

MAPPING OF ACTORS IN KARAMOJA CLUSTER

July – December 2019



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



Mapping Collaborators:



ACRONYMS

ACT!	Act Change Transform
ASALs	Arid and Semi-arid Lands
AU	African Union
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CBDFU	Cross-Border Development Facilitation Unit
CBOs	Community-Based Organisations
CPAE	Collaborative Policy Analysis and Engagement
CPPs	Country Programming Papers
CSG	County Steering Group
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
EAC	East African Community
EASSI	Eastern Africa Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women
EU	European Union
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HOA	Horn of Africa
IAG	Inter-Africa Group
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
ICBT	Informal Cross-Border Trade
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPs	Implementing Partners
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
LPI	Life and Peace Institute
PCPD	Planning Coordination and Partnerships Division
PIAs	Priority Intervention Areas
PSC	Platform Steering Committee
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RPP	Regional Programming Paper
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority

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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is an eight-member states bloc in the Horn of Africa (HOA) region composed of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. It is characterised by recurrent droughts and erratic rainfall patterns, with most of the region being Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). The ASALs cover about 70% of the region and are drought-prone with erratic rainfall. The recurrent droughts have a severe impact on human wellbeing in the region.

In 2011, the Heads of State in the Horn of Africa (HOA) region launched the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). With the implementation of the initiative, IGAD seeks to build resilience to future climatic and economic shocks through enhanced partnerships and increased long-term investments in sustainable development strategies, policies, and programs. The implementation of the initiative is guided by the IDDRSI Strategy, Country Programming Papers (CPPs) of each IGAD Member State, and the Regional Programming Paper (RPP) for cross-border cooperation and regional activities. The IDDRSI Strategy (2019-2024) consists of eight Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs)¹ and is implemented in cooperation with IGAD Member States, development partners and other stakeholders. IDDRSI is directly implemented by the IGAD Member States and coordinated by the IGAD Secretariat. In pursuit of the AU Convention on Cross-border Cooperation (The Niamey Convention) objectives, IGAD serves as a catalyst for inter-state cooperation thus boosting cross-border development as a core ingredient of drought resilience building.

The third and fourth meetings of the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee (PSC), held in Khartoum (November 2014) and Addis Ababa (March 2015) respectively, recommended that IGAD should develop a concept note for the establishment of a Cross Border Facilitation Unit (CBDFU). This is to coordinate activities in the execution of IDDRSI projects being implemented in cross-border areas of the IGAD region. It further urged IGAD to design appropriate frameworks for cross-border cooperation in development interventions in all the affected neighbouring Member States. A regional workshop held in Nairobi on 25 April 2016 provided an opportunity to build a common understanding on how to plan and implement resilience-enhancing investments in cross-border areas of the IGAD region; reviewed aspects of cross-border cooperation and discussed the modalities of cooperation in the management of interventions in cross-border areas. The workshop identified the challenges and opportunities that affect development; and examined proposals for the establishment of a CBDFU.

Subsequently, the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee and General Assembly meetings held in Nairobi, 27-29 April 2016, recommended that IGAD should, as soon as possible, establish CBDFUs. A pilot CBDFU was established in Moroto, Uganda to serve the Karamoja cluster;

¹Priority intervention areas of the IDDRSI Strategy: 1: Natural Resources and Environmental Management; 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services; 3: Enhanced Production and Livelihoods Diversification; 4: Disaster Risk Management; 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer; 6: Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution; 7: Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships; 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Development

while others were to be sited in other locations (to be decided by IGAD in consultation with the affected countries and development partners), with each unit having the following functions:

- a) Liaise with the affected national and local governments in the planning and implementation of activities related to the implementation of IDDRSI;
- b) Coordinate the formulation of cross-border integrated development plans;
- c) Provide harmonised and coordinated support in knowledge management, programming, and capacity building activities, and other technical support to affected local and national governments and non-state actors;
- d) Provide the coordination and linkage of the regional, national and cross-border area coordination centres;
- e) Through IDDRSI Platform Coordination Unit, report to the affected countries and the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee.

Moreover, the Nairobi IDDRSI Platform meetings urged IGAD to approach Member States and development partners for resources required for the functioning and sustainability of the Unit; and called upon IGAD, in consultation with the affected countries, to identify cross-border areas targeted for the implementation of IDDRSI. As a result, a process has pursued the establishment of the CBDFU with support from Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) with the Government of Uganda allocating an office building in Moroto, Uganda to house the unit.

The Karamoja cluster is a borderland between the four IGAD Member States of Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda that share common borders covering approximately 150,000 km². The area stretches from the northeast of Uganda to the northwest of Kenya, southeast of South Sudan, and Southwest of Ethiopia. The area is largely ASAL and is mainly inhabited by pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities whose mainstay is cattle rearing. The communities living in this area share many aspects of cultural artefacts, traditions, customs, livelihoods and history. The cluster's borderland areas are distinctively remote and far from the central governments. The quality of basic social services such as education and health are typically below national average standards. The essential economic infrastructure such as markets are in a poor state while motorised transport within the cluster is challenging. This is despite the efforts by some of the countries to construct roads and bridges to facilitate access.

Populations in the cluster pursue a mixed economy consisting of livestock and crop agriculture, characterised by trade in rangeland-based products such as livestock and livestock products, cereals and pulses, honey and bee products, gums and resins, fodder, among others. These communities are majorly nomadic and often move across borders for purposes of natural resource sharing, livestock movement, socio-cultural networks, and trade. These cross-border movements fuel transboundary human and animal diseases and trigger resource-based conflicts, violence including against women and children. To address these shared challenges and harness existing opportunities requires cross-border cooperation and effective coordination of actions and actors.

