

**Enhancing Resilience to Drought and Related Disasters for Communities in the IGAD Cluster 2**

**Programme Proposal Document**

**2021-2025**

**January 2021**

***IGAD MEMBERS*** *: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda*

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| **Project Title** | **Enhancing Resilience to Drought and Related Disasters for Communities in the IGAD Cluster 2** |
| **Recipient Countries** | Ethiopia and Kenya |
| **Contribution to IGAD IDDRSI Regional Programming Paper 2019-2024, Priority Intervention Areas (PIA) and Country Programming Papers for Kenya and Ethiopia** | PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environmental Management  PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services  PIA 3: Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification  PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management  PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer  PIA 6: Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution  PIA 7: Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships  PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender, and Social Development  Overall Programme Management, M&E, Communication, Knowledge Management |
| **Timeframe** | 2021 - 2025 |
| **Budget** | **USD 463,405,000** |

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**ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ABE | Alternative Basic Education |
| ASAL | Arid and Semi-Arid Lands |
| AU | African Union |
| BMP | Biodiversity and Management Programme |
| CAADP | Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme |
| CAMP | Comprehensive Agricultural Development Master Plan |
| CBD | (United Nations) Convention on Biodiversity |
| CBDFU | Cross-border Development Facilitation Unit |
| CBO | Community-Based Organisation |
| CBR | Centre for Basic Research |
| 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 of IGAD |
| CGF | Cluster Focal Group |
| CIDP | County Integrated Development Plans |
| COMESA | Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa |
| CPP | Country Programming Papers |
| CSAP | Community and Stakeholder Accountability Platform |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisations |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DRSLP | Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme |
| EDE | Ending Drought Emergency |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | (United Nations) Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FSP | Food Security Program of Ethiopia |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GoE | Government of Ethiopia |
| GoK | Government of Kenya |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GIZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| GTP | Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia |
| HDI | Human Development Indicator |
| 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 |
| IDDRSI | IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative |
| IDPs | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IEC | Information Education and Communication |
| IGAs | Income Generating Activities |
| IGAD | Intergovernmental Agency for Development |
| ILRI | International Livestock Research Institute |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| IWM | Integrated Water Management |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| KfW | *Kreditanstalt für Wiederaubau* (German Development Bank) |
| 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 |
| NBSAP | National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NEPAD | New Partnership for Africa’s Development |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| O&M | Operations and Management |
| PAPD-SIF | Pastoral & Agro-pastoral areas Development Strategic Investment Framework |
| PCU | Project Coordination Unit |
| PFS | Pastoralist Field Schools |
| PIA | Priority Intervention Area |
| PLEWS | Predictive Livestock Early Warning System |
| PLWHIV/AIDS | People Living with HIV/AIDS |
| PSC | Project Steering Committee |
| RPLRP | Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project |
| 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 |
| SRM | Sustainable Rangeland Management |
| 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

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 where borders are being worked out. This initiative is consistent with the objectives of the African Union Convention on Cross-border Cooperation (The Niamey Convention).

ES’s Photo

This programme document outlines an attempt to demonstrate IGAD’s cross border development approach (cluster approach) in the IGAD Cluster 2 – an area shared across the common boundary between Ethiopia and Kenya. 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 IGAD Cluster 2 Resilience Programme (2021-2025) consists of four priority areas identified by the affected community during cross border dialogues that took place in August, 2019. These priority areas include: sustainable natural resources management; access to and delivery of basic social services encompassing water, sanitation, hygiene, health and education; sustainable peace and security interventions; improved livelihoods and social development. During elaboration of the priority areas, extensive consultations were made with the communities, cluster focal groups, and national technical experts.

The IGAD Cluster 2 Resilience Programme - “Enhancing Resilience to Drought and Related Disasters for communities in the IGAD Cluster 2” is a comprehensive multi-million-dollar initiative to be implemented over five years. This document is the third example of a cluster level resilience programme, based on Country Programming Papers, that allows the implementation of IDDRSI by multiple countries in the form of a regional programming paper. 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 also contributed.

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 necessary political and financial support that it requires for its expeditious implementation.

H.E Workneh Gebeyehu (Ph.D),

IGAD Executive Secretary

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The IGAD Cluster 2 programme seeks to enhance the resilience of communities to drought and drought related disasters in the IGAD Cluster 2. It is a pilot programme that uses Cross-Border Dialogues to identify the shared priorities of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2, designated as Marsabit County in Kenya and the Borana Zone of Oromia Regional State in Ethiopia. Through a bottom-up approach to planning, stakeholders coalesced around four priority actions – Cluster 2 PIAs – in order to enhance resilience to droughts and other shocks in the Cluster.

Communities in the Cluster are largely dependent on pastoralism and agro-pastoralism. These communities have for long, relied on cross-border mobility for access to water and rangeland resources during droughts and other environmental disasters; but also for access to job opportunities and benefit from informal trade interactions. Currently, the livelihoods of communities in IGAD Cluster 2 are increasingly under threat due to a combination of climate change, rangeland resource degradation, advancing desertification, and periodic disasters such as desert locust invasions, droughts, floods, epidemics both human and livestock. Most recently, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic had forced border closures and national quarantine measures that negatively impacted their ability to practice their livelihood activities. With increasing conflict incidences that are partly driven by resource scarcity and political instabilities, peace and security in the region is fragile. Historically, the region has received little investment from governments, resulting in isolation and weak integration with national and regional economies. However, the situation is evolving as infrastructure investments are increasing connectivity within the communities in the area and within their respective countries, presenting opportunities for economic diversification through the development of value chains. The proposed programme thus has the objective of enhancing resilience of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 along the borders of Ethiopia and Kenya from drought and drought related pillars.

The four Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs) or projects are:

**IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 1**: Sustainable Natural Resources Management Strengthened for Enhanced Drought Resilience in Communities in the IGAD Cluster 2

**IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 2**: Access to and Delivery of Basic Social Services including Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Health and Education improved for Enhanced Resilience of Households in the IGAD Cluster 2

**IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 3:** Sustainable Peace and Security interventions undertaken to enhance resilience of Households in the IGAD Cluster 2 Communities

**IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 4:** Improved Livelihoods and Social Development supported to Strengthen Resilience in IGAD Cluster 2 Communities

IGAD will contribute toward this goal by facilitating the implementation of sustainable natural resource and environment management to enhance resilience; by supporting livelihood diversification activities to enhance resilience; by improving access to and delivery of basic social services including water, sanitation, hygiene, health and education; and by supporting interventions to build peace and security in the IGAD Cluster 2.

# SECTION I: PROGRAMME CONTEXT

## BACKGROUND

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) was established in 1986, in recognition of the fact that the droughts, natural catastrophes and consequent degradation and economic hardship in the 1970s and 1980s required a coordinated, regional response. Since then, IGAD has evolved into a regional economic community comprised of eight-member states, located in the Horn of Africa (HOA), namely, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, encompassing an area of 5.2 million km2 and home to a population of more than 240 million people. IGAD’s mission today is to promote regional cooperation and integration to add value to Member States’ efforts in achieving peace, security, and prosperity.

Drought and other natural disasters are recurring challenges in the HOA, especially affecting the region’s Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), which account for 60% of the region and are home to the region’s pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, which make up 30% of the region’s total population (IGAD 2013). The region is also impacted by floods, advancing desertification and land degradation, exacerbated by climate change and increasing population density. These regions are generally marginalized due to decades of low public sector investment, and thus underserved by basic government infrastructure and social services such as schools, health centres, livestock marketing facilities and public goods such as electricity and water (IGAD 2016). In addition, the involvement and engagement of the private sector in these areas are also very limited. The consequences of this are diminishing productivity, persistent food insecurity, extreme poverty and chronic vulnerability, recurrent conflict and instability, threatening the livelihoods of the region’s pastoral and agro-pastoral populations (IGAD 2016).

From time immemorial, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists have traditionally used periodic mobility to access wet and dry season grazing and watering sources for their livestock. The establishment of arbitrary national boundaries and national development policies indifferent or hostile to pastoral mobility, as well as the concerned populations lack of representation in national policies and development agendas, have hampered their ability to cope with drought and other natural disasters through their traditional risk management strategies. Other factors affecting the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods include climate change and variability; livestock diseases, tenuous access to natural resources, violence and recurrent conflicts, erosion of traditional resource management and conflict management structures and lack of political representation, adding pressure to their fragile environment and undermining their ability to survive recurrent cycles of drought (IGAD 2016).

Recurrent droughts and natural disasters exacerbated by climate change displace a large number of communities. The loss of their traditional livelihoods creates populations of displaced persons within the region and results in conflicts between communities within and across-borders. Indeed, the drought that hit the Horn of Africa region in 2010-2011 wreaked havoc and devastated the lives and livelihoods of more than 13 million people in the HOA and was a significant turning point for drought management in the region (IGAD 2016). The drought highlighted the ineffectiveness of past response practices, bringing into the fore the need for long term strategies to increase the resilience of communities, and a coordinated approach to addressing the environmental and socio-economic challenges in the ASAL region.

Member State governments thus recognise that drought prone communities share the same challenges, and are interconnected through shared natural resources, regional trade and transboundary human and animal movements. Through IGAD, member states are working towards a transboundary, coordinated approach to addressing these challenges in a holistic manner. It is in this context that this programme therefore seeks to enhance the resilience of communities in the IGAD 2 Cluster from drought and related disaster, by proposing a harmonised and coordinated cross-border strategy at IGAD cluster Zone 2, located at the shared border of Ethiopia and Kenya.

***IGAD’s Cross-border Approach to Resilience***

The IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) was developed by IGAD and the member states as a strategy to end drought emergencies by implementing drought resilience development programs in the aftermath of the 2010-2011 drought, with a focus on the vulnerable communities in the ASALs. The programme prioritises cross-border coordination and shared programming between member states, with the overall goal of *Drought disaster resilient communities, institutions and ecosystems in the IGAD region by 2025*. 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 of two or more countries.

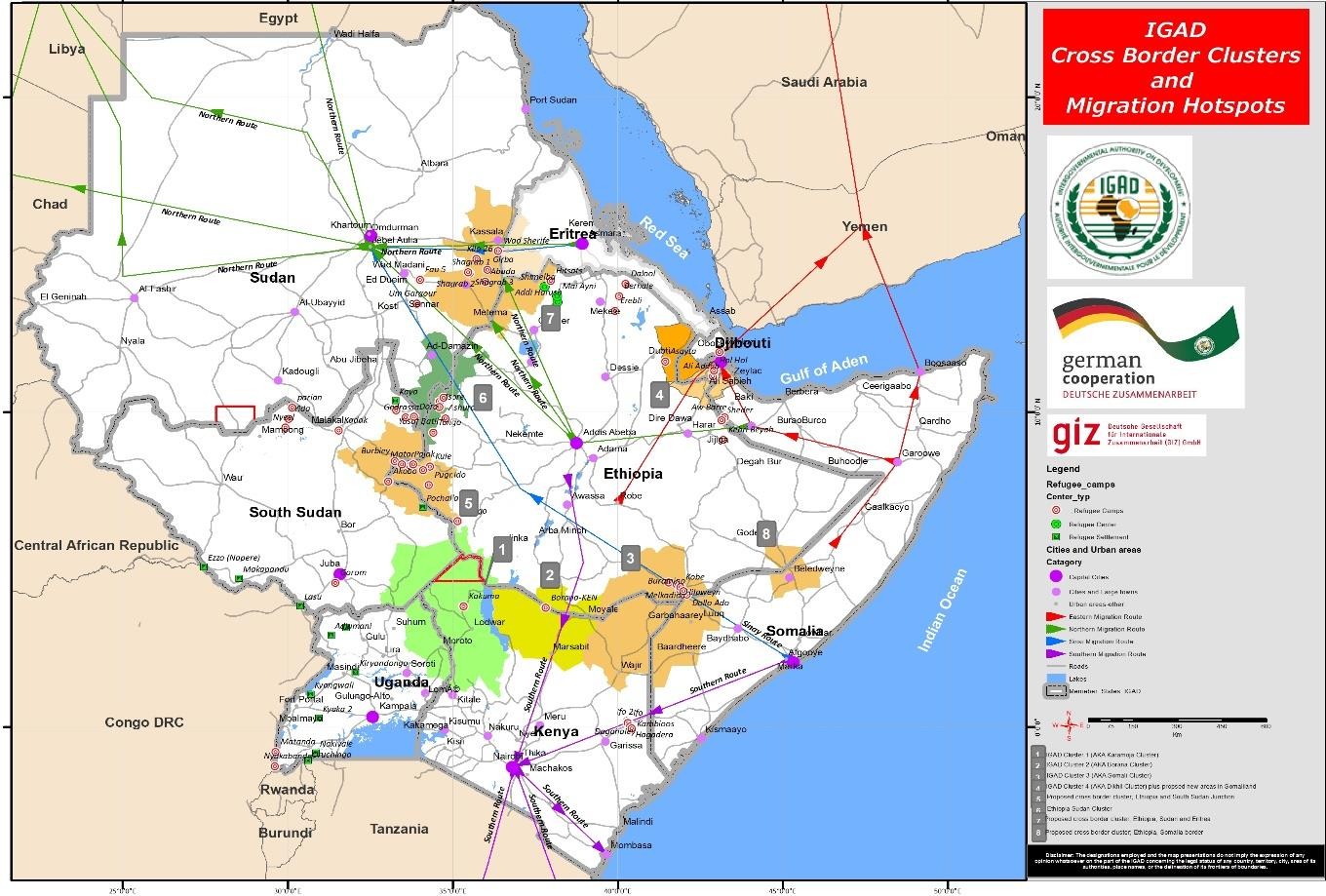


Figure 1: IGAD Cross-border Clusters and Migration Hotspots

Consistent with the objectives of the African Union Convention on Cross-border Cooperation (The Niamey Convention), IGAD promotes inter-state cooperation to facilitate cross-border development, and in that context, has taken concrete measures in mainstreaming a Cluster Approach to strengthen resilience in the region. At present, eight Clusters (Figure 1) have been designated to facilitate the planning and implementation of resilience projects that seek to address the socio-economic and agro-ecological needs of cross-border communities. In addition, IGAD facilitated the organization of a ministerial meeting that launched the Cross-Border Development Facilitation Unit (CBDFU) and the first Cross-border Dialogue that involved communities within the Clusters. This programme document is on the IGAD Cluster 2 (Cluster 2), located on the shared border of Ethiopia and Kenya.

The development of the IGAD Cluster 2 programme was undertaken under the umbrella of the IGAD project titled “*Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa*”, which aims to strengthen IGAD in the coordination and implementation of IDDRSI. The project is funded by the EU through its Emergency and Trust Fund and the technical assistance to the project is provided by the GIZ “Strengthening the Capacity of IGAD towards Drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa (SCIDA” Project.

Under the project, IGAD seeks to enhance the resilience of cross-border communities in the designated Regional Clusters, by coordination of planning, development and implementation of resilience projects that would address socio-economic and agro-ecological needs of cross-border communities, as well as by promoting cross-border cooperation and development among Member States. The IGAD Cluster 2 resilience programme is the third to be developed, after the Karamoja Cluster programme that covers the shared border of Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda; and the Dikhil Cluster which covers the borderlands of Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia.

The proposed program, titled “*Enhancing Resilience to Drought and Related Disasters for Communities in the IGAD Cluster 2*” is a pilot programme that uses Cross-Border Dialogues to identify the shared challenges and priorities of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2. Through a bottom-up approach to planning, stakeholders coalesced around four priority action pillars in order to enhance resilience to droughts and other shocks in the Cluster. The four Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs) or projects are:

**IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 1**: Sustainable Natural Resources Management Strengthened for Enhanced Drought Resilience in Communities in the IGAD Cluster 2

**IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 2**: Access to and Delivery of Basic Social Services including Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Health and Education improved for Enhanced Resilience of Households in the IGAD Cluster 2

**IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 3:** Sustainable Peace and Security interventions undertaken to enhance resilience of Households in the IGAD Cluster 2 Communities

**IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 4:** Livelihood improvement supported to Strengthen Resilience in IGAD Cluster 2 Communities

The programme addresses EU Trust Fund objective 2 on strengthening resilience of communities, in particular that of the most vulnerable, and objective 4, on improving governance and conflict prevention, and reducing forced displacement and irregular migration. The program’s overall impact also contributes the eight Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs) 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 IGAD CLUSTER 2

The IGAD Cluster 2, which is IGAD Cluster 2, covers Marsabit County in Kenya and Borana Zone of Ethiopia’s Oromia Regional State, Southern Ethiopia. Marsabit, one of the 47 counties in Kenya, covers a total land area of about 66,923.10 km2, and is located in Northern Kenya, while Borana, one of 18 administrative zones in Oromia Regional State, covers a total land area of about 63,939 km2, comprising 13 districts. The 2019 population of Marsabit is estimated at 447,150 persons while that of Borana Zone is estimated at 700,000 (GoK, 2013; CSA, 2007). In the IGAD Cluster 2, youth are a significant proportion of the population in both countries in 2018. The proportion of the total population aged 15 and 34 years in 2018 were 36% in both Ethiopia and Kenya. The proportion of the total labour force aged 15-24 (youth) who were unemployed in 2019 was 2.8% in Ethiopia and 18.3% in Kenya (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 73).

Pastoralism and agro-pastoralism are the predominant livelihood activities within the Cluster, and although previously undervalued, they contribute significantly to the national economy – accounting for 17% of Ethiopia’s GDP, and contributing to 39% to agriculture GDP (Shapiro et al. 2017). In Kenya, the sector contributes 8% of GDP (Nyariki 2017), employing over 90% of people who live in Kenya’s ASALs (IGAD Secretariat 2020a, 25). Women participate significantly in the livestock economy, taking care of small ruminants, engaging in petty trade and also household work. However, like other ASALs, the region has historically received little investment or support, and in some cases, policy choices from national governments isolate these regions further, hampering their economic and human development.

The physical and ecological conditions in the IGAD Cluster 2 are hostile and are characterised by severe frequent droughts and other natural shocks and disasters such as flash floods, landslides, and recently, an outbreak of locusts. Unfavourable physical conditions are exacerbated by the effects of climate change that is causing widespread population displacement, leading to a collapse of traditional livelihoods of a large population in communities throughout the Cluster. The combined effects of these factors not only exposes the population in IGAD Cluster 2 to high levels of vulnerabilities to shocks and disasters, but also increases occurrences of armed conflicts within and between IGAD Cluster 2 communities, as well as other neighbouring communities within countries and across borders (IGAD Secretariat 2020b). In 2018, the population displaced by natural disasters in Kenya increased from 105,000 in 2015 to 336,000, while in Ethiopia, it increased from 140,000 in 2015 to 296,000 (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 70). It is important to note that natural disasters and conflict have a disproportional impact on women, as they are both responsible for taking care of family members affected by crises, and also have fewer productive assets to reconstruct their livelihoods post disaster (Gurmu 2018).

Since mid-2018, a series of extreme climatic events, including tropical cyclones, hit the Arabian Peninsula and Eastern Africa, leading to unusually wet conditions and creating a suitable environment for the migration and breeding of the Desert Locust, which then spread during 2019 and 2020 south and eastward to Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda and South Sudan. The heightened cyclone activity in the region appears linked to climate change and the warming of the Indian Ocean. If an increase in the frequency of cyclones in the Indian Ocean continues, there will be an increased frequency of desert locust outbreak and upsurges like the one we are seeing now in the Horn of Africa (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 14).

This programme thus seeks to address some of these development challenges, with the overall objective of enhancing the resilience of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 to drought and related disasters, through implementing activities that will enhance sustainable natural resource management; improving livelihoods by supporting income diversification; improving access to basic infrastructure in health and education; and supporting interventions that will go towards building peace within the Cluster. The programme seeks to be as equitable and inclusive as possible, taking into consideration the gendered differences in access and use of natural resources.

## PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES

The proposed programme seeks to contribute to *sustainable, resilient and vibrant natural resources and ecosystems management for improved livelihoods* for IGAD Cluster 2 communities. As such, direct beneficiaries of the proposed programme are pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, farmers and others who are temporarily engaged in crop farming and livestock, and natural resource management in the IGAD Cluster 2. The project seeks to be as inclusive as possible, and as such, women, youth, persons living with disabilities, Internally Displaced Persons, populations affected by conflicts and other marginalised people will also be direct beneficiaries. Of particular interest are young men within the Cluster, who, due to a lack of livelihood alternatives and employable skills, are particularly vulnerable to radicalization, conflicts, and violence. The programme will thus target young men and women, in order to provide them with the support and training that they need, but also to them access to employment opportunities that will include natural resource management, as well as involve them in peace building activities and platforms. Benefits gained from the programme will include improved access and availability of water, improved rangeland productivity and resilience, improved agricultural production, improved provision of basic services and an environment of reduced conflict.

Project implementation activities will be undertaken in a manner that is inclusive and beneficial to women, youth and other marginalised members of society, taking into account the fact that women continue to be disadvantaged in terms of ownership of land, income generating activities, decision making powers, and have limited access and control over natural resources and capital, all while shouldering the primary responsibilities of taking care of their children and families. IGAD’s gender policy and strategy will provide guidance in the planning and implementation of activities, and the proposed programme will be screened at project inception to ensure that the programme cycle is gender inclusive, including the implementation of activities, decision making, and monitoring and evaluation. This is in line with the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), to which all three program-target countries are signatories. The programme will also ensure women have access to information and knowledge to guarantee their full participation. The programme will also be sensitive to conflict within the region, and will work closely with the IGAD Conflict Early Warning Regional Network (CEWARN) and the Conflict and Early Warning and Response Units (CEWERU) of both countries, in order to ensure that the project does no harm , and implementation activities will be guided by the recommendations.

The programme has begun engaging with stakeholders listed in Table 1, and will continue to collaborate in programme planning and implementation. During the Inception Phase of the program, agreements will be signed between the different implementing institutions, ensuring the articulation of well-defined roles, budgets and cost-sharing arrangements, and timeline.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholder Category** | **Name** | **Reason for Inclusion** |
| Government | Federal/National, Regional, District, County, Sub-county, Woreda | * Part of programme planning and development * Implementers of components of the program * Recipients of capacity building * Mainstreaming of programme outcomes and lessons into government planning/budgets |
| Line Ministries and Departments responsible for External and Internal Affairs; Governance; Commerce and Economy; Infrastructure; Social Services; Natural Resources Management  National Environmental Management Agencies  National Bureaus of Statistics  National Agricultural Institutions  Gender/Women’s Affairs units  Conflict and Early Warning and Response Units (CEWERU)  National Cooperative Agencies | * Programme executing partners * Providers and recipients of training and capacity building * Mainstreaming of programme outcome into national planning and budgeting * Bureaus of statistics will provide data and support/guide further data and information collection * Work on peace building and conflict management tasks * Organize women/youth cooperatives/Unions, Play role in input distribution and market stability |
| IGAD | Conflict Early Warning Regional Network (CEWARN)  IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD)  IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC))  IGAD Division of Agriculture and Environment  IGAD Gender Unit  Planning, Coordination, and Partnership (PCPD) | * Coordinating, planning and implementation of activities under IGAD Cluster 2 PIAs * Implement components of the program * Convene project participants and stakeholders |
| Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs); Community-Based Organisations (CBOs); Civil Society Organisations (CSOs); Traditional organizations | Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA); Alliance of Local Communities in Hardship Areas; Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance; Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia; Oromia Pastoralist Association;  FCDC. | * To coordinate planning and implementation of cross-border resilience project * Recipients and providers of trainings and capacity building * Implement components of program * 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 and UN agencies | Include EU, JICA, KfW, GIZ, DFID, USAID, GEF, World Bank, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, etc. | * Support to different project IGAD Cluster 2 PIAs * Support in innovation, technology, knowledge and skill transfer |
| Others | Academic and research institutions | * Research design and implementation support * Carrying out project relevant studies * Support in policy analysis * Advise on appropriate vegetation cover for rehabilitation * Conduct trainings * Understanding of issues relevant to pastoralism for incorporation in teaching curriculum |
| Private Sector | Including small businesses, traders | * Provision of water infrastructure building and maintenance material and services * Provision of access to services and products * Develop markets for livelihood products * Provide linkages between local and wider markets * Receive and provide trainings |

Table 1: Stakeholders and beneficiaries’ analysis

## PROGRAMME THEORY OF CHANGE

The programme impact statement is *Enhanced Resilience of Communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 to Drought and Related Disasters* (Figure 3). The programme will achieve this through the implementation of 4 priority and interrelated intervention areas, namely: strengthening sustainable natural resources management; improved livelihoods supported to strengthen resilience; improving access to and delivery of basic social services including water, sanitation, hygiene, health and education; and peace and security interventions undertaken to enhance resilience of households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities. The interventions that will be undertaken under this programme will make it possible for beneficiaries to not only adapt to disasters and disaster induced shocks and be more responsive to new opportunities, but also to transform their livelihoods. These programme intervention areas are described under Section II of this proposal.

**PIA 3: Enhance peace building in 90% of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025; Mitigate at least 80% of reported conflicts in 60% of communities by 2025; strengthen bilateral relations through enhanced inter-governmental common peace building activities between IGAD member states in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

**IGAD Cluster 2 context: natural resource degradation, natural disasters, lack of livelihood options, conflict, limited access to social services and weak infrastructure**

Assumptions: Political will and commitment from partners and stakeholders in Kenya and Ethiopia for cross-border engagement and cooperation. Political and economic stability

**PIA 1: Increase cross-border rangeland pasture production in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 60% by 2025; better coordination, harmonization and equitable sharing of rangeland resources among 80% of cross-border communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025; reduce water conflicts and associated forms of insecurity by at least 60% through improved, equitable access to water storage and production facilities in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

Enhanced Resilience of Communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 to Drought and Related Disasters

Sustainable, resilient and vibrant natural resources and ecosystems management for improved livelihoods enhanced in the IGAD Cluster 2

**PIA 4: Increase forage production and dryland crop farming in at least 90% of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025; diversify and equitably improve livelihood mechanisms for at least 70% of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025; establish physical and market infrastructure for the improvement of livelihoods for at least 80% of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

**PIA 2: Improve access to clean and safe water for at least 80% of households in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025; improve access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities for at least 60% of households in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025; improve access to primary health care services for at least 60% of households in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025; improve access to primary education services for at least 90% of households in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

Household incomes increased through diversifying and strengthening the livelihood systems in the IGAD Cluster 2

Improved access to basic social services of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the IGAD Cluster 2

Peace and Security in the IGAD Cluster 2 sustainably managed

Figure 1: Theory of Change for the IGAD Cluster 2 programme document

## PROGRAMME PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The programme proposal development process followed a participatory and bottom-up approach, with programme priorities and activities prioritising the stated needs and realities of the programme’s potential beneficiaries. A series of cross-border cooperation meetings were held in 2019.[[1]](#footnote-1) The meetings included cross-border dialogues, Cluster Focal Group and Technical and Expert Meetings, with the common aim of developing drought resilience projects in the region. IGAD organised an inaugural cross-border dialogue (CBD) for IGAD Cluster 2 (IGAD Cluster 2) in Moyale, Kenya from 18th to 19th of August 2019. At this dialogue meeting, ideas for a proposal development for a cross-border programme were collated. The Moyale meeting brought together local leaders, women’s groups and community members from the IGAD Cluster 2 in Ethiopia and Kenya. Priority intervention areas highlighted for programme intervention during the CBD were: community-based management of natural resources (water, pasture, rangeland management, and animal feed), improvement of water accessibility between the two countries, and access to clean water and rainwater harvesting. During the initial cross-border dialogue meeting at Moyale, Cluster Focal Group Members were selected to represent the communities’ interest at the next level meetings in collaboration with the National Technical Teams in project development.

This was followed by a Technical Experts’ Meeting for the IGAD Cluster 2 which was held at Naromoru, Kenya in November 2019.



Figure 2: IGAD Cluster 2 Focal Group Representatives and National Experts Meeting, held at Naromoru, Kenya, November 28-30, 2019

This meeting elaborated the Priority Intervention Areas (PIA) within the IGAD Cluster 2 to develop resilience projects in line with the PIAs within the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). A preliminary document was thus developed, identifying the following PIAs for programme development: Natural Resource Management and environment; Improved Livelihood; Access to and delivery of Basic Social Services (Clean water, health, education); and sustainable Peace and Security. The technical experts for each PIA were tasked to elaborate further the various sections on the individual PIAs, including the development of monitoring indicators and indicative budgets*.* This programming document formed the basis of the document that the consulting team were tasked to develop further, supplemented by a literature review and analysis of challenges, opportunities and best-case practices in the region in order to propose interventions in line with the priorities of Member States and IGAD objectives to respond to stated needs.

## STREAMLINING RESPONSE TO THE IMPACT OF COVID-19

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. Hence, the “*Enhanced Resilience of Communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 from Drought and Related Disasters*” programme 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 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 vulnerablepopulations. Various restrictions within and across national boundaries have affected the movement of labour and goods with severe implications to social services, access to food, as well as maintenance of livelihoods.

Governments in the region have been putting in place measures to minimize the impact of the pandemic on the health of populations and economies. However, the COVID 19 pandemic has had a negative effect on communities living within the IGAD Cluster 2, with mobility restrictions due to border closure and quarantines affecting the normal way of life of the people who depend on access to markets and to social services across the border, including water and fodder for their livestock. Additionally, quarantine and border closure also rendered some activities, such as ongoing efforts of peace building and the fight against desert locust more difficult and complicated. As a consequence, there were reports of negative effects such as aggravated cattle theft in isolated areas, and sporadic killings and conflicts among cross-border communities during every month of the lockdown.

IGAD developed a response strategy to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the development of a regional response strategy to pandemic diseases which includes establishing an emergency fund for control and prevention of pandemic diseases; strengthening the IGAD regional mechanism for handling outbreaks of pandemic diseases through increased capacity in regional disease surveillance, developing early warning and response systems, and mobilising financial and technical expertise to strengthen national public health systems in IGAD Member States to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Cross-border movement restrictions put in place by countries to minimize the spread of COVID-19 will have an impact on 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 incorporate a level of flexibility to adjust to priorities, as well as scheduling of implementation.

The proposed programme for IGAD Cluster 2 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 incorporate 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 go on during 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 of some of 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 wellbeing 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 industrialization 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 revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development’, among others.

The IGAD Cluster 2 proposal is aligned to the Regional Protocol on Transhumance which was developed and endorsed by the Member States in February 2020 to not only contextualize the continent-wide AU policy framework on pastoralism, adopted in January 2011, but also to allow for orderly cross-border mobility of transhumance pastoralist communities for exploitation of full socioeconomic potential of the pastoral system in the region. The IGAD Cluster 2 programme is consistent with the IGAD’s Cross-border Security Governance (CBSG) framework which views cross-border movements of goods and persons as an essential component of cross-border security governance. It is also consistent with the IGAD Protocol on Free Movement of Persons and transhumance which was endorsed by Member States in February 2020 to allow for orderly cross-border mobility of persons and goods for the exploitation of full socioeconomic potential of the people of the region.

Member States of IGAD Cluster 2 have made efforts to align their national sector specific development policies and programs with IGAD priorities, AU 2063, and SDG 2030. Both Ethiopia and Kenya have established policies and strategies for agriculture and rural development to address challenges of the sector such as unequal distribution of economic growth and food insecurity. Ethiopia’s Vision 2025 prioritizes food security and resilience and has dedicated 10% of the national budget for agriculture (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 23). Ethiopia has also recently launched a Ten-Year Long-term Development Plan. In Kenya, Vision 2030 aims at transforming key institutions in agriculture, livestock, forestry, and wildlife to promote agricultural growth and productivity (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 23-4).

