome 3: Strengthened regional markets for livestock and other essential commodities created in the Karamoja Cluster	4,260,000
Outcome 4: Enhanced access to secure and affordable financial services for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	4,375,000
Outcome 5: Improved access roads and transport infrastructure in the Karamoja cluster	2,400,000
Outcome 6: Project implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025	5,465,000
TOTAL	43,855,000

Section III: Implementation Arrangements

Institutional framework and project management

The programme will work through three main pillars (figure below): Project Coordination Unit (PCU); Project Steering Committees (PSC); and Community and Stakeholder Accountability Platforms (CSAP). The PCU will be based in the Cross-Border Development and Facilitation Unit (CBDFU) for the Karamoja Cluster in Moroto, Uganda. The PSC and the CSAP will also be at the cross-border level. The PCU will work closely with the other two pillars for guidance and oversight.

Project implementation will be through responsible public agencies using a cross-border and multi-sectoral approach. NGOs, CBOs and the private sector will provide complementary support to the achievement of the overall programme objective. NGOs will also strengthen community governance and project monitoring frameworks. Decentralised government structures already exist within the Cluster, and the project will endeavour to work through these structures in order to avoid setting up parallel systems that will not endure beyond the life of the project.

During the Inception Phase of the project, agreements will be signed between the different implementing institutions, with well-defined roles, budgets and cost-sharing arrangements, and timeline. Detailed Terms of Reference for staff will also be developed during the Inception Phase.

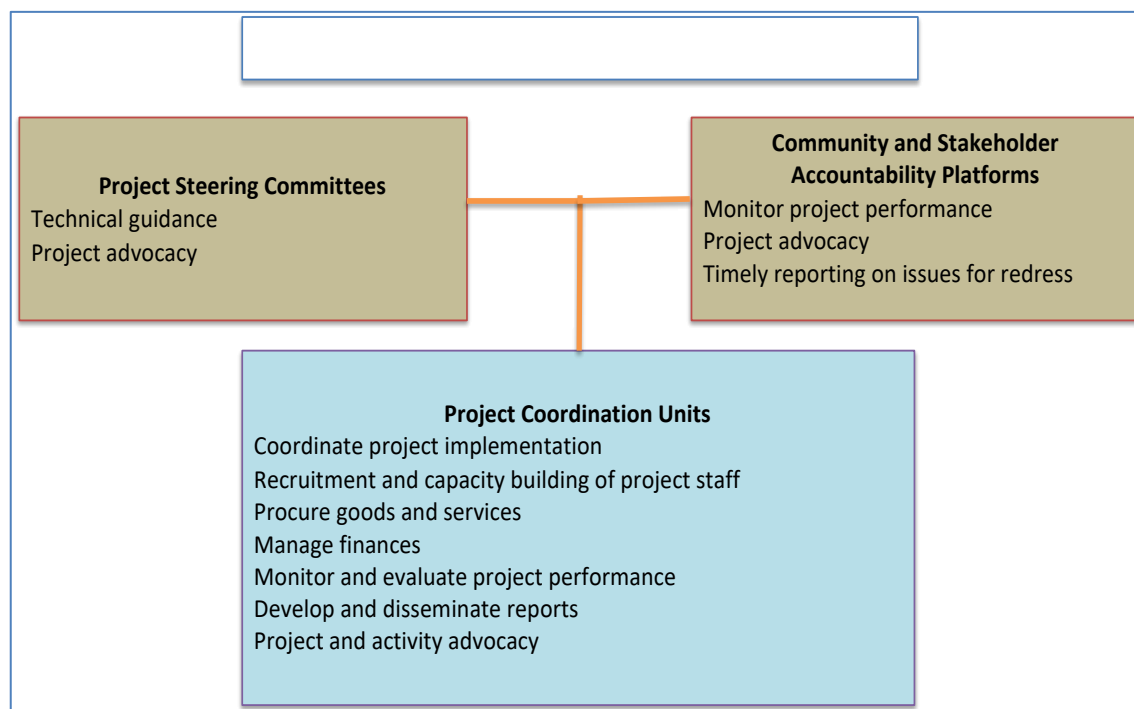


Figure 10: Project Management Structure

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

This will comprise of senior government officials from key ministries from the four countries; Regional/District level governance from the four countries, IGAD leadership and strategic development partners. The PSC, with the Community and Stakeholder Accountability Platforms, will endorse programming and funding directions as presented by the Project Coordination Units. The PSC will make strategic decisions regarding the programme, provide overall guidance, and ensure the quality and standard of the programme. More specifically, the PSC will have the following responsibilities:

- Oversee and provide policy advice on the overall management, implementation and strategy for the programme
- Endorse annual work plans with total budget
- Provide guidance on resource mobilisation
- Ensure alignment and harmonisation of interventions
- Make various decisions on issues related to the cross-border programme; and in case of unforeseen circumstances, take appropriate action
- Follow up the progress of the intervention
- Provide advocacy at government and regional level

The PSC will meet annually at CBDFU office in Moroto, Uganda. However, in special cases IGAD in consultation with the member states may convene an extra meeting.

Community and Stakeholder Accountability Platform (CSAP)

The CSAP will comprise of representatives from community groups and other stakeholders from the four countries that will advise and monitor project implementation and provide the strong linkages necessary at the local level. They will meet once a year at the CBDFU office in Moroto, Uganda. The CSAP will:

- Provide advice on the overall management, implementation and strategy for the programme
- Endorse annual work plans and budget
- Ensure alignment and harmonisation of interventions
- Make various decisions on issues linking cross-border programme with local level realities; and in case of unforeseen circumstances, take appropriate action
- Follow up the progress of the intervention
- Provide advocacy at local and grass-root level

Project Coordination Unit (PCU)

This is the overall technical team for the programmatic and technical articulation of the programme. The PCU will carry out the bulk of the programme implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The programme team will be housed at the CBDFU office in Moroto, Uganda.

At the national and local levels, the PCU will work through technical teams from line ministries, district-level teams in each country and IGAD. The PCU will function as the centre of the programme in terms of planning, budgeting and programming and will have a key responsibility for the prioritisation of proposed programme activities. The PCU will also function as bridge between the implementation-level and strategic-level management of the programme. More specifically, the PCU will have the following responsibilities:

- Develop annual work plans and submit them for endorsement

- Follow up effective implementation
- Facilitate and support the development of a technical manual
- In partnership with IGAD build the capacity at all levels, support women's empowerment and youth employment creation activities
- Follow up in the identification, compilation and dissemination of best practice.
- Prepare and submit progress and financial reports twice a year
- Facilitate experience sharing
- Coordinate joint monitoring and evaluation exercises
- Facilitate and support the regular awareness creation, including documentation for the programme

During the Inception Phase of the project, clear Terms of Reference will be developed for PSC, CSAP, and PCU with well-defined roles, and budgets.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will set up a results-based monitoring system during the Inception Phase that will be adopted across the project. The project M&E system will be used for periodic reporting as well as to measure project implementation against work plans, budgets and schedules, and the overall project objective as agreed to by all involved, prior to implementation. There will be an overall project M&E Officer and a web based M&E system will be set up that can track project performance in real time. The overall project M&E officer will be in charge of coordinating M&E personnel for each pillar as well as government M&E personnel in District offices, and local level M&E staff, and will collaborate with local level beneficiary M&E staff to carry out participatory M&E exercises at the community level.

Each pillars M&E Officer will modify and maintain data collection and analysis methods. The officers will work with M&E staff at the local level to design village-level monitoring and carry out participatory M&E exercises at the community level. They will also monitor safeguards, gender, among others and ensure knowledge generated allows continuous learning and adaptable management.