Therefore, working in partnership with LPI, ACT! and IAG, EASSI has since March 2017 been implementing a project titled *"Improving policies for conflict prevention: Civil society*

engagement to transform borderlands in Africa” supported by the EU. The objective of the project is to increase the participation of borderland Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the continental (Africa) and regional (HOA) policymaking to ensure that these policies are responsive to the human security priorities of borderland communities. This project focuses on strengthening the capacities, collaborative relationships, and influence of CSOs to infuse compelling evidence into regional and continental decision-making processes on cross-border cooperation and tackling borderland human security challenges. The LPI and partners have been working in collaboration with IGAD on cross-border programming for some time now. One of such engagements is the Collaborative Policy Analysis and Engagement (CPAE), a process that culminated in the formulation and adoption of a Policy Framework on Informal Cross-Border Trade (ICBT).

Under the CPAE project, a coalition of non-state actors on Cross-Border engagements was launched in Busia, Uganda in August 2018, which has led to the establishment of strong linkages between local Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), Regional Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Regional Economic Communities (RECs) like the East African Community (EAC), IGAD and the African Union (AU). The project aims to have strengthened cooperation in a quest for improved cross-border programming, peace, security and more coordinated development.

Also, the CPAE project aims at contributing to IGAD’s process of promoting cross-border cooperation through the established IGAD CBDFU in Moroto, Uganda within the framework of its role and mandate in promoting, leading and coordinating activities in cross-border development. In May 2019, EASSI and LPI undertook a joint mission to Moroto. Following a consultative meeting with sampled cross-border stakeholders and the IGAD CBDFU, a decision was made to carry out a mapping exercise of the different stakeholders implementing; programs, projects and activities in the Karamoja cluster².

² Refers to the borderland between the four IGAD Member States of Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda.

2. MAPPING OBJECTIVE

The main objective was to establish key cross-border actors³, their specific thematic and geographic areas of intervention in the Karamoja cluster. The specific objectives were to:

- Establish key cross-border programmes, projects, and activities being implemented by actors in the Karamoja cluster.
- Ascertain resilience investment gaps in the Karamoja cluster.
- Identify resilience-building opportunities in the Karamoja cluster.
- Establish the challenges that are bottlenecks to cross-border development in the Karamoja cluster.
- Ascertain best practices/lessons learned for replication and adoption.

3. METHODS

Mapping Team

The mapping team was composed of the Facilitator of the CBDFU and representatives of LPI and EASSI.

Mapping Approach

The mapping was conducted from July to December 2019, adopting an outreach approach that required visiting actors and engaging them in participatory discussions and lessons exchange. The output-oriented discussions focused on conceptual and practical knowledge/skills demonstrated while delivering services to the communities. Actors mobilised themselves to participate in a combination of interactive individual and group discussions.

During field visits, the following methods were used:

- Short introduction of the mapping exercise to stimulate discussion
- Participatory discussions
- Plenary discussions
- Probing
- Question and answer sessions

One of the mission members also doubled up as a rapporteur and captured the outcome of discussions and mapping proceedings which made up draft mapping report. This was augmented by photographs taken during the mission.

The data obtained were entered into pre-designed mapping tools and IGAD 3W data sheet (see Annex 1). The tool is based on "The IDDRSI as a global, regional, national and local

³ Government (both local and national), CSOs, CBOs, Media, Community Associations, Communities.

strategic framework to end drought emergencies in the Horn of Africa". A reference period of not more than 5 years old was taken for mapped projects. The data captured in this draft report will be subjected to validation at a workshop to be held at a date to be determined.

Mapped Areas

The geographic areas visited were: West Pokot and Turkana Counties of Kenya, Kapoeta State of South Sudan, Districts of Karamoja Sub-region of Uganda, and Dessenach, Nyangatom, and Surma Woredas of Ethiopia.

Mapped Actors

CSOs, CBOs, Community Associations, sub-national officials, women networks, youth networks, and media houses/representatives present in the cluster, and communities were engaged during the mapping.

4. ACTOR LISTINGS

West Pokot County, Kenya

Name of Organisation:	SIKOM Peace Network for Development
Type of Organisation:	National CSO
Location:	Kapenguria
Area of Focus:	Livelihood support and social services, peace building/conflict resolution.
Funding Source:	USAID
Collaborating Partners:	National Police Peace Service in Kenya, Tegla Lorupe Peace Foundation
Contact Person:	Joseph Akoule, Tel. +254-710-538258

Name of Organisation:	Tegla Lorupe Foundation
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Kapenguria
Area of Focus:	Peace building and conflict resolution, mainly through sports for peace.
Funding Source:	Denmark, USAID, PACT
Collaborating Partners:	National Police Peace Service in Kenya, SIKOM Peace Network for Development
Contact Person:	Michael Kusikusi, Tel. +254-706-914187/+256-779-227116

Name of Organisation:	World Vision
Type of Organisation:	INGO
Location:	Kapenguria
Area of Focus:	Livelihood support and social services, accelerating abandonment of FGM.
Funding Source:	UNICEF
Collaborating Partners:	Government agencies, Chiefs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, District Commissioner's Office, and Churches
Contact Person:	Titus Kaprom, Tel. +254-724-501638; Email: titus_kaprom@wvi.org Teresa Cheptoo, Tel. +254-707-382878; Email: teresa_cheptoo@wvi.org

Name of Organisation:	Pokot youth Bunge
Type of Organisation:	CBO
Location:	Kapenguria
Area of Focus:	Natural resources—enhancing climate change resilience
Funding Source:	USAID
Collaborating Partners:	Mercy Corps
Contact Person:	Patrick Magal, Tel. +254-735-380746; Email: rmagal@pokotyouthbunge.org