The IGAD Cluster 2 programme is aligned with the IGAD strategic plan (2021- 2025), more specifically Cluster 2 PIA 1 that addresses food insecurity and environmental degradation by focusing on agriculture, natural resources and the environment; Cluster 2 PIA 2 on ‘infrastructure and social development’; Cluster 2 PIA 3 on peace and security, and Cluster 2 PIA 4 on ‘gender affairs’. The programme is aligned to the 2019 IGAD Regional Programming Paper (RPP) for the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) to the extent that 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 will also contribute to the achievement of the IDDRSI Country Programming Papers (CPPs) of the targeted countries.

Proposals under IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 1 on ‘Sustainable Natural Resources Management Strengthened for Enhanced Drought Resilience in Communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 are aligned with the IGAD Regional Biodiversity Policy and the IGAD Biodiversity Protocol; the IGAD Regional Environment Policy; IGAD Regional Environmental Impact Assessment Policy Framework and Protocol; the IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy; the IGAD Regional Environmental and Resources Management Strategy.

IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 1 is also consistent with the IGAD Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) through which IGAD has been undertaking interventions involving cross-border conservation and natural resource management projects at three sites: (i) The Boma-Gambella Landscape (between South Sudan and Ethiopia); (ii) The Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Land scape (between Kenya and Somalia); (iii) and The Lower Awash-Lake Abbe Landscape (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.

IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 1 is also aligned with the IGAD Regional Forestry Policy and Strategy. and the IGAD Land Governance Strategy, among others. It is also consistent with the activities of IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) that has been providing regional climate services (data, tools and information) to IGAD Member States.

Proposals under the IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 1 are also aligned with the IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy (IRCCS); the IGAD Environment Policy; the IGAD Biodiversity Policy and Protocol. IGAD Cluster 2 member states have since 2017 been collaborating to enforce the Regional Biodiversity Policy and Protocol as well as the IGAD Horn of Africa Wildlife Law Enforcement Network (HAWEN) Protocol in order to curtail cross-border wildlife poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife in the Cluster. In a meeting in Addis Ababa in November 2017, IGAD member states agreed to support multinational law enforcement efforts against cross-border wildlife poaching and illegal cross-border wildlife trafficking and approved the establishment of the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN) through a protocol. IGAD Cluster 2 proposals under PIA 1 are also consistent with the IGAD Regional Water Resources Policy and Protocol. Under the IGAD Transboundary Water Governance programme several interventions to strengthen transboundary water governance and cooperation among member states have been undertaken in the IGAD Region through the Building River Dialogue and Governance Initiative, also known as ‘BRIDGE’ Initiative.

Proposals under IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 2 on ‘Access to and Delivery of Basic Social Services including Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Health and Education improved for Enhanced Resilience of Households in the IGAD Cluster 2’ are consistent with key IGAD regional policies and strategies on the delivery of basic services to the extent it gives special attention to marginalized categories, cross-border mobile populations and hard-to-reach host communities which require all-rounded support in getting social development services including health and education. The interventions proposed are aligned with the IGAD HIV, TB and Malaria Strategic plan for the period of 2018-2026. Among others, interventions under this Cluster 2 PIA are also aligned to the Djibouti Declaration on Education for Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities which emphasises regional approaches to education for inclusive and sustainable Development. Proposals under IGAD Cluster 2’s PIA on infrastructure development are consistent with IGAD Regional Infrastructure Master Plan (IRIMP) that seeks to develop regional infrastructure that will promote regional trade and strengthen regional integration. IGAD’s Informal cross-border trade (ICBT) policy framework is aligned to the former, and several interventions have been planned in that regard in this project document; including interventions under the IGAD Cross-border Security Governance (CBSG) that seeks to enhance the creation of One Stop Border points along common border between member states to improve cross-border trade. This Cluster 2 PIA is also consistent with the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework (IRMPF).

Proposals under IGAD Cluster 2’s PIA 3 on ‘Sustainable Peace and Security interventions undertaken to enhance resilience of Households in the IGAD Cluster 2 Communities’ are aligned with the IGAD Protocol on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution as well as the IGAD Peace and Security Strategy of 2016-2020 through which interventions to enhance cross-border peace and security are being pursued, including the IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (IPPSHAR) [[2]](#footnote-2) programme. 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. Interventions under IGAD Cluster 2’s PIA 3 are consistent with IGAD interventions under IPPSHAR intended to enhance the IGAD Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN). Several training programmes organized under IPPSHAR, such as the criminal intelligence analysis, are consistent with the objectives of sustainable peace and stability in the cross-border regions being pursued under IGAD Cluster 2’s PIA 3. Interventions under this Cluster 2 PIA are also consistent with the IGAD Cross-border Security Governance (CBSG) that also seeks to promote cross-border peace and security between member states.

Proposals under the IGAD Cluster 2’s PIA 4 on ‘Improved Livelihoods supported to Strengthen Resilience in IGAD Cluster 2 Communities’ are aligned with the 2016-2020 IGAD Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (IGAD-RAIP) which complement the National Agricultural Investment Plans of Kenya and Ethiopia. IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 4 is consistent with the Regional IGAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Compact; IGAD Nutrition Advocacy Policy and institutional Framework, the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative; as well as the IGAD Wildlife Management Strategy.

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 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 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 proposed IGAD Cluster 2 programme will be linked to complementary initiatives and programmes in the region coordinated by IGAD:

* The IDDRSI 5-year (January 2015-December 2019) Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP)[[3]](#footnote-3) is funded by the World Bank/IDA and implemented by the respective governments of Kenya and Ethiopia. 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[[4]](#footnote-4), 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 County), Ethiopia (Liben/Afder zones), and Somalia (Gedo region).
* Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP I, II, & III), also known as ‘Feed my Cow’[[5]](#footnote-5), 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 from IGAD.
* Regional Fund to Strengthen Drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa[[6]](#footnote-6) 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.
* Strengthening Drought Resilience for Small Holder Farmers and Pastoralists in the IGAD Region is an Adaptation Fund/ GWPEA project that seeks to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists to drought related climate change risks, through the establishment of appropriate early warning systems and implementation of drought adaptation actions in the IGAD region. The project seeks to consolidate synergies and adopt innovative and resilient drought management actions from selected IGAD region countries, targeting Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda and will run from 2020 – 2024.

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 IGAD Cluster 2 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), but more importantly, to the recently launched 10-year Development Plan. The programme is also aligned to Ethiopia’s Food Security Program (FSP) which aims to achieve food security for chronic and transitory food insecure households in rural areas (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2009). The programme is consistent with Kenya’s Vision 2030, which seeks to transform Kenya into a newly industrialized 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 Marsabit County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) for the period 2018-2022 (County Government of Marsabit, 2018).

# SECTION II: PROJECTS DESCRIPTION

# IGAD CLUSTER 2 PIA 1: SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRENGTHENED FOR ENHANCED DROUGHT RESILIENCE OFCOMMUNITIES IN THE IGAD CLUSTER 2

## SUMMARY

The proposed project’s overall Impact Statement is to ‘*contribute to* *sustainable, resilient and vibrant natural resources and ecosystems Management for Improved Livelihoods’ for IGAD Cluster 2 Communities*. More specifically, the project aims to: (i) improve production and productivity of cross-border rangeland ecosystem; (ii) Enhance drought resilience and ensuring improved living quality of the community by providing access to water for domestic, livestock and irrigation use. The following outcomes are expected to be achieved by 2025:

**Outcome 1:** Cross-border rangeland pasture production in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 equitably increased and restored by 60% by 2025

**Outcome 2:** Inclusive and equitable rangeland resources management interventions better coordinated, harmonized, and shared among 80% of the cross-border communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025

**Outcome 3:** Water conflicts and associated forms of insecurity in IGAD Cluster 2 communities reduced by least 60% by 2025 through equitable, improved access to water for production facilities

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 contributes to 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

IGAD Cluster 2 covers Marsabit County in Kenya and Borana Zone of Ethiopia’s Oromia Regional State, Southern Ethiopia. Marsabit, one of the 47 counties in Kenya, covers a total land area of about 66,923.10 km2, and is located in Northern Kenya, while Borana, one of 18 administrative zones in Oromia Regional State, covers a total land area of about 63,939 km2, comprising 13 districts. It is home to communities that traditionally practice transhumance pastoralism, although many are increasingly practicing agro-pastoralism, cultivating rain fed maize, barley, and other staples to supplement their diets and earn extra income. Like other arid and semi-arid areas, livestock mobility is critical in the region as an adaptation and risk management strategy in the face of recurrent droughts and erratic rainfall patterns that characterise arid and semi-arid areas in the Cluster. Mobility ensures that rangelands are sustainably managed, allowing for the seasonal recovery of forage and other rangeland resources (IGAD 2017).

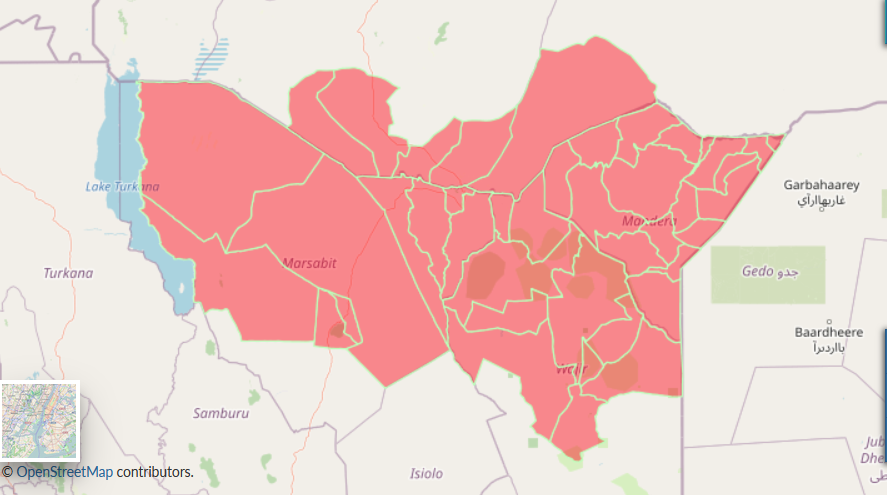


Figure 3: IGAD Cluster 2

Consultations during the cross-border dialogues as well as a review of the literature show that the greatest challenges to livelihood sustainability are access to water and pasture, rangeland degradation and fragmentation and resource depletion, exacerbating conflicts and further eroding the resilience of people and their livestock to drought events and other shocks, such as floods, and diseases. Natural resource management is a challenge, due to weak traditional natural resource governance institutions, leading to uncontrolled and largely disorganised grazing systems, mismatched development of water with pasture availability and resource use conflicts. This is exacerbated by the fact that traditional resource governance systems are not anchored in law, and are difficult to enforce in many situations. Customary laws are also being violated and not respected.

Rangeland degradation is driven by climate change, overgrazing, bush encroachment, population pressure, encroachment of rain-fed agriculture as well as the decline of traditional resource management institutions. Government policy that encourages sedentarisation through villagisation, as well as population pressure and the encroachment of rain-fed agriculture has resulted in rangeland fragmentation. Like other ASALs, inadequate and erratic rainfall, coupled with droughts and flash floods are becoming more intense and more frequent due to the impacts of climate change. This has resulted in great seasonal and annual fluctuations of grazing and water resources, a substantial decline in rangeland conditions, water potential and soil status. Furthermore, invasive/unpalatable plant species such as *Prosopis*, *J.,* *Ipomea*, *Acacia reficiens*, and Cactus are a challenge. This has resulted in s substantial decline in rangeland conditions, water potential and soil status, which in turn impacts animal conditions, and ultimately, affects the ability of households and communities to earn a secure livelihood. As a result, food insecurity and destitution of pastoralists, have increasingly led to attempts at income diversification, through practicing agriculture and other forms of off-farm activities.

Apart from rangeland degradation and land use changes taking place in much of the ASALS, rising human populations and an attempt to expand cropping in the rangelands has occasioned intensification and expansion of many livestock production systems including, among others, the pastoralists in the IGAD Cluster 2. However, the subsistence livestock production systems depending exclusively on rangeland resources were incapable of satisfying the ever-increasing domestic demand for livestock and livestock products, let alone the expanding opportunities in the export markets in other parts of Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East. And yet, there is a considerable untapped potential for the innovative production of pasture/fodder as well as animal feeds necessary for the commercial production of livestock in the ASALs of the IGAD region which needs to be exploited. The ASALs have for long been characterised by very low levels of public and private investments in livestock production and the animal feeds industry (IGAD Secretariat 2020a, 10-11).

Constraints on the availability of rangeland resources and water have further contributed to an increase in poverty, as well as conflict over grazing and water resources. Poverty particularly impacts women and children, as also have limited access to healthcare, education, family planning, and reproductive health. Indeed, in both countries, gender and economic inequalities limit the capacity of women to engage in income earning activities, particularly around accessing the labour market and income diversification activities. (Oxfam, 2018). It is with these challenges and issues in mind that interventions are planned, the purpose of which is to strengthen existing interventions in land and water management, addressing constraints on rangeland and water governance, and promoting a shared vision for the future of the Cluster and livelihoods in the cross-border area among others.

This project builds on the gains made and lessons learnt from the first generation of regional initiatives such as the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience (RPLRP) project and the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme in The Horn of Africa (DRSLP). It will also build on the work undertaken by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) which also has a number of ongoing long-term activities related to the provision of climate prediction and early warning systems, as well as climate change monitoring, detection and attribution for the three member-states. It will also contribute to IGAD Member States’ National Action Programmes (NAPs) in the implementation of the UNCCD.

The exposure to severe, prolonged and recurrent drought conditions in the IGAD region’s Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) has precipitated the shrinkage of the natural resource base in the IGAD Cluster 2. As a consequence of the limited availability of pastures, forage and fodder for livestock production, the different categories of pastoralists who inhabit the vast rangeland areas have been compelled to regularly migrate to support their large herds which they keep as a form of insurance against risks (IGAD Secretariat 2020a).

There is thus a need to enhance the resilience of the environment and ecosystems in IGAD Cluster 2 in order to enhance the resilience of communities living in the cluster, particularly with regard to future climate related disturbances and a growing population with greater resource needs. Critical to this is sustainable water, rangeland and pasture management, in order to enhance productivity while respecting the rangeland’s carrying capacity.

## THEORY OF CHANGE AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The overall impact expected from interventions that will be undertaken under the overall implementation of the IDDRSI Regional Programming Paper (2019-2024). Specifically, it contributes to priority Intervention Area (PIA) 1 on Natural Resources and Environmental Management. Specifically, 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”, and 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 improved; and land governance in the IGAD region enhanced, 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. This project builds on the gains made and lessons learned from the first generation of regional initiatives of DSLP and other projects and programmes.

This impact will be achieved by pursuing the following project outcomes, namely*:* (i) Outcome 1: Cross-border rangeland pasture production in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 increased and restored by 60% by 2025; (ii) Outcome 2: Rangeland resources management interventions better coordinated, harmonized, and shared among 80% of the cross-border communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025, and; (iii) Outcome 3: Water conflicts and associated forms of insecurity in IGAD Cluster 2 communities reduced by least 60% by 2025 through improved access to water for production facilities. The planned project will achieve the overall project impact through the following intervention logic:

**Overall impact: contribute to sustainable, resilient and vibrant natural resources and ecosystems Management for Improved Livelihoods’ for IGAD Cluster 2 Communities.**

**Outcome 1: Cross-border rangeland pasture production in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 equitably increased and restored by 60% by 2025**

**Output 1.1: Rangelands resources reclaimed, rehabilitated and restored in 60% of the Cluster by 2025**

**Output 1.2: Sustainable rangeland management measures and technologies developed and promoted in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2, in an equitable and inclusive manner by 2025**

**Outcome 2: Inclusive and equitable rangeland resources management interventions better coordinated, harmonized, and shared among 80% of the cross-border communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

**Outcome 3: Water conflicts and associated forms of insecurity in IGAD Cluster 2 communities reduced by at least 60% by 2025 through equitable, improved access to water for production facilities**

**Output 2.1: Inclusive and reliable Community Rangeland Early Warning Systems established and operationalized by 2025, covering 80% of the Cluster**

**Output 2.2: Access to shared cross-border rangeland resources in the IGAD Cluster 2 enhanced in an equitable manner by 2025**

**Output 3.1: Climate-proofed surface water storage and ground water facilities established in communities in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

**Output 3.2: Access to water for livestock equitably enhanced through increased investment in water harvesting and storage facilities in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

**Output 3.3: Establish and operationalize an equitable and inclusive management system for water development and harvesting, including livestock water facilities and infrastructure in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025**

Figure 4: Theory of Change – IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 1

**OUTCOME 1: CROSS-BORDER RANGELAND PASTURE PRODUCTION IN COMMUNITIES IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 INCREASED AND RESTORED BY 60% BY 2025**

Activities under this outcome respond to the needs identified by stakeholders, namely, to address rangeland degradation by undertaking rangeland restoration measures. In order to do so, firstly, rangeland degradation in the Cluster will be mapped. Improving pasture production and rangeland resources necessitates addressing the causes of rangeland degradation within the Cluster. The causes of rangeland degradation are complex because they are due to interactions between pastoralists, and environmental, governance and policy factors.

In developing countries such as Kenya and Ethiopia, they are driven strongly by overgrazing and the expansion of agriculture into rangelands. In the IGAD Cluster 2, there has been an increasing encroachment of agricultural cultivation in the rangelands, especially driven by the Ethiopian government’s previous policy on the sedentarisation of pastoralists. Additionally, population growth is high within the Cluster, with increasing settlements and agriculture. Lastly, growing investments in commercial agriculture, as well as mineral exploration and investments in the ASALs has led to further degradation and fragmentation of the rangelands. This has placed a strain on natural resources, including water and pasture, and increasing conflict between communities.

Additionally, the decline of traditional natural resource governance structures within the Cluster, as well as weak capacity of formal administrative units, have led to the break down in coordination and decision making with regard to the use of natural resources (Tadele *et al*. 2019). This has led to unregulated exploitation of rangeland resources, resulting in overgrazing of rangelands as the number of livestock and people that the rangeland supports continues to grow.

Environmental factors, namely drought and erratic rain also render rangelands vulnerable to degradation. Invasive alien species and bush encroachment, particularly P. julifolora, A. seyal, A. melifera and A. senegal are of a major concern (Amaha 2006). Drought and overgrazing cause further decline in soil quality, and the IGAD Cluster 2 is periodically perturbed by episodic events such as droughts that result in mass livestock mortality (Oba & Kotile 2001). Prolonged drought including a shortage and erratic rainfall can cause serious range degradation. Lastly, climate change will impact rangeland quality seriously, with changes in the availability of water resources, rangeland productivity, and change in land use systems and rangeland-based livelihoods. This outcome thus seeks to enhance rangeland productivity by investing in rehabilitation and restoration and the introduction of sustainable technologies coupled with capacity building trainings to sustainably exploit rangeland resources. The goal of this outcome will be realized by achieving the following outputs:

***Output 1.1: Rangeland resources reclaimed, rehabilitated and restored in 60% of the Cluster by 2025***

Activities under this output will focus on building and updating the knowledge base with regard to rangeland resources in the Cluster. This will consist of using satellite mapping to identify degraded and non-degraded rangelands to assess ecosystem status in the IGAD Cluster 2, stakeholder consultations, a conflict mapping exercise, and a rapid COVID-19 assessment in order to inform programme implementation activities. Mapping exercises will be undertaken in order to identify and assess the extent of rangeland resources in the Cluster. Using satellite mapping, an ecosystem assessment will be undertaken to assess degradation and identify hotspots for rehabilitation. The mapping exercise will also include a climate vulnerability assessment to inform the integration of climate change adaptation measures into rangeland rehabilitation and management activities. Additionally, stakeholder consultations will be undertaken in order to identify the users of natural resources, their needs and their challenges. A conflict assessment will also be undertaken in order to ensure that project implementation activities do not exacerbate existing conflicts. A report with recommendations on how to ensure that the project does no harm will be produced, and implementation activities will be guided by the recommendations. All stakeholder consultations will ensure that at least 30% of participants are women – if necessary, gender segregated consultations will be held in order for all community members to express themselves freely. This will ensure that programme interventions will be mindful of the gendered differences in the use of water and rangeland resources, and design interventions that are gender inclusive.

Assessments will be undertaken in close collaboration with support from the IGAD Conflict Early Warning Regional Network (CEWARN) and the Conflict and Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU) on conflict assessment and stakeholder needs mapping. Mapping of rangeland resources and degradation will be undertaken in close collaboration with the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC).

Information gathered will then be used to inform the many rangeland restoration activities that will be undertaken under output 1.2. In this way, output 1.1. will contribute to the existing knowledge base on the status of natural resources in the Cluster, building on existing mapping activities undertaken by other projects in the past. This work will be done under the guidance of the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) and the IGAD Agriculture and Environment Division.

***Output 1.2: Sustainable rangeland management measures and technologies developed and promoted in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2, in an equitable and inclusive manner, by 2025***

Under Output 1.2, the implementation of rangeland rehabilitation activities will be supported. Using evidence gathered under Output 1.1, gender-inclusive guidelines will be developed to inform rangeland rehabilitation. Additionally, a number of rangeland rehabilitation measures will be demonstrated, including the planting of fodder trees, reseeding of pasture, as well as techniques to control bush encroachment and removal of invasive alien species. Additionally, soil and water conservation measures will be demonstrated and implemented in order to halt gulley erosion. Lastly, communities will be trained on alternative technologies to harness rangeland resources, particularly on hay and fodder making techniques. Fodder trees will be selected based on their ability to support the livestock and human beings such as those producing edible fruits for humans. Pastoralist groups and associations will also be provided with equipment and knowledge on how to enhance fodder and hay production – of these, 50% will go to women and youth. Additionally, community members will be trained in rangeland restoration and rehabilitation activities. To the greatest extent possible, rangeland rehabilitation activities will engage young people to develop their skills and create green jobs. Additionally, at least 50% of people trained will be women and youth.

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| **Outcome 1:** **Cross-border rangeland pasture production in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 increased and restored by 60% by 2025** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 1.1:**  **Rangelands resources reclaimed, rehabilitated and restored in 60% of the Cluster by 2025** | 1.1.1 Undertake a study to identify and assess the extent of degradation of rangelands in communities in IGAD Cluster 2  1.1.2 Develop a satellite map and imageries for degraded and non-degraded rangelands in IGAD Cluster 2  1.1.3 Hold community level meetings to identify stakeholder needs and formulate strategies for addressing rangeland degradation in the IGAD Cluster 2 (with at least 30% participants as women)  1.1.4 Undertake ecosystem assessment in order to identify vulnerabilities, climate risks and ensure that project activities are climate proofed  1.1.5 Undertake conflict analysis to identify potential sources of conflict and strategies to address them (with at least 30% women)  1.1.6 Rapid analysis of COVID-19 pandemic impact on water, pasture and rangeland resources management studies and results incorporated in the programme. |
| **Output 1.2:**  ***Sustainable rangeland management measures and technologies developed and promoted in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2, in an equitable and inclusive manner, by 2025*** | 1.2.1 Develop and share gender inclusive, appropriate guidelines and plans for rehabilitation of rangelands in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.2.2 Develop and popularize appropriate technologies for controlling bush encroachment in the rangelands in IGAD Cluster 2 communities, including bush clearing, interventions for soil and water conservation, controlling gully erosion, fodder tree planting and grass seeding in the rangelands in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.2.3 Construct fodder bank storage facilities in at least 60% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2  1.2.4 Train IGAD Cluster 2 communities in alternative technologies for harnessing rangeland resources such as fodder/hay making techniques  1.2.5 Train IGAD Cluster 2 communities on rangeland rehabilitation and restoration |

**OUTCOME 2: INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE RANGELAND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS BETTER COORDINATED, HARMONIZED, AND SHARED AMONG 80% OF THE CROSS-BORDER COMMUNITIES IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 BY 2025**

One of the factors that has been identified as contributing to the low production and productivity of the livestock sector in the IGAD region is the poor quality and availability of pastures, forage/fodder and animal feeds. Apart from the high disease incidences that explain the high livestock mortalities in the ASALS, the scarcity of pastures, animal feeds and forage/fodder have for long been considered as key technical constraints to the improvement of livestock productivity among pastoralists and agro-pastoralists (IGAD Secretariat 2020a; Matere *et.al.* 2020). There have been several initiatives by IGAD in collaboration with national and international research institutions to develop different technologies for the production and utilization of grasses, legumes, dual-purpose crops, agro-industrial by-products for use as fodder and feeds in livestock production. Most of these technologies have been well adopted by smallholder livestock producers (IGAD Secretariat 2020a, 11).

IGAD has also, in collaboration with national institutions and the private sector, spearheaded a number of initiatives for rangeland restoration and rehabilitation including land enclosures and seed propagation in some places; and in other places, range pitting and reseeding. In addition, a Predictive Livestock Early Warning System (PLEWS) has been piloted in Kenya as a prototype of an early warning system for drought management from which lessons can be drawn (IGAD Secretariat 2020a).

Not much effort has been made for the IGAD Cluster 2 to draw lessons from initiatives such as PLEWS which monitors forage conditions (water balance and phyto-mass growth), combining the data collected in a simulation model that has capabilities to analyse spatial distribution of forage from which a six-month forecast of likely forage conditions is generated. On the basis of such modelling, an early warning system has been developed that has potential to reduce the loss of livestock and improve the resilience of livestock-dependent communities (Matere *et.al.* 2020). Strategies have also not been put in place to enhance involvement of women at the grassroots level to facilitate institutionalised knowledge transfer in matters of natural resource management (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, xiii).

The goal of this outcome is thus to enhance the planning and coordination of rangeland management and early warning systems, and to facilitate cross-border collaboration on the management of shared natural resources in the IGAD Cluster 2. This will be realised by achieving the following outputs:

***Output 2.1: Inclusive and reliable Community Rangeland Early Warning Systems established and operationalized by 2025, covering 80% of the Cluster***

The IGAD Cluster 2 is a rich source of indigenous knowledge of the management of rangeland resources – indeed, the Borana plateau in Ethiopia was once considered one of the finest environments for cattle pastoralism in all of Eastern Africa, with complex natural resource governance systems, including a system of deep wells that were critical water sources during the dry season that were established more than five hundred years ago (Tiki, Oba & Tvedt 2011). The objective of this output is thus to revive these indigenous knowledge management systems and enhance cross-border cooperation on the management of shared natural resources in the Cluster. Additionally, the Kenya Meteorological department provides weather related information, including early warning information backed by state-of-the-art technology with applications in virtually all sectors of the economy sensitive to weather anomalies. Although KMS runs weather stations across the country, some of them fell into disrepair due to a lack of funds. Additionally, disseminating early warning information is time sensitive, and more effort needs to be put into communication channels and strategies. Additionally, IGAD, through the Climate Prediction and Applications Centre, provides a suite of climate monitoring products, including weekly, monthly and seasonal forecasts covering member states. The project will thus support stronger communication and additional support to enhance community rangeland development plans and early warning systems in the IGAD Cluster 2.

Activities under Output 2.1 will thus include the coordination of knowledge management and sharing. This will involve the establishing of community level platforms for women, elders and youth for decision making on rangeland planning and management; documenting and strengthening at least ten good rangeland management practices; training of at least seven community led rangeland management platforms, conducting write shops and knowledge sharing events to encourage information sharing and knowledge management, and raising awareness on the utility of access to climate information products to inform decision making. Additionally, an early warning system for rangeland resources and mobility patterns will be designed and operationalised in the IGAD Cluster 2. Capacity building activities will be gender inclusive, ensuring that at least 50% of trainees will be women and youth.

***Output 2.2:******Access to shared cross-border rangeland resources enhanced in an equitable manner in the IGAD Cluster 2 enhanced by 2025***

Cross-border rangeland coordination and collaboration is of critical importance for communities within the IGAD Cluster 2. Although there are challenges around insecurity and conflict, it is also a zone of productive pastoralism and flourishing cross-border trade. Coordinating natural resource management and governance across-borders thus offers opportunities to harmonise policies, laws and regulations on natural resource management, enhance synergy, minimise overlaps and enhance overall efficiency and resource use in natural resource management in the IGAD Cluster 2. Activities under this output will thus contribute to strengthening weak policies and legal frameworks within the Cluster by developing cross-border rangeland management policies, harmonize and operationalise regulations and codes, and work with local leaders and traditional institutions to support the development of cross-border community agreements on the sharing of pasture and rangeland resources within the Cluster. Additionally, the programme will invest in capacity building, focusing on GiS, PRM and rangeland monitoring in order to enhance the capacity of county, sub-county and woreda officials, as well as community members. Capacity building activities will be gender inclusive, ensuring that at least 50% of trainees will be women and youth. Additionally, analysis of laws and regulations will also be gender inclusive, in order to reflect the fact that rangeland resource users have differentiated needs and concerns with regards to rangeland resource use and access.

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| **Outcome 2:** **Inclusive and equitable rangeland resources management interventions better coordinated, harmonized, and shared among 80% of the cross-border communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 2.1:**  **Inclusive and reliable Community Rangeland Early Warning Systems established and operationalized by 2025, covering 80% of the Cluster** | 2.1.1 Establish at least seven community-level platforms for women, the elderly, and youth to contribute to the rangeland management plan for IGAD Cluster 2  2.1.2 Document and strengthen at least ten (10) good rangeland management practices in customary law in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  2.1.3 Conduct gender inclusive write-shops and knowledge sharing events on good practices, technologies and climate information products in IGAD Cluster 2 communities (at least 50% women and youth)  2.1.4 Design, establish and operationalize an Early Warning Systems for Rangeland Resources availability and mobility patterns for pastoralists in IGAD Cluster 2 communities based on carrying capacity of the different rangelands |
| **Output 2.2:**  **Access to shared cross-border rangeland resources enhanced in an equitable manner in the IGAD Cluster 2 enhanced by 2025** | 2.2.1 Develop gender inclusive cross-border rangeland management Policies for shared resources in the IGAD Cluster 2  2.2.2 Formulate and operationalize harmonized, inclusive regulations and codes, cross-border and inter-community agreements on sharing of pasture and rangeland resources in IGAD Cluster 2  2.2.3 Undertake gender inclusive capacity building training on GIS, PRM and rangeland monitoring for shared cross-border resources in IGAD Cluster 2 (at least 50% of trainees’ youth and women)  2.2.4 Conduct quarterly meeting to review monitoring reports on shared cross-border rangeland resources in IGAD Cluster 2 |

**OUTCOME 3: WATER CONFLICTS AND ASSOCIATED FORMS OF INSECURITY IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 COMMUNITIES REDUCED BY LEAST 60% BY 2025 THROUGH IMPROVED ACCESS TO WATER FOR PRODUCTION FACILITIES**

Stakeholder consultations demonstrate that increasing water accessibility, while ensuring that water infrastructure is resilient against the impacts of climate change within the IGAD Cluster 2. The main challenges identified with regard to availability is that water management technologies and practices among pastoralists in the IGAD Cluster 2 are inadequate to ensure sustainability.

The IGAD Cluster 2 is a water scarce zone: since there are no permanent rivers, communities rely on ground and surface water, including boreholes, wells, water pans and dams. Additionally, recurrent droughts and the seasonal occurrence of rainfall, flash floods, as well as high evapotranspiration rates also limit the quantity of water available. Thus, a river may have no water flow during the dry season, followed by severe flooding in the rainy season, causing further soil erosion and siltation. Environmental degradation, including deforestation and soil degradation also affect water quality and quantity, as soil erosion also causes siltation in waterways and irrigation channels. Indeed, it is reported that 40-50% of water points on the Ethiopian side are underutilised due to siltation (Tadele *et al*. 2019).