Sustainability

The project is expected to bring about considerable improvement in resilience outcomes compared to baseline levels. The capacities and core competencies of project implementation partners will be strengthened through active participation and capacity building initiatives. Best practice lessons will be widely disseminated and up-scaled within IGAD and beyond. The project will also demonstrate a more cohesive approach to cross-border collaboration and joint execution of an initiative that can be transferable to other Clusters and cross-border projects.

Institutional sustainability will be achieved by working alongside government and traditional institutions, and direct beneficiaries from project design to implementation and learning will ensure the sustainability of good practices and systems beyond the lifetime of the project. By strengthening institutions for natural resource management, conflict resolution, health and other services and conducting periodic training as needed, this will ensure long term sustainability in institutional capability at all levels.

Financial sustainability will be pursued by ensuring the objectives and activities of the project are incorporated within government planning systems, and that issues of key relevance to the Karamoja Cluster as well as other Pastoral areas in the wider region are reflected in national and

regional policies and development strategies. The project will seek to make enduring linkages between the grass roots to decision-making and planning at higher levels of governance. The project will also work with other organisations and donors to invest in various components beyond the life of the project.

Environmental and social sustainability will be promoted through periodic social and environmental impact assessment. The project is committed to incorporating social and environmental sustainability in the design and implementation of all project activities. Potential adverse impacts and risks will be addressed by putting in place timely mitigating measures.

Technological sustainability is a key issue that will determine the enduring impact of the project outputs on the ground. Based on lessons learned in the region and beyond, limited access to resources like water is partially attributed to failing technologies put in place by previous projects. A combination of water infrastructure poor siting, sub-standard design and construction, followed by poor maintenance due to lack of clear ownership and stewardship result in failing technologies. Ensuring appropriate technologies chosen by end users who are able to perform regular maintenance and are able to access external support when necessary, is important to ensuring long term usage of the technology. Linkages will be made with the private sector, including small business for the operation and maintenance of the technologies, especially those that promote income generation for women and youth. In addition, the project will make sure that institutions and governance systems are in place for the equitable and sustainable use and management of the technologies.

Risk, Mitigation Measures, Assumptions

The current project will be implemented along the cross-border areas of the four countries where there are significant risks on a number of fronts, including natural disasters such as droughts and floods. A significant risk is one of security where armed conflicts can suddenly break out internally, and spill over borders, leading to mass movements of people within and across national borders. Mitigation measures for serious and other risks, need to be well thought out and carefully monitored throughout the project. Potential risks and corresponding mitigating measures are presented in Annex 3. The core assumptions and pre-conditions to begin this project are: The political will and commitment from the governments of Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, and Ethiopia to develop and sustainably manage the pasture and rangeland resources in the shared areas of the Karamoja Cluster; political stability in the area and the goodwill of project stakeholders and partners.

Budget Summary

Outcomes	Budget USD
Outcome 1: Project management and coordination structures	970,000
Outcome 2: Planning, M&E and learning system established	2,115,000
Outcome 3: Integrated knowledge management system and communication system established	892,000
Outcome 4: Financial management system established	465,000
Outcome 5: Project procurement system established	740,000
Outcome 6: Recurrent costs	5,797,000
TOTAL	20,984,000

Section IV: Indicative Results-Based Budget

Section IV: Indicative Results-Based Budget

Karamoja Cluster PIA 1: Sustainable Management of Rangeland and Pasture Resources in the Karamoja Cluster

Results	Total Budget	Budget by Year				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Outcome 1: 50% of rangelands of strategic importance to Karamoja Cluster rehabilitated and productivity restored by 2025						
Output 1.1 A map of degraded rangelands developed and updated						
1.1.1 Identify degraded and non-degraded rangelands	100,000	100,000				
1.1.2 Map degraded rangelands using GIS tools (identified under 1.1.1)	200,000	200,000				
1.1.3 Prepare community participatory maps on rangelands of target areas	100,000	50,000	20,000			
1.1.4 Conduct regular review and update of existing maps	30,000			10,000	10,000	10,000
Output 1.2 Community capacity to rehabilitate & manage pastures/rangelands developed						
1.2.1 Conduct assessment on community capacity gaps on pasture/rangeland management	140,000	140,000				
1.2.2 Develop appropriate guidelines/training manuals and plans for rangeland rehabilitation	100,000	100,000				
1.2.3 Train communities in pasture/rangeland rehabilitation techniques	625,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
1.2.4 Conduct exchange visits and educational tours on pasture and rangeland management	400,000		200,000	200,000		
1.2.5 Form rangeland management platforms	225,000		125,000		40,000	
Output 1.3 Rangeland productivity restored for 120,000 hectares						
1.3.1 Train & equip extension staff and ToTs in pasture/rangeland management	1,200,000	400,000		400,000		400,000
1.3.2 Conduct community based rehabilitation of degraded rangelands	6,400,000		1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
1.3.3 Conduct regular community reviews & assessments on rangeland productivity restoration	6,768,000	68,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Outcome 1 Subtotal	16,288,000					
Outcome 2: Modern technologies and practices in sustainable rangeland management adopted in 50% of target communities by 2025						
Output 2.1 Four Appropriate technologies developed						
2.1.1 Identify and document good practices and innovations including indigenous knowledge in pastoral communities	500,000	100,000			100,000	
2.1.2 Support generation and popularisation of at least four priority technological products for Karamoja Cluster	500,000	125,000		125,000		

Output 2.2 Good practices and technologies popularised						
2.2.1 Popularise successful technologies in rangeland management. (Management of invasive species and bushes, pasture/range improvement, range and pasture fertilisation, fodder conservation)	480,000		60,000			60,000
2.2.2 Develop extension and training materials on pasture and range management technologies	240,000	100,000		100,000		40,000
2.2.3 Conduct write-shops and knowledge sharing events on good practices and technologies	375,000	125,000		125,000		125,000
Outcome 2 Subtotal	2,095,000					
Outcome 3: Pastoralists access to shared cross-border pasture and rangeland resources improved by 50%						
Output 3.1. Rangeland management policies, regulations and codes harmonised						
3.1.1. Develop pastoral codes, policies and regulations for Karamoja cluster 1	392,000	264,000	128,000			
3.1.2 Popularise pasture/rangeland resource sharing policies, regulations and codes	300,000	120,000	16,000	16,000		
3.1.3 Conduct regular assessment on the implementation of policies, regulations and codes	400,000	200,000			200,000	
3.1.4 Conduct exchange visits and educational tours of sustainable rangeland and pasture resources management	250,000		125,000			125,000
Output 3.2 60 cross-border and inter community agreements on sharing of pasture and rangeland resources formulated and operationalised						
3.2.1 Conduct community sensitisation sessions on sustainable sharing of pasture and rangeland resources	700,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
3.2.2 Conduct multi-lateral negotiations and agreement meetings on sharing hinterland and cross border pasture and rangeland resources	800,000		400,000		400,000	
3.2.3 Conduct exchange visits on management of shared pasture and rangeland resources	375,000		125,000		125,000	125,000
Outcome 3 Subtotal	3,217,000					
Outcome 4: A GIS-based early warning and monitoring system for pasture and rangelands developed and rolled out in all administrative units by 2025						
Output 4.1 One (1) cluster and Four (4) sub-national baseline status maps for rangeland resources developed and disseminated by 2025						
4.1.1. Conduct a baseline survey on rangeland	80,000	80,000				
4.1.2. Map pasture and rangelands in the cluster (baseline for identifying extent of pasture/rangelands, migratory routes of strategic importance, water distribution in rangelands and degraded hotspots)	200,000	200,000				
4.2 One (1) cluster and Four (4) sub-national detailed rangeland health and productivity status maps for Karamoja cluster developed and disseminated by 2025						
4.2.1. Conduct a rangeland health and productivity survey	160,000	80,000	80,000			
4.2.2. Map pasture and rangeland productivity and health in the Cluster	400,000	200,000	200,000			