Name of Organisation:	Komesi Women's Network
Type of Organisation:	CBO
Location:	Kongelai Sub-county, West Pokot
Area of Focus:	Mitigation of cross-border FGM in West Pokot, Kenya, and Amudat, Uganda; conflict prevention and resolution.
Funding Source:	Action Aid-Kenya
Collaborating Partners:	County Government of West Pokot; Kongelai Sub-county, Ateker Women's Network and Action Aid
Contact Person:	Susan Alukulem, Tel: +254-706-414853; Email: suecheyech@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	Pokot Outreach Ministries (POM)
Type of Organisation:	FBO
Location:	Kapenguria
Area of Focus:	Natural resources - Most tribal fights have been caused by the lack of water and pastures. Boreholes drilled in parts of Uganda and Kenya. Livelihood support & social services. Churches established "Change the heart first and then address the provision of water and development." Mitigation of cross-border FGM.
Funding Source:	Church groups based in Michigan, USA
Collaborating Partners:	Pokot West County Government, Amudat Local Government
Contact Person:	Juius Murgor, Tel. +254-733-272322 Julius Kaprech, Tel. +254-728-671444

Name of Organisation:	County Government of West Pokot
Type of Organisation:	Local government
Location:	Kapenguria
Area of Focus:	Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the war-torn areas through provision of decent housing, food security, and infrastructural development. Currently, there is a poor road network connection between Uganda and Kenya and West Pokot and North Pokot. Peace Border Schools have been established along the border of West Pokot and Sebei and West Pokot and Trans-Nzoia; distribution of bulls along the Uganda-Kenya border; establishment of common markets and engagement with URA and KRA to control the porous borders; West Pokot has assisted schools in Uganda with bursaries, school supplies, and construction.
Funding Source:	Government of Kenya
Collaborating Partners:	The County collaborates with the local governments in Kenya and Uganda. Collaboration between local government leaders of Bukwo, Sebei, West Pokot, and Karamoja; peace sporting activities by Bukwo University Students' Associations
Contact Person:	Prof. John Krop Lonyangapuo, Governor, West Pokot, Tel: +254-724-852345

Name of Organisation:	Mercy Corps
Type of Organisation:	INGO
Location:	Kapenguria
Area of Focus:	Support to CBOs, conflict reduction, market systems development, enhancing climate change resilience.
Funding Source:	USAID, DFID, Coca Cola, Knight Foundation
Collaborating Partners:	Pokot Youth Bunge
Contact Person:	Daisy Kosgei, Tel. +254-725-593625; Email: dkosgei@mercycorps.org

Turkana County, Kenya

Name of Organisation:	National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)- Turkana
Type of Organisation:	Government
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Coordinates drought resilience actors in the County. Uses Tracker program to monitor drought resilience in the county. Provides information on drought response; resilience; data; support services to the various sectors. Coordinates the county security committee. Every month, an Early Warning Drought bulletin is produced.
Funding Source:	Office of the County Governor on a need basis. Funding to NDMA has mainly been on response.
Collaborating Partners:	Works with all sectors in the county
Contact Person:	Abdulkadir Hassan Jillo, Country Drought Manager, Tel. +254-721-817253, Email: abdulkadir.jillo@ndma.go.ke

Name of Organisation:	Agency for Pastoral Development (APaD) - by September 2019 to be known as Agency for Cross-Border Pastoralist Development
Type of Organisation:	CBO
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Capacity building for saving groups; bee keeping; tree planting of local species; donkey welfare project to establish the safety of donkeys. resource sharing conflict resolution.
Funding Source:	GlZ, Brook East Africa; Brook UK
Collaborating Partners:	Caritas Lodwar, Kenya Forestry Authority, Mercy Corps, County Government
Contact Person:	Samson Kimeli, Tel. +254-722-761550; Email: sam.kimeli@yahoo.com / info@apadkenya.org

Name of Organisation:	Mercy Corps
Type of Organisation:	INGO
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Support to CBOs, conflict reduction, market systems development, livelihood support, and social services. Among the IPs for the Omo Delta project.
Funding Source:	EU
Collaborating Partners:	SAPCONE, VSF-Germany, APad
Contact Person:	Lokolong Sericho, Tel. +254-710-772613; Email: slokolong@mercy Corps.org

Name of Organisation:	Partners, Collaborating and Acting Together (PACT Kenya)
Type of Organisation:	INGO
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Conflicts over natural resources, water, and pasture. Livestock Marketing Systems. Support women fish traders.
Funding Source:	EUTF
Collaborating Partners:	SAPCONE, Strategies for National Development (SND), Peace Development Centre (PDC)
Contact Person:	Richard Omari, Program Manager, Tel. +254-725-818975/ +254-799-404196; Email: ronyancha@pactworld.org

Name of Organisation:	Turkana Pastoralist Development Organisation (TUPADO)
Type of Organisation:	NGO
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Empowering women's and youth's groups with business development information. There is a linkage with Busia's cross-border management unit on fish marketing. Deal in Gum Arabic and its marketing, protection of dry season grazing areas for utilisation during scarcity.
Funding Source:	EU Trust Fund, BITA Ireland, EPARDA, Mercy Corps, VSF-Germany
Collaborating Partners:	Mercy Corps, County Government
Contact Person:	Sammy Ekal, Programme Manager, Tel. +254715776561; Email: samekal@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organisation (LOKADO)
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Sustainable Resource Management, dealing with cross-border vaccination of livestock and treatment, the establishment of pasture reseeding demo farms, incoming generating projects, and supporting beneficiaries with business start-up kits e.g. retail shop goods, cash transfers.
Funding Source:	BMZ, EU
Collaborating Partners:	Kotido Peace Initiative (KOPEN), Dodoth Agro-Pastoralists Development Organisation (DADO), Kaabong Peace Development Association (KAPDA), Karamoja Development Forum (KDF), Welthunger Hilfe
Contact Person:	Executive Director, Tel. +254722652268; Email: akailopie@gmail.com Head of Programmes, Tel. +254741078871; Email: dennisesekon@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	St. Peter's Community Network (SAPCONE)
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Provision of water, construction of valley dams, health centres, and common markets; peacebuilding and conflict resolution at hotspots.
Funding Source:	EU Trust Fund through PACT, Mercy Corps
Collaborating Partners:	PACT, Mercy Corps
Contact Person:	Davis Wafula, Programme Coordinator, Tel. +254724571768; Email: wafula@turkanapeople.org