Furthermore, water quality is also a challenge – on the Kenyan side, the county government reports that up to 66% of sources have contaminated water (CIDP 2018). Furthermore, in some areas, ground water is at adequate levels, although the quality is poor, with many places having concentration of salts above permissible levels for human and livestock consumptions. (CIDP 2018). Lastly, unsustainable practices such as inefficient water harvesting facilities and technologies exacerbate the problem. It is expected that further growth in population and the impacts of climate change will further place a strain on current limited sources of water and infrastructure (IGAD Secretariat 2020a). Water challenges are particularly severe on women, who are responsible for fetching water for domestic and agriculture use. Thus, long distances increase the labour load of women and may expose them to risks and insecurity. Activities under this output thus seek to sustainably increase the quality and quantity of water available for human and livestock use, while ensuring that these water sources are developed in a way that renders them resilient against the impacts of climate change. This outcome will also ensure that the development of water resources is gender sensitive and will strive to ensure that construction of water sources will be informed by the needs of women, as well as other vulnerable members of society. The goal of this outcome will be realized by achieving the following outputs:

***Output 3.1: Climate-proofed surface water storage and ground water facilities established in communities in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025***

The Borana zone is highly vulnerable to extreme weather events such as droughts, which are increasing in their duration and intensity, as well as occasional extreme rains that cause flash floods. Prolonged droughts have resulted in the drying up of rivers and wells, while the reduction of water volumes has caused a rise in disease, soil degradation and increased wildlife-human conflict (Tadele *et al.* 2019). Under this output, activities will be implemented to increase the availability of surface water storage and ground water facilities, and ensure that they are climate proofed in order to remain sustainable.

Thus, studies will be undertaken in order to assess the status of resources, user needs, and vulnerabilities as a transboundary area. This will build on assessments undertaken in the past, including previous studies undertaken under the Mapping, Assessment & Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the IGAD Sub-Region Project undertaken in 2011, as well as ongoing work by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre on agriculture and livestock monitoring. This will include an assessment of ground and surface water availability, as well as an assessment of water infrastructure, paying particular attention to infrastructure and resources that facilitate transboundary movement along migratory paths. It will also take into consideration the needs of women and vulnerable members of society – and water sources for domestic use in order to reduce the amount of time that women and vulnerable members of the community spend searching for water. An environmental impact assessment will be undertaken in order to ensure that construction projects do not cause further environmental destruction. Where possible, existing water infrastructure will be rehabilitated and repaired. Based on the assessments and gender inclusive stakeholder consultations, surface runoff and flood water harvesting, and storage structures will be built, in order to support crop and pasture production. Additionally, mini-irrigation schemes will be piloted in order to demonstrate the potential of irrigated agriculture. Lastly, capacity building will be undertaken in order to support pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and community members in adopting appropriate farming technologies, such as drip irrigation. At least 30% of people trained will be women.

Work under this output will be done in collaboration with the support from the Conflict Early Warning Regional Network (CEWARN), the Conflict and Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU) and IGAD Agriculture and Environment Division. A report with recommendations on how to ensure that the project does no harm will be produced, and implementation activities will be guided by the recommendations.

***Output 3.2: Access to water for livestock equitably enhanced through increased investment in water harvesting and storage facilities in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025***

Activities under this output will be implemented in order to sustainably increase the quality and quantity of water for livestock use in the Borana zone. Based on the assessments of ground and surface water availability, as well as more comprehensive studies, water harvesting and storage facilities such as micro and large dams, water pans, and sand dams will be designed and constructed in appropriate locations, including along important migratory routes. Furthermore, livestock water points will be established and operationalized in potential flashpoints in the rangelands of the Cluster. Livestock watering points will also be gender sensitive, taking into consideration that women are responsible for livestock in the homestead. Where possible, existing water harvesting, and storage facilities will be repaired. Lastly, the programme will support the establishment of animal water troughs, shades and fencing in at least 50% of communities in the Cluster. Work under this output will also be informed by comprehensive conflict analyses and stakeholder consultations, in order to ensure that implementation activities do not exacerbate conflicts, and that the project does no harm as a first principle.

***Output 3.3:*** ***Establish and operationalize an equitable and inclusive management system for water development and harvesting, including livestock water facilities and infrastructure in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 Cluster communities by 2025***

Activities under output 3.3 will focus on strengthening water development and governance systems in the zone. This will include establishing and training community water management committees and water user associations, so that their capacities in management and governance of water facilities and infrastructure are strengthened. At least 30% of positions in the water management committees will be reserved for women. Additionally, the programme will support the establishment of Operations and Maintenance (O&M) systems to ensure that water facilities are regularly repaired and maintained. Where possible, female owned suppliers will be identified and contracted. In order to ensure sustainability, the programme will work to establish a system where water users are charged nominal fees to ensure regular repair and maintenance of water infrastructures as well as salaries of staff managing the water sources. The programme will also support the establishment of a system for the supply of spare parts needed for routine repair and maintenance of water facilities and infrastructure in the IGAD Cluster 2.

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| **Outcome 3:** **Water conflicts and associated forms of insecurity in IGAD Cluster 2 communities reduced by least 60% by 2025 through improved access to water for production facilities** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 3.1:**  **Climate-proofed surface water storage and ground water facilities established in communities in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | 3.1.1 Conduct a mapping of the ground water resources availability study  3.1.2 Conduct Environmental impact assessment and feasibility studies on potential above surface and ground water project sites  3.1.3 Construct Surface runoff and flood water harvesting and storage structures for in-situ water harvesting and storage for increased crop and pasture production  3.1.4 Undertake the design, piloting and scaling up of mini-irrigation schemes on the existing water harvesting and storage facilities in the IGAD Cluster 2  3.1.5 Support capacity strengthening of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to increase adoption and scaling up of appropriate irrigation farming technologies, including Drip irrigation technologies  3.1.6 Water catchment areas of rivers crossing the IGAD Cluster 2 rehabilitated |
| **Output 3.2:**  **Access to water for livestock equitably enhanced through increased investment in water harvesting and storage facilities in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | 3.2.1 Conduct a feasibility study on water harvesting and storage facilities for micro and large dams, water pans and sand dams in the IGAD Cluster 2  3.2.2 Construct and operationalize micro dams, water pans and sand dams from surface run-off water for livestock consumption and pasture production  3.2.3 Establish and operationalize livestock watering points in potential flashpoints in the rangelands of IGAD Cluster 2 communities  3.2.4 Establish animal water troughs, feed troughs, storage, shades and fencing in at least 50% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2  3.2.5 Develop and share gender inclusive guidelines to ensure equitable access to water for human livestock and irrigation |
| **Output 3.3:**  **Establish and operationalize an equitable and inclusive management system for the livestock water facilities and infrastructure in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | 3.3.1 Establish and train community water management committees, water user associations and traditional water governance bodies for improved governance of water facilities and infrastructures in the IGAD Cluster 2  3.3.2 Support establishment of an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) system for the improved management of water facilities and infrastructures in the IGAD Cluster 2  3.3.4 Establish a system for supply of spare parts for routine repairs and maintenance of water facilities and infrastructures in the IGAD Cluster 2  3.3.5 Establish a system to collect nominal fees to ensure repair, maintenance and sustainability of the water infrastructure. |

## BENEFICIARIES AND STAKEHOLDERS

Direct beneficiaries of the proposed programme are pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, farmers and others engaged in agriculture, livestock and natural resource management in the IGAD Cluster 2. The project seeks to be as inclusive as possible, and as such, women, youth, persons living with disabilities, Internally Displaced Persons, populations affected by conflicts and other marginalised people will also be direct beneficiaries. The programme will also engage with young men and women. Other stakeholders including government institutions, particularly community political leaders, community cultural and spiritual leaders, administrative and technical units at both levels, NGOs, CBOs, institutions of higher learning, local community, law enforcements, international and regional organizations will be involved during the planning and implementation of the projects. Benefits gained from this outcome will include improved access and availability of water, improved rangeland productivity and increased access to fodder, and, improved agricultural production.

## APPROACH AND STRATEGY

A bottom-up cross-border Cluster approach will be used for promoting cross-border resilience through dialogues, meetings, and trainings. The approach builds on the work of IDDRSI (IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative) which emphasizes the need for involving the cross-border communities, especially women and youth, and bringing on board multi-level stakeholders in promoting cross-border cooperation. This approach acknowledges the need to work with different actors, state and non-state, with different experience, opportunities and objectives, to address the problems of the grassroots communities.

The project will be implemented over the course of five years and the strategy will promote the development of natural resources Cluster 2 PIA as centre of excellence in drought disaster resilience to be used for sustainable ecosystem management, generation of knowledge, technology, experience sharing, as well as institutional learning and skilling. Activities will be implemented through an integrated water and rangeland management approach and will work towards sustainably improving the management, accessibility and availability of water and rangeland resources in a coordinated manner. Additionally, a gender strategy will be developed during the inception phase, to ensure that project planning and implementation are undertaken in a gender-inclusive manner, and that activities are sensitive to the needs of vulnerable groups in society such as: including women, children, the elderly, people living with HIV, disabilities and the youth. The project will also incur a cost and implementation of a knowledge management strategy that will ensure the best case practices, including local traditional practices, which are documented and shared across the wider region. Work under this PIA will be undertaken in collaboration with the Conflict Early Warning Regional Network (CEWARN), the Conflict and Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU) and the Water division of the IGAD Agriculture and Environment unit to ensure that the project implementation activities do not exacerbate existing conflicts within the Cluster. Lastly, monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in a participatory manner, to ensure accountability and transparency in project management and implementation.

## WORK PLAN

This project will be implemented over a 5-year period. The indicative implementation timeline, expected results and budget are presented in the Annexes. The details of the project work plan will be finalized during project inception.

## BUDGET SUMMARY

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| Outcomes | Budget |
| Outcome 1: Cross-border rangeland pasture production in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 increased and restored by 60% by 2025 | **29,200,000** |
| Outcome 2: Rangeland resources management interventions better coordinated, harmonized, and shared among 80% of the cross-border communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | **7,050,000** |
| Outcome 3: Water conflicts and associated forms of insecurity in IGAD Cluster 2 communities reduced by least 60% by 2025 through improved access to water for production facilities | **60,550,000** |
| TOTAL | **96,800,000** |

# IGAD CLUSTER 2 PIA 2: ACCESS TO AND DELIVERY OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE, HEALTH AND EDUCATION IMPROVED FOR ENHANCED RESILIENCE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE IGAD CLUSTER 2

## SUMMARY

The proposed project’s overall Impact Statement is ‘*improved the basic social services of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the IGAD Cluster 2*’. More specifically, the project aims to: (a) increase the number of people with access to safe water supplies for domestic consumption in the IGAD Cluster 2; (b) increase the number of existing water supply schemes for communities and institutions through rehabilitation and construction of new schemes for communities in the IGAD Cluster 2; (c) increase the number of people with access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities in the Cluster, with the specific focus of increasing the numbers of disabled people benefiting from the WASH services; (d) increase the number of WASHCOs having at least 50 percent women members; and (e) establish and strengthen social safety nets for vulnerable households in IGAD Cluster 2. The proposed project’s overall Impact Statement is ‘improved the basic social services of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the IGAD Cluster 2’. The following outcomes are expected to be achieved by 2025:

**Outcome 1:** Access to clean and safe water in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities improved for at least 80% of the households by 2025

**Outcome 2:** Access to improved Sanitation and Hygiene facilities improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025

**Outcome 3:** Access to Primary Health care services improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025

**Outcome 4:** Access to primary Education services increased for at least 90% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025

**Outcome 5:** Social safety nets established and strengthened for at least 50% of vulnerable households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025

## BACKGROUND

Despite the attention the ASALs in the IGAD Cluster 2 have received to address the history of marginalization manifested in terms of the generally very poor social services delivery, the ASALs have not only continued to post high poverty headcount rates in both Kenya and Ethiopia, they also lag behind the rest of their countries on a multitude of development indicators, notwithstanding their resource endowment and economic potential (County Government of Marsabit 2018, 8; Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019, 12-3; Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017, 10). In Ethiopia, while the average national poverty headcount rate declined by about 51.6% 93 percent from 45.5 percent in 2000 to 23.5 percent in 2016; in rural areas, it declined from 45.4 percent to 25.6 percent over the same period. Poverty remained pervasive in rural areas, as over 22 million people are living below the national poverty line (UNDP 2018a, 3; UNDP 2018b, 21). This means one out of every four residents of Ethiopia can be classified as absolutely poor (Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017, 10). About 5.3 million people were lifted out of poverty between 2010/11 and 2015/16 5, but most of these were in urban areas. Ethiopia’s poverty headcount increased to 27% in 2017 (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 66). The structural transformation that is taking place in Ethiopia somehow continues to elude pastoralists areas such as the IGAD Cluster 2.

An estimated 56 per cent of the Borana pastoral households in southern Ethiopia are considered to be dynamically poor.[[7]](#footnote-7) Children more than adults bear the greater burden of poverty. 88 per cent of children live in multi-dimensional poverty, experiencing deprivations in domains such as health, nutrition, housing, education. water, sanitation and/or hygiene (WASH). (Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017, 10). Poverty in women is multi-faceted and linked to the lack of women’s economic, social and political empowerment, including their access to and control over information, services, resources and commodities (Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017).

In Kenya, the proportion of the population living below income poverty line (PPP $1.90 a day according to the World Bank) reduced from 43% in 2012 to 37% in 2017 (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 66). The proportion of the population of Marsabit County living in absolute poverty reduced from 83 percent in 2013[[8]](#footnote-8) to 42.2% in 2018. The national average poverty incidence for Kenya was 45.2% in 2018 (County Government of Marsabit 2018, 8). Availability of social services in the IGAD Cluster 2 including roads, primary and secondary schools, access to safe water and primary health facilities are very limited. Access to basic services such as clean water, adequate health facilities and electricity remain a challenge. Only 7.5% of the households in Marsabit County had access to electricity in 2009, compared to the Kenya national average of 22.7% (County Government of Marsabit 2018, 8).

In terms of telecommunication services, there is very limited connectivity, which is compounded by limited human and institutional capacities. inadequate expertise, and an assortment of management problems. The level of development of physical and economic infrastructure is very low which undermines any efforts to address the high incidences of poverty. The provision of logistical support in service delivery is enmeshed with critical shortfalls in key areas leading to shortages in the provision of requisite basic services, which coupled with high population growth; mono livelihood dependence of livestock; and high levels of poverty make the IGAD Cluster 2 communities highly susceptible to intra- and inter-clan sensitivities that increases vulnerability to conflicts associated with poor service delivery. As a consequence, the resilience of the pastoralist communities in Borana Zone has been greatly compromised (County Government of Marsabit 2018; Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019, 13; Ambelu, Birhanu and Kassahun 2017, 8).

IGAD Cluster 2 is characterized by high climate variability, frequent drought in most part, arid and semi-arid conditions, scarce vegetation coverage, and a low population density. A considerable part of the population in these areas are pastoral and agro-pastorals communities. Recurrent droughts, unreliable rainy seasons, degraded soils, and intense erosion make the livelihoods of the local population highly vulnerable. The originally well adapted and drought resilient livelihood system is under increasing pressure due to population growth, climate change impacts, disease outbreaks, market failures, etc. The complex violent conflicts that afflict the IGAD Cluster 2 communities affects service delivery because civil servants, teachers, medical officers, development partners and NGOs find it extremely costly and risky to deliver basic social services. The Cluster area also has very limited health facilities, which provide poor services.

Some of the critical challenges in the arid and most of the semi-arid areas are unreliable and insufficient water supply sources, inadequate coverage in most areas, loss of livestock and livelihood due to insufficient water during drought years, insufficient water quality and prevalence of water borne diseases, inadequate capacity of water management institutions for operation, maintenance and further development of water sources.

There are a multitude of favourable enabling environment in Kenya for the provision Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities and services, including a Water Policy, Environmental, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy, Health Policy, Education and Compressive School Health policies, National Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy, National Water Act, National Water Regulatory systems and Water Supply & Sanitation 2030 Vision, Open Defecation Free (ODF) 2020 Campaign & Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) protocol. However, availability and access to safe water is still a challenge in IGAD Cluster 2 communities in Kenya.

In Ethiopia, the responsibility for development and provision of water supply and sanitation services is shared among four Federal Ministries; the Ministries of Education, Finance and Economic Development, Health, and Water Development Commission which is accountable to Water, Irrigation and Energy, and their respective Bureaus at the regional level. In addition, consistent with Ethiopia’s decentralization policy, woredas/towns and communities are responsible for planning and managing their own water supply and sanitation services. The four Ministries involved in the sector signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in November 2012, to support an integrated One Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) National Programme (OWNP). The OWNP is intended to operationalize the mentioned Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), as well as the WASH Implementation Framework (WIF) signed by the same Ministries in March 2013. The OWNP is the Government’s main instrument for achieving the Growth and Transformation Plans (GTPs) goals in a more integrated manner to coordinate their activities and reduce transaction costs of service delivery with respect to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene in rural, urban, and pastoral communities, as well as schools and health posts and health centres. Ethiopia has also created favourable enabling environments such as the WASH sectors policies, strategies, and plans and there is very strong coordination among the WaSH Ministries in respect to provision of WASH facilities in an integrated, harmonized, and aligned way. In addition, the sector has developed a Climate Resilient WASH programme document that is well designed to address the current problems of WASH facilities and services provision in these drought prone areas (arid and semi-arid areas).

There are a number of challenges faced in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities that undermine access to basic services. During a dialogue meeting with the Community Focal Group (CFG) that was held in Moyale in August 2019, a number of challenges were identified, including the following: In the majority of the communities, there is a very low access to safe drinking water. Availability of sanitation services is poor. Access to health services is low. Coverage of primary education is also low. The hygiene practices in most of the households in the IGAD Cluster 2 are poor. The following were identified are key causes of the challenges identified above: (a) Inaccessibility of Water resources (drought prone areas); (b) Very limited WASH facilities and services in communities & institutions; (c) High non-functionality rate of WASH facilities; (d) Inadequate & Inaccessible health facilities; (e) Inadequate & inaccessible education facilities; (f) Poor quality of existing school infrastructure; (g) High Open Defecation (OD) villages; ](h) and Low hygienic practices. In addition to the above problems, the following were also identified: (i) Weak management of existing WASH and health facilities; (ii) Climate resilient principles were not put into consideration during the design and construction of the existing WASH schemes; and (iii) Existing WASH infrastructures are not inclusive.

Some of these problems have serious implications for the livelihoods of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities. For instance, the lack of WASH facilities and services lead to the pollution of unprotected drinking water sources while Open Defection practices in turn lead to Water borne diseases such as diarrhoea diseases. This also aggravates stunting & impact negatively on health and consequently on productivity of human capital. Similarly, long distance to WASH facilities increases fetching time, which has direct impact on school dropout rates and human productivity. Similarly, inadequate health facilities and services result in high morbidity and mortality of maternal and the under 5-year-old children and consequently lead to low human productivity. In addition, education facilities are insufficient, which result in low enrolment of pupils, school dropout, and poor quality of education. Furthermore, a weak management system of WASH schemes & facilities aggravates failures of operation and maintenance, which leads to increase of schemes non-functionality rate i.e., leads to wasting of budget and decreases services level and quality. The resulting water insecurity has been identified as a driver of conflicts in many of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities.

Notwithstanding the above, it needs to be recognized that the limited progress that the two IGAD Cluster 2 countries have achieved with regards to poverty reduction and human development have been the consequence of the investments by the respective governments in social sectors such as health, education and safety nets (Republic of Kenya 2019, 11-15; UNDP 2018b). Indeed, social safety nets are important in addressing gaps in access to service, and have been shown to prevent emergency situations and address specific concerns such as school dropout rates (Lemma et al, 2020). Furthermore, safety nets help cushion against natural disasters such as droughts and floods, which may push people further into poverty as they dispose of their productive assets to meet immediate financial needs (Lemma et al, 2020). Thus, social safety nets tackle income poverty and support broader development objectives.

The planned project is aligned to the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) strategy, as well as the respective countries’ policies and strategies with regards to WASH activities as well as Health and Education services. It is also aligned to the 2019-2024 Ethiopia Country Programming Framework to End Drought Emergencies in the Dryland areas, and especially PIA 8 on Human Capital, Gender and Social Development. It is also aligned to Kenya’s 3rd Medium Term Plan for 2018-2022, particularly its Sector Plan for Drought Risk Management and Ending Drought Emergencies. It is also aligned to the activities, projects and programmes of the IGAD Social Development Division.

## THEORY OF CHANGE AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The overall impact expected from interventions that will be undertaken under PIA2 is ‘*improved the basic social services of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in IGAD Cluster 2’*. This will be achieved through improvement of access to WASH, health and education services. This will involve construction of new water schemes/facilities, rehabilitation and expansion of existing water, health and education facilities/schemes, effective safety nets and conducting capacity building trainings and awareness creation of stakeholders.

The planned impact of this project will be achieved by pursuing the following project outcomes, namely (a) Outcome 1: Access to clean and safe water in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities improved for at least 80% of the households by 2025; (b) Outcome 2: Access to improved Sanitation and Hygiene facilities improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025; (c) Outcome 3: Access to Primary Healthcare services improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025, (d) Outcome 4: Access to primary Education services increased for at least 90% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 and (e) Outcome 5: Social safety nets established and strengthened for at least 50% of vulnerable households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025

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

**Overall impact: I**mprove the basic social services of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in IGAD Cluster 2

**Outcome 1:** **Access to clean and safe water in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities improved for at least 80% of the households by 2025**

**Output 1.1:** New water supply schemes for domestic consumption constructed in at least 50% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2

**Output 1.2:** Existing water supply schemes for domestic consumption rehabilitated and expanded in at least 30% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2

**Output 1.3:** At least 75% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 have WASH facilities that specifically benefit disabled people

**Output 1.4:** Participation of women on WASH Committees (WASHCOs) increased to 50% in at least 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2

**Output 1.5:** Spare parts’ supply chain units and local services providers (artesian) in at least 50% of the communities supported

**Outcome 2:** **Access to improved Sanitation and Hygiene facilities improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025**

**Outcome 3: Access to Primary Health care services improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025**

**Output 2.1:** Improved latrines & other sanitation facilities and infrastructure constructed in at least 70% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2

**Output 2.2:** Water treatment technologies adopted by at least 90% of the households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities

**Output 2.3:** ‘Open Defecation Free’ (ODF) status achieved in at least 60% of the households for at least 50% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities

**Output 3.1:** Access to primary health care services improved for at least 50% of the households in at least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities

**Output 3.2:** Adequate health personnel trained, equipped and appropriately motivated in at least 80% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities

**Output 4.1:** Education infrastructure improved in least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025

**Output 4.2:** Adequate Education personnel trained, equipped and appropriately motivated in

at least 80% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities

**Output 5.1:** Innovative cross-border initiatives asset building for at least 50% of vulnerable households supported

**Output 5.2:** Enabling environment fostered in order to strengthen social safety nets for poor border communities

**Outcome 4: Access to primary education services increased for at least 90% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025**

**Outcome 5:** **Social safety nets established and strengthened for at least 50% of vulnerable households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025**

Figure 6: Theory of Change - IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 2

The outcomes which will be achieved under the IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 2 on ***‘****Access to and Delivery of Basic Social Services including Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Health and Education improved for Enhanced Resilience of Households in the IGAD Cluster 2’* are elaborated as follows:

**OUTCOME 1: ACCESS TO CLEAN AND SAFE WATER IN THE IGAD CLUSTER 2 COMMUNITIES IMPROVED FOR AT LEAST 80% OF THE HOUSEHOLDS BY 2025**

The goal of this outcome is to increase access to clean and safe water in IGAD Cluster 2 communities.

In Ethiopia, the population served with at least basic water increased from 23.3% in 2003 to 41.1% in 2017.[[9]](#footnote-9) In Ethiopia’s rural areas, it increased from 13.5% in 2003 to 31.1% in 2017.[[10]](#footnote-10) In Kenya, the proportion of the population served with at least basic water increased from 49.5% in 2003 to 58.9% in 2017.[[11]](#footnote-11) In Kenya’s rural areas, it increased from 39.4% in 2003 to 49.6% in 2017.[[12]](#footnote-12) With regards access to unimproved water, in Ethiopia it decreased from 38.8% in 2003 to 22.5% in 2017 nationally.[[13]](#footnote-13) In rural areas, it reduced gradually from 44.7% in 2003 to 27.7% in 2017.[[14]](#footnote-14) In Kenya, the proportion of the population with unimproved water reduced from 15.6% in 2003 to 11.9% in 2017.[[15]](#footnote-15) In the rural areas of Kenya, it also reduced from 18.1% in 2003 to 14.5% in 2017.[[16]](#footnote-16) With regards access to surface water by the population in Ethiopia, reduced from 28.9% in 2003 to 8.6% in 2017.[[17]](#footnote-17) In the rural areas, it also reduced from 33.3% in 2003 to 10.5% in 2017.[[18]](#footnote-18) In Kenya, the proportion reduced from 28% in 2003 to 20.1% nationally in 2017.[[19]](#footnote-19) In rural areas, it also reduced from 34.7% in 2003 to 25.1% in 2017.[[20]](#footnote-20) 77.6% of the households in Marsabit County had access to improved water in 2009, compared to the Kenya national average of 66.5% (County Government of Marsabit 2018, 8).

Access to safe water is one area where the planned project has deliberately undertaken interventions to empower women, who suffer the most when safe and clean water, is lacking. Statistics show that pastoralists areas present low levels of gender development, including the IGAD Cluster 2. In Ethiopia, for example, gender disparities were most acutely manifested in the different manifestation of poverty. While there had been notable achievement of gender parity in girls’ enrolment at primary education, improved maternal health, high political representation of women at national and federal levels, and reduction in the incidences of harmful traditional practices particularly Female Genital Mutilation/ Cutting (FGM/C) and child marriages (UNDP 2018b, 21), poverty among women was multi-faceted and linked to a lack of women’s economic, social and political empowerment, including their access to and control over information, services, resources and commodities (Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017). Marsabit County has a gender inequality index of 0.7 compared to the national average of 0.6. Women and youth participation in decision-making in political, economic and social sphere is significantly low in Marsabit County mainly due to the patriarchal social system. Women are also susceptible to various forms of gender-based violence (GBV), early marriage, girl child school dropout, and HIV/AIDS, thus increasing their vulnerability (UNCT Kenya 2019, 4-5).

The goal of this outcome will be realized by achieving the following outputs:

***Output 1.1: New Water Supply Schemes for Domestic Consumption Constructed in at Least 50% of the Communities in the IGAD Cluster 2***

The project will support the construction of new water supply schemes for domestic consumption especially in areas where these are lacking. The project will undertake the construction and drilling of deep boreholes for continuous water supply to communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2 The design of the new water supply infrastructures for communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2 will ensure that they are inclusive and sustainable. Studies will be conducted during the design of the new water supply scheme for communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2. These studies will involve undertaking surveys and mapping. Project implementation manuals with detailed plans for facilities as well as guidelines and manuals for management of water infrastructure will be prepared. An efficient and effective management system for the administration of water supply schemes, including supporting capacity building interventions will also be put in place. The project will also undertake monitoring and evaluation of infrastructures constructed in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities, and detailed reports will be prepared on the management and implementation of these projects.

***Output 1.2: Existing Water Supply Schemes for Domestic Consumption Rehabilitated and Expanded in at Least 30% of the Communities in the IGAD Cluster 2***

The project will support the rehabilitation and expansion of existing water supply schemes for domestic consumption. An inventory and map of the existing water supply schemes for domestic consumption in IGAD Cluster 2 communities will be developed, on the basis of which detailed engineering designs will be formulated for the rehabilitation of non-functional water supply schemes. The aim of rehabilitating existing water supply schemes to increase water availability for households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. To the extent that is possible, power will be installed on the rehabilitated schemes to expand water reticulation infrastructure to increase safe water coverage in communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2. In addition, the project will support the establishment and strengthening of WASH Committees (WASHCOs) and ensures strong involvement of women on these committees. The project will also support in creating an environment for spare parts supply chain systems through the capacity building interventions in the Cluster area.

***Output 1.3: At least 75% of the Communities in IGAD Cluster 2 have WASH Facilities that Specifically Benefit People with Disabilities***

In the design of WASH facilities, the planned project will pay attention to enhacing accessibility to services by persons with disabilities. The project will support the preparation of design manuals, guidelines and criteria for inclusive WASH to benefit people with disabilities in Borana communities. The project will construct inclusive WASH facilities specifically to benefit disable peoples in the communities. Lastly, a system will also be established and operationalized for monitoring and supervising construction and management of inclusive WASH facilities for people with disabilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities.

***Output 1.4: Participation of Women on WASH Committees (WASHCOs)*** ***increased to 50% in at Least 90% of the Communities in IGAD Cluster 2***

To address gender disparities, this project will ensure that wherever there is a water facility, a WASH Committee (WASHCO) is constituted and supported to become operational. The project will also ensure that 50% of the members of the WASHCO are women. The project will undertake

awareness raising on the role of women in water management in IGAD Cluster 2 communities to enhance women’s participation on WASH Committees. The gender inclusive WASH Committee will be trained on water management and business skills including development of business plans in IGAD Cluster 2 communities.

***Output 1.5: Spare Parts’ Supply Chain Units and Local Service Providers (Artesian) in at Least 50% of the Communities Supported***

The planned project will identify local artisans for support to establish spare parts’ supply chain units in different locations in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. A needs assessment of identified local artisans who will be supported to establish spare parts’ supply chain units in IGAD Cluster 2 communities will be undertaken. On the basis of the findings of the need’s assessment, spare parts’ supply chain units owned by local artisans will be supported to access credit from micro-finance institutions. The project will also conduct regular capacity strengthening training for the established spare parts’ supply chain units owned by local artisans in IGAD Cluster 2 communities.