4.2.3 Disseminate maps and sensitise communities and stakeholders on rangeland health and productivity	120,000		60,000	60,000		
Output 4.3 Capacity of the Rangeland monitoring units at Regional, national and Community level developed by 2025						
4.3.1 Setup satellite centres for rangeland monitoring and early warning systems	1,572,000	1,360,000	176,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
4.3.2 Setup sentinel sites	4,116,000	80,000	4,000,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
4.3.3 Develop integrated rangeland surveillance and monitoring protocols for the cluster (integrating IK and conventional approaches)	2,020,000	740,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000
4.3.4 Conduct training in data collection, analysis and reporting	1,600,000	800,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
4.3.5 Develop materials for disseminating rangeland monitoring information (including digital materials)	2,680,000	536,000	536,000	536,000	536,000	536,000
Outcome 4 Subtotal	12,948,000					
Outcome 5: Project implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025						
Output 5.1 Human technical capacity of implementing agencies and institutions built by 2025						
5.1.1 Train human resource of project implementing institutions	640,000	200,000	200,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
5.1.2 Conduct and support experience sharing tours, field days and conventions	400,000		200,000		200,000	
Output 5.2 Capacity of implementing institutions in providing services developed by 2025						
5.2.1 Provide logistical support to agencies and organisations implementing the project (vehicles, motor cycles, operational technical kits, computers, software)	2,800,000	1,600,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
5.2.2 Develop and harmonise appropriate regional policies and strategies	160,000		80,000		80,000	
5.2.3 Conduct regular monitoring and review meetings at Regional, National and community levels	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
5.2.4 Support and popularise cross cutting issues/gender, climate change, conflict sensitivity and safeguard	625,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Outcome 5 Subtotal	5,625,000					
Total	40,173,000					

Karamoja Cluster PIA 2: Strengthening Water Management and Development to Enhance Resilience

Results	Total Budget	Budget by Year				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Outcome 1: 50% of target communities have increased access to water through facilities that are strategic and resilient to drought and other issues						
Output 1.1 Maps and information database of existing and proposed water supply points along important transhumance routes						
1.1.1 Consolidate/Conduct ground and surface water analysis for Karamoja Cluster	240,000		120,000	120,000		
1.1.2 Carry out water and environmental impact assessments, and feasibility study for existing and new water supply technologies	120,000	120,000				
1.1.3 Conduct a study on potential water users and stakeholders (gender segregated), including identification of conflict hotspots over water resources	325,000	200,000	125,000			
1.1.4 Produce maps of water sources along important migratory routes and key pasture and rangelands	200,000	200,000				
1.1.5 Finalise identification of functioning and non-functioning (and reasons why) water points	52,000	40,000	12,000			
Output 1.2 Existing water supply infrastructures rehabilitated and new multi-purpose water sources developed						
1.2.1 Engage communities in decision-making for types of water supply technologies and locations based on costs and other factors (social, tenure, cultural)	240,000	120,000	80,000	40,000		
1.2.2 Rehabilitate and construct dams, shallow wells, sand dams, boreholes, valley tanks, etc. informed by feasibility assessments and community decision	18,400,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	5,500,000	1,000,000	400,000
1.2.3 Provide infrastructure for rain water harvesting at community level	950,000	250,000	250,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Output 1.3 Improved access to water through small-scale irrigation						
1.3.1 Development/rehabilitation of appropriate irrigation technologies	840,000	40,000		400,000	400,000	
1.3.2 Introduce, popularise, and train communities on appropriate irrigation technologies and their maintenance	160,000		80,000		80,000	
Outcome 1 Subtotal	21,527,000					
Outcome 2: Improved governance and equitable access of water for resilient livelihoods of 50% of target communities in Karamoja Cluster						
Output 2.1 Community capacity to rehabilitate and manage water supply infrastructures developed						
2.1.1 Carry out assessment on community capacity gaps for water management	40,000	40,000				
2.1.2 Develop appropriate guidelines and plans	8,000	4,000			4,000	

2.1.3 Conduct demonstrations on water infrastructure rehabilitation at community level	32,000			16,000	16,000	
2.1.4 Train communities in rehabilitation techniques	16,000	8,000			8,000	
2.1.5 Conduct exchange visits and educational tours	204,000			72,000	60,000	72,000
Output 2.2 Customary resource management institutions supported and Water User Associations developed						
2.2.1 Identify and document good practices and innovations including indigenous knowledge among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	62,000				56,000	6,000
2.2.2 Strengthen existing customary institutions for water management and Water User Associations/Committees	820,000	100,000	200,000	280,000	240,000	
2.2.3 Develop and share community maps and schedules for water point use	165,000	125,000	20,000	20,000		
2.2.4 Produce guidelines and training materials on water use and integrated watershed management	212,000	60,000	4,000	100,000	48,000	
Output 2.3 Capacity of government institutions built for backstopping water supply technology maintenance						
2.3.1 Conduct training of government institutions on management and maintenance of technologies	200,000	100,000			100,000	
2.2.2 Conduct cross-border knowledge sharing events for government institutions on good practices	200,000			100,000		100,000
Output 2.4 Enhanced water resource information and early warning drought/flood monitoring and reporting						
2.4.1 Setup stations for water resources monitoring (surface water, groundwater and rainfall)	1,000,000		1,000,000			
2.4.2 Develop integrated water surveillance and monitoring protocols for the cluster (integrating IK and conventional approaches)	40,000			40,000		
2.4.3 Conduct training in data collection, analysis and reporting	160,000			80,000	80,000	
2.4.4 Develop and implement water monitoring information dissemination tools (including digital materials)	260,000			100,000	80,000	80,000
Outcome 2 Subtotal	3,419,000					
Outcome 3: Enabling policies and incentives in place to promote Karamoja Cluster watershed management						
Output 3.1 Water management policies, regulations and codes harmonised						
3.1.1 Develop and disseminate pastoral water codes, policies and regulations for Karamoja Cluster	140,000	100,000	20,000	20,000		
3.1.2 Develop water resources bylaws	2,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		
3.1.3 Conduct consultative meetings on bylaws at all levels	2,432,000		1,200,000	1,200,000	16,000	16,000.0
3.1.3 Develop at least 2 Watershed Management Plans for key cross-border water bodies	320,000			160,000	160,000	