Name of Organisation:	Dutch Church Aid (DCA)
Type of Organisation:	INGO
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Most projects are on livelihoods but these cannot be possible without peace.
Funding Source:	DANIDA
Collaborating Partners:	SAPCONE, LOKADO, Anglican Development Services (ADS) in West Pokot
Contact Person:	Mark Abaha, Programme Officer, Tel. +254723807479; Email: mema@dca.dk ; skype: mabaha

Name of Organisation:	CARITAS-Diocese of Lodwar
Type of Organisation:	FBO
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Peacebuilding through; peace dialogues, inter-diocesan peace dialogues, sports for peace.
Funding Source:	AGEH from German
Collaborating Partners:	APAD, Moroto Diocese
Contact Person:	Daisy

Name of Organisation:	Turkana Natural Resources Governance Hub
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Extractive, largely oil and gas at the location of the oil fields in South Lokichar basins.
Funding Source:	
Collaborating Partners:	
Contact Person:	

Name of Organisation:	GIZ Technical Cooperation Facility
Type of Organisation:	Governmental
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Capacity development of the county technical people and the community to effectively engage. Sustainable land-use planning, pasture development, corridor development, support linkages with IGAD. Support community groups in saving, business development (beekeeping; gum arabic, livestock management etc). Business development for women's groups to support business establishment, savings. Facilitate communities to conduct community resource mapping, which is then transferred into the GIS mapping.
Funding Source:	BMZ
Collaborating Partners:	Turkana County Government Ministries, NDMA, IGAD, GIZ Uganda program, APAD, Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
Contact Person:	Ute Schneiderat, Project Manager, Tel. +254728156948

Name of Organisation:	Office of Peace and Security on the Borderlands under County Governor's Office
Type of Organisation:	Governmental
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Advises on the security of internal and international borders. Collects and analyses the security data and provides it to the Security Directorate. Purely advisory and a liaison office for government, NGOs, and other actors working on peace and borderland.
Funding Source:	County Government, Mercy Corps
Collaborating Partners:	Mercy Corps, Sub-national leadership in Uganda, South Omo and South Sudan
Contact Person:	Capt. (rtd) Augustine Lokwang, Assistant to the Governor on Peace and Security on the Borderlands, Tel. +254721630462, Email. csa.turkana@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Type of Organisation:	UN Agency
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	WFP is working on improving market linkages to strengthen food safety and quality assurance, value addition, certification, retail engagement, cold storage for fish, etc. they are also organising traders in Barn Clubs where they can source goods from the producers cheaply and sell them at the market. WFP is also working on policy advocacy and support for value chains. Integrate refugees with the host population. Working with the refugees in Kakuma settlement camp and the host communities on nutrition, market linkages, and resilience. Improving small scale irrigation infrastructure in Loima and Turkana Central and furrow irrigation.
Funding Source:	USAID, FAS, USDA
Collaborating Partners:	All UN Agencies, (FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA)
Contact Person:	Pauline Maingi, Programme Policy Officer (Field Coordination), Tel. +254707722111; Email: pauline.maingi@wfp.org

Name of Organisation:	UNEP
Type of Organisation:	UN Agency
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Sustainable Water Management
Funding Source:	EUTF, UNDP, UNEP
Collaborating Partners:	UNEP works closely with the County Government of Turkana and the regional government in Ethiopia in South Omo, including the Southern Nations and Nationalities and People's State (SNNP); Netherlands Water Assessment Commission; National Environment Management Authority; Water Management Authority. PACT, VSF-Germany, IGAD through SECCCI project.
Contact Person:	Cosmus Muli, Water Specialist, UNEP; Tel. +254722363827; Email cosmutua@gmail.com Skype: cosmutua

Name of Organisation:	Danish Demining Group (DDG)
Type of Organisation:	INGO
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Border security management issues and participates in joint security coordination meetings and dialogues across the borders. Addresses policy issues on border matters and provides efficient and community-oriented solutions to human security problems caused by landmines and other explosives, remnants of war as well as small arms and light weapons.
Funding Source:	Conflict, Stability & Security Fund (CSSF)
Collaborating Partners:	County Commissioners, Office of Peace Directorate, LOKADO, KOPEIN (Romano in Kotido), the county commissioner in South Sudan
Contact Person:	Raphael Locham, Programme Coordinator, Tel. +254729614352; Email: raphael.locham@drc.org

Name of Organisation:	UNICEF
Type of Organisation:	UN Agency
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	UN child rights organisation provides services that affect children, education, health, water and sanitation, nutrition. Also, focuses on child protection from violence. Women are mainly engaged as community health volunteers. There are mother to mother support groups, young adults, and adolescents groups where young women can access health services (child-mothers). Advocate with ministries to ensure the provision of water e.g. in Loima, which is strategically located in the migration (transhumance) corridors (boreholes, dams).
Funding Source:	KOICA
Collaborating Partners:	All UN Agencies, UNICEF Uganda
Contact Person:	Philip Aemun, Chief Field Officer, Tel. +254728600222; Email: paemun@unicef.org