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| **Outcome 1:** **Access to clean and safe water in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities improved for at least 80% of the households by 2025** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 1.1:**  **New water supply schemes for domestic consumption constructed in at least 50% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2** | 1.1.1 Conduct study, survey, map, and design new water facilities for communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2  1.1.2 Undertake construction and drilling of deep boreholes for communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2  1.1.3 Prepare Project implementation manuals with detailed plans for facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.1.4 Study, design, and construct water supply infrastructures for communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.1.5 Undertake monitoring and evaluation of infrastructures constructed in IGAD Cluster 2 communities, and prepare detailed reports  1.1.6 Prepare and update guidelines and manuals for management of water infrastructure in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.1.7 Establish feasible management systems for the administration of water supply schemes, including supporting capacity building interventions in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |
| **Output 1.2:**  **Existing water supply schemes for domestic consumption rehabilitated and expanded in at least 30% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2** | 1.2.1 Establish inventory and map existing water supply schemes for domestic consumption in the IGAD Cluster 2  1.2.2 Develop detailed engineering designs for the rehabilitation of non-functional water supply schemes for domestic consumption in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.2.3 Rehabilitate existing water supply schemes to increase water availability for households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.2.4 Install power to expand water reticulation infrastructure to increase safe water coverage in communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2 |
| **Output 1.3:**  **At least 75% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 have WASH facilities that specifically benefit people with disabilities** | 1.3.1 Prepare design manuals, guidelines & criteria for inclusive WASH programmes to benefit people with disabilities in Borana communities  1.3.2 Construct inclusive WASH facilities specifically to benefit people with disabilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.3.3 Monitor and supervise construction and management of inclusive WASH facilities for people with disabilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |
| **Output 1.4:**  **Participation of women on WASH Committees (WASHCOs) increased to 50% in at least 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2** | 1.4.1 Undertake awareness raising on the role of women in water management in IGAD Cluster 2 communities to enhance women participation on WASH Committees (WASHCOs)  1.4.2 Constitute WASH Committees (WASHCOs) in IGAD Cluster 2 communities and ensure 50% members are women  1.4.3 Train gender inclusive WASH Committee (WASHCOs) on water management and business skills including development of business plans in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |
| **Output 1.5:**  **Spare parts’ supply chain units and local service providers (artesian) in at least 50% of the communities supported** | 1.5.1 Identify local artisans for support to establish spare parts’ supply chain units in different locations in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.5.2 Undertake needs assessments of identified local artisans who will be supported to establish spare parts’ supply chain units in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.5.3 Assist spare parts’ supply chain units owned by local artisans to access credit from micro-finance institutions  1.5.4 Conduct regular capacity strengthening training for the established spare parts’ supply chain units owned by local artisans in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |

**OUTCOME 2: ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION AND HYGIENE FACILITIES IMPROVED FOR AT LEAST 60% OF THE HOUSEHOLDS IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 COMMUNITIES BY 2025**

The goal of this outcome is to improve access to sanitation and hygiene facilities for all households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities. While nationally in both Ethiopia and Kenya, rural sanitation and coverage continues to show improvement, there was still a long way to go to achieve the required international standards in the IGAD Cluster 2. The proportion of the population served with at least basic sanitation in Ethiopia increased from 4.1% in 2003 to 7.3% in 2017, growing at an average annual rate of 4.20%.[[21]](#footnote-21) In rural areas, it increased from 1.9% in 2003 to 4.2% in 2017, growing at an average annual rate of 6.01%.[[22]](#footnote-22) In 2017, the proportion of the population served with at least basic sanitation for Kenya was 29.1 %. The proportion of the population served with at least basic sanitation of Kenya fell gradually from 32.9 % in 2003 to 29.1 % in 2017.[[23]](#footnote-23) In 2017, the proportion of rural population served with at least basic sanitation for Kenya was 27 %. The proportion of rural population served with at least basic sanitation of Kenya fell gradually from 32.1 % in 2003 to 27 % in 2017.[[24]](#footnote-24)

The proportion of the population of Ethiopia served by shared sanitation grew from 4.2% in 2003 to 4.55% in 2008 before it slumped to 3.95% in 2017.[[25]](#footnote-25) In Ethiopia’s rural areas, it increased from 1% in 2003 to 1.6% in 2017.[[26]](#footnote-26) In Kenya, the proportion of the population served with shared sanitation increased from 18.6% in 2003 to 22.1% in 2017.[[27]](#footnote-27) In Kenya’s rural areas, the population served with shared sanitation increased from 13.4% in 2003 to 14.2% in 2017.[[28]](#footnote-28) Ethiopia’s population with unimproved sanitation increased from 22.7% in 2003 to 63% in 2017.[[29]](#footnote-29) In the rural areas, the proportion of rural population with unimproved sanitation increased from 19.9% in 2003 to 67.5% in 2017.[[30]](#footnote-30) In Kenya, the population with unimproved sanitation increased from 32.4% in 2003 to 38.5% in 2017.[[31]](#footnote-31) In Kenya’s rural areas, it increased from 34.8% in 2003 to 45.4% in 2017.[[32]](#footnote-32) 35.4% of the households in Marsabit County had access to improved sanitation in 2009, compared to the Kenya national average of 87.8% (County Government of Marsabit 2018, 8).

In Ethiopia, the proportion of the population served with open defecation sanitation fell significantly from 68.9 % in 2003 to 22.4% in 2017.[[33]](#footnote-33) In rural areas of Ethiopia, the proportion of the population served with open defecation sanitation also reduced from 77.8% in 2003 to 26.7% in 2017.[[34]](#footnote-34) In Oromia regional state, 21% of the household were using open defecation in 2015/16. 72.7% had latrines at their households, while 6.3% relied on latrines at their neighbours or communal latrines (UNICEF 2017, 3). In Kenya, the proportion of the population served with open defecation sanitation declined from 16.1% in 2003 to 10.3% in 2017.[[35]](#footnote-35) In rural areas, the proportion of the population served with open defecation sanitation in Kenya also fell from 19.7% in 2003 to 13.4% in 2017.[[36]](#footnote-36) This implies in rural areas in general, and pastoralists communities in particular, there were still challenges achieving an ‘Open-Defecation-Free’ (ODF) status.

The goal of this outcome will be realized by achieving the following outputs:

***Output 2.1: Improved Latrines and other Sanitation Facilities and Infrastructure Constructed in at least 70% of the Communities in the IGAD Cluster 2***

The project will undertake the construction of inclusive and sustainable new sanitation schemes and facilities, including improved latrines and other sanitation facilities and infrastructure in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. The project will support studies to inform the design and construction of new models of improved latrines and sanitation facilities and infrastructures for communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2. The project will also undertake the rehabilitation of existing sanitation facilities and infrastructure. New guidelines and manuals for the management of improved latrines and sanitation facilities and infrastructure in IGAD Cluster 2 communities will be prepared. Old guidelines and manuals will be updated to ensure they are consistent with the current conditions. The project will also promote and create an enabling environment for the emergence and marketing of improved sanitation supply chain systems in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. The monitoring, supervision and evaluation of, and reporting on improved latrines and sanitation facilities and infrastructures in IGAD Cluster 2 communities will also be supported under the project.

***Output 2.2: Water Treatment Technologies Adopted by at least 90% of the Households in the IGAD Cluster 2 Communities***

The project will support the procurement and distribution of water treatment technologies (such as Aqua tabs) to households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities. An identification and assessment of the potential needs, markets and types of household-level water treatment technologies and alternatives will be conducted in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. Guidelines and manuals for application and use of water treatment technologies will be developed. The project will also support continuous capacity building training on water treatment technologies in IGAD Cluster 2 communities.

***Output 2.3: ‘Open Defecation Free’ (ODF) Status Achieved in at Least 60% of the Households for at Least 50% of the IGAD Cluster 2 Communities***

Under the planned project, a baseline assessment of the existing hygiene practices’ situation in IGAD Cluster 2 communities will be undertaken. On the basis of the critical issues identified in the baseline assessment, the project will undertake mass media and community awareness campaigns on improved hygiene and sanitation in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. The project will undertake initiatives to bring on board local leaders, celebrities, cultural elders in sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. A lot of effort will put to the creation of an enabling environment for the establishment and operation of supply chains for hygiene and sanitation materials in IGAD Cluster 2 communities.

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| **Outcome 2:** **Access to improved Sanitation and Hygiene facilities improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 2.1: Improved latrines & other sanitation facilities and infrastructure constructed in at least 70% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2** | 2.1.1 Study, design and construct models of improved latrines and sanitation facilities and infrastructures for communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2  2.1.2 Prepare new and update old guidelines and manuals for the management of improved latrines and sanitation facilities and infrastructures in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  2.1.3 Promote and create an enabling environment for the emergence and marketing of improved sanitation supply chains systems in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  2.1.4 Undertake monitoring, supervision and evaluation of, and reporting on improved latrines and sanitation facilities and infrastructures in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |
| **Output 2.2: Water treatment technologies adopted by at least 90% of the households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities** | 2.2.1 Procure and distribute water treatment technologies (such as Aqua tabs) to households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities  2.2.1 Conduct identification/ assessment of the potential needs, markets and types of household level water treatment technologies and alternatives in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  2.2.2 Develop guidelines and manuals for application and use for water treatment technologies in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  2.2.3 Undertake continuous capacity building trainings on water treatment technologies in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |
| **Output 2.3:**  **‘Open Defecation Free’ (ODF) status achieved in at least 60% of the households for at least 50% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities** | 2.3.1 Conduct baseline assessment on existing hygiene practices’ situation in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  2.3.2 Undertake mass media and community awareness campaigns on improved hygiene and sanitation in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  2.3.3 Undertake initiatives to bring on board local leaders, celebrities, cultural elders in sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  2.3.4 Create an enabling environment for the establishment and operation of supply chains for hygiene and sanitation materials in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |

**OUTCOME 3: ACCESS TO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES IMPROVED FOR AT LEAST 60% OF THE HOUSEHOLDS IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 COMMUNITIES BY 2025**

The goal of this outcome is to improve access to primary health care services in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. Access to health in the IGAD region in general, and the IGAD Cluster 2 in particular is very low. Malnutrition and HIV/AIDs are still major challenges within the IGAD region. At least one out of every three children aged less than five years in the region is affected by stunting and the efforts on poor reproductive health did not yield the desired outcomes (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 76).

Ethiopia’s under-5 mortality rate reduced from 166 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 67 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016, representing a 60% decrease in under-5 mortalities over a period of 16 years (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2017, 124). Under-five mortality for Oromia was 79 per 1,000 live births in 2016 (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2017, 125). On a notional level, infant mortality also declined from 97 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 48 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016, which is about a 50% reduction in the last 16 years. Infant mortality for Oromia was 60 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016 (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2017, 128). On a notional level, neonatal mortality (the probability of dying within the first month of life) declined from 49 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 29 deaths per 1,000 births in 2016, a reduction of 41% over the past 16 years (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2017, 124). Neonatal mortality for Oromia was 37 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016 (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2017, 128). Ethiopia has made notable strides in overall child survival, with the highest reduction in the under-five mortality rate registered in urban compared to rural areas (Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017, vi). In Kenya, average health indicators improved across the ASALs. Access to treatment for children with severe acute malnutrition increased from 44 percent to 61 percent; stunting in children under five reduced from 35 percent to 26 percent; the infant mortality rate reduced from 31 percent to 22 percent, while the under-five mortality rate reduced from 74 percent to 52 percent (Republic of Kenya 2019, 6).

In the respective IGAD Cluster 2 communities, the performance of the health sector was still dismal. For example, in the IGAD Cluster 2, in 2011, child mortality rate for Oromia regional state was 42 per 1,000 live births while infant mortality rate was 73 per 1,000 live births.[[37]](#footnote-37)Marsabit’s infant Mortality Rate was 42 deaths per 1000 live births, while under-five Mortality Rate was 51 deaths per 1000 live births in 2009.[[38]](#footnote-38)

Pregnancy-related mortality in Ethiopia declined from 871 deaths per 100,000 live births between 1993 and 2000 to 673 deaths per 100,000 live births between 1998 and 2005. It declined further to 676 deaths per 100,000 live births between 2004 and 2011, to 412 deaths per 100,000 live births between 2009 and 2016. For every 1,000 live births in Ethiopia between 2009 and 2016, approximately four women died during pregnancy, childbirth, or within two months of childbirth (UNDP 2018b, 32). While at the national level, both infant and under-five mortality had declined since 2016, maternal mortality rates were still high at 412 deaths per 100,000 in 2016 (Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017, vi).

In 2017, Kenya had a maternal mortality rate of 362 deaths per 100,000 live-birth and an NMR of 22 per 1,000 live-births.[[39]](#footnote-39) Kenya had also registered improvement in life expectancy at birth for both females and males from 66 years and 61 years (respectively) in 2013 to 68 years and 64 years in 2019. In 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 2017 (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 69; Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017, 2).

It is clear from the above that rural communities, and the pastoral communities of the IGAD Cluster 2 in particular were lagging behind in terms of key health indicators. In the cross-border communities of IGAD Cluster 2 which are inhabited by highly mobile populations, ensuring equitable access to health services was a priority undertaking, and continues to encounter significant challenges (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 67).

The goal of this outcome will be realized by achieving the following outputs:

***Output 3.1: Access to Primary Health Care Services Improved for at Least 50% of the Households in at Least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 Communities***

The project will support the renovation of existing health facilities in selected communities in IGAD Cluster 2. Working in collaboration with state and non-state stakeholders, a preventive maintenance system for health facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities will be developed. New health facilities will also be constructed in selected communities in IGAD Cluster 2.

***Output 3.2: Adequate Health Personnel Trained, Equipped and Appropriately Motivated in***

***at Least 80% of the IGAD Cluster 2 Communities***

Under this project, a training need assessment will be conducted for health personnel to determine the specific needs of the health personnel in IGAD Cluster 2. On the basis of this needs assessment, a capacity building training programme will be designed and conducted for health personnel in the Cluster. In addition, the establishment of Home-to-home provision of primary health care extension services will also be supported to enhance access to health services.

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| **Outcome 3:** **Access to Primary Health care services improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 3.1:**  **Access to primary health care services improved for at least 50% of the households in at least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities** | 3.1.1 Renovate existing health facilities in at least 80% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025  3.1.2 Develop a preventive maintenance system for health facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  3.1.3 Construct new health facilities in at least 80% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 |
| **Output 3.2:**  **Adequate health personnel trained, equipped and appropriately motivated in**  **at least 80% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities** | 3.2.1 Conduct training need assessment for health personnel in health facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  3.2.2 Design and conduct capacity building trainings for health personnel in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  3.2.3 Support establishment of Home-to-home provision of primary health care extension services |

**OUTCOME 4: ACCESS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION SERVICES INCREASED FOR AT LEAST 90% OF THE HOUSEHOLDS IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 COMMUNITIES BY 2025**

The goal of this outcome is to increase access to primary education services in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. Education is not simply a basic human right, but is also considered in instrumental terms, as a means of not only addressing societal inequalities and facilitating the social inclusion of disadvantaged social groups, but also broadly, as a means to modernity and poverty alleviation (Dyer 2016, 631). Investment in education is one of the two top priorities in Ethiopia considered relevant to poverty reduction. The other is roads. Each receives more than one-fifth of the government total budget (UNDP 2018a, 7). This recognition, however, portends significant contradictions for pastoralists, who are extremely mobile. That is why special initiatives are often undertaken to remove educational disparities that affect pastoralist communities that practice different forms of mobility. The type of formal education provided that is designed to get conveyance pastoralists out of pastoralism has encountered significant challenges among pastoralist communities that has unfortunately led to pastoralists lagging behind in terms of educational performance on all indicators.

Ethiopia and Kenya have universal primary and secondary education (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 65). Both Ethiopia and Kenya have registered an increase in primary school enrolments due to free primary education. To increase net primary enrolment rates (NERs), Kenya introduced school feeding programs and digital learning schemes in all primary schools in all the ASAL Counties. Net primary enrolment rates (NERs) show a near gender parity in primary school enrolment in Ethiopia. There are however concerns over high drop-out rates and low completion rates for girl-children compared to the boys in higher primary levels due to early marriages and teenage pregnancies. There are also challenges regarding the quality of education (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 72).

In 2015, net enrolment rate in primary education for Ethiopia was 85.6 %. Net enrolment rate in primary education of Ethiopia increased from 19.2 % in 1994 to 85.6 % in 2015 growing at an average annual rate of 8.47%.**[[40]](#footnote-40)**

In Borana zone in Ethiopia and Marsabit county in Kenya, the rates of participation in education at all levels, the rates of retention and completion of education are lower than national averages. School attendance in Marsabit was still low at 25.85% of the population in 2006.**[[41]](#footnote-41)** Pre-primary education was 16.7% of the population in 2009.**[[42]](#footnote-42)**Primary education was 70.4% of the population in 2009.**[[43]](#footnote-43)** Secondary education was 8.9% of the population in 2009.**[[44]](#footnote-44)**Attendance of tertiary education, university or youth polytechnic was at 1.3% of the population in 2009.**[[45]](#footnote-45)**

Between 2012 and 2018, out-of-school rate for primary education for Kenya was 19% for male and 15% for females. In Ethiopia, it was 11% for male and 17% for female children. In terms of completion rates between 2012 and 2018, Kenya posted 77% for boys and 82% for girls for primary school education and 44% percent for males and 38% for females for upper secondary education. Ethiopia posted 51% for both boys and girls for primary school education and 13% percent for both males and females for upper secondary education. The literacy rates between 2010 and 2018 for youth (15-24 years) in Kenya were 87% for males and 86% for females, and 79% for adults (aged 15 years and above). Ethiopia posted 44% for males and 59% for females, and 73% for adults (aged 15 years and above) (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 73).

The population of males with no education in Oromia regional state was 26.1% in 2011**[[46]](#footnote-46)**, and increased to 34.9% in 2014**[[47]](#footnote-47)**. That of females with no education reduced from 49.4% in 2011**[[48]](#footnote-48)** to 46.1% in 2014.**[[49]](#footnote-49)**The percentage of the population of Oromia regional state inhabitants who have at least primary education was 4.4% for females and 6.7% for the male population in 2011.**[[50]](#footnote-50)**Primary School gross attendance ratio was 82.7%, while the Secondary School gross attendance ratio was 20.4%. The percentage of the population with Secondary Education was 0.5% for females and 0.5% for males.**[[51]](#footnote-51)**In Oromia regional state, literacy rates in 2011 were 38% for the female population and 66.8% for the male population.**[[52]](#footnote-52)**In the Oromia regional state, illiteracy rates for those aged 15-49 years in 2016 was 51.1% for women and 41.2% for men. (UNDP 2018b, 27). Population of Marsabit County with primary education was 70.4% compared to the Kenya national average of 66.6% (County Government of Marsabit 2018, 8). Population of Marsabit County with secondary education was 8.9% compared to the Kenya national average of 12.7% (County Government of Marsabit 2018, 8).

Despite improvements in school enrolment at primary level, Ethiopia still had challenges with low transition rate from primary to secondary for both boys and girls. This is not only because the dropout rates across the primary cycle are still high, but also because the school infrastructure in pastoral areas are still limited (Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017, 35). Completion rates were also still very low for both primary level (51% for both boys and girls) and secondary level (13% percent for both males and females). As a result, literacy rates between 2010 and 2018 for youth (15-24 years) were 44% for males and 59% for females, and 73% for adults (aged 15 years and above) (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 73).

Many interventions have been undertaken in both Kenya and Ethiopia to increase educational performance in hard-to-reach and remote rural areas of the country inhabited by pastoralists such as the IGAD Cluster 2. The different models include: Alternative Basic Education (ABE), Open and Distance Learning (ODL), and Pastoralist Field Schools (PFS), among others. Regional governments provide special education assistance to pastoralist children and others in woredas that lack easily accessible schools. Boarding hostels are in place, and an Alternative Basic Education (ABE) system has been operating to educate children who cannot access the formal school system. The ABE system is characterized by flexible class schedules to accommodate pastoralist lifestyles (Ministry of Finance and UNICEF Ethiopia 2017, 35; UNICEF Ethiopia 2017b, 19).

There were still challenges even with these alternative approaches to delivering education to pastoralists communities. The models for hard-to-reach pastoralist areas were not as strong as in settled farming communities. ABE programs lack clear guidelines and have no textbooks or reference materials. Many of the satellite schools lack students and clear modes of operation. Innovations such as mobile schools and mediated distance education programs, which are used in many countries to increase access among pastoral communities are not well adapted to the conditions in pastoralist areas. Apart from the poor quality of the education services supplied, there is also minimal attention placed on ensuring the sustainability of infrastructures constructed. Not much attention has been placed on needs of the education personnel who work in ‘hard-to-reach’ ‘hard-to-stay’ and ‘hard-to-work’ areas that epitomize the situation in IGAD Cluster 2 (Kenea 2020, 34; Dyer 2016, 632). This project aims to complement interventions by other development actors by targeting interventions to enhance both conventional and alternative education models.

The goal of this outcome will be realized by achieving the following outputs:

***Output 4.1: Education Infrastructure Improved in Least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 Communities by 2025***

The project will support a fact-finding mission to establish the key constraints that affect access to primary education in IGAD Cluster 2 communities on the basis of which interventions will be designed. After the key constraints to primary education in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities have been established, the project will support the renovation of existing Education facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. The project will develop a preventive maintenance system for Education facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. Finally, the project will support the construction of new education facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities.

***Output 4.2: Adequate Education Personnel Trained, Equipped and Appropriately Motivated in at Least 80% of the IGAD Cluster 2 Communities***

The project will conduct an assessment of training needs for education personnel in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. On the basis of the findings of the assessment, a capacity building training programme will be designed and conducted for education personnel in IGAD Cluster 2 communities.

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| **Outcome 4:** **Access to primary Education services increased for at least 90% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 4.1:**  **Education infrastructure improved in least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | 4.1.1 Undertake a fact-finding mission to establish the key constraints that affect access to primary education in IGAD Cluster 2 communities on the basis of which interventions will be designed  4.1.2 Renovate existing Education facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  4.1.3 Develop a preventive maintenance system for Education facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  4.1.4 Construct new education facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |
| **Output 4.2:**  **Adequate Education personnel trained, equipped and appropriately motivated in**  **at least 80% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities** | 4.2.1 Conduct an assessment of training needs for primary and secondary level education personnel in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  4.2.2 Design and conduct capacity strengthening trainings for education personnel at primary and secondary level in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  4.2.3 Conduct an assessment of the outcomes and impact of the capacity strengthening trainings conducted for education personnel at primary and secondary level in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |

**OUTCOME 5:** **SOCIAL SAFETY NETS ESTABLISHED AND STRENGTHENED FOR AT LEAST 50% OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 COMMUNITIES BY 2025**

Both Ethiopia and Kenya have made important advances in social protection programmes, in order to provide income support to the poorest and most vulnerable, in response to poverty, rising inequality and vulnerability to shocks. The most significant of these shocks are recurring droughts in Northern Kenya, as well as droughts and crop failure in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Government launched the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) in 2005, in order to provide a safety net for the most chronically food insecure people in chronically food insecure rural areas. More recently, the government has put in place the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) and National Social Protection Strategy 2016 in order to harmonise the management and implementation of the national safety net programme. These documents are focused on five areas, namely, productive safety nets, livelihoods and employment support, social insurance, access to health, education and other social services, and addressing violence, abuse and exploitation (Lemma et al, 2020). PSNP beneficiaries in rural Ethiopia are estimated at 8.3 million, with 319 food insecure woredas covered by the programme. In the Oromia region, the figure was estimated to be 1 273 899 beneficiaries between 2016 and 2018. Indeed, the region has the highest number of repeated beneficiaries in Ethiopia, in part due to the presence of Internally Displaced Peoples due to climate shocks (UNICEF, 2019). Nonetheless, Oromia region also saw the steepest decline of food poverty in the country, from 33 percent in 2010/11 to 21 percent in 2015/16, in part thanks to the implementation of the PSNP and other social development policies implemented in the region (UNICEF, 2019).

In Kenya, the National Safety Net Programme was established in 2013, as part of the government’s initiative to improve and enhance social protection delivery in the country. It functions as a common operating framework for the government’s four cash transfer programmes, namely, Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer, Older Persons Cash Transfer, Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Cash (CT- OVC) and the Hunger Safety Net Cash Transfer. Kenya’s National Safety Net Programme covers 1.2 million households, or about five million people are from vulnerable households of which around 2.3 million are female beneficiaries. (World Bank, 2019). Coverage in Marsabit is lower, with the national government supporting 4,000 vulnerable households. Other social protection programmes are managed by the County Government, including a cash transfer programme that ran for 2 years where 750 beneficiaries benefited in 2015/2016 where Ksh 20 million was disbursed and another 20 million in FY 2016/2017 utilized. (CIDP, 2018)

Despite the progress made in expanding the social safety net programmes in the IGAD Cluster 2 zone, there remain a number of challenges, namely, policy gaps and fragmentation in the safety net policies; capacity implementation gaps with regard to government bureaucracy involved in social protection service provision; constraints in the effective design and efficient implementation of interventions; limited public engagement and participation in programme design; and weak governance due to gaps in the quality of delivery systems across all programs (World Bank, 2019; Lemma et al, 2020).

The goal of this outcome is thus to support the strengthening and expansion of social safety nets for at least 50% of vulnerable households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities. The goal of this outcome will be realized by achieving the following outputs:

**Output 5.1: Innovative cross-border asset building initiatives for at least 50% of vulnerable households supported**

Under this output, the project will undertake initiatives to support asset creation for at least 50% of vulnerable households, with half of beneficiaries being women and youth. Activities will include training in basic business administration skills in order to support the development of small and micro enterprises, investments in livestock and productive tools to undertake milk and other livestock product processing. The project will also work with youth and women’s groups in order to identify initiatives that can be scaled up through training and investment in assets needed for business development. Additionally, the project will work with traditional social safety net structures (including savings groups and clubs) in order to strengthen them and enhance their reach.

**Output 5.2: Enabling environment fostered in order to strengthen social safety nets for poor border communities**

This output will focus on increasing the capacity of county, sub-county and woreda governments in managing and implementing social safety net programmes for border communities. This will include a review of laws, policies and regulations to propose amendments to ensure that the programmes are better coordinated at the Cluster level; training of officials involved in the administration of social safety net programmes in order to boost their capacity; and consultations/ dialogue with local communities in order to engage them in the development and management of social safety net programs in the cluster.

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| **Outcome 5:** **social safety nets established and strengthened for at least 50% of vulnerable households in IGAD cluster 2 communities by 2025** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 5.1: Innovative cross-border initiatives asset building for at least 50% of vulnerable households supported** | 5.1.1 Undertake assessment of active youth and women’s groups with scalable ideas for investment  5.1.2 Undertake assessment to identify vulnerable households that qualify for asset building support  5.1.3 Provide training and support for vulnerable households and youth groups in business management skills  5.1.4 Identify and train traditional savings groups and other traditional safety net structures to enhance their efficiency |
| **Output 5.2: Enabling environment fostered in order to strengthen social safety nets for poor border communities** | 5.2.1 Conduct capacity assessment need for local government workers involved in social safety net programs  5.2.2 Provide training to local government workers based on capacity needs assessment  5.2.3 Establish forums for exchange between local community members and government officials involved in social safety net programs for feedback on how the programmes can be improved  5.2.4 Review laws, policies and regulations on social safety net programmes and provide recommendations on how they can be better streamlined |

## BENEFICIARIES AND STAKEHOLDERS

A number of project beneficiaries and stakeholder have already been identified. At project inception, more beneficiaries and stakeholders will be identified through a beneficiary and stakeholders’ mapping exercise, which will also clarify the roles and responsibilities of beneficiaries and stakeholders in achieving the project goal within stipulated timeframes. The primary project beneficiaries are residents in IGAD Cluster 2, in both Kenya and Ethiopia. The project will provide benefits in the form of improving water supply service, sanitation, hygiene, Health and education for an estimated 600,000 un-served people living in IGAD Cluster 2 area. It also directly or indirectly benefits 1,200,000 people living in this Cluster. The key stakeholders who are directly or indirectly involved in the project planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation are listed in the table below with their role and responsibilities.

**Table: List of key stockholders & beneficiaries with their roles and responsibilities**

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| **List of Stakeholders** | **Role and responsibilities** | **Remarks** |
| Ministry of Water and Sanitation | Ensures provision of safe drinking water for communities & institutions like schools, health facilities and manages basins | Kenya |
| Ministry of Health | Ensures provision of on-site sanitation facilities, training, extension and awareness creation on sanitation and hygiene and monitor drinking water safety | For Both |
| Ministry of Education | Ensures provision of WASH facilities in schools and establishment of WASH Clubs and also incorporating sanitation and hygiene trainings in education curriculum | For both |
| Ministry of Finance | Allocates, solicits and manages WASH and Health funds | For both |
| Water Development Commission | Ensures the Provision of safe drinking water for communities & institutions like schools, health facilities & others and manages waste water discharge from houses | Ethiopia |
| Development Partners | Avails required finance/fund for the proposed project and give technical support whenever required | For both |
| Project Beneficiaries /Communities | Involved in all steps of project formulation, planning and implementation and also contribute budget/matching funds in CASH or in Kind and also owns & manages the schemes/systems by establishing Utilities or WASHCOs | For both |
| Basin Authority | Provides support in mapping of potential Water resources in terms of quantity, quality and its spatial distributions | Ethiopia |
| Ministry of Environment | Provides oversight to ensure integrity of environment | Kenya |
| Private Sectors | Involved in study, design, construction of WASH facilities and managing small water supply schemes/systems and sanitation facilities | Kenya |
| Professional Organization | Provides technical support and advice | Both |
| Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) | Advocates for and implements WASH programmes | Both |

The planned project will generate a diversity of benefits including the following: In terms of its economic benefits, the planned project will contribute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by reducing water fetching time and saving time for other tasks, reduction of violence on women and girls, by reducing school dropout, by reducing prevalence of diarrhoea, by the reduction of medical costs and by reducing stunting in which productivity increase. In terms of its social benefits, the planned project will reduce stigma suffered by the intended project beneficiaries by increasing their dignity and self-esteem. In terms of its environmental benefits, the project will support the creation of clean environment by eliminating Open Defecation (OD), reducing water resources pollution, increasing greenery environment. This project will specifically benefit disabled people, marginalized groups, women and children.

## APPROACH AND STRATEGY

A bottom-up cross-border Cluster approach will be used for promoting cross-border resilience through dialogues, meetings, and trainings. This approach builds on the work of IDDRSI (IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative) and other programmes and projects being implemented by other IGAD entities which emphasizes the need for involving the cross-border communities, especially women and youth, and bringing on board multi-level stakeholders in promoting cross-border cooperation.

A decentralized cross-border Cluster approach will be adopted in implementing this project. In Kenya there exists a decentralized structure up to Ward level where all ministries, Departments and offices are implementers and report the activities as per their role and responsibilities. In addition, all county implementers of WASH are involved in project planning and implementation; and they monitor and electronically report in real time progress of implementation. Similarly, in Ethiopia the WASH activities implementation has decentralized since 2004. There is a MoU among the WASH Ministries and clear WASH Implementation Framework (WIF), which the sector has guided since 2013. There are also WASH Steering Committees at Federal and Regional level for oversight and governance. In addition, there are Technical Committees and Program Management Units at Federal, Regional, and Woreda levels that are involved in the implementation of projects/programs.

The strategy that will be deployed is highly consultative to increase community ownership. Decisions will be arrived at through group discussions. Focus Group discussions – involving all segments of communities such as elders, women, girls, youth, disabled people, clan leaders, and all interested people – will be carried out starting from concept paper, drafting stage through to project formulation & implementation and evaluation stage.

## WORK PLAN

This project will be implemented over a 5-year period. The indicative implementation timelines, expected results and budget are presented in the Annexes. The details of the project work plan will be finalized during project inception.

## BUDGET SUMMARY

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| Outcomes | Budget |
| Outcome 1: Access to clean and safe water in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities improved for at least 80% of the households by 2025 | **55,640,000** |
| Outcome 2: Access to improved Sanitation and Hygiene facilities improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | **16,595,000** |
| Outcome 3: Access to Primary Health care services improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | **76,400,000** |
| Outcome 4: Access to Primary Education services increased for at least 90% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | **78,350,000** |
| Outcome 5: Social safety nets established and strengthened for at least 50% of vulnerable households in IGAD cluster 2 communities by 2025 | **3,000 000** |
| Total | **229,985,000** |

# IGAD CLUSTER 2 PIA 3: SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND SECURITY INTERVENTIONS UNDERTAKEN TO ENHANCE RESILIENCE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE IGAD CLUSTER 2 COMMUNITIES

## SUMMARY

The proposed project’s overall Impact Statement is ‘*Sustainable Peace and Security in IGAD Cluster 2 enhanced by 2025*’. More specifically, the project aims to: (i) undertake peace building initiatives in the IGAD Cluster 2; (ii) strengthen conflict mitigation measures in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities; (iii) undertake intergovernmental peace building initiatives enhanced.