Output 3.2 60 cross-border and inter community agreements on sharing of water formulated and operationalised						
3.2.1 Conduct community sensitisation sessions on sustainable sharing of water and rangeland resources	320,000		120,000	120,000	80,000	
3.2.2 Conduct bilateral negotiations and agreement meeting on sharing hinterland and cross-border water resources	240,000			120,000	120,000	
3.2.3 Conduct exchange visits on management of shared resources	160,000			80,000	80,000	
Outcome 3 Subtotal	5,612,000					
Outcome 4: Key ecosystem functions and services restored and sustainably managed in 50% of targeted priority areas around water sources						
Output 4.1 Land and water resource degradation levels in the Karamoja Cluster assessed and mapped						
4.1.1 Identify and map degraded water resources using GIS tools	200,000	200,000				
4.1.2 Prepare community participatory maps of target areas	400,000		200,000	200,000		
4.1.3 Conduct regular review and update of existing maps	80,000					80,000
Output 4.2 Community based action plans developed for restoration in priority areas around shared water sources						
4.2.1 Develop a restoration plan and guidelines	20,000		10,000	10,000		
4.2.2 Establish nurseries to propagate the right tree species (for erosion protection etc)	180,000		100,000	80,000		
4.2.3 Conduct a sensitisation and awareness raising Programme to build support of the wider community	80,000			40,000	40,000	
4.2.4 Form restoration platforms	160,000			80,000	80,000	
Output 4.3 Restoration plan implemented with appropriate tree and vegetation cover, management of <i>invasive plant species</i> particularly around water supply sources						
4.3.1 Conduct training and demonstrations on restoration and rehabilitation techniques at community level	250,000		125,000	125,000		
4.3.2 Carry out tree and vegetation plantings at priority sites	3,600,000		1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	
4.3.3 Conduct exchange visits and learning tours on watershed management	250,000			125,000		125,000
Outcome 4 Subtotal	5,220,000					
Outcome 5: Project implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025						
Output 5.1 Human technical capacity of implementing agencies and institutions built by 2025						
5.1.1 Train human resources on project implementing institutions	640,000	200,000	200,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
5.1.2 Conduct and support experience sharing tours, field days and conventions	400,000		200,000		200,000	
Output 5.2 Capacity of implementing institutions in providing services developed by 2025						

Enhancing Resilience to Drought and Related Disasters for communities in the Karamoja Cluster

5.2.1 Provide logistical support to agencies and organisations implementing the project (vehicles, motor cycles, operational technical kits, computers, software)	2,800,000	1,600,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
5.2.2 Develop and harmonise appropriate regional policies and strategies			80,000		80,000	
5.2.3 Conduct regular monitoring and review meetings at regional, national and community levels	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
5.2.4 Support and popularise cross cutting issues/gender, climate change, conflict sensitivity and safeguard	625,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Outcome 5 Subtotal	5,465,000					
TOTAL	41,243,000					

Karamoja Cluster PIA 3: Sustainable Livelihoods, Animal Production and Health in Karamoja Cluster

Results	Total Budget	Budget by Year				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Outcome 1: Food and Nutrition Security of households in the Karamoja cluster enhanced						
Output 1.1: Crop production and productivity improved in communities in the Karamoja cluster						
1.1.1 Provide subsidised farm inputs (farm tools and equipment and organic fertilisers to increase availability of staple cereals and non-cereal foods in the communities	600,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
1.1.2 Support availability of improved (fast maturing and drought tolerant) seeds and planting materials	650,000	200,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.1.3 Support provision of subsidised post-harvest handling technologies to reduce losses	700,000	150,000	200,000	150,000	100,000	100,000
1.1.4 Support adoption of modern crop farming methods for dryland cultivation including conservation tillage, as well as soil and water conservation farming techniques including tree farming	650,000	200,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.1.5 Increase funding for agricultural research and the provision of agricultural extension services	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
1.1.6 Enhance secure access to land by crop farmers for cultivation	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.1.7 Support the provision of weather related information systems and warnings to support smallholders farming practices in the ASALs	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.1.8 Support micro irrigated schemes for crop farming and fodder production in dryland areas	1,050,000	250,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
1.1.9 Undertake advocacy to increase public financing of agriculture to 10% of the national budgets in line with AU-Maputo Declaration of 2003	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
1.1.10 Establish a system of generating and disseminating crop market information	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Output 1.2: Capacity for undertaking intervention to enhance nutrition and food hygiene in the Karamoja cluster strengthened						
1.2.1 Ensure an appropriate policy and legal framework is in place to support enhancement of nutrition and food hygiene in Karamoja cluster communities	100,000	100,000				
1.2.2 Undertake education and sensitisation campaigns on nutrition and food hygiene in the Karamoja cluster communities	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
1.2.3 Support value addition interventions to undertake fortification of foods available for processing and packaging	450,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Outcome 1 Subtotal	7,200,000					
Outcome 2: Livestock Production and productivity in the Karamoja cluster improved						
Output 2.1: Livestock production supported to reduce vulnerability of cattle keepers to drought						
2.1.1 Harmonise/develop livestock policies in the cluster	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-

2.1.2 Support training of communities on recommended animal husbandry and herd management practices	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.1.3 Support livestock farmers to access subsidised veterinary production and marketing inputs	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
2.1.4 Support establishment of model pastoral and agro-pastoral households as well as to upscale good practices to other pastoral areas in the Karamoja cluster	625,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
2.1.5 Support existing community-based veterinary service provision models	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
2.1.6 Harmonise legal, policy and regulatory frameworks to secure in-country migration corridors and routes and trans-boundary livestock movements for enhancing livestock production and trade in the Karamoja cluster	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-
2.1.7 Organise training, experience sharing and exchange tours for cattle keepers in the Karamoja cluster	750,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
2.1.8 Improve livestock marketing infrastructure to enhance access to cross-border markets and trade to increase returns to livestock farmers	800,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000
2.1.9 Introduce and support operationalisation of a cluster-based Livestock identification and Tracking System (LITS) to ease traceability for stemming livestock thefts and raids and improved livestock marketing	850,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	100,000	50,000
2.1.10 Support the development of livestock value chains for increased household incomes	550,000	200,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
Output 2.2: Improvement of genetics of local livestock in the Karamoja cluster supported						
2.2.1 Identify and strengthen indigenous knowledge systems for selection of breeding stock and animal breeding systems	330,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	30,000
2.2.2 Support willing pastoralists adopting artificial breeding with exotic breeds to increase productivity without compromising resilience to harsh conditions by the livestock	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.2.3 Increase access by livestock keepers to Artificial Insemination (AI) services by supporting establishment of AI centres	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.2.4 Support community training on Artificial Insemination in the Karamoja cluster	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Output 2.3: National and cross-border animal Health and epidemio-surveillance and control system strengthened for effective diagnosis, control and prevention of livestock diseases in the Karamoja cluster						
2.3.1 Support continuous livestock disease surveillance in cross-border areas	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.3.2 Train and equip community animal health workers on surveillance and reporting of livestock diseases	700,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	100,000
2.3.3 Conduct vaccination campaigns and routine treatment regimens for diseases and vectors along common borders areas	1,250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
2.3.4 Provide reliable supplies of veterinary resources and supplies (e.g. vaccination drugs and cribs)	800,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	100,000
2.3.5 Provide stable cold chain facilities and support communities on their management	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
2.3.6 Conduct exposure tours within the cluster, regionally or outside the region	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