Name of Organisation:	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
Type of Organisation:	Government-research arm
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	A key focus of applied research is to use NRM to address livelihood problems. Such as <i>Aloe turkanensis</i> (promoting it for soap), beekeeping, pasture sold as seed and hay, resins (kabani), and Gum Arabica. These industries are not yet developed. The men collect the Gum Arabica and the women do the sorting. Management of Prosopis through utilisation e.g. Value addition to producing charcoal; using pods to produce human and animal feeds, especially in hay and building materials respectively in places where Prosopis is being removed, and pastures are planted. Papaya is being encouraged because this will grow within four months. Focusing on soil water management to avoid water run-off. Pasture plots have been introduced along the West Pokot-Turkana border conflict area and it is managed well through the elder's traditional management system as a dry season grazing area to solve the existing conflict.
Funding Source:	JICA, Central Government, Norwegian, JOFOCA, GIZ, UNHCR, FAO, WFP
Collaborating Partners:	Friends of Lake Turkana, APAD, SIDAE, Caritas, Karimo, the Hub, KDF, South Sudan (Caritas -Kapoeta), GIZ, Mercy Corps in Ethiopia, University of Turkana.
Contact Person:	Dr Edward Mengich, Director KEFRI Tel: +254723795538; Email: Emengich3@hotmail.com_Oic-turkana@kefri.org Jesse Owino, Officer in Charge/ research Scientist, Tel. +254723772172; Email: owinojesse@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	UNDP-SECCCI (UN delivering as one)
Type of Organisation:	UN Agency
Location:	Lodwar
Area of Focus:	Addressing issues of resilience and development.
Funding Source:	EUTF, UNDP, UNEP
Collaborating Partners:	UNICEF, PACT, VSF-Germany, IGAD, UNEP, the Hub, SAPCONE
Contact Person:	Edwin Mangeni; Tel. +254733996707/ 0725698853; Email: edwin.mangeni@undp.org

Karamoja Sub-region, Uganda

Name of Organisation:	Ateker Cultural Centre (ACC)
Type of Organisation:	NGO
Location:	Moroto District, Moroto Municipality
Area of Focus:	The focus is on research, media and advocacy, cross-border engagement, socio-cultural activities. Film and photography. Art exhibitions. Promoting community cultural museum. Promoting cultural heritage homes. The vision is: empowered Ateker communities upholding the cultural heritage. Mission: to preserve nature, promote and celebrate Ateker culture through empowerment programs for harmonious existence and sustainable livelihoods. Areas of operation are Rupa and Nadunget in Moroto District-Uganda and Loima in Turkana-Kenya. When collaborating with other partners they cut across the whole Karamoja Sub-region.
Funding Source:	Hivos East Africa, Robert Bosh Foundation, UNDP
Collaborating Partners:	KDF, TOPADO, Karamoja Cultural Association, Ministry of Gender, KUONYESHA Art Foundation, Karamoja Community UK, Moroto District.
Contact Person:	Hannah Longole, Executive Director, Tel. +256752597745, +256789515854; Email: acckaramoja82@gmail.com , hlongole@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	Karamoja Women Umbrella Organisation (KAWUO)
Type of Organisation:	NGO
Location:	Moroto District, Moroto Municipality
Area of Focus:	The focus is on women and girls' empowerment. Advocacy for women's rights, and empowerment. Operations are guided by four thematic areas: women's access to justice/ peace, women's economic empowerment and livelihoods, women's good governance and leadership, institutional strengthening. Operate in all the nine districts of Karamoja Sub-region, Uganda.
Funding Source:	Membership from women (617) groups, BMZ thru GIZ (Civil society in Uganda support program (CUSP)), EU, SCIDA to UNFPA to IRC, UKAID to UNICEF to Malaria consortium, Irish Aid, UN Women under EU spotlight.
Collaborating Partners:	Initially collaborated with Nawoitong women group in Turkana, Kenya on peace mitigation, with Tegla Lorupe Peace Foundation in West Pokot, Kenya, GIZ, IRC, Malaria Consortium, with MGLSD on UWEF & YLP.
Contact Person:	Thomas Odelok, Coordinator KAWUO, Tel. +256 772174660, +256775197194; Email: thomasodelok@gmail.com , thomasodelok@kawuo.org

Name of Organisation:	Dynamic Agro-Pastoralist Development Organisation (DADO)
Type of Organisation:	NGO
Location:	Kaabong District
Area of Focus:	Peacebuilding, livelihood, and advocacy. Participated in the development of the Uganda Pastoralism and Rangeland Management Policy. Support SACCOs and village savings and link the communities to banking institutions. Facilitated resource sharing agreements using the people to people centre approach which are reviewed annually on what has worked and what needs improvement. Among the agreements in existence are; Dodoth-Turkana resource sharing agreement, Dodoth and the Jie, Nakapelimoru-Loyoro in Kobeyon, where communities agreed on the Moruitit Resolution, Sidok and Rengen resolution. Communities have agreed on natural resource sharing in light of climate change.
Funding Source:	Mennoknights Central Committee (MCC); VSF Belgium, PACT, Mercy Corps
Collaborating Partners:	PACT, Mercy Corps, VSF Belgium, KDF
Contact Person:	Simon Lomoe, Executive Director, DADO, Tel. +256 772 350056

Name of Organisation:	Karamoja Peace and Development Agency (KAPDA)
Type of Organisation:	NGO
Location:	Kaabong District
Area of Focus:	Address the education among the Iki, who have been marginalised in employment, training, school management, school fees, scholastic materials. Mapping the borderline between South Sudan and Kenya to increase interaction between the Karamojong and the neighbouring Toposa and Turkana.
Funding Source:	Mercy Corps, Mennoknights Central Committee (MCC)
Collaborating Partners:	Consortium (Save the Children, KAPDA, NARWOA - Naker Women's Network, Riam, WHAVE, KRSU), Mercy Corps, UPDF, Inspectorate General of Government (IGG)
Contact Person:	

Name of Organisation:	UNICEF
Type of Organisation:	UN Agency
Location:	Moroto District
Area of Focus:	UNICEF is largely concerned with children and therefore concentrates on nutrition, health and education. UNICEF is leading a coalition of actors of maternal health, nutrition and newborn health. In terms of working in a coalition, members have their specific targets. If the partner is coming on board that partner should have a comprehensive approach.
Funding Source:	UNICEF Core funding
Collaborating Partners:	Doctors without Borders (CUAM), VSO
Contact Person:	Rebecca Kwagala, Head of Regional Office.