The following outcomes are expected to be achieved by 2025:

**Outcome 1:** Peace building enhanced in 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025

**Outcome 2:** 60% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 reporting successful mitigation of at least 60% of the reported conflicts by 2025

**Outcome 3:** Bilateral relations between IGAD member states in the IGAD Cluster 2 strengthened through enhanced inter-governmental common peace building activities

The planned project will contribute to the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Regional Programming Paper (2019-2024). More specifically, it is consistent with the Priority Intervention Area (PIA) 6 on ‘Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution’, whose strategic objective is ‘to achieve peace and stability in IGAD region’. The planned project is also in line with the priorities highlighted under the Country Programming Papers of the IGAD Cluster 2 member states. It is also consistent with the IGAD peace and security strategy

## BACKGROUND

The IGAD Cluster 2 is afflicted by widespread conflicts associated with not only dwindling scarce natural resources such as pastures and water, but also borders and boundaries, as well as livestock. The population of Borana Oromos who inhabit the IGAD Cluster 2 in Ethiopia (an area covering an estimated 49,797 km2)and in Kenya (an area estimated at 70,961 km2 covering the entire Marsabit County) are a part of the bigger Oromo population that constitutes over a third of the Ethiopian population occupying Southern Ethiopia lowlands bordering Northern Kenya, and have close linguistic, religious, cultural, ethnic and agnatic ties. They comprise the Gabra, Garre, Borana, Somali and Burji communities, which extend to Northern Kenya in present day Marsabit county. These communities who are predominantly pastoralists inhabit fragile and volatile borderlands that straddle Moyale region on both sides of the Ethiopia and Kenya.

These IGAD Cluster 2 communities who have strong affinity to livestock tend to accumulate herds as a strategy for survival, and are not only culturally, but also politically and economically dependent on their livestock. Such dependence naturally predisposes them to different forms of livestock-related conflicts to the extent they compete for scarce natural resources and practice cattle rustling within and between the respective pastoralist communities in the region (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 21-2). Other than the scarcity and diminishing natural resources due to, among other issues degradation and over-use, many of the conflicts they are predisposed to originate from, not only the high incidences of absolute poverty and high rates of population growth leading to high levels of unemployment of especially youth; the effects of exposure to violent extremism, terrorism, human trafficking, money laundering, illicit trafficking of drugs and organized crime, but also differences in political ideologies, disputed political boundaries, proliferation of small arms and light weapons (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 80).

The vast swathe of borderland between Ethiopia and Kenya in IGAD Cluster 2 is not only a remote frontier in a very hostile physical environment that poses serious security risks in both countries, but also an extremely vibrant zones of trade and economic exchanges, with immense potential to advance beneficial integration between the two countries, whose opportunities have not been adequately exploited by either country. Grappling with the ever diminishing natural resources base due to increasingly erratic rainfall, prolonged severe droughts and climate change, accompanied by increasing environmental and natural resources degradation combined with a fast rising population in a predominantly pastoralist economy that offers limited economic opportunities for a youth bulge, with high rates of unemployment driving populations from rural to urban areas, these borderlands have become highly vulnerable to armed conflicts (USAID 2012). The security in these borderlands has been complicated by proximity to the effects of piracy, terrorism, insurgency, organized crime, trans-border crime, internally displaced persons and refugees, and different forms of illicit trade and trafficking in drugs. Human trafficking is also rife across these borderlands (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 81).

Contestations over land, pastures, water and other natural resources, often organized around ethnic communities and clans, have led to ethnic and clan-based inter-community armed conflicts which are sometimes trans-boundary in nature. Constraints to the availability of and access to resources such water and pastures for livestock in cross-border areas of the IGAD Cluster 2 occasioned by continuous and severe climate variability, floods, and droughts, have often resulted in intra and inter-community conflicts. Some of these conflicts have been transboundary in nature (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 82). Never ending trifling ethnic rivalries and persistent violent conflicts have for years made it impossible for any meaningful investment in the socio-economic transformation and development of the IGAD Cluster 2 borderlands. These conflicts, often fuelled by widespread the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, exacerbate livestock thefts and raiding in these borderlands, as different pastoralist groups seek ways of increasing the sizes of their herds, as well as to forcefully accumulate wealth through commercially organised raiding (UNCT Kenya 2019; IGAD Secretariat 2020b; USAID 2012).

Communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 are afflicted by insecurity associated with armed conflicts among pastoralist communities that are highly vulnerable to food insecurity, poverty, and malnutrition. Loss of livestock is often the result of a combination of factors, ranging from drought and disease, to thefts and raids, aggravated by civilian possession of illicit firearms. In most of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities, criminality increases in the absence of strong state institutions for enforcing law and order. The insecurity associated with spikes in criminality is usually associated with a rise in livestock raiding (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 8-9). In 2018/9, 6% of the population in Kenya experienced food insecurity compared to 8% in Ethiopia (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 8-9). 10% of the population in Ethiopia were suffering from malnutrition in 2018/9 (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 68).

At the policy level, IGAD has undertaken a number of initiatives to address borderlands conflicts including the AU Border Program and AU Border Strategy 2015, and the Niamey Convention on Cross-border Cooperation (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 85). In December 2015, Ethiopia and Kenya signed a MoU to provide ‘*support for effective cooperation and coordination of cross-border initiatives in southwest Ethiopia-northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia’*. This MoU was aimed at enhancing stability in the borderlands of Ethiopia and Kenya by addressing the drivers of conflict and instability, irregular migration and displacement in the cross-border areas of the Horn of Africa through improved cross-border cooperation and coordination. This culminated into the 2016 integrated cross-border programme to tackle the root causes of violent conflict and vulnerabilities in the borderlands in order to foster peace and sustainable development around Marsabit County in Kenya and Borana Zone of Ethiopia (UNCT Kenya 2019; Republic of Kenya 2019, 4).

Despite these initiatives, conditions leading to conflicts have continued, leading to occasional but sometimes deadly annual armed conflicts. The following areas on the Kenyan side of the IGAD Cluster 2 are prone to conflicts: Moyale, Helu, Sololo, and North Horr. On the Ethiopia side of the IGAD Cluster 2, the following areas are prone to conflicts: Dillo, Magado, Gorai and Moyale Ethiopia. Law and order in these borderlands are enforced through non-formal traditional authority systems. These traditional institutions are more widespread where the formal state is either absent or weak where present. It is a considered opinion by IGAD that addressing the basic individual and community needs in communities in the Clusters in the horn of Africa –including the IGAD Cluster 2 – provides significant leverage in tackling the national and transnational causes of insecurity in the region (UNCT Kenya 2019; IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 81).

This project seeks to address the key factors that drive insecurity which is a leading cause of the breakdown of household and community resilience in the IGAD Cluster 2 through the intervention logic outlines in the Theory of Change below:

## THEORY OF CHANGE AND EXPECTED RESULTS

There is a two-way relationship between peace and development. Overcoming the problems of inequality, injustice, and creating employment opportunities would play an important role in bringing about a peaceful and stable society. Likewise, socio-economic development interventions would be successful if there were peaceful and stable situations. The overall impact expected from interventions that will be undertaken under PIA 3 is ‘*sustainable Peace and Security in the IGAD Cluster 2 enhanced’*. This impact will be achieved by pursuing the following project outcomes, namely: (a) Outcome 1: Peace building enhanced in 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025; (b) Outcome 2: 60% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 reporting successful mitigation of at least 80% of the reported conflicts by 2025; and (c) Outcome 3: Bilateral relations between IGAD member states in the IGAD Cluster 2 strengthened through enhanced inter-governmental common peace building activities.

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

Figure 7: Theory of Change - IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 3

**Overall impact: To ensure sustainable peace and security to enhance household resilience to shocks and disasters in the IGAD Cluster 2**

**Outcome 1:** **Peace building enhanced in 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

**Output 1.1:** Local Peace Committee re-constituted and revitalized in at least 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2

**Output 1.2:** Functioning of local peace committees supported to enhance peace building activities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities

**Outcome 2:** **60% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 reporting successful mitigation of at least 60% of the reported conflicts by 2025**

**Outcome 3: Bilateral relations between IGAD member states in the IGAD Cluster 2 strengthened through review of existing MoUs and enhanced inter-governmental common peace building activities**

**Output 2.1:** Training workshops in conflict mitigation conducted in IGAD Cluster 2 communities

**Output 2.2:** Peace Cultural events conducted as a conflict mitigation measure

**Output 3.1:** Inter-governmental peace and security related agreements and MoUs negotiated and signed

**Output 3.2:** Inter-governmental peace and security agreements and MOUs implemented

**Output 3.3:** Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed for evaluation implementation of Intergovernmental peace and security agreements and MoUs

The IGAD Cluster 2 programme is in line with the 2021 - 2025 IGAD Peace and Security Strategy that seeks to promote, achieve and sustain good governance, peace, security, and stability in the IGAD region. In this strategy, IGAD seeks to enhance the predictive and preventive capabilities of the Member States to respond and resolve conflicts and promote stability and good governance in the region (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 80).

The outcomes which will be achieved under the IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 3 on ***‘****Sustainable Peace and Security interventions undertaken to enhance resilience of Households in the IGAD Cluster 2 Communities’* are elaborated as follows:

**OUTCOME 1: PEACE BUILDING ENHANCED IN 90% OF THE COMMUNITIES IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 BY 2025**

The goal of this outcome is to enhance peace building within and between IGAD Cluster 2 communities. Among targeted interventions for accelerated development in member countries, IGAD seeks investment in sustained peace and security as one of its key priorities (IGAD Secretariat 2020b). IGAD recognizes the importance of pursuing peaceful strategies for motivating communities to end cattle rustling as well as other forms of conflicts associated with livestock and natural resources (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 27). In the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020, investing in national peace and security architectures (NPSA) including policies with capabilities for prediction, prevention, response, and adaptation, is considered a priority area of investment (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 90). Through the IGAD’s Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) established in 2002, a platform was provided for member states to co-operate on conflict prevention and mitigation based on data and analysis provided by an early conflict warning mechanism. In each country, Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Units (CEWERUs), CEWARN national level structures, have played a key role in conflict prevention and resolution.

In its IDDRSI CPP, Ethiopia acknowledges that without peace and security, sustainable development is unachievable, the absence of which undermines the capacity of communities to build their resilience to drought (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019, 28-9). In Kenya’s 3rd MTP, peace and security are considered as central to human development to the extent its absence is considered a driver of vulnerability to drought because it destroys assets, damages inter-communal relations, and impedes both migration and access to services and resources (Republic of Kenya 2019, 4). Sustainable peace and security call for, among others, building capacity of institutions for peace building and conflict management such as the peace committees. In Kenya, a well-established peace building and conflict management architecture has been put in place, with peace committees operationalized at national, county and sub-county levels. Conflict Early Warning and Response Centres have been established in some counties as conflict early warning information hubs as well as to advise County Governor on peace issues and recommend preventive actions (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 83). Although these structures exist, challenges abound. In Ethiopia, a national level peace architecture with clear guidelines on its functionality in response to a complex conflict landscape has been put in place (Glowacki and Gönc 2013, 4), although it does not always function as well as it ought. This has given rise to calls for clearly defined institutional structures for peace building at national and regional levels linked both vertically and horizontally to both state and non-state actors to enhance achievement of community resilience to drought (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2019, 31).

The goal of this outcome will be realized by achieving the following outputs:

***Output 1.1: Local Peace Committees Re-constituted and Revitalised in at Least 90% of the Communities in IGAD Cluster 2***

The necessity for supporting the strengthening of the capacities of formal and informal peace structures is recognized by IGAD as a priority investment area for sustaining accelerated development in member countries (IGAD Secretariat 2020b). Among others, local peace committees need to be reconstituted and revitalised through supporting targeted skills enhancement. This project will, first and foremost, support the re-constitution of at least 20 all-inclusive Local Peace Committees in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities. Thereafter, materials for training Local Peace Committees on their roles and responsibilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities will be developed and translated into local languages in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. These translated materials will then be used for training of Local Peace Committees in IGAD Cluster 2 communities on peaceful resolution of conflicts, negotiation and mediation skills. Training will include information on managing natural resource based conflicts in Cluster 2. In addition to materials, logistical support will also be provided to the re-constituted Local Peace Committees.

***Output 1.2: Functioning of Local Peace Committees Supported to Enhance Peace Building Activities in IGAD Cluster 2 Communities***

IGAD’s 2020 State of the Region Report recommended that member states adopt interventions that seek to prevent conflicts as a strategy to bridge the gap in Early Warning and Early Response so as to address critical limitations related to effective prevention and timely responses to crises in the region (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 90). This project will not only support the training of Local Peace Committees in the IGAD Cluster 2 in conflict early warning, but it will also support the operationalization of conflict early warning activities by local peace committees. In order to ensure effectiveness in conflict early warning by local peace committees, this project support the establishment of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) for Local Peace Committees in IGAD Cluster 2 communities, in addition to supporting them to undertake community awareness on the roles and functioning of Local Peace Committees in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. The project will support the development of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials for undertaking community awareness on the functioning of local peace committee in IGAD Cluster 2. Information education and communication materials will include information on natural resource-based conflicts.

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| --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1:** **Peace building enhanced in 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 1.1: Local Peace Committees re-constituted and revitalised in at least 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2** | 1.1.1 Re-constitute at least 20 all-inclusive Local Peace Committees in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.1.2 Develop materials for training Local Peace Committees in IGAD Cluster 2 communities to enhance awareness of their revised term of references  1.1.3 Translate training materials into local languages in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.1.4 Support training workshops for Local Peace Committees in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |
| **Output 1.2:**  **Functioning of Local Peace Committees supported to enhance peace building activities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities** | 1.2.1 Establish IGAs for Local Peace Committees in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.2.2 Undertake community awareness on the roles and functioning of Local Peace Committees in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.2.3 Develop IEC materials for undertaking community awareness on the functioning of Local Peace Committees in IGAD Cluster 2  1.2.4 Support Peace Committees to undertake conflict early warning activities in collaboration with security actors |

**OUTCOME 2: 60% OF THE COMMUNITIES IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 REPORTING SUCCESSFUL MITIGATION OF AT LEAST 60% OF THE REPORTED CONFLICTS BY 2025**

The goal of this outcome is to enhance capacity of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 to mitigate reported conflicts. Local Peace Committees (LPCs) are not only important in conflict early warning and response because of the role they play in collecting and sharing information of conflict incidents, but also because they play a very critical role in conflict resolution, especially if mitigation interventions are undertaken early based on the information they provide (Glowacki and Gönc 2013, 20). This project recognizes that conflicts are unavoidable in pastoral communities where survival means competition for scarce and ever dwindling natural resources including pastures and water. The goal of this outcome will be realized by achieving the following outputs:

***Output 2.1: Training Workshops in Conflict Mitigation Conducted in IGAD Cluster 2 Communities***

Training materials and manuals for training Local Peace Committees as Training-of-Trainers (ToT) in conflict dialogues for mitigating conflicts in IGAD Cluster 2 communities will be developed. After the training materials and manuals are translated into local languages used in IGAD Cluster 2 communities, the project will support ToT workshops for at least 20 Local Peace Committee members per year who will be trained in conflict mitigation. The training workshops will last five days in each country. These workshops will be used as avenues for equipping not only Local Peace Committees but also other key peace building actors in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities with conflict mitigation skills.

***Output 2.2: Peace Cultural Events Conducted as a Conflict Mitigation Measure***

The project will support the functioning of existing alternative structures and institutions for peace building and conflict mitigation. These will include, among others: cultural dance troupes, soccer clubs, as well as theatre groups in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. Where these structures and institutions do not exist, the project will support the establishment and functioning of new ones. In collaboration with these structures and institutions, the project will support the operationalization of Peace Cultural Events to increase community participation in conflict mitigation activities in IGAD Cluster 2. The project will also support widespread media publicity of Peace Cultural Events to enhance conflict mitigation outcomes in the IGAD Cluster 2.

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| --- | --- |
| **Outcome 2: 60% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 reporting successful mitigation of at least 80% of the reported conflicts by 2025** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 2.1:**  **Training workshops in conflict mitigation conducted in IGAD Cluster 2 communities** | 2.1.1 Develop training materials and manuals for Training-of-Trainers (ToT) in undertaking conflict dialogues for mitigating conflicts in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  2.1.2 Translate Training Materials and Manuals for conflict mitigation training into local language used in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  2.1.3 Support ToT workshops for training in conflict mitigation (at least 50 Pax trained per year for 5 days in each country)  2.1.4 Train Local Peace Committees in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 on conflict mitigation skills  1.2.5 Train Peace Committees to manage natural resource-based conflicts through training and information |
| **Output 2.2:**  **Peace Cultural Events conducted as a conflict mitigation measure** | 2.2.1 Support functioning of existing cultural dance, soccer, theatre groups in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  2.2.2 Support establishment and functioning of new cultural dance, soccer, theatre groups in IGAD Cluster 2 communities where none exists  2.2.3 Support Peace Cultural events to increase community participation in conflict mitigation activities in IGAD Cluster 2  2.2.4 Support widespread media publicity of Peace Cultural Events to enhance conflict mitigation outcomes in the IGAD Cluster 2 |

**OUTCOME 3: BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN IGAD MEMBER STATES IN THE IGAD CLUSTER 2 STRENGTHENED THROUGH REVIEW OF EXISTING MOUS AND ENHANCED INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMON PEACE BUILDING ACTIVITIES**

The goal of this outcome is to strengthen bilateral relations between IGAD member states in the IGAD Cluster 2 through enhanced inter-governmental common peace building activities. Between 2015 and 2018 in the IGAD Cluster 2, there was an increase in not only internal displacements but also refugees from Ethiopia who sought asylum in other countries in the region as well as overseas. Many of the refugees in the IGAD Cluster 2 have come from Somalia. Kenya registered low levels of IDPs and refugees. In the recent years, internal displacements in the IGAD Cluster 2 have been minimal, apart from internal displacement occasioned by natural disasters such as floods. Insecurity associated with conflicts within and between communities along the Ethiopia-Kenya border, which lead to widespread poverty, have been a cause for many population movements, as populations not only move to escape the violence but also in search of better economic opportunities. Large number of populations in the Cluster have also been displaced from their homes by natural shocks and disasters such as prolonged droughts and floods (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 69).

In December 2015, Ethiopia and Kenya signed a MoU to provide ‘*support for effective co-operation and co-ordination of cross-border initiatives in southwest Ethiopia-northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia’*. This MoU was aimed at enhancing stability in the borderlands of Ethiopia and Kenya by addressing the drivers of conflict and instability, irregular migration and displacement in the cross-border areas of the Horn of Africa through improved cross-border cooperation and coordination. This culminated into the 2016 integrated cross-border programme to tackle the root causes of violent conflict and vulnerabilities in the borderlands in order to foster peace and sustainable development around Marsabit County in Kenya and Borana Zone of Ethiopia (UNCT Kenya 2019; Republic of Kenya 2019, 4). Kenya and Ethiopia have also established cross-border commissions to handle issues of immigration, security, and education (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 83).

Such collaboration needs to be institutionalized and extended to the management of conflicts between communities in the IGAD Cluster 2. Existing MoUs need to be reviewed to draw lessons to strengthen further bilateral cooperation. There is also need for a more structured approach to deal with cross-border conflicts. Lessons and best practices for the IGAD Cluster 2 need to be drawn from the closer collaboration between Peace Committees in the IGAD Cluster 2 on the Kenyan and Ethiopian sides of the common borders (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 83).

Much efforts have been invested by IGAD in enhancing resilience in cross-border areas through the Support for Effective Cooperation and Coordination of the Cross-border Initiative in the Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region (SECCCI) project launched in January 2019. The project sought, among others, to address the drivers of conflict and instability, irregular migration and displacement in the cross-border areas of the Horn of Africa through improved cross-border cooperation and coordination. Specifically, the project sought to: (i) to strengthen regional policy frameworks, structures and protocols for cross-border cooperation between national and local Governments, the private sector, civil society and international technical and financial partners in development; (ii) to build capacities of communities, local Governments and civil society to fully engage in processes for development planning and results; (iii) to ensure effective cooperation and coordination, monitoring and evaluation of cross-border initiatives including involvement of relevant national and regional actors in these processes; (iv) to strengthen regional policy frameworks, structures and protocols for cross-border cooperation between national and local Governments, the private sector, civil society and international technical and financial partners in development; (v) to build capacities of communities, local Governments and civil society to fully engage in processes for development planning and results; and (vi) to ensure effective cooperation, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation of cross-border initiatives including involvement of relevant national and regional actors in these processes.

The goal of this outcome will be realized by achieving the following outputs:

***Output 3.1: Inter-governmental Peace and Security Related Agreements and MoUs Negotiated and Signed***

The project will support the negotiation, review and signing of not only MoUs between warring bordering communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 member states, but also community-level peace agreements between warring bordering communities in the IGAD Cluster 2. The project will also conduct at least four semi-annual community meetings (one in each of four selected bordering area communities) to promote awareness of MoU’s signed in bordering areas of the IGAD Cluster 2.

***Output 3.2: Inter-governmental Peace and Security Agreements and MOUs Implemented***

The project will support the establishment and functioning of Project Coordination Unit for the implementation of signed MoUs and Community Peace Agreements in the IGAD Cluster 2. The importance of bringing on board traditional institutions in sustainable peace building and conflict resolution, management and prevention is generally acknowledged in many writings on the subject. The need for collaboration between formal and non-formal (traditional) structures and institutions in peace building and conflict management is generally recognized in these writings (De Haan, Dubern, Garancher & Quintero 2014, 30; Forti 2011, 12; Mesfin 2009, 13; Love 2009, 1). The project will also support awareness meetings for councils of Elders in the bordering communities in the IGAD Cluster 2. Talk shows will be held on Local community radios in addition to social media campaigns that will be conducted to publicize MoUs and community peace agreements in bordering communities of the IGAD Cluster 2. Several public *barazas* (gatherings) will be held to answer queries from community members on the implementation of MoUs and community peace agreements in bordering communities of the IGAD Cluster 2.

***Output 3.3: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Developed for Evaluation Implementation of Intergovernmental Peace and Security Agreements and MoUs***

At inception of this project, a Baseline Survey will be conducted to develop indicators and targets for monitoring progress and results of MoUs signed between bordering communities of the IGAD Cluster 2. A monitoring and evaluation system will be formulated, on the basis of which a Midterm Evaluation to review progress made in the implementation of MoUs signed between bordering communities; and an End-line Evaluation to measure outputs, outcomes and impacts from implementation of MoUs signed between bordering communities of the IGAD Cluster 2 will be undertaken.

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| **Outcome 3:** **Bilateral relations between IGAD member states in the IGAD Cluster 2 strengthened through review of existing MoUs and enhanced inter-governmental common peace building activities** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 3.1:**  **Inter-governmental peace and security related agreements and MoUs negotiated and signed** | 3.1.1 Negotiate, review and sign MoUs between warring bordering communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 member states  3.1.2 Negotiate and sign community-level peace agreements between warring bordering communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 (4 from each side)  3.1.3 Conduct at least semi-annual community meetings to promote awareness of MoU’s signed in bordering areas of the IGAD Cluster 2 |
| **Output 3.2:**  **Inter-governmental peace and security agreements and MoUs implemented** | 3.2.1 Establish and support the functioning of Project Coordination Unit for implementing of signed MoUs and Community Peace Agreements in the IGAD Cluster 2  3.2.2 Conduct awareness meetings for council of Elders in the bordering communities in the IGAD Cluster 2  3.2.3 Hold Talk shows on Local community radios and conduct social media campaigns to publicize MoUs and community peace agreements in bordering communities of the IGAD Cluster 2  3.2.4 Hold Public *Barazas*/gatherings to answer queries from community members on the implementation of MoUs and community peace agreements in bordering communities of the IGAD Cluster 2 |
| **Output 3.3:**  **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed for evaluation implementation of Intergovernmental peace and security agreements and MoUs** | 3.3.1 Conduct Baseline survey to develop indicators and targets for monitoring progress and results of MoUs signed between bordering communities of the IGAD Cluster 2  3.3.2 Undertake Midterm Evaluation to review progress made in implementation of MoUs signed between bordering communities of the IGAD Cluster 2  3.3.3 Undertake End-line Evaluation to measure outputs, outcomes and impacts from the implementation of MoUs signed between bordering communities of the IGAD Cluster 2 |

## BENEFICIARIES AND STAKEHOLDERS

In order for peace building and conflict management interventions to succeed, all stakeholders should be brought on board, including the youth, women, civil society and the private sector. These stakeholders include both state and non-state actors, as elaborated in the matrix below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ethiopia** | **Kenya** |
| Ministry of Peace | Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government |
| Commission for Identity and Boundary Delineation | National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) |
| Commission for Peace | National Steering Committee on Peace Building (NSC) |
| Federal Intelligence Service | National Intelligence Service (NIS) |
| Ministry of Defence | Ministry of Defence |
| Federal Police | National Police Service (NPS) |
| Joint Cross-border Commission (both Kenya and Ethiopia) | |
| Regional State (Some institutions at Federal Level exist), i.e., Woredas, Kebeles, Council of Elders and Religious Leaders, Abaagadaa, Hadda, Sinkie, FBO’s and CBO’s). | Counties and Sub-counties and wards peace actors, NGOs, CBOs, and Peace committees |

## APPROACH AND STRATEGY

The highly porous international border between Ethiopia and Kenya and the fluid ethnicities in the IGAD Cluster 2 borderlands makes the conflict situation in the area extremely complex. A conflict on one side of the common border most certainly spills over to the other side, implying that in terms of approach, for outcomes of interventions to be sustainable, a Cluster-wide longitudinal approach to address the underlying causes of armed conflict has to be deployed. In addition, to the approach being Cluster-wide, it is also essential for cross-border challenges to be address using a bottom-up approach which enables promotion of cross-border resilience through dialogues, meetings, and trainings with those most affected by conflicts and the primary targets for the interventions. Such an approach builds on the work of IDDRSI (IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative) which emphasizes the need for involving the cross-border communities, especially women and youth, and bringing on board multi-level stakeholders in promoting cross-border cooperation. This approach acknowledges the need to work with different actors, state and non-state, especially the civil society and the private sector with different experiences, opportunities and objectives, to address the problems of the grassroots communities. One way to do so is to ensure conflict sensitivity in all the activities of the project to minimize unintended negative outcomes among beneficiaries and stakeholders. In addition, all efforts will be made to ensure that the project is run as transparently as possible so its operations can benefit all relevant stakeholders.

## WORK PLAN

This project will be implemented over a 5-year period. The indicative implementation timeline, expected results and budget are presented in the Annexes. The details of the project work plan will be finalized during project inception.

## BUDGET SUMMARY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Outcomes | Budget |
| Outcome 1: Peace building enhanced in 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | **14,350,000** |
| Outcome 2: 60% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 reporting successful mitigation of at least 80% of the reported conflicts by 2025 | **9,950,000** |
| Outcome 3: Bilateral relations between IGAD member states in the IGAD Cluster 2 strengthened through review of existing MoUs and enhanced inter-governmental common peace building activities | **8,320,000** |
| TOTAL | **32,620,000** |

# IGAD CLUSTER 2 PIA 4: IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORTED TO STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 COMMUNITIES

## SUMMARY

The proposed project’s overall Impact Statement is to ‘*enhance* *household income through diversifying and strengthening the livelihood systems in the IGAD Cluster 2*’. More specifically, the project aims to: (a) improve forage and dry land crop agriculture, leading to improved production and productivity of the livestock and crop sub-sectors; (b) improve the performance of indigenous cattle; (c) improve animal health conditions, as well as the conditions of the pastoralists who depend on the livestock for their livelihoods; (d) diversify and improve the livelihood mechanisms of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2; (e) improve availability of livestock and crop inputs and technologies; (f) enhance availability of basic social Infrastructures.

The following outcomes are expected to be achieved by 2025:

**Outcome 1:** Forage production and dryland crop farming improved in at least 90% of communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025

**Outcome 2:** Livelihood mechanisms of at least 50% of the households diversified and improved in at least 70% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025

**Outcome 3:** Physical and economic infrastructures established for improvement of livelihoods in at least 60% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025

## BACKGROUND

Agriculture makes the largest contribution to the national economies of Ethiopia and Kenya. Many studies have suggested that the modernization of the agricultural sector in the IGAD member states, including those in the IGAD Cluster 2, is a precondition for achieving high and sustainable growth, poverty reduction and food security (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 26). Both Ethiopia and Kenya recognize the importance of increasing public resources invested in the modernization of agriculture in general (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 27).

Agriculture and livestock keeping, as well as associated practices such as forage/fodder production in the rangelands are highly dependent on rain. This means that these activities are highly vulnerable to droughts, floods and other extreme weather events. Furthermore, rainfall patterns are characterized by high intra- and inter-seasonal variability, interspersed by severe and prolonged dry spells means that rangelands are susceptible to food insecurity due to low crop and livestock production. Furthermore, environmental degradation such as soil erosion and declining soil fertility, land degradation and inadequate water storage facilities render production difficult. (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 21). Women are responsible for providing food for the family but are hampered by limited access to productive assets and labour markets, unequal compensation, and limited opportunities for participation in household and community decision-making, further placing significant constraints to food and livelihood security among pastoralist women (Gurmu 2018).

The dependence of the population in the IGAD Cluster 2 on subsistence livestock production and opportunistic seasonal crop cultivation makes them extremely vulnerable to climatic hazards including the high variabilities in climate and climate change. This means for most of the time, food and livestock production in the IGAD Cluster 2 are more likely to register a total failure at least once every 3-4 years. Failed crop harvests and disaster-prone livestock production are usually accompanied by spiralling food and commodity prices and depressed markets for livestock and livestock products, with debilitating consequences on the livelihoods of the population (IGAD Secretariat 2020b,). This further exacerbates food insecurity, poverty, conflict and poverty in the Cluster.

In addition to climate change and variability, in both Ethiopia and Kenya, agriculture continues to be bedevilled by both natural and manmade constraints and challenges, including among others, a lack of appropriate agricultural and livestock inputs such as improved breeds, seeds and planting materials, as well as the use of outdated technologies due to a failure to adopt modern farming and livestock husbandry techniques. There is also a lack of requisite skills and human resources, and inadequate research to support the development of appropriate techniques and technology to increase productivity. Pastoralists and agro-pastoral communities operate in an insecure and conflict prone environment, with little support in the form of extension services in crop and livestock production, public infrastructure and other government support. Lastly, the high population growth rate places additional pressure on already shrinking natural resource base and livestock and makes it more urgent to invest in strategies that not only increase productivity and build resilience, but also create livelihood opportunities for the Cluster’s young people.

## THEORY OF CHANGE AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The overall impact expected from interventions that will be undertaken under PIA 4 is to “*enhance household incomes through diversifying and strengthening the livelihood systems of households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities”*. This impact will be achieved by pursuing the following project outcomes, namely*:* (i) Outcome 1: Forage production and dryland crop farming improved in at least 90% of communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025; (ii) Outcome 2: Livelihood mechanisms of at least 50% of the households diversified and improved in at least 70% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025, and; (iii) Outcome 3: Physical and economic Infrastructures established for improvement of livelihoods in at least 60% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025.