2.3.7 Establish a fund and operationalise a system for handling emergency intervention to address disease outbreaks	760,000	240,000	200,000	120,000	100,000	100,000
Output 2.4: Establish and support operations of regional animal health infrastructures and facilities to control and prevent priority and trans-boundary animal diseases (TAD)						
2.4.1 Harmonise legal framework and procedures for the surveillance and the control of major TADs	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-
2.4.2 Establish systems of controlling cross-border diseases among migrating livestock	500,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
2.4.3 Undertake coordinated cross-border vaccinations against endemic diseases in the Karamoja cluster communities	1,250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
2.4.4 Support communal spraying of migratory livestock herds during the dry season	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
2.4.5 Establish Regional Livestock Quarantine centres in the cluster countries	550,000	200,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
2.4.6 Support establishment of equipped regional Animal health laboratories and regional animal laboratory referral centres	750,000	250,000	250,000	100,000	100,000	50,000
2.4.7 Support Private-Public Partnerships (PPPs) in the delivery of animal health services	600,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
2.4.8 Harmonise trans-boundary Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and standards	300,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Output 2.5: Animal fodder and feeds production, conservation, utilisation and marketing in the Karamoja cluster supported						
2.5.1 Establish demonstrations on rain-fed and irrigation-based fodder production in the cluster	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	200,000	-	-
2.5.2 Rehabilitate, restore and introduce selective drought tolerant high value fodder/pastures varieties suitable in drylands, as well as controlling invasive species	750,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
2.5.3 Establish multipurpose nursery sites for forage and fodder	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.5.4 Establish demonstrations for storage facilities for conserved fodder/pasture	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.5.5 Link commercial fodder/pasture production with markets	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.5.6 Strengthen technical capacities of extension workers on animal nutrition	450,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
2.5.7 Conduct exposure tours within the cluster, regionally or outside the region	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.5.8 Train pastoralists, especially the youth in hay making for pasture harvesting and conservation	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Outcome 2 Subtotal	22,115,000					
Outcome 3: Pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods in the Karamoja cluster diversified to enhance resilience at household level						
Output 3.1: Alternative on-farm livelihood activities for pastoral and agro-pastoral households in the Karamoja cluster supported						
3.1.1 Support cultivation of new varieties of drought tolerant high value crop varieties suitable in drylands of the Karamoja cluster	800,000	250,000	200,000	150,000	100,000	100,000
3.1.2 Support the diversification of crop farming activities including small-scale irrigation of vegetable home gardens	1,000,000	300,000	250,000	200,000	150,000	100,000
3.1.3 Support the diversification of livestock production activities	1,050,000	350,000	250,000	200,000	150,000	100,000

3.1.4 Support expansion of fish farming in multi-purpose large water reservoirs constructed in rangelands in Karamoja cluster	800,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	100,000
3.1.5 Support the development of apiculture in areas with watershed management initiatives	750,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	100,000
3.1.6 Support establishment of enterprises along crop value chains (such as grain processing)	800,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	100,000
3.1.7 Support establishment of enterprises along livestock value chains (such as milk processing; hides and skin)	800,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	100,000
Output 3.2: Alternative off-farm livelihood activities for pastoral and agro-pastoral households in the Karamoja cluster supported						
3.2.1 Support adoption of off-farm livelihoods options such as trade in crop and livestock products and essential commodities	800,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000
3.2.2 Support households to adopt trade in essential commodities	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
3.2.3 Develop alternative non-consumptive use of rangeland biodiversity products such as extraction of aloes, incense and gums	800,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000
3.2.4 Promote eco-tourism in the rangeland areas as an alternative source of income	800,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000
3.2.5 Support small scale artisanal mining in cluster countries	550,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
3.2.6 Conduct training of beneficiary farmers in enterprise management and gender mainstreaming	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
3.2.7 Conduct exposure tours within the cluster, regionally or outside the region	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
3.2.8 Development of livestock marketing infrastructure supported	800,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000
Outcome 3 Subtotal	11,250,000					
Outcome 4: Household Vulnerability to Drought in the Karamoja cluster reduced						
Output 4.1: Drought Early Warning capacity in the Karamoja cluster strengthened						
4.1.1 Establish weather stations to collect weather data at sub-county (and its equivalents)	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-
4.1.2 Collect, analyse and publish information on weather and drought	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
4.1.3 Support community-based dissemination to pastoralists in the Karamoja cluster of advisory weather information	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Output 4.2: Capacity for disaster response and mitigation in the Karamoja cluster strengthened						
4.2.1 Strengthen capacity to develop disaster response and mitigation plans	230,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	40,000
4.2.2 Establish cross-border Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) platforms	220,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
4.2.3 Support provision of cross-border dimensions of drought early warning information for harmonising responses	230,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	40,000
4.2.4 Document cross-border Disaster Risk Management best practices to inform regional policy decision making	200,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000

Outcome 4 Subtotal	1,580,000					
Outcome 5: Project implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025						
Output 5.1 Human technical capacity of implementing agencies and institutions built by 2025						
5.1.1 Train human resources on project implementing institutions	640,000	200,000	200,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
5.1.2 Conduct and support experience sharing tours, field days and conventions	200,000	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Output 5.2 Capacity of implementing institutions in providing services developed by 2025						
5.2.1 Provide logistical support to agencies and organisations implementing the project (vehicles, motor cycles, operational technical kits, computers, software)	2,800,000	1,600,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
5.2.2 Develop and harmonise appropriate regional policies and strategies	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-
5.2.3 Conduct regular monitoring and review meetings at Regional, National and community levels	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
5.2.4 Support and popularise cross cutting issues/gender, climate change, conflict sensitivity and safeguard	625,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Outcome 5 Subtotal	5,465,000					
TOTAL	47,610,000					

Karamoja Cluster PIA 4: Building Peace and Security in Karamoja Cluster

Results	Total Budget	Budget by Year				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Outcome 1: Violent conflict incidents associated with livestock thefts and raids reported to sub-counties/ Wards/ Woredas/ Payams in drought prone areas reduced by 90% by 2025						
Output 1.1: National Policies, Legislative and Regulatory Framework for Peace Building Strengthened						
1.1.1 Undertake studies on the legal and regulatory framework for peace building in the Karamoja cluster	400,000	400,000	-	-	-	-
1.1.2 Formulate and review national laws and policies on peacebuilding to address underlying causes of protracted structural conflicts over natural resources	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-
1.1.3 Strengthen policy, legal and regulatory framework for undertaking disarmament of armed groups in the Karamoja cluster communities	300,000	200,000	100,000	-	-	-
1.1.4 Increase capacities for peace building and conflict prevention, resolution and management at regional, national and sub-national levels in the formal and traditional sectors	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.1.5 Radio/TV talk shows on the legal and regulatory framework for peace building in the Karamoja cluster	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Output 1.2: Proliferation and trafficking in illicit SALWs in the Karamoja cluster eliminated						
1.2.1 Harmonise national laws with regional and international conventions and best practices on control of illicit SALWs and stockpile management	300,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-
1.2.2 Harmonise national level laws and policies on control of SALWs to create an enabling environment for coordinated regional interventions in control of SALWs	350,000	200,000	100,000	50,000	-	-
1.2.3 Support regional initiatives on firearms marking and management of stockpiles	625,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
1.2.4 Establish community bye-laws on the control over SALWs in the various border communities and conflict hotspots	700,000	500,000	200,000	-	-	-
1.2.5 Undertake mobilisation and sensitisation of border communities on the dangers of possession of illicit firearms	500,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
1.2.6 Undertake coordinated and simultaneous national level and regional disarmament of armed pastoral groups in the Karamoja cluster communities	1,500,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
1.2.7 Support business start-ups for disarmed former warriors for alternative sources of livelihood	2,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
1.2.8 Support regional cross-border military liaisons between the countries of the Karamoja cluster for effective coordination of cross border security operations	625,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Output 1.3: Systems of law and order enforcement strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels in Karamoja cluster countries						