Name of Organisation:	Caritas Kotido
Type of Organisation:	FBO
Location:	Kotido District
Area of Focus:	Peacebuilding, evangelism and advocacy for a move from peace dialogues to peace dividends.
Funding Source:	Pax Netherlands
Collaborating Partners:	KAPDA, MADA, DADO, KPOEIN, Caritas - Justice for Peace, ADRA, Mercy Corps, World Vision, UNDP-South Sudan, CDSS in South Sudan, KDI, Cordaid
Contact Person:	Rev. Fr. Raphael

Name of Organisation:	Manna Development Agency (MADA)
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Karenga District
Area of Focus:	Governance, democracy, human rights and women's rights. Environment and wildlife conservation. Market promotion and livelihoods support. In South Sudan, Mada has done research on Resource conflict between the Toposa and Didinga to come up with appropriate interventions for the Tripartite Resource Sharing Dialogue. Cross-border peacebuilding.
Funding Source:	CCR, OSIEA, Eriks Development partner (Sweden), Oxfam
Collaborating Partners:	
Contact Person:	Lofane Peter Nicholas, Executive Director, Tel. +256777125840; Email: p.lofane@mannda.org lofanemannasuda@gmail.com Chris Lopeyok Ngelamoe, Programme Coordinator, Tel. +256783143840; Email: c.lopeyok@mannda.org

Name of Organisation:	Welt Hunger Hilfe
Type of Organisation:	INGO
Location:	Moroto
Area of Focus:	Efforts are being done under SARAPLEA to provide alternatives for income generation to ensure that people live a decent life. The beneficiaries are the poor, who have been categorised as poor by the community. These are mainly the widows, child-headed households and people that depend on selling casual labour. Under the graduation approach, a poor person is taken through business training, they are given an asset grant and monitored as they gradually progress. They target 75% women and 25% male youth. Sustainable management of natural resources. Conflict Mitigation and

	Peace Building - Conflicts arise from disagreements over the sharing of natural resources. Organise peace dialogues and women have been great peacebuilders.
Funding Source:	BMZ
Collaborating Partners:	KDF, LOKADO, PACIDA (Ethiopia), AFD (Ethiopia)
Contact Person:	Michael Koluo, Regional Coordinator SRAPLEA, Tel: +256772361895; Email: Micheal.koluo@welthungerhilfe.de

Name of Organisation:	Kotido Peace Initiative (KOPEI) - Interfaith initiative (Catholic, Protestants, Muslims and PAG - Pentecostal Assemblies of God)
Type of Organisation:	FBO
Location:	Kotido District
Area of Focus:	Peacebuilding through developing the capacities of the local communities to build peace and also own the peace process.
Funding Source:	Government of Uganda (NUSAF), Oxfam, USAID, DAI, PAX, ECO, MCC-Uganda
Collaborating Partners:	Monarlip-Moroto-Nakapiripit Religious Leaders Initiative for Peace
Contact Person:	Romano Longole

Name of Organisation:	Warrior Squad
Type of Organisation:	NGO
Location:	Kotido District
Area of Focus:	Pastoral livestock-related organisation supporting the local communities on how to access the shared resources, water and pasture without conflict. Undertook mapping of the grazing areas with support from GIZ. Developed the pastoral code of conduct that would enable the communities to interact. Those grazing not to compromise the cultivators. The pastoralist code of conduct, specifically for Kotido was done using the local knowledge of the community and it addressed issues of transhumance for example pre- and post-immigration dialogues, the role of security, and reporting mechanisms in case of theft.
Funding Source:	OSIEA
Collaborating Partners:	GIZ, Security Organs
Contact Person:	

Name of Organisation:	Technical Cooperation Facility (GIZ)
Type of Organisation:	Governmental
Location:	Moroto
Area of Focus:	Capacity development of the district local government technical people and the community to effectively engage in planning. Sustainable land-use planning, pasture development, corridor development, support linkages with IGAD. Support water for production. A lot of work is done by the people under the cash for work activities and also to motivate them for sustainability.
Funding Source:	BMZ
Collaborating Partners:	Government of Uganda, KDF, IGAD
Contact Person:	Kurt Rudolf, Tel. +256781703015; Email: kurt.rudolf@giz.de

Name of Organisation:	Action Africa Help International-Uganda (AAHU)
Type of Organisation:	INGO
Location:	Moroto District
Area of Focus:	Supporting women living with HIV/AIDS through groups. There is some male engagement to address issues of GBV. Working under the KARUNA - Karamoja UN HIV Programme, each group is given Uganda Shillings 5m for projects, which they are supposed to pay back. Other groups are linked to markets where they can sell their products.
Funding Source:	Funding is from Members of Ireland (Irish Aid) through UNWOMEN
Collaborating Partners:	UNWOMEN
Contact Person:	Ruth Enabu, Project Coordinator