This project will contribute to the IDDRSI Regional Programming Paper (2019-2024), 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. In particular, it addresses expected IDDRSI outcomes under seven different outputs, including the following: (a) IDDRSI output 3.1: Livestock Production, Health and Nutrition; (b) IDDRSI output 3.2: Crop Production and Productivity; (c) IDDRSI output 3.3: Fisheries Development; (d) IDDRSI output 3.4: Income Diversification; (e) IDDRSI output 3.5: Productive Safety Net (for the chronically food insecure); (f) IDDRSI output 3.6: Productive Safety Net 2 (graduating from the safety net); and (g) IDDRSI output 3.7: Trans-boundary Disease and SPS Measures and Standard. The planned project interventions will also contribute to IDDRSI PIA 4 on Disaster Risk Management. It will also contribute to the IDDRSI Country Programming Papers for Ethiopia (2019 – 2024) and Kenya (2018 – 2022).

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

**Overall impact: enhance household income through diversifying and strengthening the livelihood systems in an equitable and inclusive manner in the IGAD Cluster 2**

**Outcome 1: Forage production and dryland crop farming equitably improved in at least 90% of communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

**Output 1.1: Production and productivity in dryland farming equitably improved in 90% of IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025**

**Output 1.2: Indigenous cattle and small ruminant performance improved in 90% of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

**Output 1.3: Interventions undertaken to address factors affecting livestock health in 90% of IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025**

**Outcome 2: Livelihood mechanisms of at least 50% of the households diversified and improved in at least 70% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

**Outcome 3: Physical and market infrastructure established for improvement of livelihoods in at least 60% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

**Output 2.1: Diversified income generating activities equitably created for at least 50% of the households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025**

**Output 2.2: Availability of improved Inputs and technologies equitably increased in at least 70% communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

**Output 2.3: Access to Financial and Credit services in communities in at least 70% IGAD Cluster 2 equitably improved by 2025**

**Output 2.4: Underlying causes and factors driving migration addressed to minimize migration effect on the fragile economy and livelihoods of households in in IGAD Cluster 2 communities**

**Output 3.1: Selected Physical Infrastructure Rehabilitated and constructed in at least 80% of IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

**Output 3.2: Capacities of the Local Institutions Strengthened Leading to Improved Delivery of Basic Services in at least 80% of the Communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025**

Figure 8: Theory of Change – IGAD Cluster 2 PIA 4

**OUTCOME 1: FORAGE PRODUCTION AND DRYLAND CROP FARMING EQUITABLY IMPROVED IN AT LEAST 90% OF COMMUNITIES IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 BY END OF 2025**

Although underappreciated in the past, there is an increasing recognition of the value and contribution of livestock to East African economies. In Kenya, the pastoral sector has an estimated economic worth of USD 1.3 billion, with an annual national pastoral livestock offtake valued at USD 0.189 billion (Nyariki *et al*. 2019). In Ethiopia, the livestock economy is valued at $11.3 billion US dollars at 2009 exchange rates. In Ethiopia, the livestock sector contributes 17% to Ethiopia’s GDP, and 39% to agriculture GDP (Shapiro *et al*. 2017). Furthermore, over 75% of cattle herds in Kenya are kept by pastoralists, supplying the bulk of meat consumed there. Pastoralism directly supports an estimated 20 million people and produces 80% of the total annual milk supply in Ethiopia, provides 90% of the meat consumed in East Africa, and contributes 17% and 13% and 8% of GDP in Ethiopia and Kenya (Nyariki *et al*. 2019). In Kenya, rangelands account for over 83% of the country’s land mass and support over 70% of the country's livestock and 85% of wildlife populations. 60 percent of Kenya’s livestock is found in ASALs where it employs 90% of the population. Livestock directly contributes 12 percent of the GDP annually, and 42 percent to Agriculture (IGAD Secretariat 2020a, 25).

Although the sector makes a significant contribution to the economy, and creates jobs along the value chain, there is a need for the Cluster to address key constraints to livestock production and productivity in the IGAD Cluster 2. Major challenges in livestock production include a weak livestock sector, lacking animal health and veterinary service delivery systems, weak prevention and control of major livestock diseases, trans-boundary and trade related diseases – resulting in inadequate disease surveillance, inadequate early warning systems and insufficient emergency preparedness and emergency response to animal disease outbreaks. Furthermore, there is a lack of adequate livestock infrastructure such as cold chain facilities for drug and vaccine storage. Environmental challenges, such as rangeland degradation, insufficient access to water result in low productivity, exacerbated by poor farm management and animal feeding systems.

Agriculture is also practiced in the IGAD Cluster 2 with an increasing reliance of pastoralists on rain fed cultivation of produce such as teff, maize, barley, wheat, beans, and garden vegetables. Marsabit county has a total of 1,582,750 ha of arable land, representing 22% of the total land area, and 27% of the national arable land. However, total acreage under food crops is 5,060 ha, representing 0.3% of arable land (GoK 2013). Much of the area is underutilised due to unfavourable climate conditions for rain fed agriculture, representing an opportunity to expand agricultural production through irrigation. Crop cultivation is limited by drought and water stress, lack of seeds, irregular onset of rainy seasons, poor road network, high input prices, and pests and diseases. Similar to the livestock sector, public investment in agriculture remains low, with inadequate extension services, resulting in little transfer of technology, training and implementation of interventions to improve performance (MOALF 2017).

This is exacerbated by climate-related shocks such as droughts, floods, and erratic rainfall, as well as rangeland degradation and inadequate sources of water. Indeed, cattle numbers fluctuate drastically, with cycles of major die-offs due to periodic droughts such as those in 1983/1985, 1991/1993, 1998/1999 and 2005/2006 followed by restocking (Coppock *et al.* 2008). Thus, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists should be supported in adapting to these changes, or else their livelihoods will be affected by a decline in food production.

The participation of women and youth in the predominantly subsistence oriented agricultural sector in general is still low. Although women participate in milk and small ruminant value chain activities, they still ought to be supported with skills and assets. There is also a need to regularize and scale up the support for promotion of the livestock products destined for the Gulf market. Attracting new buyers and exporters will result in an increment in sales and income. In addition, it is a considered opinion to explore alternative markets to the Middle East and North Africa for meat export; identify additional export markets in Asia such as Vietnam would be a window to the larger China market (IGAD Secretariat 2020b, 16). Lastly, there is a need to improve animal genetics in order to improve the quality of herds.

In order to enhance the resilience of pastoral livelihoods in the IGAD Cluster 2, this project seeks to promote forage production for livestock on one hand, and dryland crop farming for improving food security in pastoralist communities, on the other. The goal of this outcome will be realised by achieving the following outputs:

***Output 1.1: Production and productivity in dryland farming equitably improved in 90% of IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025***

Under this output, activities will go towards improving the production and productivity of livestock and dryland farming. This will be done through investment in new technologies such as drip irrigation and water harvesting infrastructure with small scale irrigation schemes where appropriate. Additionally, climate smart agriculture techniques will be demonstrated in farmer field schools, including soil and water conservation measures and the use of climate information for long term planning. Capacity building activities will be gender inclusive, and at least 50% of trainees will be women and youth. Lastly, community workers will also be trained, in order to disseminate new knowledge and technologies in the IGAD Cluster 2. Efforts will be made to ensure that at least 30% of community workers trained are women, in order to ensure that women within the IGAD Cluster 2 can receive technical support.

***Output 1.2: Indigenous cattle and small ruminant performance equitably improved in 90% of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025***

The livestock sector is of critical importance to both the local and regional economy, with significant potential for improvements in productivity. Under this output, both hard and soft investments will be made in order to increase the levels of productivity in the IGAD Cluster 2. Thus, the project will support the construction and operationalisation of a nitrogen plant for servicing Artificial Insemination activities in the Cluster; support the creation and functioning of an AI and synchronisation services in the Cluster, including the purchase of a service bull; and train and equip AI technicians in the Cluster. Additionally, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists will be supported in the establishment of seed multiplication centres for forage, and community workers will be trained and supported in disseminating the new technologies introduced in IGAD Cluster 2 communities. At least 30% of the community workers trained will be women. Under this output, women will be supported in increasing the productivity of small ruminants such as shoats and goats – and training will be gender sensitive, with at least 50% of trainees as women and the youth.

***Output 1.3: Interventions undertaken to address factors affecting livestock health in 90% of IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025***

In order to enhance the potential of the IGAD Cluster 2 member countries to increase the productivity of cattle and small ruminants for both domestic consumption and the export market, this project will channel significant resources in the improvement of veterinary animal health care. Resources will be provided for investment in the construction of veterinary/animal health clinics in various communities in the IGAD Cluster 2. Support will be provided to train community-identified veterinary technicians who will be deployed in their own communities. In addition, support will also be provided to train locally-identified Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs). CAHWs will be equipped with motorbikes to enhance their mobility. In addition, the introduction and functioning of a kraal-to-kraal Veterinary Extension Services provision by CAHWs will be supported. The project will make available to communities subsidized drugs, vaccines and equipment. In every community, disease reporting focal points will be identified and trained. The project will also support major infrastructure investments in animal health care such as the provision of cold chain facilities at community level in the IGAD Cluster 2. Under this output, women will be supported in increasing the productivity of small ruminants such as shoats and goats – and training will be gender sensitive, with at least 50% of trainees as women and the youth. At least 30% of community animal health workers trained will be women, in order to enhance services to women keeping livestock in the IGAD Cluster 2.

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| **Outcome 1:** **Forage Production and Dryland Crop Farming improved in at least 90% of Communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 1.1:**  **Production and productivity in dryland farming equitably improved in 90% of IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | 1.1.1 Introduce new technologies (e.g., drip irrigation, water harvesting) in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.1.2 Demonstrate climate smart agriculture techniques  1.1.3 Provide training for local communities on good production practices in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.1.4 Establish pastoral and agro-pastoral training centres for communities in IGAD Cluster 2  1.1.5 Availability of improved inputs and technologies, including seed bank undertaken |
| **Output 1.2:**  **Indigenous cattle and small ruminant performance improved in 90% of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | 1.2.1 Support the construction and operationalization of a nitrogen plant for servicing AI activities in IGAD Cluster 2  1.2.2 Support the creation and functioning of an AI and synchronization service in IGAD Cluster 2  1.2.3 Train and equip AI technicians in IGAD Cluster 2  1.2.4 Purchase and make available cold chain facilities for AI services in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.2.5 Purchase Service Bulls for the AI service centre in IGAD Cluster 2  1.2.6 Introduce and adapt productive livestock breeds in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.2.7 Establish and popularize seed multiplication centres and seed banks for crops and forage in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.2.8 Train community workers to support dissemination of new technologies in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |
| **Output 1.3:**  **Interventions undertaken to address factors affecting livestock health in 90% of IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | 1.3.1 Construct veterinary/animal health clinics in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.3.2 Train veterinary technicians from the communities in IGAD Cluster 2  1.3.3 Train locally identified CAHWs in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.3.4 Support introduction and functioning of a kraal-to-kraal Veterinary Extension Services provision by CAHWs  1.3.5 Provide drugs, vaccines and equipment in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.3.6 Train disease reporting focal points in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.3.7 Make available cold chain facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  1.3.8 Purchase motorbikes for CAHWs in IGAD Cluster 2 |

**OUTCOME 2: LIVELIHOOD MECHANISMS OF AT LEAST 50% OF THE HOUSEHOLDS DIVERSIFIED AND IMPROVED IN AT LEAST 70% OF THE COMMUNITIES IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 BY 2025**

Investment in the IGAD Cluster 2 in the past decades has tended to be reactive, emphasising on humanitarian assistance, food aid and cash-for-work in pastoral areas during drought and other natural disasters. However, there is a growing need to increase investments to ensure sustainable development in the Cluster. Thus, this outcome focuses on supporting the diversification of livelihoods of at least 50% of people living within the Cluster.

There are opportunities that the IGAD Cluster 2 can seize, notably the fact that demand for animal protein is expected to double by 2030, creating commercial opportunities for livestock production, both for domestic markets and further opportunities to export live animals and animal products to Arabian gulf countries and within the rest of Africa (World Bank 2019). Furthermore, recent large-scale investments in physical infrastructure such as roads and railways, as well as investments in digital connectivity within the region represent further opportunities for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to further integrate into the market economy, reaching new markets that were previously difficult to access due to impassable roads. The growth of urban centres within the Cluster also presents opportunities to sustainably increase irrigated agriculture and supply centres with fresh produce such as vegetables.

The region’s natural resources, including the potential for fish farming in the transboundary river basin between the Omo and the Turkana, the region’s diverse and rich cultural heritage, wildlife, unique landscape and other historical and geographic sites could be an opportunity to expand on tourism within the region, especially if the two cross-border regions come up with a coordinated tourism policy that builds on the two regions’ comparative advantage and complementarities and establish a common agreement, by investing in the Northern Corridor Tourism Circuit and linking it with Vision 2030 and other long-term development plans of both countries (UNCT Kenya 2019, 9).

Indeed, the region’s growing young population needs to be engaged in productive economic activity, which, in the long term, will reduce radicalization of young men and conflict. Furthermore, climate change and natural resource degradation, as well as population pressure are driving higher rates of sedentarisation, with many households also diversifying in order to cope with the loss of livestock, especially after long droughts that decimate herds. Thus, it is imperative to support people living within the Cluster in diversifying their livelihoods, which also builds resilience against climate related shocks. Increasingly, people are coping by migrating towards urban centres within the Cluster, or further towards informal settlements in the capitals or even towards gulf countries to seek employment as pastoralism and agriculture become increasingly difficult. Thus, special attention will be paid to studying the underlying causes of migration within the region, and efforts will be made to integrate people that would otherwise migrate for employment opportunities.

Diversification is hampered by the limited capacity of pastoralists to benefit from emerging opportunities, and while a large share of people want to engage in other forms of livelihoods, they are hampered by a limited skills base, minimal market opportunities, and poor access to assets and financing. Additionally, limited infrastructure and geographical remoteness have historically made it difficult for the region to be fully integrated into their respective national economies. Thus, economic diversification should focus on pastoralist value chains, particularly livestock products, as well as expansion into irrigated agriculture (World Bank 2019). Women do not have equal access to productive assets - they have only limited access to, and control over, key productive resources such as livestock and land. They also have limited access to healthcare, education, family planning, and reproductive health. Indeed, in both countries, gender and economic inequalities limit the capacity of women to engage in income earning activities, particularly around accessing the labour market and income diversification activities (Oxfam 2018).

However, through the establishment of formal and informal self-help and revolving credit groups in urban and peri-urban areas in Marsabit, women have been able to finance the purchase and resale of small stock. Indeed, groups of women are increasingly setting up livestock marketing groups, where they buy livestock in bulk and transport them to terminal markets where they can be sold for higher value. From these proceeds, women have established individual businesses and diversified their income (CARE 2014). The programme will thus support the establishment and operationalisation of women’s savings and loans groups in rural areas, in order to support an increase in ownership of livestock and value chain participation among women in the IGAD Cluster 2. The goal of this outcome is thus to support people living within the Cluster with the necessary skills and assets to diversify their livelihoods. This outcome will be achieved through the following outputs:

***Output 2.1: Diversified income generating activities equitably created for at least 50% of the households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025***

Activities under this outcome seek to support the diversification of income sources of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists within the IGAD Cluster 2. Thus, value chain development activities will be undertaken, including the identification of viable value chains that can be invested in, including, but not limited to, livestock fattening, milk, poultry and bee keeping. Additonally, the programme will invest in the value chain development of non-timber forest products, such as beekeeping, resin and other resources. Additonally, the programme will support the evaluation of the region’s tourism potential, and identification of areas of investment to enhance tourism within the region, particularly with regard to eco-tourism. The programme will also invest in training, particularly the training of youth, women and pastoralist groups in business skills and competences such as accounting, marketing and management in order to enhace their capcacity to participate in the market economy. At least 50% of trainees will be women and youth. Lastly, the programme will support initiatives for investment by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in forage development and forage seed multiplicatioin enterprise, supporting at least 30% of women.

***Output 2.2: Availability of improved Inputs and technologies equitably increased in at least 70% communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025***

Under this output, the programme will dedicate resources to enhancing the availability of improved inputs and technologies in the IGAD Cluster 2, in order to support livestock production. This will include supporting the establishment of demonstration sites in communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 for improved livestock production technologies and the preparation and distribution of guidelines for the implementation of different improved technologies of livestock production for households in the IGAD Cluster 2. At least 50% of beneficiaries will be women and youth.

***Output 2.3: Access to Financial and Credit services in communities in at least 70% IGAD Cluster 2 equitably improved by 2025***

Under this output, the programme will support access to financial and credit services to cooperatives and small businesses in the IGAD Cluster 2. This will include supporting the establishment of pastoralists groups; savings and credit cooperatives to increase financial literacy and access to finance and credit services; training to groups on financial management and book-keeping; and supporting access to established micro-credit institutions for pastoralist groups seeking to get involved in income generating activities. Women, in particular, will be supported in the establishment and operationalisation of self-help groups and savings and loans groups, in order to purchase and trade in small ruminants and invest in other livelihood activities. The programme will also build capacity in women, focusing on building capacity for the production and marketing groups through training on financial management, revolving credit schemes and other business and literacy skills.

***Output 2.4: Underlying causes and factors driving migration addressed to minimize migration effect on the fragile economy and livelihoods of households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities***

Of special interest will be groups (young men and women) susceptible to migration – under this outcome, a study will be undertaken on the drivers of migration, including causes, destinations and profile of people migrating.This information will be used to tailor specific measures to reduce migration and retain young people, by endeavouring to engage them as much as possible in value chain development activities within the Cluster. Additionally, the programme will support the evaluation of laws, policies and regulations in order to make suggestions on how they can be improved to create an enabling environment for the creation of jobs for young people.

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| **Outcome 2: Livelihood mechanisms of at least 50% of the households diversified and improved in at least 70% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 2.1: Diversified income generating activities equitably created for at least 50% of the households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | 2.1.1 Provide support for the development of relevant income generating activities (e.g., fattening, poultry, beekeeping, handcraft, community tourism, etc.)  2.1.2 Support the establishment of enterprises for value addition along livestock production and trade value chain (such as small-scale milk processing activities)  2.1.3 Provide business skills trainings to Pastoralists’ enterprises involved in livestock production and trade chain value addition activities  2.1.4 Support initiatives for investment by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in forage development and forage seed multiplication  2.1.5 Support the development of eco-tourism |
| **Output 2.2: Availability of improved Inputs and technologies equitably increased in at least 70% communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | 2.2.1 Enhance access of pastoralists in IGAD Cluster 2 to improved technologies of livestock production  2.2.2 Support the establishment of demonstration sites in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 for improved livestock production technologies  2.2.3 Prepare field manuals or guidelines for implementation of different improved technologies of livestock production for households in IGAD Cluster 2 |
| **Output 2.3: Access to Financial and Credit services in communities in at least 70% IGAD Cluster 2 equitably improved by 2025** | 2.3.1 Support the establishment of Pastoralists’ Groups as well as Savings and Credit Cooperatives to increase financial literacy and access to finance and credit services in communities in IGAD Cluster 2  2.3.2 Provide trainings to Pastoralists’ Groups and their Savings and Credit Cooperatives on financial management and book-keeping  2.3.3 Support access to established micro-credit institutions for Pastoralists Groups and their Savings and Credit Cooperatives  2.3.4 Support the development of management guidelines for Pastoralists Groups and their Savings and Credit Cooperatives  2.3.5 Provide trainings in finance and credit management to Pastoralists Groups and their Savings and Credit Cooperatives  2.3.6 Train local community-identified development workers in micro-credit management and savings and credit cooperative  2.3.7 Support the regular monitoring and supervision of Pastoralists Groups and their Savings and Credit Cooperatives in savings and credit management |
| **Output 2.4: Underlying causes and factors driving migration addressed to minimize migration effect on the fragile economy and livelihoods of households in in IGAD Cluster 2 communities** | 2.4.1 Undertake a study to analyse the underlying causes and factors driving rural migrations in pastoral communities in IGAD Cluster 2 and make recommendation for interventions  2.4.2 Support a campaign for creating community awareness on the problems of unregulated migrations to the livelihoods of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists  2.4.3 Support intervention that create opportunities for job creation for youth and women in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  2.4.4 Support the development of laws, regulations and policies that will create an enabling framework for job creation for young people |

**OUTCOME 3: PHYSICAL AND MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE ESTABLISHED FOR IMPROVEMENT OF LIVELIHOODS IN AT LEAST 60% OF THE COMMUNITIES IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 BY 2025**

The goal of this outcome is to ensure that the physical and economic infrastructure for the improvement of livelihoods in IGAD Cluster 2 communities are established. Although IGAD advocates for supporting cross-border infrastructure development as a strategy for stimulating regional trade and boosting regional integration, many of the contiguous border areas of the IGAD Clusters, including the IGAD Cluster 2, have low levels of investment in infrastructure development (IGAD Secretariat 2020b).

Arid and semi-arid areas have been historically neglected by national governments, a pattern that was established during colonisation, as they were seen as regions with little productive value, and received little investment in public infrastructure such as roads, schools, clinics and other public services. Indeed, this is one reason why they are isolated, with weaker links to the national economy than other agricultural regions closer to the central government. For example, aside from the road from Addis Ababa to Moyale, all other main roads in the IGAD Cluster 2 are either marram or simple gravel tracks that are rarely graded. Indeed, the road from Nairobi to Moyale has only just been upgraded. Thus, movement over land is slow, and sometimes impassable during rainy seasons. Insecurity means that travel is perilous, prone to banditry and breakdowns. Often, military convoys must accompany buses, with frequent military checkpoints on the road (World Bank, 2019). This is not only dangerous for travellers, but it also slows down commerce and makes it more expensive to transport goods within the region.

Within the Cluster itself, the Marsabit County government (2018) reports that the current road network is approximately 5,000km, with only 312 km tarmacked, with most of these roads rendered impassable during the rainy season. On the Ethiopian side, the Oromia region has a network of 4,700km of roads, many of which need urgent maintenance and rehabilitation. (JICA, 2018). However, the completion of the highway linking Isiolo to Marsabit and Ethiopia has opened up the area to more investments improved connectivity and lowered the costs of moving goods and services in the county, and has also boosted cross-border trade between Ethiopia and Kenya. Thus, improving road infrastructure would further boost cross-border trade and the integration of the regional economy.

Secondly, basic service delivery within the Cluster is limited, with inadequate health, education and other social services. For example, the Marsabit County Human Development Index was 0.38 in 2013, compared to Kenya’s national HDI score of 0.52, indicating that the region lags behind the rest of the country in terms of health, education, and other social development indicators. In Ethiopia, the Oromia region HDI is 0.454, slightly lower than Ethiopia’s national score of 0.470 (UNDP 2018). Basic service delivery is hampered, by among other things, inadequate capacity at the administrative level and inadequate resources to carry out activities such as vaccination and agriculture and livestock extension services. Improving physical infrastructure will enhance women’s access to markets, since poor public infrastructure is one of the major constraints on the ability of women service providers to deliver services such as extension services, and village level traders and sales agents to reach women. It also limits women’s ability to get milk and other livestock products to key markets.

The programme will thus invest in strategic local infrastructure within the Cluster in order to boost connectivity within the Cluster and with the rest of the region. County, sub-county, and woreda level administrative and technical officers will support the capacity building. This will be implemented under the following outputs:

***Output 3.1: Selected Physical Infrastructure Rehabilitated and Constructed in at least 80% of IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025***

Under this output, the programme will first assess the conditions of existing roads that connect cross-border communities in order to identify investments in the construction and rehabilitation of roads that will enhance trade, communication and mobility between regions. Next, the programme will invest resources in rehabilitating critical roads identified, as well as purchase equipment to enable county and woreda governments to undertake regular maintenance of the rehabilitated roads. Lastly, the programme will invest in establishing livestock markets to facilitate the trade of livestock within the Cluster. This will include the construction and operationalisation of sale yards close to remote settlements in order to facilitate the sale of small ruminants by women in close proximity to their homes. The construction of physical infrastructure will also ease the movement of goods, traders, health workers and extension officers, enhancing the quality of basic services in the Cluster.

***Output 3.2:******Strengthened Capacities of the Local Institutions Leading to Improved Delivery of Basic Services in at least 80% of the Communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025***

Under this output, the programme will first undertake a capacity needs assessment of local institutions in service delivery in cross-border areas of the IGAD Cluster 2. This will inform the preparation and implementation of training programs to build the capacity of local institutions in service delivery in the IGAD Cluster 2. Furthermore, learning activities such as exposure trips, field visits and knowledge sharing events will be supported in order to build the capacity of local staff. At least 30% of trainees will be women, in order to enhance gender sensitive service delivery for women in the IGAD Cluster 2. Additionally, the programme will finance the acquisition of equipment of materials to facilitate service delivery, such as computers, motorbikes and vehicles. Lastly, the programme will support the establishment and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation programs for local institutions in service delivery in IGAD Cluster 2 communities, in order to enable local communities to track performance and hold local governments accountable.

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| **Outcome 3:** **Physical and market infrastructure established for improvement of livelihoods in at least 80% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | |
| ***Outputs*** | ***Activities*** |
| **Output 3.1:**  **Selected Physical Infrastructure Rehabilitated and Constructed in at least 80% of IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | 3.1.1 Construct access roads in cross-border communities to facilitate cross-border mobility in IGAD Cluster 2  3.1.2 Purchase equipment for regular maintenance of roads in cross-border areas of IGAD Cluster 2  3.1.3 Establish livestock markets and sale yards in cross-border areas in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |
| **Output 3.2:**  **Strengthened Capacities of the Local Institutions Leading to Improved Delivery of Basic Services in at least 80% of the Communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | 3.2.1 Undertake capacity needs assessments of local institutions in service delivery in cross-border areas of IGAD Cluster 2  3.2.2 Prepare and implement training for capacity building for local institutions in service delivery in cross-border areas of IGAD Cluster 2  3.2.3 Support exposure trips, field visits, and knowledge sharing events for local institutions in service delivery in cross-border areas of IGAD Cluster 2  3.2.4 Provide required logistics to local institutions involved in service delivery in cross-border areas of IGAD Cluster 2 (transportation, equipment, other facilities)  3.2.5 Establish strong M&E system for local institutions involved in service delivery in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |

## BENEFICIARIES AND STAKEHOLDERS

The direct beneficiaries of the proposed programme are pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, farmers and others engaged in agriculture, livestock and natural resource management in the IGAD Cluster 2. The project seeks to be as inclusive as possible, and as such, women, youth, persons living with disabilities, Internally Displaced Persons, populations affected by conflicts and other marginalised people will also be direct beneficiaries. The programme will also engage with young men and women. Other stakeholders including government Institutions particularly community political leaders, cultural and spiritual leaders, administrative and technical units at both levels, NGOs, CBOs, institutions of higher learning, local community law enforcement, international and regional organizations will be involved during the planning and implementation of the projects. Benefits gained from this outcome will include improved access and availability of water, improved rangeland productivity, increased access to fodder, and improved agricultural production.

## APPROACH AND STRATEGY

A bottom-up cross-border Cluster approach will be used for promoting cross-border resilience through dialogues, meetings and trainings. This approach builds on the work of IDDRSI (IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative) which emphasizes the need for involving the cross-border communities, especially women and youth, and bringing on board multi-level stakeholders in promoting cross-border cooperation. This approach acknowledges the need to work with different actors, state and non-state, with different experience, opportunities and objectives, to address the problems of the grassroots communities.

The project will be implemented over five years and the strategy will promote the development of natural resources Cluster 2 PIA as centre of excellence in drought disaster resilience to be used for sustainable ecosystem management, generation of knowledge and technology, experience sharing and institutional learning and skill sharing. Activities will be implemented in order to enhance market and physical infrastructure and build the capacity of local management institutions. Additionally, a gender strategy will be developed during the inception phase, in order to ensure that project planning and implementation are undertaken in a gender inclusive manner, and that activities are sensitive of the needs of vulnerable groups in society, including women, children, the elderly, people living with HIV, people with disabilities and the youth. Work under this output will be undertaken in collaboration with the support from the IGAD Conflict Early Warning Regional Network (CEWARN) and the Conflict and Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU), in order to ensure that the project implementation activities do not exacerbate existing conflicts within the Cluster. Lastly, monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in a participatory manner, in order to ensure transparency and accountability in project management and implementation.

## WORK PLAN

This project will be implemented over a 5-year period. The indicative implementation timelines, expected results and budget are presented in the Annexes. The details of the project work plan will be finalized during project inception.

## BUDGET SUMMARY

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| --- | --- |
| Outcomes | Budget |
| Outcome 1: Forage production and dryland crop farming improved in at least 90% of communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | **50,600,000** |
| Outcome 2: Livelihood mechanisms of at least 50% of the households diversified and improved in at least 70% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | **24,400,000** |
| Outcome 3: Physical and market Infrastructures established for improvement of livelihoods in at least 80% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | **29,000,000** |
| Total | **104,000,000** |

# SECTION III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS, INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

## 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 Cluster 2 PIA 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 Cluster 2 PIA’s 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 composed of cross-border participants at the community level. They will also monitor safeguards, gender, among others and ensure knowledge generated allows continuous learning and adaptable management.

## GENDER MAINSTREAMING

A gender mainstreaming strategy for the project will be developed during the inception phase through a participatory process that includes project stakeholders, managers and beneficiaries. A gender action plan, setting out details of how the gender mainstreaming strategy is to be introduced over the project period, with specific mainstreaming targets, including ensuring that at least 30% of water management and rangeland management committees are women, as well as clearly defined roles and responsibilities will be used to ensure that the project is undertaken in a gender sensitive and responsive manner. Additionally, the action plan will ensure that women, youth and Persons Living with Disabilities are fully integrated into project implementation activities. Gender mainstreaming targets developed will be integrated into the monitoring and evaluation of the project.

## KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

A knowledge management and communication strategy for the project will be developed during the inception phase of the project in order to facilitate the sharing of knowledge generated during the project implementation phase. The knowledge management and communication strategy will include the gathering of information on the project’s best-case practices, development of knowledge products appropriate for a range of stakeholders, including communities, local institutions, and the wider public. Appropriate communication strategies will be selected for the sharing of knowledge generated. Development and implementation of the knowledge management and communication strategy will be done in close collaboration with the IGAD Knowledge Management Unit

## 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 trainings as needed, will ensure long term sustainability in institutional capability at all levels.

Financial sustainability will be pursued by ensuring that the programme is incorporated within government planning systems, by advocating for the integration of community plans into district plans, and that issues of key relevance to the IGAD Cluster 2 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 grassroots entities 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, particularly for the construction of any new infrastructure. 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 poorly sited water infrastructure, 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 AND ASSUMPTIONS

The current project will be implemented along the cross-border areas of the three countries where there are significant risks related to conflict and natural disasters such as drought, floods, locust, emerging human and livestock diseases. Risks can be categorised as environmental, social or political.

**Social risks are high:** Project implementation activities will bring considerable benefits to communities in the IGAD Cluster 2. However, given that they cannot be implemented across the entire Cluster, this may cause changes in the social dynamics of the region, or perceived benefits from participating in the project may be used as leverage by local leaders, causing or exacerbating existing conflict. The project will mitigate this risk by taking a participatory approach to project management, implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, it is expected that IGAD Conflict Early Warning Regional Network and the Conflict and Early Warning and Response Unit will be engaged throughout the project lifecycle in order to monitor and address potential sources of conflict, should they arise. This will ensure that community members participate in an inclusive manner, while participatory monitoring and evaluation at the local level with cross-border participation will ensure that potential conflicts are rapidly brought to the attention of the project management team for resolution. Secondly, a conflict analysis will be carried out under each priority intervention area, with site specific analysis and recommendations on how to minimize risk of conflict, which will then be used to guide implementation of project activities. By using a participatory approach to project planning and management, as well as undertaking a conflict analysis, the project will minimize social risk. Thus, project activities will be guided by the policy of ‘do no harm’. However, it is not possible to completely eliminate risk of conflict arising due to project implementation activities.