1.3.1 Deploy and adequately facilitate joint police forces along conflict hot-spots in border areas	2,000,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
1.3.2 Establish regular consultations between security, law enforcement and justice sector actors in border areas	2,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
1.3.3 Strengthen capacity of local authorities to undertake joint cross-border conflict prevention, management and resolution	2,000,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
1.3.4 Integrate formal and traditional mechanisms for law and order enforcement in border areas of the Karamoja cluster	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
1.3.5 Identify and train conflict monitors in border areas for community policing in conflict hotspots	2,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
1.3.6 Establish courts of law to expedite handling of cross-border crimes related to livestock raids and thefts, among others	2,250,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Output 1.4: Peace and Security Committees for early detection and response to livestock thefts and raids at Sub-county/Ward/Woreda/ Payam levels created, restructured, trained and adequately facilitated						
1.4.1 Support peace and security committees at sub-national levels to coordinate their activities with Conflict Early warning and Response Units (CEWERUs) in the cluster countries	520,000	120,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.4.2 Support synergistic integration of traditional peace building institutions and structures with formal systems/structures	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
1.4.3 Hold workshops for training and restructuring peace and security committees to bring on board more women and youth	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
1.4.4 Equip peace and security committees at sub-county/ward/woreda/ payam levels with bicycles and mobile phones to facilitate inter- and intra-community peace dialogue and reconciliation	1,410,000	700,000	500,000	100,000	60,000	50,000
1.4.5 Undertake initiatives to harmonise laws and policies not only on peace, but also on peace and security committees in the Karamoja cluster	500,000	400,000	100,000	-	-	-
1.4.6 Train peace and security committees in traditional livestock tracking methods and skills	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Output 1.5: Formal and informal peace agreements between warring pastoral groups reviewed, domesticated and implemented						
1.5.1 Establish and operationalise formal platforms for regular cross-border dialogue and discussion on resource sharing and peace building	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
1.5.2 Identify, document and review informal resource sharing agreements to draw lessons from for addressing current challenges	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
1.5.3 Identify, review and strengthen formal resource sharing agreements between the Karamoja cluster communities to draw lessons from for addressing current challenges	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.5.4 Support joint cross-border civic education initiatives to promote peaceful co-existence in the Karamoja cluster communities	1,500,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
1.5.5 Support commemoration of historical peacebuilding events to draw lessons from (Lokiriama accord and Moru-a-Nayeche)	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Outcome 1 Subtotal	28,530,000					
Outcome 2: 90% of reported resource-based/sharing conflicts in the Karamoja Cluster successfully resolved peacefully						
Output 2.1: 90% of the established Peace Committees and 85% of the established Resource Management Committees effectively functioning in preventing, managing and resolving conflicts in the Karamoja Cluster						
2.1.1 Establish and revitalise existing committees (local peace committees, cross border committees and resource management committees) in collaboration with CBDFU and others	520,000	120,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.1.2 Undertake community sensitisation and awareness creation on resources sharing dynamics in border communities	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.1.3 Conduct training for peace committees and resource sharing committees in Border communities	1,500,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
2.1.4 Support functioning of peace committees and resource sharing committees and implementation of their resolutions	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
2.1.5 Integrate customary/traditional institutions in initiatives for managing, preventing and resolving conflicts	600,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
2.1.6 Support community dialogue on activities of resource management committees in border communities	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.1.7 Mainstream conflict sensitivity in development interventions being implemented in the Karamoja cluster ASALs	550,000	125,000	100,000	125,000	100,000	100,000
Output 2.2: Traditional governance structures and institutions for regulating access to and use of natural resources in the border areas of the Karamoja cluster strengthened						
2.2.1 Develop harmonised community bye-laws and guidelines on resource access and use in border communities in the Karamoja cluster	500,000	250,000	200,000	50,000	-	-
2.2.2 Develop extension and training materials on pasture and range management technologies	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-
2.2.3 Support enforcement of community bye-laws on resource access and use in border areas of the Karamoja cluster	1,250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
2.2.4 Undertake community awareness and sensitisation on traditional governance structures on resource access and use in border areas	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Output 2.3: Design and implement protocols for joint cross-border development programming in contested border areas						
2.3.1 Sign MoU for undertaking bi-lateral joint cross-border development projects between IGAD member countries in the Karamoja cluster (Ethiopia-Kenya; Uganda-Kenya; Kenya-South Sudan; Uganda-South Sudan; Ethiopia-South Sudan)	600,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
2.3.2 Develop and implement a framework for designing joint cross-border development programmes	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

2.3.3 Annually review existing MoU for bi-lateral cross-border development projects between IGAD member countries in the Karamoja cluster to assess progress made and impact achieved	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
2.3.4 Hold inter-community dialogue between border communities	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Outcome 2 Subtotal	10,270,000					
Outcome 3: Socio-cultural values and practices in Karamoja cluster border communities harmonised for peaceful co-existence						
Output 3.1: Appropriate social norm change interventions undertaken in cross-border communities to address gender inequalities and their imperatives in their various forms						
3.1.1 Document and analyse changes taking place in cultural practices in cross-border communities to draw lessons from especially for addressing sexual and gender-based violence	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
3.1.2 Undertake community awareness and sensitisation on gender inequalities in general, as well as different forms of sexual and gender-based violence and how to address them	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
3.1.3 Undertake cross-border campaigns to reduce continuing occurrence of gender inequalities and the various cultural practices and attitudes on which they thrive	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Output 3.2: Strengthen existing traditional social bonding and networking mechanisms						
3.2.1 Identify and support indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms to strengthen social networks	700,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
3.2.2 Promote social networking activities between cross-border communities	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
3.2.3 Conduct experience sharing through exchange visits	625,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Outcome 3 Subtotal	3,825,000					
Outcome 4: Cross-border Conflict Early Warning information disseminated to stem escalation of conflicts in border communities of the Karamoja cluster						
Output 4.1: An effective conflict situation room for the Karamoja cluster established						
4.1.1 Set up a simplified real-time interactive online system for collecting, managing and disseminating conflict early warning information for timely interventions	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
4.1.2 Establish and equip a Karamoja cluster conflict situation room for processing and disseminating conflict early warning information	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Output 4.2: Cross border data collection and analysis networks established, and data generated used to inform decision making processes						
4.2.1 Establish a network of border conflict monitors for collection of cross-border conflict information in the Karamoja cluster	750,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
4.2.2 Conduct annual GIS mapping of conflict hotspots in the Karamoja cluster countries	450,000	200,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
4.2.3 Undertake rapid field assessments to corroborate information generated from cross-border analyses of conflict data	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
4.2.4 Package analysed information appropriately for various stakeholders in the Karamoja cluster	125,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000

4.2.5 Disseminate cross-border conflict early warning information at different levels in the Karamoja cluster	200,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Output 4.3: CEWERU strengthened and supported at National and District/County/Payam/ Woreda levels						
4.3.1 Train CEWERUs and CEWERU Conflict Monitors in cross-border conflict monitoring and management	950,000	500,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	50,000
4.3.2 Provide contingency funds for undertaking early detection and rapid/strategic responses to cross-border pastoral conflicts through CEWERUs	2,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Outcome 4 Subtotal	5,975,000					
Outcome 5: Project implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025						
Output 5.1 Human technical capacity of implementing agencies and institutions built by 2025						
5.1.1 Train human resources on project implementing institutions	640,000	200,000	200,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
5.1.2 Conduct and support experience sharing tours, field days and conventions	400,000	-	200,000	-	200,000	-
Output 5.2 Capacity of implementing institutions in providing services developed by 2025						
5.2.1 Provide logistical support to agencies and organisations implementing the project (vehicles, motor cycles, operational technical kits, computers, software)	2,800,000	1,600,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
5.2.2 Develop and harmonise appropriate regional policies and strategies	160,000	-	80,000	-	80,000	-
5.2.3 Conduct regular monitoring and review meetings at regional, national and community levels	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
5.2.4 Support and popularise cross cutting issues/gender, climate change, conflict sensitivity and safeguard	625,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Outcome 5 Subtotal	5,625,000					
Total	54,225,000					

Karamoja Cluster PIA 5: Access to Social Services including Health, Education, Market and Roads in Karamoja Cluster

Karamoja Cluster PIA 5: Access to Social Services including Health, Education, Market and Roads in Karamoja Cluster