Name of Organisation:	Mercy Corps
Type of Organisation:	INGO
Location:	Moroto
Area of Focus:	Health - formation and training of the mother care groups, Male change agents at the

	grassroots. They are training on how to prepare nutritious foods and personal hygiene. Under Livelihood - work with the Community Animal Health Workers who are trained on how best to treat animals, preparing animals for the market. They also work on livestock marketing systems development. In Agronomy, work with AVAs (Community based agriculture extension workers). There is economic empowerment for the youth training of vocational skills for all. WASH - Adolescents Hygiene and the Water User committees. Addressing inter-ethnic conflicts and focusing on ensuring that people live in harmony by stopping the cattle raids. It also addresses trauma healing, training of peace committees, and work with local leaders. Bring together people and facilitate the reconciliation process. Governance - training of the local leaders; formation and training of the Resilience Action Committees (RACs).
Funding Source:	USAID
Collaborating Partners:	Save the Children, KAPDA, NARWOA - Naker Women's Network, Riam, WHAVE, KRSU
Contact Person:	Laura Lalor, Deputy Chief of Party, Apolou/ Head of Office, Tel. +254784698918; Email: llalor@mercycorps.org

Name of Organisation:	Karamoja Livestock Development Forum (KLDF)
Type of Organisation:	NGO
Location:	Moroto
Area of Focus:	It is a forum for veterinarians in the Karamoja Sub-region. Guides livestock planning in the Sub-region. Coordinates the veterinary professionals in the Sub-region and connects them with those across the borderlands in Kenya. Training of community animal health workers and communities on animal health and management. Supports joint programming of livestock interventions.
Funding Source:	Mercy Corps, FAO-funded the development of the pastoralist master plan, IRC funded the mapping of livestock actors in the Karamoja region
Collaborating Partners:	Mercy Corps, FAO, IRC, MAAIF, Other vets from Kenya
Contact Person:	Dr Okengo Oscar Burton, General Secretary, Tel. +256772996147

Name of Organisation:	Karamoja Development Forum (KDF)
Type of Organisation:	NGO
Location:	Moroto District
Area of Focus:	Working on the rights of pastoralists to ensure that they are respected. These include land rights, gender, and governance by increasing the participation of the people in the development processes. Have worked with Makerere University, Gulu University, Centre for Basic Research on a course on pastoralism policy and this course has been rolled out in Kenya and Tanzania. The course has been localised to the context of the pastoralists and indigenous pastoralists' practices are being documented and backed up by scientific evidence. As part of advocacy, they organise policy dialogues. Engage in conflict mitigation and management through the formed community structures. Working with five community structures, which include RUCODET working on extractives; Amuria Elders' Association; Kobebe Rangeland Management Associations; Lokali Rangeland Association and Nakonyen Rangeland Management Association and Katikekile Action for Development (KAD).
Funding Source:	OSIEA
Collaborating Partners:	GIZ, LOKADO, Welthunger Hilfe, Makerere University
Contact Person:	Simon Peter Longoli, Executive Director, Tel. +256776775775/ +256750151627; Email: longolisimon@gmail.com Tebanyang Arukol Emmanuel, Acting Executive Director, Email: teba.emma09@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	Karamoja Resilience Support Unit (KRSU)
Type of Organisation:	NGO
Location:	Moroto District
Area of Focus:	Coordinates the Karamoja Donors Partners Group that meets monthly and KRSU is the Secretariat and Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) represents government interest in these meetings. KRSU conducts research to provide evidence for action/ demand driven research/ evidence briefs/ policy briefs.
Funding Source:	USAID, DFID, EU, Germany, World Bank, etc.
Collaborating Partners:	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
Contact Person:	Raphael Lotira Arasio, Tel: +254773575417; Email: raphael_lotira.arasio@tufts.edu ,

Name of Organisation:	Ateker Women Group (Karamoja Chapter)
Type of Organisation:	NGO
Location:	Moroto
Area of Focus:	Women's decision-making and economic empowerment. Ateker Women Group (Karamoja Chapter) is one of the four (4) existing women's structures under the same umbrella but represented in all the four countries forming the Karamoja cluster. Ateker women are involved in trauma healing and have talked to the reformed warriors. The women went up to Pire Hills where they convinced over 40 warriors to come back home and engage in income-generating activities. Under Peace III, the structures of the women's cluster were used to reach out to the communities.
Funding Source:	No definite funding source
Collaborating Partners:	
Contact Person:	Hellen Pulukol, Chairperson Karamoja Cluster Women Peace Forum, Tel. +256772979941; Email: meretehellen@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	Caritas Kotido Diocese
Type of Organisation:	FBO-the social services and development arm of the Catholic Church
Location:	Kotido
Area of Focus:	They have been engaging in connector plans for cross-border trade. Food security and nutrition
Funding Source:	The traditional church donors such as CRS, USAID-Under the Noyok programme (five years) works on issues of food security. Feed the Future - Integrated Community Agriculture Nutrition programme which focuses on nutrition. The EU, UK government and BMZ.
Collaborating Partners:	Other Dioceses from Ethiopia, Kenya, and South Sudan
Contact Person:	Dr. Lochap J. Paul, Director Caritas Kotido, Tel. +256772605387

Name of Organisation:	Assistant Commissioner, Karamoja Affairs, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
Type of Organisation:	Government
Location:	Kotido
Area of Focus:	Peace and Development
Funding Source:	Government of Uganda
Collaborating Partners:	Donors, development partners, other government ministries.
Contact Person:	Francis Lowot Okori, Assistant Commissioner, Karamoja Affairs, Tel. +256772461519; Email: francis.okori40@gmail.com

Toposa, South Sudan

Name of Organisation:	Universal Intervention and Development Organisation (UNIDOR)
Type of Organisation:	NGO
Location:	Juba
Area of Focus:	UNIDOR has done a lot of community to community initiatives. The borders of South Sudan with Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia have experienced a lot of insecurity and there have been several peace initiatives for the Toposa and Turkana.
Funding Source:	Centre for Studies of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV) in South Africa
Collaborating Partners:	Centre for Studies of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV) in South Africa, Kuron Peace Village in Narus, Kapoeta, LOKADO in Turkana-Kenya
Contact Person:	James Keah, Executive Director, Tel. +211917088006/+211927394926/ 254722304348; Email: ninrewk@gmail.com , ed@unidorss.org