**Institutional capacity is substantial:** Project implementation activities will take place over a dispersed geographical area in often remote areas of the country where local administrations are understaffed and underfunded. Furthermore, due to often high staff turnover, there is limited capacity in both project management activities such as monitoring and evaluation and financial management, as well as technical capacity to implement project activities. Lastly, coordination across all levels of government and institutions is weak. There is therefore risk of project finance leakage. These risks will be mitigated by ensuring that there is a strong project management unit with competent technical staff. The IGAD Cluster 2 Cross-border Development Facilitation Unit will be established to oversee staffing and project implementation arrangements including monitoring & evaluation and financial management and oversight. Additionally, in order to facilitate coordination across sectors, the project will depend on various IGAD agencies specialised in agriculture, environment as well as conflict management and resolution in order to convene project stakeholders and ensure that collaboration in project implementation is facilitated. Continuous capacity building will ensure that capacity is built during the project cycle, and mitigate the effect of high staff turnover.

**Environmental risk is high:** Project implementation activities include significant infrastructure development components. This includes the construction of water storage facilities and planting activities related to rangeland rehabilitation, many of which will improve the condition of the rangelands, as well as other infrastructure such as roads that will improve access to social services. However, there is a risk of localized environmental damage due to infrastructure construction. This risk will be minimised through conducting environmental impact assessments before engaging in construction of new infrastructure. Additionally, risk will be mitigated through thorough assessments of water, pasture and rangeland resources under outcome 1 of Cluster 2 PIA 1 on water resources, pasture and rangelands.

**Political and governance risk is high:** There is risk that armed conflict may break out internally and spill over borders, leading to mass movement of people. Many of the project activities seek to alleviate the conditions that create conflict, such as improving access to water resources, pasture and basic services. However, this risk cannot be fully eliminated, so the project management unit and the IGAD Cluster 2 Cross-border Development Facilitation Unit will remain in close contact with member states, in order to be aware of any potential sources of conflict that may impact the project, and restructure project management activities accordingly.

**Natural disaster risk is high:** there is currently a locust outbreak, which is causing rising food insecurity and may possibly lead to more conflict. In order to mitigate against locust invasions disrupting project implementation, the project management unit will be guided by the FAO monthly bulletins, updates and forecasts in order to adapt project activities to the movement of swarms. However, this is a risk that cannot be fully eliminated. Additionally, there is the COVID-19 pandemic, which will have short- and long-term impacts on the health and social services systems in the IGAD Cluster 2. In order to mitigate this risk, a rapid assessment of COVID-19 impacts will be undertaken in order to inform project activities for capacity development of communities and institutions to withstand and recover from the shock, as well as help design programme delivery modalities. Similarly, lockdown measures have raised the importance of digital technologies to allow for the continuation of work. Digitalization and promotion of alternative modes of communication and working provisions to allow activities to go on during crisis will form an important component of programme development and implementation.

**The core assumptions and pre-conditions to begin this project are:** The political will and commitment from the governments of Ethiopia and Kenya to enhance the resilience of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 in the face of Drought and Related Disasters through supporting sustainable water and rangeland management; political stability in the area; and the goodwill of project stakeholders and partners.

# SECTION IV: INDICATIVE RESULTS FRAMEWORK

## IGAD CLUSTER 2 PIA 1: SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRENGTHENED FOR ENHANCED DROUGHT RESILIENCE OFCOMMUNITIES IN THE IGAD CLUSTER 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Results** | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Means of Verification** | **Assumptions** |
| **Outcome 1: cross-border rangeland pasture production in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 increased and restored by 60% by 2025** | Percentage of rehabilitated rangeland based on criteria developed in a participatory manner during the Inception Phase. | The World Bank has supported the implementation of the Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project in Southern Ethiopia and the programme will use this as a baseline and expand | A comprehensive map of IGAD Cluster 2 that identifies hotspots of degradation and can be used for rehabilitation planning and monitoring  60% of rangeland of strategic importance under sustainable natural resource management | Final project evaluation report; technical reports | Secure environment to construct water infrastructure and undertake catchment area and rangeland rehabilitation; No unusual weather events such as drought |
| Output 1.1:  Rangelands resources reclaimed, rehabilitated and restored in 60% of the Cluster by 2025 | Number of satellite maps and imageries showing the extent of degradation of rangelands in the Cluster made  Number of participatory, stakeholder needs meetings had with rangeland resource users, with 30% representation of women  Number of ecosystem assessments undertaken, identifying climate risks and vulnerabilities  Number of conflict assessments undertaken, with 30% representation of women in the Cluster  Number of COVID-19 pandemic impact on water, pasture and rangeland resources management studies undertaken | Water point and land use maps in the Mapping, Assessment & Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the IGAD Sub-Region Project; Baseline assessments on water and fodder (FAO),  Marsabit climate risk profile; Ethiopia climate risk profile | A comprehensive map of IGAD Cluster 2 that identifies hotspots of degradation and can be used for rehabilitation planning and monitoring | Technical reports; stakeholder consultation reports | Peaceful environment to conduct participatory mapping; No unusual weather events such as drought |
| Output 1.2:  Sustainable rangeland management measures and technologies developed and promoted in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | Number of gender inclusive, appropriate guidelines and plans for rangeland rehabilitation produced for the IGAD Cluster 2  Number of sustainable rangeland technologies for controlling bush encroachment and rangeland degradation in the rangelands developed and popularized (including soil and water conservation, reseeding of pasture, erosion control and tree planting) in the IGAD Cluster 2  Number of fodder bank storage facilities constructed and operational, covering at least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2  Number of rangeland and pasture resource users trained in alternative technologies for harnessing alternative rangeland technologies | Baseline assessments undertaken under output 1.1 | At least 4 gender inclusive, appropriate guidelines and plans for rangeland rehabilitation produced  Soil and water conservation measures, rangeland reseeding, erosion control measures and tree planting undertaken in at least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2  At least 12 fodder bank storage facilities constructed and operational in the IGAD Cluster 2  At least 1 000 community members trained on sustainable rangeland technologies – with at least 50% of trainees as women and young people | Technical reports, gender inclusive, appropriate guidelines and plans developed; resource management association reports | Peaceful environment to implement rangeland restoration activities and trainings; Cross-border technical collaboration is not undermined by bureaucratic procedures  No unusual weather events such as drought  Government and communities maintain commitment to adoption and application of sustainable rangeland management practices |
| **Outcome 2: Inclusive and equitable rangeland resources management interventions better coordinated, harmonized, and shared among 80% of the cross-border communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | Early warning rangeland resource and mobility system designed, built and operationalised  Number of gender inclusive community rangeland resource management platforms established | Baseline assessments undertaken under output 1.1 | Early warning rangeland resource and mobility system designed, built and operationalised  7 gender inclusive community rangeland resource management platforms established | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to undertake training and activities;  Government and community willingness to participate |
| Output 2.1:  Inclusive and reliable Community Rangeland Early Warning Systems established and operationalized by 2025, covering 80% of the Cluster | Number of community-level platforms for women, elder, and youth for making inputs in the rangeland management plan for IGAD Cluster 2  Number of good rangeland practices in customary law in the IGAD Cluster 2 documented and strengthened  Number of gender inclusive write-shops and knowledge sharing events on good practices and technologies in IGAD Cluster 2 communities (at least 50% women and youth)  Early warning system for rangeland Resources availability and mobility patterns for pastoralists in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities designed, established and operationalized | Baseline assessments undertaken in output 1.1 | At least 7 community-level platforms for women, elder, and youth for making inputs in the rangeland management plan for IGAD Cluster 2, with at least 50% membership of youth and women  At least 10 good rangeland management practices in customary law in IGAD Cluster 2 communities documented and strengthened  At least 10 gender inclusive write-shops and knowledge sharing events on good practices and technologies in IGAD Cluster 2 communities (at least 50% women and youth)  Early warning system for rangeland Resources availability and mobility patterns for pastoralists in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities designed, established and operationalized | Technical reports; stakeholder consultation reports | Peaceful environment to implement establishment of early warning system; Cross-border technical collaboration is not undermined by bureaucratic procedures  No unusual weather events such as drought  Government and communities maintain commitment to adoption and use of early warning system  Communities receptive to information gathering, collating and sharing |
| Output 2.2:  Access to shared cross-border rangeland resources in an equitable manner in the IGAD Cluster 2 enhanced by 2025 | Number of gender inclusive cross-border rangeland management Policies for shared resources in the IGAD Cluster 2  Number of harmonized, inclusive regulations and codes, cross-border and inter-community agreements on sharing resource in the Cluster formulated and ready for validation  Number of people trained during gender inclusive capacity building training on GIS, PRM and rangeland monitoring for shared cross-border resources in IGAD Cluster 2 (at least 50% of trainees’ youth and women)  Number of quarterly meeting to review monitoring reports on shared cross-border rangeland resources in IGAD Cluster 2 | RPLRP 2016 Review report “Policies and Proclamations Relevant to Pastoral Areas Land Management for Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda” will provide starting point for expanded look at policies and legal instruments that will be reviewed | Number to be determined during consultations and review of laws and policies  Complete analysis of legal instruments related to rangeland management with recommendations for alignment and harmonisation;  A working group of policymakers from project countries formed  At least 50% of rangeland resource managers in local government structures trained  Quarterly review meetings undertaken for the duration of the program | Technical reports; stakeholder consultation reports | Peaceful environment to undertake stakeholder consultations to review laws, policies and cross-border resource sharing agreements;  Cross-border technical collaboration is not undermined by bureaucratic procedures  No unusual weather events such as drought  Government and communities maintain commitment to adoption and use of cross-border sharing agreements, laws, policies and regulations |
| **Outcome 3: Water conflicts and associated forms of insecurity in IGAD Cluster 2 communities reduced by least 60% by 2025 through equitable, improved access to water for production facilities** | Number of climate proofed surface water storage and ground water facilities established in the Cluster  Percentage of the population with increased access to potable water for human and livestock consumption  Number of equitable and inclusive management systems for the livestock water facilities and infrastructure established in the Cluster | Work undertaken through the World Bank supported the implementation of the Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project in Southern Ethiopia and the programme will use this as a baseline and expand | At least 400 existing water supply infrastructures rehabilitated and new multi-purpose water sources developed based on recommendations under output 3.1  At least 60% of community members with increased access to water in normal and drought times (50% female)  At least 7 water user associations established and operationalised | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Secure environment to construct water infrastructure and undertake catchment area rehabilitation |
| Output 3.1:  Climate-proofed surface water storage and ground water facilities established in communities in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | Map of groundwater resources available  Environmental Impact Assessment reports  Number of water harvesting and storage infrastructure constructed  Number of mini- irrigation schemes designed and piloted  Number of people who are trained on adoption of appropriate irrigation technologies | The Lowland Livelihood Resilience Project and others have undertaken the construction water infrastructure – baseline information will be collected under output 3.1; existing government sources on number and functionality of water points | At least 200 existing water supply infrastructures rehabilitated and new multi-purpose water sources developed based on recommendations under output 3.1 | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to construct/ rehabilitate water infrastructure  No unusual weather events such as drought |
| Output 3.2:  Access to water for livestock equitably enhanced through increased investment in water harvesting and storage facilities in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | Feasibility assessment report of water harvesting and storage facilities in the IGAD Cluster 2  Number of micro-dams, water pans and sand dams repaired, constructed and operationalized  Number of livestock watering points established and operationalized  Number of animal water troughs built and operationalised | Baseline studies undertaken under output 3.1; Lowland Livelihood Resilience Project | At least 50 micro-dams, water pans and sand dams repaired or constructed  At least 250 livestock watering points repaired or constructed  At least 100 animal water troughs built and operationalised | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to construct/ rehabilitate water infrastructure  No unusual weather events such as drought |
| Output 3.3:  Establish and  operationalize an equitable and inclusive management system for the livestock water facilities and infrastructure in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | Number of water community management committees, associations and traditional structures operationalised  An Operation and Maintenance system established and operationalised  System for the supply of spare parts for routine repairs established | Baseline studies undertaken under output 3.1; Lowland Livelihood Resilience Project | At least 7 community water management committees, water user associations and traditional water governance bodies established and operationalised (at least 30% of leadership as women)  At least 2 O&M systems established in each country  Local suppliers identified and appropriate contractual agreements made | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to form and train water user associations and supply chains for spare parts;  Government and community willingness to participate |

## IGAD CLUSTER 2 PIA 2: ACCESS TO AND DELIVERY OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE, HEALTH AND EDUCATION IMPROVED FOR ENHANCED RESILIENCE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE IGAD CLUSTER 2

| **Results** | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Means of Verification** | **Assumptions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1:**  **Access to clean and safe water in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities improved for at least 80% of the households by 2025** | 80% of the households with access to clean and safe water | Baselines will be determined at the project inception | At least 80% of the households with access to clean and safe water by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | Funding is available to support investments in water availability in IGAD Cluster 2 communities |
| Output 1.1: New water supply schemes for domestic consumption constructed in at least 50% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 | % of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 with new water supply schemes for domestic consumption | Baseline data will be obtained from the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020 and the Marsabit County Development Plan, 2018 | New water supply schemes for domestic consumption constructed in at least 50% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There is funding for construction of new water projects |
| Output 1.2: Existing water supply schemes for domestic consumption rehabilitated and expanded in at least 30% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 | % of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 with rehabilitated water supply schemes for domestic consumption | Baseline data will be obtained from the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020 and the Marsabit County Development Plan, 2018 | Water supply schemes for domestic consumption rehabilitated in at least 30% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There is funding for rehabilitation of existing water projects |
| Output 1.3: At least 75% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 have WASH facilities that specifically benefit people with disabilities | % of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 with WASH facilities that specifically benefit people with disabilities | Baseline data will be obtained from the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020; Ethiopia One Water Sanitation and Hygiene National Program (OWNP), 2012; and the Marsabit County Development Plan, 2018 | At least 75% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 have WASH facilities that specifically benefit people with disabilities | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There is political good will to invest resources in increasing access to WASH facilities by persons with disabilities |
| Output 1.4: Participation of women on WASH Committees (WASHCOs) increased to 50% in at least 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 | % of communities reporting at least a 50% increase in women participation on WASH Committees (WASHCOs) in IGAD Cluster 2 | Baseline data will be obtained from the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020; Ethiopia One Water Sanitation and Hygiene National Program (OWNP), 2012; and the Marsabit County Development Plan, 2018 | At least 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 reporting a 50% increase in participation of women on WASH Committees (WASHCOs) | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There is political good will to support increased participation and involvement of women on WASHCOs |
| Output 1.5: Spare parts’ supply chain units and local services providers (artesian) in at least 50% of the communities supported | % of the communities reporting Spare parts’ supply chain units and local services providers (artesian) who are supported under the project | Baselines will be determined at the project inception | Spare parts’ supply chain units and local services providers (artesian) in at least 50% of the communities supported | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There will be adequate funding to support spare parts’ supply chain units and local services providers (artesian) |
| **Outcome 2:**  **Access to improved Sanitation and Hygiene facilities improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | % of households with access to improved Sanitation and Hygiene facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 | Baseline data will be obtained from the Ethiopia One Water Sanitation and Hygiene National Program (OWNP), 2012; and the Marsabit County Development Plan, 2018 | At least 60% of households in IGAD Cluster 2 reporting improved access to Sanitation and Hygiene facilities by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There is peace to allow improvement of sanitation and hygiene facilities;  There is political good will to support sanitation and hygiene improvement; communities are willing to change mind-sets |
| Output 2.1: Improved latrines & other sanitation facilities and infrastructure constructed in at least 70% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 | % of communities reporting construction of improved latrines & other sanitation facilities and infrastructure | Baseline data will be obtained from the Ethiopia One Water Sanitation and Hygiene National Program (OWNP), 2012; and the Marsabit County Development Plan, 2018 | At least 70% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 reporting improved latrines & other sanitation facilities and infrastructure constructed by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There is peace to allow improvement of sanitation and hygiene facilities;  There is political good will to support sanitation and hygiene improvement; communities are willing to change mind-sets |
| Output 2.2: Water treatment technologies adopted by at least 90% of the households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities | % of communities reporting adoption of water treatment technologies | Baselines will be determined at the project inception | At least 90% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 reporting adoption of water treatment technologies by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There will be adequate funding to support provision and adoption of water treatment technologies |
| Output 2.3: ‘Open Defecation Free’ (ODF) status achieved in at least 60% of the households for at least 50% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities | % of communities reporting ODF status achieved in at least 60% of the households | Baseline data will be obtained from the Ethiopia One Water Sanitation and Hygiene National Program (OWNP), 2012; and the Marsabit County Development Plan, 2018 | ODF status achieved in at least 60% of the households for at least 50% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There is peace to allow investment in achieving ODF status;  Communities are willing to adopt appropriate faecal disposal practices to achieve ODF statuses |
| **Outcome 3:**  **Access to Primary Health care services improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | % of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities reporting improved access to Primary Health care services | Baselines will be determined at the project inception | At least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities reporting improved access to Primary Health care services by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There is peace to allow improvement of health care services;  There is political good will to support improved access to primary health care |
| Output 3.1: Access to primary health care services improved for at least 50% of the households in at least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities | % of communities reporting improved access to primary health care services for at least 50% of the households | Baselines will be determined at the project inception | Access to primary health care services improved for at least 50% of the households in at least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There will be adequate funding to support improvement in access to primary health care services |
| Output 3.2: Adequate health personnel trained, equipped and appropriately motivated in at least 80% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities | % of the communities reporting adequate health personnel trained, equipped and appropriately motivated | Baselines will be determined at the project inception | Adequate health personnel trained, equipped and appropriately motivated in at least 80% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There will be adequate funding to support training of health personnel |
| **Outcome 4:**  **Access to primary Education services increased for at least 90% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | % of households reporting increased access to primary Education services | Baseline data will be obtained from the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020; | Access to primary Education services increased for at least 90% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There will be adequate funding to support investment in improving access to primary education |
| Output 4.1: Education infrastructure improved in least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | % of communities reporting improvement in Education infrastructure | Baseline data will be obtained from the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020; | Education infrastructure improved in least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There will be adequate funding to support investment in Education infrastructure |
| Output 4.2: Adequate Education personnel trained, equipped and appropriately motivated in at least 80% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities | % of communities reporting adequate training, equipping and appropriate motivation of education personnel | Baseline data will be obtained from the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020; | Education personnel adequately trained, equipped and appropriately motivated in at least 80% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There will be adequate funding to support investment in education personnel |
| **Outcome 5: Social safety nets established and strengthened for at least 50% of vulnerable households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | % of vulnerable households benefiting from social safety net coverage in the IGAD Cluster 2 | Baseline data will be obtained at the beginning of the project | At least 50% of vulnerable households have benefited from social safety net coverage | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There will be adequate funding to support investment in vulnerable households identified |
| Output 5.1: Creative cross-border initiatives for household asset building supported | % of households benefitting from assets from the project  % of youth groups supported in their business development  % of people trained in business development and management skills  Number of traditional savings groups trained and supported | Baseline data will be obtained at the beginning of the project | At least 50% of vulnerable households supported  At least 100 youth groups supported  At least 500 people trained, with half being women and youth  At least 50 traditional savings groups supported | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There will be adequate funding to support investment in vulnerable households identified |
| Output 5.2: Enabling environment fostered in order to strengthen social safety nets for poor border communities | Number of local government officials trained  Recommendations made to streamline social safety net management at county/ woreda level  Number of barazas/ consultation workshops held | Baseline data will be obtained at the beginning of the project | At least 100 local government officials trained  Report with recommendations on enhancing social safety net management with feedback from communities validated | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There will be adequate funding to support investment in vulnerable households identified |

## IGAD CLUSTER 2 PIA 3: SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND SECURITY INTERVENTIONS UNDERTAKEN TO ENHANCE RESILIENCE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE IGAD CLUSTER 2 COMMUNITIES

| **Results** | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Means of Verification** | **Assumptions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1:**  **Peace building enhanced in 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | Percentage of communities reporting reduction in armed conflicts incidents | Baseline to be determined during Inception Phase | At least 90% of the target community report reduction to a minimum of armed conflicts incidents by 2025 | Minutes of meetings; Project monitoring reports | There will funding for peace building work |
| **Output 1.1**:  Local Peace Committee re-constituted in at least 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 | No. of Peace Committees re-constituted and functional  No. of ToT Training manuals developed  No. of Training workshops held for Peace Committees | Baseline data will be obtained from the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020 | At least 20 Peace Committees constituted and functional in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025  At least 8 training workshops conducted per year by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | The political environment conducive for constitution and operation of peace committees |
| **Output 1.2:**  Functioning of local peace committees supported to enhance peace building activities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | No. of IGAs established and operationalized for Local Peace Committees  No. of conflicts mitigated through conflict early warning activities of local Peace Committees | Baseline data will be obtained from the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020 | At least 20 IGAs per year supported and operationalised for Local Peace Committees in IGAD Cluster 2 communities  At least 10 conflicts mitigated per year through conflict early warning activities of local Peace Committees | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There is peaceful environment to allow local peace committees to function;  Funding is available to support the functioning of local peace committees |
| **Outcome 2:**  **60% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 reporting successful mitigation of at least 60% of the reported conflicts by 2025** | Percentage of communities reporting successful mitigation of at least 80% of the reported conflicts | Baseline to be determined during Inception Phase | 60% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 reporting successful mitigation of at least 80% of the reported conflicts by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There is peaceful environment to allow local peace committees to function;  Funding is available to support the functioning of local peace committees |
| **Output 2.1:** Training workshops in conflict mitigation conducted in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | No. of ToT Training manuals developed  No. of ToT workshops in conflict mitigation undertaken  No. of local peace committee members trained on conflict mitigation skills | Baseline to be determined during Inception Phase | 10 Training workshops in conflict mitigation  500 local peace committee members trained | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | There is peaceful environment for local peace committees to function;  Funding is available to support the functioning of local peace committees |
| **Output 2.2:** Peace Cultural events conducted as a conflict mitigation measure | No. of cultural groups supported  No. of peace cultural events supported | Baseline to be determined during Inception Phase | At least 10 Cultural events conducted in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | Project Quarterly monitoring reports; Project Annual technical reports; Mid-term review reports | Funding is available for cultural events to be held;  There is political goodwill from all actors |
| **Outcome 3:**  **Bilateral relations between IGAD member states in the IGAD Cluster 2 strengthened through thorough review of existing MoUs and enhanced inter-governmental common peace building activities** | % of communities reporting inter-governmental common peace building activities being undertaken | Baseline data will be obtained from the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020 | At least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities reporting improved Bilateral relations between IGAD member states by 2025 | Agreements and MoUs negotiated, reviewed and signed; Quarterly monitoring reports; Annual reports; Mid-term review reports | There is political goodwill from all actors;  Political goodwill from the two countries to foster peace |
| **Output 3.1:** Inter-governmental peace and security related agreements and MoUs negotiated and signed | No. of MoUs between bordering communities negotiated and signed  No. of community meetings held to promote awareness of signed MoUs | Baseline data will be obtained from the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020 | At least two Inter-governmental peace and security related agreements and MoUs negotiated and signed between IGAD Cluster 2 Member States by 2025 | Agreements and MoUs signed; Quarterly monitoring reports; Annual reports; Mid-term review reports | There is political goodwill from Marsabit county and Borana Zone to foster peace and security |
| **Output 3.2:** Inter-governmental peace and security agreements and MOUs implemented | No. of awareness Baraza meeting for elders conducted in bordering communities  No. of Talk shows conducted to publicize community peace agreements in bordering communities  No. of social media campaigns conducted to publicize community peace agreements in bordering communities | Baseline data will be obtained from the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020 | At least 80% of the signed Inter-governmental peace and security agreements and MOUs implemented in each of the IGAD Cluster 2 member states by 2025 | Reports on implementation of signed Agreements and MoUs; Quarterly monitoring reports; Annual reports; Mid-term review reports | There is goodwill from Marsabit county and Borana Zone to make it possible for Inter-governmental peace and security agreements and MOUs to be implemented |
| **Output 3.3:** Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed for evaluation implementation of Intergovernmental peace and security agreements and MoUs | Baseline survey conducted to develop progress monitoring indicators and targets for peace agreements between bordering communities  No. of M&E report produced on for peace agreements between bordering communities | Baseline data will be obtained from the IGAD State of the Region Report for 2020 | Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed for evaluation implementation of Intergovernmental peace and security agreements and MoUs in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | Reports on implementation of signed Agreements and MoUs; Quarterly monitoring reports; Annual reports; Mid-term review reports | Funding is available for Monitoring and Evaluation to take place |

## IGAD CLUSTER 2 PIA 4: IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS SUPPORTED TO STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 COMMUNITIES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Results** | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Means of Verification** | **Assumptions** |
| Outcome 1: Forage production and dryland crop farming equitably improved in at least 90% of communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | Proportion of the population engaging in enhanced forage production and dryland crop farming | To be determined at inception, but based on ongoing projects in the Cluster | At least 90% of population in the IGAD Cluster 2 engaged in enhanced forage production and dryland crop farming | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to undertake training and activities;  Government and community willingness to participate |
| Output 1.1: Production and productivity in dryland farming equitably improved in 90% of IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | Number of water saving technologies introduced  Number of people trained in climate smart agriculture and good production practices  Number of pastoral and agro-pastoral training centres introduced  Number of people with access to improved inputs and technologies, including seed banks | To be determined at inception, but based on ongoing projects in the Cluster | At least 4 small scale drip irrigation schemes piloted in the Cluster  At least 90% of agro-pastoralists trained on climate smart agriculture and good production practices – with at least 50% as women and youth  At least 6 centres established  At least 90% of people in the Cluster with improved access to inputs and technology – with at least 50% as women and youth | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to undertake training and activities;  Government and community willingness to participate |
| Output 1.2: Indigenous cattle and small ruminant performance improved in 90% of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | Nitrogen plant constructed and operational, with appropriate technology and equipment  AI technicians trained and equipped to carry out their work  Productive livestock (cattle and small ruminants) breeds introduced  Seed banks established and popularized  Community workers trained | To be determined at inception, but based on ongoing projects in the Cluster | One nitrogen plant constructed and operational  At least 100 AI workers trained and equipped  Productive livestock breeds introduced for 90% of the community – of which 50% go to women  At least 6 seedbanks established  At least 200 community health workers trained | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to undertake training and activities; favourable environmental conditions  Government and community willingness to participate |
| Output 1.3: Interventions undertaken to address factors affecting livestock health in 90% of IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | Veterinary/ animal health clinics constructed and operationalised  Vet technicians, CAWHs trained and equipped to provide kraal to kraal vet services  Disease reporting focal points trained  Drugs made available | To be determined at inception, but based on ongoing projects in the Cluster | At least 3 vet clinics constructed and operationalized  At least 100 vet technicians and CAWHs trained  At least 10 disease focal points  Drugs made available to at least 90% of communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to undertake training and activities; favourable environmental conditions  Government and community willingness to participate |
| Outcome 2: Livelihood mechanisms of at least 50% of the households diversified and improved in at least 70% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | Percentage of people living in the IGAD Cluster 2 engaging in diversified livelihood activities | To be determined at inception, but based on ongoing projects in the Cluster | At least 50% of population empowered with tangible and intangible resources to diversify livelihoods | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to undertake training and activities; favourable environmental conditions  Government and community willingness to participate |
| Output 2.1: Diversified income generating activities equitably created for at least 50% of the households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025 | Income generating activities supported – with at least 50% of beneficiaries as women and youth  Number of people supported in establishment of value chain enterprises supported  Number of people provided with business skills training  Development of ecotourism supported | To be determined at inception, but based on ongoing projects in the Cluster | Income generating activities supported – with at least 50% of beneficiaries as women and youth  Establishment of value chain enterprise supported for 50% of communities, with at least 50% of beneficiaries as women and youth  At least 50% of people trained in business skills, with at least 50% of trainees as women and youth  Number of cross-border policies on tourism developed | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to undertake training and activities; favourable environmental conditions  Government and community willingness to participate |
| Output 2.2: Availability of improved Inputs and technologies equitably increased in at least 70% communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | Pastoralists in the IGAD Cluster 2 have enhanced access to improved livestock production technologies  Demonstration sites on improved production technologies established  Field manuals and guidelines available on improved livestock technologies | To be determined at inception, but based on ongoing projects in the Cluster | At least 70% of pastoralists in the Cluster have enhanced access to improved livestock technologies, with 50% as women and youth  At least 4 demonstration sites established  Field manuals and guidelines on improved livestock technologies made available to at least 70% of the IGAD Cluster 2 pastoralists | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to undertake training and activities; favourable environmental conditions  Government and community willingness to participate |
| Output 2.3: Access to Financial and Credit services in communities in at least 70% IGAD Cluster 2 equitably improved by 2025 | Number of pastoralists’ groups and savings and credit cooperation established  Number of micro-credit institutions established to support pastoralist groups established  Number of community workers trained on micro-credit management and savings and credit cooperatives | To be determined at inception, but based on ongoing projects in the Cluster | At least 10 pastoralist group savings and credit cooperation associations established  At least 10 micro-credit institutions established  At least 50 community workers trained on microcredit management and savings and credit cooperatives | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to undertake training and activities; favourable environmental conditions  Government and community willingness to participate |
| Output 2.4: Underlying causes and factors driving migration addressed to minimize migration effect on the fragile economy and livelihoods of households in in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | Underlying factors driving rural migration mapped  Number of awareness campaign on the problems of unregulated migration undertaken  Populations most likely to migrate supported in developing alternative livelihood activities | To be determined at inception, but based on ongoing projects in the Cluster | Report detailing underlying causes of migration and proposed measures for amelioration of situation produced  At least 2 awareness campaigns on the negative effects of irregular migration undertaken  At least 50% of migration vulnerable population supported with development of alternative livelihood activities | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to undertake training and activities; favourable environmental conditions  Government and community willingness to participate |
| Outcome 3: Physical and market infrastructure established for improvement of livelihoods in at least 80% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | Percentage of government officials provided with capacity building  Percentage of Cluster with access to market and physical infrastructure | To be determined at inception, but based on ongoing projects in the Cluster | At least 80% of government officials trained for service delivery  Market and physical infrastructure improved for at least 80% of IGAD Cluster 2 | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to undertake training and activities; favourable environmental conditions  Government and community willingness to participate |
| Output 3.1: Selected Physical Infrastructure Rehabilitated and constructed in at least 60% of IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | Number of access roads in cross-border communities constructed  Amount of equipment purchased for maintenance and repair  Number of livestock markets established | To be determined at inception, but based on ongoing projects in the Cluster | Access roads serving at least 80% of the population constructed  Equipment to maintain 80% of roads serving the population procured  At least 4 livestock markets constructed | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to undertake training and activities; favourable environmental conditions  Government and community willingness to participate |
| Output 3.2: Capacities of the Local Institutions Strengthened Leading to Improved Delivery of Basic Services in at least 80% of the Communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | Capacity needs of local institutions engaged in service delivery undertaken  Number of officials who have their capacity built  Number of government officials provided with logistical support to undertake service delivery  Number of M&E systems established in local institutions | To be determined at inception, but based on ongoing projects in the Cluster | At least 80% of local government officials provided with capacity building on service delivery  At least 80% of local government officials provide with logistical support to undertake service delivery  M&E systems established in at least 80% of local government administration units | Annual progress reports; final programme evaluation | Peaceful environment to undertake training and activities; favourable environmental conditions  Government and community willingness to participate |