Results	Total Budget	Budget by Year				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Outcome 1: Improved wellbeing of 80% of the households in Karamoja cluster by 2025 due to improved access to health services						
Output 1.1: Access to health services improved in Karamoja cluster border communities						
1.1.1 Undertake an inventory to establish availability and state of basic social services (health, education and safe water)	100,000	100,000				
1.1.2 Support the construction, equipping and staffing of new health facilities in different border communities and transhumance corridors in the Karamoja cluster where these are lacking	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
1.1.3 Provide incentives for health staff retention in lower level health facilities in Karamoja clusters communities	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.1.4 Introduce a voucher system to engage motorcycles (boda bodas) to provide transport to high-risk groups such as mothers, children, and PLWHIV/ AIDS/ and TB to access health services	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-
1.1.5 Use mobile clinics and health camps to 'reach out' to the patients in under-served 'hard-to-reach' areas with clinical services	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.1.6 Provide bicycles to support Village Health Teams and Motorcycles at sub-county/Ward/Woreda/Payam levels	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
1.1.7 Support enrolment of trainees from the Karamoja cluster communities in health training institutions	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
1.1.8 Establish/rehabilitate and equip transhumance corridors and borderlands with strategic health facilities	480,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
1.1.9 Provide information to households to demand health extension and local sanitation facilities to increase access at community level	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
1.1.8 Undertake community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on improved sanitation and hygiene practices in communities in the Karamoja cluster	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Output 1.2: Access to quality maternal and child health care by households in the Karamoja cluster improved						
1.2.1 Provide facilities for expectant mothers at health units in the Karamoja cluster communities	700,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	100,000
1.2.2 Provide ambulances at sub-county/Ward/ Woreda/Payam levels to improve access to maternal health services	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
1.2.3 Support sexual and reproductive health for young people in the Karamoja cluster communities	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.2.4 Support HIV testing and screening services in Karamoja cluster communities	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
1.2.5 Undertake community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on sexual and reproductive health for young people in the Karamoja cluster communities	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
1.2.6 Construct maternity waiting room at community health unit using community contribution	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Enhancing Resilience to Drought and Related Disasters for communities in the Karamoja Cluster

1.2.7 Promote campaigns for adoption of dietary diversification practices for improved nutrition of pregnant mothers and children in the Karamoja cluster communities	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Output 1.3: Lobby and advocacy activities supported to increase allocation of adequate public funding for health services in Karamoja cluster						
1.3.1 Undertake an assessment of health service performance in the borderland areas to identify gaps and possible interventions to address endemic transboundary human diseases in the Karamoja cluster	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	-
1.3.2 Undertake strategic advocacy activities with policy makers; parliamentary committees, ministerial budgetary desks	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.3.3 Support integrated planning by cross border health stakeholders; authorities, health teams, and key development partners of the health sector	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Output 1.4: Community involvement in health care services promoted.						
1.4.1 Establish community healthcare access task forces at all health facilities	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
1.4.2 Set up and train community management committees at all health units in managerial functions, finance & administration; M&E among others	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
1.4.3 Undertake monthly publication of existing resources at health units both on noticeboards as well as on digital online platforms	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
1.4.4 Identify, link, treat and train mothers on enhanced adoption of recommended health practices among young and old mothers	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.4.5 Support health committees to undertake exposure/ learning visits	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.4.6 Support health committees to undertake M&E functions	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1.4.7 Hold community meetings (Baraza's) to mobilise communities as players in their own health and social needs	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Outcome 1 Subtotal	12,380,000					
Outcome 2: Effective and sustainable educational system in the Karamoja Cluster by 2025						
Output 2.1: Enrolment in primary and secondary schools, and vocational institutions in Karamoja cluster improved						
2.1.1 Support community mobilisation, sensitisation and awareness campaigns targeting attitude change towards education of children among pastoralists in the Karamoja cluster communities	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
2.1.2 Support the provision of meals in primary and secondary schools and vocational institutes to enhance school retention	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.1.3 Promote cross-border extracurricular activities (social clubs, playground games, agriculture	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
2.1.4 Establish a bursary scheme for gifted children from the Karamoja cluster communities	750,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	100,000	100,000
2.1.5 Harmonise curricular for primary and secondary schools in pastoral areas to achieve objectives of peaceful co-existence in the Karamoja cluster	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-
2.1.6 Support the institutionalisation of career guidance in secondary schools in the Karamoja cluster using motivational talks/speakers and holiday youth camps	600,000	150,000	130,000	120,000	100,000	100,000
2.1.7 Support the provision of sanitary materials for girls to increase retention in primary and secondary school	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

Enhancing Resilience to Drought and Related Disasters for communities in the Karamoja Cluster

2.1.8 Review and harmonise the adult education policy and the alternative provision of basic education and training policy framework and develop implementation guidelines	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	-
Output 2.2: Performance of students at all levels of education in Karamoja cluster improved						
2.2.1 Support short course training of teaching staff in schools in the Karamoja cluster	400,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
2.2.2 Provide incentives to enhance retention of teachers in hard to reach areas in the Karamoja cluster	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.2.3 Reward performance of teachers to motivate investment in quality of education services in the Karamoja cluster	625,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
2.2.4 Integrate civic education that fosters peaceful co-existence in curricula at all levels	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Output 2.3: Management of education system in Karamoja Cluster strengthened						
2.3.1 Support the training of school management committees on school management, financial management, and monitoring and evaluation functions	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.3.2 Support exposure/ educational visits for school management committees	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
2.3.3 Support community participation in the management of schools in the Karamoja cluster communities	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Output 2.4: Educational facilities improved to enhance quality of education in the Karamoja cluster communities						
2.4.1 Support construction of classrooms for primary and secondary schools in the Karamoja cluster border communities	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
2.4.2 Support construction of lecture rooms for vocational/technical institutes in the Karamoja cluster border communities	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
2.4.3 Support construction of teacher houses for primary and secondary schools and vocational/ technical institutes in the Karamoja cluster border communities	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
2.4.4 Support the re-design of mobile pastoralist schools in the Karamoja cluster border communities to make them consistent and complementary to the regular school system	300,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	-	-
2.4.5 Support construction of laboratories/ workshops for secondary and vocational/ technical training centres in the Karamoja cluster border communities	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
2.4.6 Support construction of boarding, primary and secondary schools and vocational/technical institutes in the Karamoja cluster border communities	1,250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
2.4.7 Provide furniture and other equipment to primary and secondary, and vocational institutes in the Karamoja cluster border communities	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Output 2.5: Potential for sports and athletics among youth in the Karamoja cluster nurtured and developed for international competitions						
2.5.1 Provide support for construction of sport centres in the Karamoja cluster communities	1,750,000	250,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	-
2.5.2 Provide support for talent identification, nurturing and development of international athletics and sports competitions (archery, shooting, marathon, basketball, volleyball, high jump)	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.5.3 Support annual athletics and sports competitions at national and cluster levels	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