# SECTION V: INDICATIVE RESULTS-BASED BUDGET

## IGAD CLUSTER 2 PIA 1: SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRENGTHENED FOR ENHANCED DROUGHT RESILIENCE OFCOMMUNITIES IN THE IGAD CLUSTER 2 BUDGET

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OVERAL GOAL: To Contribute to Sustainable, Resilient and Vibrant Natural Resources and Ecosystems Management for Improved Livelihoods’ for IGAD Cluster 2 Communities’** | | | | | | |
| **Results** | **Total Budget** | **Budget by Year** | | | | |
| **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** | **Year 4** | **Year 5** |
| **Outcome 1: Cross-border rangeland pasture production in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 increased and restored by 60% by 2025** | | | | | | |
| ***Output 1.1: Rangelands resources reclaimed, rehabilitated and restored in 60% of the Cluster by 2025*** | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1 Undertake a study to identify and assess extent of degradation of rangelands in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 | **600,000** | 600,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.2 Develop a satellite map and imageries for degraded and non-degraded rangelands in IGAD Cluster 2 | **1,500,000** | 1,500,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.3 Hold community level meetings to formulate strategies for addressing rangeland degradation in the IGAD Cluster 2 | **800,000** | 800,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.4 Undertake bush clearing measures in targeted areas in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **2,600,000** | 800,000 | 600,000 | 500,000 | 400,000 | 300,000 |
| 1.1.5 Support interventions for soil and water conservation in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **4,400,000** | 1,000,000 | 900,000 | 900,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| 1.1.6 Undertake interventions for controlling gully erosion in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **4,600,000** | 1,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 900,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| 1.1.7 Undertake fodder tree planting and grass seeding in the rangelands in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **3,000,000** | 600,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| ***Output 1.2: Sustainable rangeland management measures and technologies developed and promoted in 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025*** | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1 Develop and popularize appropriate technologies for controlling bush encroachment in the rangelands in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **2,500,000** | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| 1.2.2 Develop appropriate guidelines and plans for rehabilitation of rangelands in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **600,000** | 600,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2.3 Construct fodder bank storage facilities in at least 60% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 | **6,000,000** | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 |
| 1.2.4 Train IGAD Cluster 2 communities in fodder/hay making techniques | **2,600,000** | 600,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| **Outcome 1 Subtotal** | **29,200,000** | **10,000,000** | **5,600,000** | **5,400,000** | **4,400,000** | **3,800,000** |
| **OUTCOME 2: Rangeland resources management interventions better coordinated, harmonized, and shared among 80% of the cross- border communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | | | | | | |
| ***Output 2.1: Reliable Community Rangeland Development Plans and Early Warning Systems established and operationalized by 2025*** | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1 Establish at least seven community-level platforms for women, the elderly, and youth to contribute to the rangeland management plan for IGAD Cluster 2 | **750,000** | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| 2.1.2 Document and strengthen at least ten (10) good rangeland management practices in customary law in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **600,000** | 250,000 | 150,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 2.1.3 Establish and train at least seven (7) community-level women, elder, and youth platforms on rangeland management plan for the IGAD Cluster 2 | **1,250,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| 2.1.4 Conduct write-shops and knowledge sharing events on good practices and technologies in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **600,000** | 150,000 | 150,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 2.1.5 Design, establish and operationalize Early Warning Systems for Rangeland Resources availability and mobility patterns for pastoralists in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **1,500,000** | 500,000 | 400,000 | 300,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| ***Output 2.2: Access to shared cross-border rangeland resources in the IGAD Cluster 2 enhanced by 2025*** | | | | | | |
| 2.2.1 Develop cross-border rangeland management Policies for shared resources in the IGAD Cluster 2 | **400,000** | 200,000 |  | 200,000 |  |  |
| 2.2.2 Formulate and operationalize harmonized regulations and codes, cross-border and inter-community agreements on sharing of pasture and rangeland resources in IGAD Cluster 2 | **450,000** | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |  |  |
| 2.2.3 Undertake capacity building training on GIS, PRM and rangeland monitoring for shared cross-border resources in IGAD Cluster 2 | **1,250,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| 2.2.4 Conduct quarterly meeting to review monitoring reports on shared cross-border rangeland resources in IGAD Cluster 2 | **250,000** | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| **Outcome 2 Subtotal** | **7,050,000** | 1,950,000 | 1,550,000 | 1,550,000 | 1,050,000 | 950,000 |
| **OUTCOME 3: Water conflicts and associated forms of insecurity in IGAD Cluster 2 communities reduced by least 60% by 2025 through improved access to water for production facilities** | | | | | | |
| ***Output 3.1: Climate-proofed surface water storage and ground water facilities established in communities in IGAD Cluster 2*** | | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 Conduct a mapping of the ground water resources availability study | **1,500,000** | 1,500,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.2 Conduct EIA and feasibility studies on potential above surface and ground water project sites | **1,200,000** | 1,200,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.3 Construct Surface runoff and flood water harvesting and storage structures for in-situ water harvesting and storage for increased crop and pasture production | **6,000,000** | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| 3.1.4 Undertake the design, piloting and scaling up of mini-irrigation schemes on the existing water harvesting and storage facilities in the IGAD Cluster 2 | **14,950,000** | 2,500,000 | 12,450,000 |  |  |  |
| 3.1.5 Support capacity strengthening of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to increase adoption and scaling up of appropriate irrigation farming technologies, including the Drip and Sprinkler irrigation technologies | **1,250,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| ***Output 3.2: Access to water for livestock enhanced through increased investment in water harvesting and storage facilities in IGAD Cluster 2*** | | | | | | |
| 3.2.1 Conduct a study to design water harvesting and storage facilities for micro and large dams, water pans and sand dams in the IGAD Cluster 2 | **550,000** | 550,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2.2 Construct and operationalize micro dams, water pans and sand dams from surface run-off water for livestock consumption and pasture production | **24,000,000** | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 |  |  |  |
| 3.2.3 Establish and operationalize livestock watering points in potential flashpoints in the rangelands of IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **2,350,000** | 450,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 450,000 | 450,000 |
| ***Output 3.3: Establish and operationalize an appropriate management system for the livestock water facilities and infrastructure in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities*** | | | | | | |
| 3.3.1 Establish and train community water management committees or water user associations for improved governance of water facilities and infrastructures in the IGAD Cluster 2 | **750,000** | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| 3.3.2 Support establishment of an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) systems for the improved management of water facilities and infrastructures in the IGAD Cluster 2 | **750,000** | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| 3.3.3 Establish animal water troughs, feed troughs, storage, shades and fencing in at least 50% of IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **6,000,000** | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| 3.3.4 Establish a system for supply of spare parts for routine repairs and maintenance of water facilities and infrastructures in the IGAD Cluster 2 | **1,250,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| **Outcome 3 Subtotal** | **60,550,000** | **21,400,000** | **8,150,000** | **3,700,000** | **3,650,000** | **3,650,000** |
| **TOTAL FOR ALL OUTCOMES** | **96,800,000** | **56,700,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,900,000** | **13,800,000** | **3,000,000** |

## IGAD CLUSTER 2 PIA 2: ACCESS TO AND DELIVERY OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE, HEALTH AND EDUCATION IMPROVED FOR ENHANCED RESILIENCE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE IGAD CLUSTER 2 BUDGET

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OVERAL GOAL: ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES OF PASTORAL AND AGRO-PASTORAL COMMUNITIES IN THE IGAD CLUSTER 2 IMPROVED** | | | | | | |
| **Results** | **Total Budget** | **Budget by Year** | | | | |
| **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** | **Year 4** | **Year 5** |
| **Outcome 1: Access to clean and safe water in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities improved for at least 80% of the households by 2025** | | | | | | |
| ***Output 1.1: New water supply schemes for domestic consumption constructed in at least 50% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2*** | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1 Conduct study, survey, mapping, design of new water facilities for communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2 | **250,000** | 250,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.2 Undertake construction and drilling of deep boreholes for communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2 | **3,775,000** | 825,000 | 950,000 | 750,000 | 650,000 | 600,000 |
| 1.1.3 Prepare Project implementation manuals with detailed plans for facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **200,000** | 100,000 | 100,000 |  |  |  |
| 1.1.4 Study, design, and construct water supply infrastructures for communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **42,000,000** | 7,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| 1.1.5 Undertake monitoring and evaluation of infrastructures constructed in IGAD Cluster 2 communities, and prepare detailed reports | **250,000** | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 1.1.6 Prepare and update guidelines and manuals for management of water infrastructure in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **250,000** | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 1.1.7 Establish feasible management systems for the administration of water supply schemes, including supporting capacity building interventions in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **400,000** | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| ***Output 1.2: Existing water supply schemes for domestic consumption rehabilitated and expanded in at least 30% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2*** | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1 Establish inventory and map existing water supply schemes for domestic consumption in the IGAD Cluster 2 | **350,000** | 350,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2.2 Develop detailed engineering designs for the rehabilitation of non-functional water supply schemes for domestic consumption in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **450,000** | 450,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2.3 Rehabilitate existing water supply schemes to increase water availability for households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **2,950,000** | 650,000 | 750,000 | 600,000 | 500,000 | 450,000 |
| 1.2.4 Install power to expand water reticulation infrastructure to increase safe water coverage in communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2 | **3,150,000** | 750,000 | 750,000 | 650,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| ***Output 1.3: At least 75% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 have WASH facilities that specifically benefit disabled people*** | | | | | | |
| 1.3.1 Prepare and design manuals, guidelines & criteria for inclusive WASH to benefit people living with disabilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **250,000** | 250,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.3.2 Construct inclusive WASH facilities specifically to benefit people living with disabilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **310,000** | 100,000 | 60,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 1.3.3 Monitor and supervise construction and management of inclusive WASH facilities for disabled peoples in IGAD Cluster 2 | **150,000** | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| ***Output 1.4: Participation of women on WASH Committees (WASHCOs) increased to 50% in at least 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2*** | | | | | | |
| 1.4.1 Undertake awareness raising on the role of women in water management in IGAD Cluster 2 communities to enhance women participation on WASH Committees (WASHCOs) | **150,000** | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| 1.4.2 Constitute WASH Committees (WASHCOs) in IGAD Cluster 2 communities and ensure 50% members are women | **50,000** | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1.4.3 Train gender inclusive WASH Committee (WASHCOs) on water management and business skills including development of business plans in IGAD Cluster 2 | **175,000** | 50,000 | 50,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| ***Output 1.5: Spare parts’ supply chain units and local services providers (artesian) in at least 50% of the communities supported*** | | | | | | |
| 1.5.1 Identify local artisans for support to establish spare parts’ supply chain units in different locations in IGAD Cluster 2 | **10,000** | 5,000 | 5,000 |  |  |  |
| 1.5.2 Undertake needs assessments of identified local artisans’ who will be supported to establish spare parts’ supply chain units in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **120,000** | 120,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.5.3 Support spare parts’ supply chain units owned by local artisans to access credit from micro-finance institutions | **800,000** | 250,000 | 200,000 | 150,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1.5.4 Conduct regular capacity strengthening training for the established spare parts’ supply chain units owned by local artisans in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **600,000** | 120,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 |
| **Outcome 1 Subtotal** | **56,640,000** | **11,540,000** | **11,255,000** | **12,615,000** | **11,165,000** | **10,065,000** |
| **Outcome 2: Access to improved Sanitation and Hygiene facilities improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | | | | | | |
| ***Output 2.1: Improved latrines & other sanitation facilities and infrastructure constructed in at least 70% of the communities in the IGAD Cluster 2*** | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1 Study, design and construct models of improved latrines and sanitation facilities and infrastructures for communities and institutions in IGAD Cluster 2 | **14,000,000** | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| 2.1.2 Prepare new and update old guidelines and manuals for the management of improved latrines and sanitation facilities and infrastructures in IGAD Cluster 2 | **150,000** | 100,000 | 50,000 |  |  |  |
| 2.1.3 Promote and create an enabling environment for the emergence and marketing of improved sanitation supply chains systems in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **250,000** | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 2.1.4 Undertake monitoring, supervision and evaluation of, and reporting on improved latrines and sanitation facilities and infrastructures in IGAD Cluster 2 | **250,000** | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| ***Output 2.2: Water treatment technologies adopted by at least 90% of the households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities*** | | | | | | |
| 2.2.1 Procure and distribute water treatment technologies (such as Aqua tabs) to households in the IGAD Cluster 2 | **1,100,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 2.2.2 Conduct identification/ assessment of the potential needs, markets and types of household level water treatment technologies and alternatives in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **250,000** | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 2.2.3 Develop guidelines and manuals for application and use for water treatment technologies in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **100,000** | 50,000 | 50,000 |  |  |  |
| 2.2.4 Undertake continuous capacity building trainings on water treatment technologies in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **250,000** | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| ***Output 2.3: ‘Open Defecation Free’ (ODF) status achieved in at least 60% of the households for at least 50% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities*** | | | | | | |
| 2.3.1 Conduct baseline assessment on existing hygiene practices’ situation in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **200,000** | 200,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 2.3.2 Undertake mass media and community awareness campaigns on improved hygiene and sanitation in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **250,000** | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 2.3.3 Undertake initiatives to bring on board local leaders, celebrities, cultural elders in sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **125,000** | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| 2.3.4 Create an enabling environment for the establishment and operation of supply chains for hygiene and sanitation materials in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **670,000** | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 120,000 | 100,000 |
| **Outcome 2 Subtotal** | **17,595,000** | **2,025,000** | **1,775,000** | **3,625,000** | **4,595,000** | **5,575,000** |
| **Outcome 3: Access to Primary Health care services improved for at least 60% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | | | | | | |
| ***Output 3.1: Access to primary health care services improved for at least 50% of the households in at least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2*** | | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 Renovate existing health facilities in at least 80% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025 | **1,000,000** | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 3.1.2 Develop a preventive maintenance system for health facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 | **250,000** | 100,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 |  |  |
| 3.1.3 Construct new health facilities in at least 80% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 | **75,000,000** | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| ***Output 3.2: Adequate health personnel trained, equipped and appropriately motivated in at least 80% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities*** | | | | | | |
| 3.2.1 Conduct training need assessment for health personnel in health facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **150,000** | 150,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2.2 Design and conduct capacity building trainings for health personnel in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **500,000** | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 3.2.3 Support establishment of home-to-home provision of primary health care extension services | **500,000** | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| **Outcome 3 Subtotal** | **77,400,000** | **15,650,000** | **61,750,000** | **46,250,000** | **15,400,000** | **15,400,000** |
| **Outcome 4: Access to primary Education services increased for at least 90% of the households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025** | | | | | | |
| ***Output 4.1: Education infrastructure improved in least 60% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025*** | | | | | | |
| 4.1.1 Undertake a fact-finding mission to establish the key constraints that affect access to primary education in IGAD Cluster 2 communities on the basis of which interventions will be designed | **250,000** | 250,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 4.1.2 Renovate existing Education facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **1,250,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| 4.1.3 Develop a preventive maintenance system for Education facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **750,000** | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| 4.1.4 Construct new education facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **75,000,000** | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| ***Output 4.2: Adequate Education personnel trained, equipped and appropriately motivated in at least 80% of the IGAD Cluster 2 communities*** | | | | | | |
| 4.2.1 Conduct an assessment of training needs for education personnel in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **250,000** | 250,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 4.2.2 Design and conduct capacity building trainings for education personnel in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **650,000** | 200,000 | 150,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 4.2.3 Conduct an assessment of the outcomes and impact of the capacity strengthening trainings conducted for education personnel at primary and secondary level in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **200,000** |  |  |  | 200,000 |  |
| **Outcome 4 Subtotal** | **78,350,000** | **16,100,000** | **15,550,000** | **20,500,000** | **15,700,000** | **10,500,000** |
| **Outcome 5: Social safety nets established and strengthened for at least 50% of vulnerable households in IGAD cluster 2 communities by 2025** | | | | | | |
| **Output 5.1: Innovative cross-border initiatives for household asset building supported** | | | | | | |
| 5.1.1 Undertake assessment of active youth and women’s groups with scalable ideas for investment | **30,000** | 30,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 5.1.2: Undertake assessment to identify vulnerable households that qualify for asset building support | **30,000** | 30,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 5.1.3 Provide training and support for vulnerable households and youth groups in business management skills | **2,260,000** | 565, 000 | 565, 000 | 565, 000 | 565, 000 |  |
| 5.1.4 Identify and train traditional savings groups and other traditional safety net structures to enhance their efficiency | **40, 000** | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |  |
| **Output 5.2: Enabling environment fostered in order to strengthen social safety nets for poor border communities** | | | | | | |
| 5.2.1 Conduct capacity assessment need for local government workers involved in social safety net programmes | **50,000** | 50,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 5.2.2 Provide training to local government workers based on capacity needs assessment | **300,000** | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |  |  |
| 5.2.3 Establish forums for exchange between local community members and government officials involved in social safety net programs for feedback on how the programmes can be improved | **90,000** | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |  |  |
| 5.2.4 Review laws, policies and regulations on social safety net programmes and provide recommendations on how they can be better streamlined | **200,000** | 100, 000 | 100, 000 |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 5 Subtotal** | **3,000,000** | 815,000 | 805, 000 | 705,000 | 575,000 |  |
| **TOTAL** | **229,985,000** | **79,090,000** | **123,155,000** | **122,565,000** | **82,555,000** | **73,015,000** |

## IGAD CLUSTER 2 PIA 3: SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND SECURITY INTERVENTIONS UNDERTAKEN TO ENHANCE RESILIENCE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE IGAD CLUSTER 2 COMMUNITIES BUDGET

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OVERALL GOAL: TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND SECURITY TO ENHANCE HOUSEHOLD RESILIENCE TO SHOCKS AND DISASTERS IN THE IGAD CLUSTER 2** | | | | | | |
| **Results** | **Total Budget** | **Budget by Year** | | | | |
| **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** | **Year 4** | **Year 5** |
| **Outcome 1: Peace building enhanced in 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | | | | | | |
| ***Output 1.1: Local Peace Committee re-constituted and revitalised in at least 90% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2*** | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1 Re-constitute at least 20 all-inclusive Local Peace Committee in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities cluster | **500,000** | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1.1.2 Develop materials for training Local Peace Committees to enhance awareness of their revised term of references | **250,000** | 250,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.3 Translate training materials into local languages in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **200,000** | 200,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.4 Support training workshops for Local Peace Committees in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **2,500,000** | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| ***Output 1.2: Functioning of local peace committees supported to enhance peace building activities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities*** | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1 Establish IGAs for Local Peace Committees in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **5,000,000** | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 1.2.2 Undertake community awareness on the roles and functioning of Local Peace Committees in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **1,050,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| 1.2.3 Develop IEC materials for undertaking community awareness on the functioning of local peace committee in IGAD Cluster 2 | **750,000** | 300,000 | 250,000 | 200,000 |  |  |
| 1.2.4 Support Peace Committees to undertake conflict early warning activities in collaboration with security actors | **4,100,000** | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 800,000 | 700,000 | 600,000 |
| **Outcome 1 Subtotal** | **14,350,000** | **3,600,000** | **3,100,000** | **2,850,000** | **2,500,000** | **2,300,000** |
| **Outcome 2: 60% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 reporting successful mitigation of at least 80% of the reported conflicts by 2025** | | | | | | |
| ***Output 2.1: Training workshops in conflict mitigation conducted in IGAD Cluster 2 communities*** | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1 Develop training materials and manuals for Training-of-Trainers (ToT) in undertaking conflict dialogues for mitigating conflicts in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **500,000** | 300,000 | 200,000 |  |  |  |
| 2.1.2 Translate Training Materials and Manuals for conflict mitigation training into local language used in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **200,000** | 200,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1.3 Support ToT workshops for training in conflict mitigation (at least 50 Pax trained/year for 5 days in @ country) | **2,500,000** | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| 2.1.4 Train Local Peace Committees in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 on conflict mitigation skills | **1,800,000** | 500,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 300,000 | 200,000 |
| ***Output 2.2: Peace Cultural events conducted as a conflict mitigation measure*** | | | | | | |
| 2.2.1 Support functioning of existing cultural dance, soccer, theatre groups in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **1,350,000** | 400,000 | 350,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 2.2.2 Support establishment and functioning of new cultural dance, soccer, theatre groups in IGAD Cluster 2 communities where none exists | **1,350,000** | 400,000 | 350,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 2.2.3 Support Peace Cultural events to increase community participation in conflict mitigation activities in IGAD Cluster 2 | **1,350,000** | 400,000 | 350,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 2.2.4 Support widespread media publicity of Peace Cultural Events to enhance conflict mitigation outcomes in the IGAD Cluster 2 | **900,000** | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| **Outcome 2 Subtotal** | **9,950,000** | **2,900,000** | **2,350,000** | **1,700,000** | **1,550,000** | **1,450,000** |
| **OUTCOME 3: Bilateral relations between IGAD member states in the IGAD Cluster 2 strengthened through review of existing MoUs and enhanced inter-governmental common peace building activities** | | | | | | |
| ***Output 3.1: Inter-governmental peace and security related agreements and MoUs negotiated and signed*** | | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 Negotiate, review and sign MoUs between warring bordering communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 member states | **1,600,000** | 500,000 | 500,000 | 300,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| 3.1.2 Negotiate and sign community-level peace agreements between warring bordering communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 (4 from each side) | **1,600,000** | 500,000 | 500,000 | 300,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| 3.1.3 Conduct at least semi-annual community meetings to promote awareness of MoU’s signed in bordering areas of the IGAD Cluster 2 | **1,000,000** | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| ***Output 3.2: Inter-governmental peace and security agreements and MOUs implemented*** | | | | | | |
| 3.2.1 Establish and support the functioning of Project Coordination Unit for implementing of signed MoUs and Community Peace Agreements in the IGAD Cluster 2 | **1,000,000** | 300,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| 3.2.2 Conduct awareness meetings for council of Elders in the bordering communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 | **750,000** | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| 3.2.3 Hold talk shows on local community radios and conduct social media campaigns to publicize MoUs and community peace agreements in bordering IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **750,000** | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| 3.2.4 Hold Public Barazas/gathering to answer queries from community members on the implementation of MoUs and community peace agreements in bordering communities of the IGAD Cluster 2 | **520,000** | 120,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| ***Output 3.3: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed for evaluation implementation of Intergovernmental peace and security agreements and MoUs*** | | | | | | |
| 3.3.1 Conduct Baseline survey to develop indicators and targets for monitoring progress and results of MoUs signed between bordering communities of the IGAD Cluster 2 | **350,000** | 350,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3.2 Undertake Midterm Evaluation to review progress made in implementation of MoUs signed between bordering communities of the IGAD Cluster 2 | **350,000** |  | 350,000 |  |  |  |
| 3.3.3 Undertake Endline Evaluation to measure outputs, outcomes and impacts from implementation of MoUs signed between bordering communities of the IGAD Cluster 2 | **400,000** |  |  |  |  | 400,000 |
| **Outcome 3 Subtotal** | **8,320,000** | **2,270,000** | **2,150,000** | **1,400,000** | **1,150,000** | **1,350,000** |
| **TOTAL** | **32,620,000** | **13,940,000** | **12,100,000** | **9,050,000** | **7,900,000** | **7,900,000** |

## IGAD CLUSTER 2 PIA 4: IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS SUPPORTED TO STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE IN IGAD CLUSTER 2 COMMUNITIES BUDGET

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OVERAL GOAL: Enhance household income through diversifying and strengthening the livelihood systems of households in IGAD Cluster 2 communities** | | | | | | |
| **Results** | **Total Budget** | **Budget by Year** | | | | |
| **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** | **Year 4** | **Year 5** |
| **Outcome 1: Forage production and dryland crop farming improved in at least 90% of communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | | | | | | |
| ***Output 1.1: Production and productivity in dryland farming equitably improved in 90% of IGAD Cluster 2 communities by 2025*** | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1 Introduce new technologies (e.g., drip irrigation, water harvesting) in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **8,200,000** | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 1.1.3 Establish and popularize seed multiplication centres and seed banks for crops and forage in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **2,500,000** | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| 1.1.4 Provide training for the local communities on climate smart agriculture and good production practices in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **1,250,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| 1.1.5 Establish pastoral and agro-pastoral training centres for communities in IGAD Cluster 2 | **3,000,000** | 3,000,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.6 Train community workers to support dissemination of new technologies in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **750,000** | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| ***Output 1.2: Indigenous cattle and small ruminant performance improved in communities in the IGAD Cluster 2*** | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1 Support the construction and operationalization of a nitrogen plant for servicing AI activities in IGAD Cluster 2 | **2,500,000** | 2,500,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.2 Introduce and adapt productive livestock breeds in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **6,000,000** | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| 1.2.2 Support the creation and functioning of an AI and synchronization service in IGAD Cluster 2 | **1,500,000** | 500,000 | 350,000 | 250,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 1.2.3 Train and capacitate AI technicians in IGAD Cluster 2 | **1,250,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| 1.2.4 Purchase motorbike for AI community field workers in IGAD Cluster 2 | **500,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 |  |  |  |
| 1.2.5 Purchase and make available cold chain facilities for AI services in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **2,500,000** | 1,250,000 |  | 1,250,000 |  |  |
| 1.2.6 Purchase Service Bulls for the AI service centre in IGAD Cluster 2 | **6,250,000** | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 |
| ***Output 1.3: Interventions undertaken to address factors affecting livestock health in IGAD Cluster 2 communities*** | | | | | | |
| 1.3.1 Construct veterinary/animal health clinics in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **3,750,000** | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 |  |  |
| 1.3.2 Train vet technicians from the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 | **1,000,000** | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 1.3.3 Train locally identified CAHWs in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **1,000,000** | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 1.3.4 Support introduction and functioning of a kraal-to-kraal Veterinary extension services provision by CAHWs | **600,000** | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |  |  |
| 1.3.5 Make available/Provide drugs, vaccines and equipment in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **1,300,000** | 500,000 | 300,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| 1.3.6 Train disease reporting focal points in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **1,250,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| 1.3.7 Purchase /make available cold chain facilities in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **5,000,000** | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 |  |
| 1.3.8 Purchase motorbike for CAHWs in IGAD Cluster 2 | **500,000** | 250,000 |  | 250,000 |  |  |
| **Outcome 1 Subtotal** | **50,600,000** | **17,700,000** | **10,350,000** | **10,100,000** | **6,900,000** | **5,550,000** |
| **OUTCOME 2: Livelihood mechanisms of at least 50% of the households diversified and equitably improved in at least 70% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | | | | | | |
| ***Output 2.1: Diversified Income generating activities created for at least 50% of the households in the IGAD Cluster 2 communities*** | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1 Provide support for the development of relevant income generating activities (e.g., fattening, poultry, beekeeping, handcraft, community tourism, etc.) | **6,250,000** | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 |
| 2.1.2 Support the establishment of enterprises for value addition along livestock production and trade value chain (such as small-scale milk processing activities) | **6,250,000** | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 |
| 2.1.3 Provide business skills trainings to Pastoralists’ enterprises involved in livestock production and trade chain value addition activities | **1,500,000** | 500,000 | 350,000 | 250,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 2.1.4 Support initiatives for investment by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in forage development and forage seed multiplication | **1,750,000** | 500,000 | 500,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| ***Output 2.2: Availability of improved Inputs and technologies equitably increased in communities in the IGAD Cluster 2*** | | | | | | |
| 2.2.1 Enhance access by pastoralists in IGAD Cluster 2 to improved technologies of livestock production | **1,000,000** | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 2.2.2 Support the establishment of demonstration sites in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 for improved livestock production technologies | **850,000** | 500,000 |  | 350,000 |  |  |
| 2.2.3 Prepare field manuals or guidelines for implementation of different improved technologies of livestock production for households in IGAD Cluster 2 | **250,000** | 250,000 |  |  |  |  |
| ***Output 2.3: Access to Financial and Credit services in communities in the IGAD Cluster 2 improved by 2025*** | | | | | | |
| 2.3.1 Support the establishment of Pastoralists’ Groups as well as Savings and Credit Cooperatives to increase financial literacy and access to finance and credit services in communities in IGAD Cluster 2 | **600,000** | 250,000 | 200,000 | 150,000 |  |  |
| 2.3.2 Provide trainings to Pastoralists’ Groups and their Savings and Credit Cooperatives on financial management and book-keeping | **1,250,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| 2.3.3 Support access to established micro-credit institutions for Pastoralists Groups and their Savings and Credit Cooperatives | **1,250,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| 2.3.4 Support the development of management guidelines for Pastoralists Groups and their Savings and Credit Cooperatives | **450,000** | 450,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 2.3.5 Provide trainings in finance and credit management to Pastoralists Groups and their Savings and Credit Cooperatives | **1,000,000** | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 2.3.6 Train local community-identified development workers in micro-credit management and savings and credit cooperative | **1,000,000** | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 2.3.7 Support regular monitoring and supervision of Pastoralists Groups and their Savings and Credit Cooperatives in savings and credit management | **1,000,000** | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| ***Output 3.3: Underlying causes and factors driving migration addressed to minimize migration effect on the fragile economy and livelihoods of households in in IGAD Cluster 2 communities*** | | | | | | |
| 3.3.1 Undertake a study to analyse the underlying causes and factors driving rural migrations in pastoral communities in IGAD Cluster 2 and make recommendation for interventions | **450,000** | 450,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3.2 Support a campaign for creating community awareness on the problems of unregulated migrations to the livelihoods of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists | **1,000,000** | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 3.3.3 Support intervention that create opportunities for job creation for youth and women in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **1,250,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| **Outcome 2 Subtotal** | **24,400,000** | 6,250,000 | 4,850,000 | 4,800,000 | 4,250,000 | 4,250,000 |
| **OUTCOME 3: Physical and economic Infrastructures established for improvement of livelihoods in at least 80% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2 by 2025** | | | | | | |
| ***Output 3.1: Selected physical infrastructure rehabilitated and constructed in IGAD Cluster 2 communities*** | | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 Construct access roads in cross-border communities to facilitate cross-border mobility in IGAD Cluster 2 | **34,500,000** | 12,500,000 | 10,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| 3.1.2 Purchase equipment for regular maintenance of roads in cross-border areas of IGAD Cluster 2 | **20,000,000** | 10,000,000 |  | 10,000,000 |  |  |
| 3.1.3 Establish livestock market and sale yards in cross-border areas in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **2,500,000** | 1,250,000 |  | 1,250,000 |  |  |
| ***Output 3.2: Capacities of the local institutions strengthened leading to improved delivery of basic services in at least 80% of the communities in IGAD Cluster 2*** | | | | | | |
| 3.2.1 Undertake capacity needs assessments of local institutions in service delivery in cross-border areas of IGAD Cluster 2 | **500,000** | 500,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2.2 Prepare and implement training for capacity building for local institutions in service delivery in cross-border areas of IGAD Cluster 2 | **250,000** | 250,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2.3 Support exposure trips, field visits, and knowledge sharing events for local institutions in service delivery in cross-border areas of IGAD Cluster 2 | **1,250,000** | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| 3.2.4 Provide required logistics to local institutions involved in service delivery in cross-border areas of IGAD Cluster 2 (transportation, equipment, other facilities) | **1,000,000** | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 3.2.5 Establish strong M&E system for local institutions involved in service delivery in IGAD Cluster 2 communities | **800,000** | 350,000 | 150,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| **Outcome 3 sub-total** | **60,800,000** | **25,300,000** | **10,600,000** | **16,800,000** | **4,550,000** | **3,550,000** |
| **TOTAL FOR ALL OUTCOMES** | **135,800,000** | **49,250,000** | **25,800,000** | **31,700,000** | **15,700,000** | **13,350,000** |

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