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Outcome 2 Subtotal	14,975,000					
Outcome 3: Strengthened regional markets for livestock and other essential commodities created in the Karamoja Cluster						
Output 3.1: Existing market infrastructure for livestock and other products from Karamoja cluster upgraded and/or constructed						
3.1.1 Develop and harmonise appropriate regional trade policy and regulations to strengthen cross-border trade	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	-
3.1.2 Undertake surveys of existing market infrastructures along common borders in the Karamoja cluster	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-
3.1.3 Support the rehabilitation, upgrading, construction and management of trade and market infrastructure (holding grounds; water points, animal health stations, market centres and facilities, storage capacities)	650,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	50,000
3.1.4 Support the establishment of an appropriate management system for the market infrastructure for sustainability	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Output 3.2: Investment undertaken in infrastructure for value addition to livestock and crop products						
3.2.1 Undertake mapping of crop and livestock value chains in the Karamoja cluster communities	230,000	230,000	-	-	-	-
3.2.2 Harmonise and enforce quality standard and grade for livestock and livestock products (at regional and international levels)	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-
3.2.3 Support small-scale enterprises for value addition to livestock products (milk processing, hide and skins, etc.)	690,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	120,000	120,000
3.2.4 Support small-scale enterprises for value addition to crop products (e.g. cereal post-harvest handling)	690,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	120,000	120,000
Output 3.3: Information, Communications Technology (ICT) and telecommunication in the Karamoja cluster strengthened						
3.3.1 Increase network coverage of mobile telecommunication signals	400,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
3.3.2 Improve access to crop and livestock market information	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
3.3.3 Establish systems for collection and analysis of agricultural market data for Karamoja Cluster	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
3.3.4 Disseminate to pastoralists well-packaged weekly marketing information	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Outcome 3 Subtotal	4,260,000					
Outcome 4: Enhanced access to secure and affordable financial services for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities						
Output 4.1: Access to community financing options enhanced among border communities						
4.1.1 Establish and support community saving and credit groups in border communities	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
4.1.2 Strengthen capacities of community saving groups in border communities	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
4.1.3 Provide cash transfers for the most vulnerable households in border communities	750,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Output 4.2: Appropriate insurance schemes against prolonged drought, famine and livestock loss developed for border communities						
4.2.1 Support introduction of appropriate livestock insurance schemes at national and regional levels	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
4.2.2 Support the formulation of appropriate regional and national level insurance policies and legislations	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-
4.2.3 Undertake massive community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on the livestock insurance scheme	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

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Output 4.3: Creative cross-border initiatives for household asset building supported						
4.3.1 Undertake interventions that eliminate asset stripping by households in response to disasters such as drought and food shortages	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
4.3.2 Support cross-border restocking initiatives to strengthen cross-border social networks	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Output 4.4: Investments in regional social safety nets for poor border communities undertaken						
4.4.1 Support and reinvigorate traditional safety net programmes	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
4.4.2 Support cross-border athletics and sports activities to nurture raw talent from the Karamoja cluster for the competitive world-stage (basketball, bicycle racing, marathons and athletics)	625,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Outcome 4 Subtotal	4,375,000					
Outcome 5: Improved Access Roads and transport infrastructure in the Karamoja cluster						
Output 5.1: Construction and upgrading of strategic (climate-proofed) roads undertaken in remote parts of the Karamoja cluster to increase access to security, markets, trade and basic services						
5.1.1 Construct strategic road linking borderlands in the four Karamoja cluster countries to increase access to security, markets, trade and basic services	1,250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
5.1.2 Adopt labour intensive technologies for appropriate infrastructure development without compromising sustainability	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-
Output 5.2: Open border immigration posts constructed in unserved common border areas						
5.2.1 Support the construction of one-stop open border posts in unserved common border areas	750,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
5.2.2 Undertake massive community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on relevance of open border posts in pastoral areas	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Outcome 5 Subtotal	2,400,000					
Outcome 6: Project implementing agencies and institutions strengthened by 2025						
Output 6.1 Human technical capacity of implementing agencies and institutions built by 2025						
6.1.1 Train human resources on project implementing institutions	640,000	200,000	200,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
6.1.2 Conduct and support experience sharing tours, field days and conventions	200,000	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Output 6.2 Capacity of implementing institutions in providing services developed by 2025						
6.2.1 Provide logistical support to agencies and organisations implementing the project (vehicles, motor cycles, operational technical kits, computers, software)	2,800,000	1,600,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
6.2.2 Develop and harmonise appropriate regional policies and strategies	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-
6.2.3 Conduct regular monitoring and review meetings at Regional, National and community levels	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
6.2.4 Support and popularise cross cutting issues/gender, climate change, conflict sensitivity and safeguard	625,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Outcome 6 Subtotal	5,465,000					
TOTAL	43,855,000					

IGAD - Overall Programme Management, M&E, Communication, Knowledge Management						
Results	Total Budget	Budget by Year				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Outcome 1: Project Management and Coordination Structures						
Output 1.1 Project Coordination Unit set up	9,000	9,000				
Output 1.2 Regional, national, local coordination mechanisms established	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Output 1.3 Project establishment workshops conducted	160,000	100,000		30,000		30,000
Output 1.4 Project steering committee set up	260,000	60,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Output 1.5 Community & stakeholder accountability platforms established	200,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Output 1.6 Project Management Documents finalised and updated	1,000	1,000				
Output 1.7 Establish linkages and formalise agreements between implementing partners	40,000	20,000		20,000		
Outcome 1 Total	970,000					
Outcome 2: Planning, M&E and Learning system established						
Output 2.1 Regular monitoring and evaluation of activities carried out	140,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Output 2.2 Annual review workshop conducted	200,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Output 2.3 National level projects supervision carried out	600,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Output 2.4 Project baseline survey conducted	160,000	160,000				
Output 2.5 Mid-term project review done	100,000			100,000		
Output 2.6 Project impact assessment carried out	150,000					150,000
Output 2.7 Project completion study done	70,000					70,000
Output 2.8 Training of staff in Planning and M&E	225,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Output 2.9 Integrated M&E and Financial system established	200,000	200,000				
Output 2.10 Training partners in M&E and Financial system	270,000	90,000		90,000		90,000
OUTCOME 2 TOTAL	2,115,000					
Outcome 3: Integrated knowledge management system and communication system established						
Output 3.1 Knowledge management communication (KMC) and strategy developed	72,000	24,000	24,000	24,000		

Output 3.2 Integrated KMC strategy established at all levels	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Output 3.3 Communication expert support contracted	200,000	75,000	75,000			50,000
Output 3.4 KMC strategy implemented	320,000		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
OUTCOME 3 TOTAL	892,000					
Outcome 4: Financial Management System established						
Output 4.1 Financial management and supervision established at all levels	285,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000
Output 4.2 Annual budgets prepared with M&E	60,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Output 4.3 Semi-annual, quarterly, monthly financial reports prepared	15,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Output 4.4 Staff trained in financial management systems	105,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
OUTCOME 4 TOTAL	465,000					
Outcome 5: Project procurement system established						
Output 5.1 Equipment (Computers, printers, etc)	150,000	150,000				
Output 5.2 Vehicles	350,000	350,000				
Output 5.3 Bicycles	120,000	120,000				
Output 5.4 Furniture	120,000	120,000				
OUTCOME 5 TOTAL	740,000					
Outcome 6: Recurrent costs						
Output 6.1 Salaries	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Output 6.2 Establish & operate planning, M&E, grievance mechanism	400,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Output 6.3 Financial reporting	20,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Output 6.4 Vehicle fuel & maintenance	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Output 6.5 Stationary costs	125,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
OUTCOME 6 TOTAL	5,795,000					
GRAND TOTAL OUTCOMES 1-6	20,984,000					

GRAND PROGRAMME BUDGET	AMOUNT USD
KARAMOJA CLUSTER PIA 1 TOTAL	40,173,000
KARAMOJA CLUSTER PIA 2 TOTAL	41,243,000
KARAMOJA CLUSTER PIA 3 TOTAL	47,610,000
KARAMOJA CLUSTER PIA 4 TOTAL	54,225,000
KARAMOJA CLUSTER PIA 5 TOTAL	43,855,000
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, M&E	20,984,000
GRAND TOTAL	248,090,000

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