Name of Organisation:	Office of the Governor, Kapoeta State Government
Type of Organisation:	State Government
Location:	Kapoeta
Area of Focus:	Programming, implementation, and coordination of government programmes, projects and activities in Kapoeta State.
Funding Source:	Government of South Sudan
Collaborating Partners:	Government Ministries and sectors
Contact Person:	Gen. Louis Labong Lojore, Governor, Kapoeta, Tel: +211910000225, +211921555555

Name of Organisation:	Grassroot Integrated Network for Development (GRIND)
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Kapoeta
Area of Focus:	Education, peacebuilding, food security and livelihood, Health (HIV/AIDS awareness), WASH and GBV.
Funding Source:	Board Members
Collaborating Partners:	UN agencies, government, international NGOs
Contact Person:	Lorem Francis Tel. +211926667733/+211918888181; Email: grindsouthsudan@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	Toposa Community Association
Type of Organisation:	Community Association
Location:	Kapoeta
Area of Focus:	To guide the community in terms of development
Funding Source:	Funding depends on the need at any given time (need-based funding)
Collaborating Partners:	The government of South Sudan is the main partner. Other partners come on board when there is conflict. There is Ateker Foundation, which was formed for the Karamoja cluster. In 2011, there was the formation of the Ateker Country Chapters. In South Sudan, it was registered as the Ateker Foundation South Sudan Chapter. Integrated Community Peace and Development Organisation, KDIF, American Refugee Council (ARC) are very instrumental in addressing GBV.
Contact Person:	Hon. Emmanuel Lolimo Epone, Tel. +211911633333/ +211932253333; Email: lolimoepone@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	Organisation for Peace, Relief and Development (OPRD)
Type of Organisation:	NGO
Location:	Juba
Area of Focus:	In a bid to integrate the communities, activities like beading, brewing local beer, managing maize milling, and running a shop that could bring together people from different ethnic groups. Women empowerment programmes are facilitated as a means to mitigate conflict and improve household incomes. Protection through created structures for referral pathways to address GBV (child marriages, domestic violence etc). Community small arms control and the Peace and Community Cohesion Programme. They also organise traditional dances and sports for peace.
Funding Source:	WFP, UNICEF, UNESCO, IGAD and UNDP
Collaborating Partners:	LOKADO, LOPEO in Turkana, DADO in Koboong
Contact Person:	Albert Losike Koteen, CEO, Tel. +211913777771/ +211913777772/ +254728384643/ +211926977771; Email: koteenalbert@gmail.com oprdsouthsudan@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	Ateker Foundation
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Kapoeta
Area of Focus:	Peacebuilding activities. Works with the Ateker communities in all the four countries across the borders of South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia to promote peaceful coexistence. Ateker Foundation works with communities in Kapoeta East County of South Sudan to ensure food and nutrition security, and reduce the poverty of marginal and small rural households through boosting agricultural and livestock production, improving natural resource management and enhancing income-generating opportunities at the household and community levels.
Funding Source:	Kapoeta State Government
Collaborating Partners:	Kapoeta State Government, Justice Africa
Contact Person:	Locheria Icarus, Tel. +211916958499/+211924772425; Email: atekerfoundationssd@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	The root of Generations (ROG)
Type of Organisation:	Women-led national NGO
Location:	Kapoeta
Area of Focus:	Peacebuilding, livelihood support and social services; wildlife conservation
Funding Source:	Donations, membership, board members, staging events
Collaborating Partners:	Ateker Foundation
Contact Person:	Dorong Grace, Tel. +211928661256/+211916960121

Name of Organisation:	Innovative Development Initiative (IDI)
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Kapoeta
Area of Focus:	Health, livelihood initiatives, peacebuilding, institutional capacity building. Engaging youth in strategic opportunities (livestock marketing, agribusiness, etc.). IDI authored two documents: 'Education for pastoralist communities in Kapoeta' and 'How to end cattle raiding/rustling among pastoralist communities and their neighbours'.
Funding Source:	Donations and subscription from board of directors
Collaborating Partners:	SMOH, State Peace Commission, SMOEST, Justice Africa, HOCTO, Ateker Foundation South Sudan Chapter, UNICEF, WAPO in Torit
Contact Person:	Lomor Emmy, Tel. +211922883291/+211916385672; Email: idisouthsudan15@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	National Empowerment of Positive Women United
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Kapoeta
Area of Focus:	Supporting micro-gardening, handicrafts, social support and income generating activities (IGAs)
Funding Source:	UNICEF, IOM
Collaborating Partners:	UNICEF, IOM, JPHIEGO, ICAP, NNGO, MACDO, IMA and NASOSS
Contact Person:	Evelyn Letio, Programme Coordinator, Tel. +211924360299

Name of Organisation:	Integrated Community Peace and Development Organisation (ICPDO)
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Kapoeta
Area of Focus:	Support staff in short off-site professional training in M&E, resource mobilisation, human resource management and development, participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation methodology or community-led total sanitation, Gender Action Learning System, Climate Smart Agriculture, etc. Other activities include: Promoting climate-smart agriculture; establishing a market information system; promoting market linkages and credit schemes; establishment and training of farmers' cooperative societies; promoting alternative livelihoods; supporting IGAs; establishment of the pastoral field schools; conflict prevention by participatory identification of target communities, strengthening peace committees, peace training, strengthening safer committees, raising awareness and advocacy on youth and women empowerment, radio talk shows, exchange visits, peace caravans, sports for peace, creation of common shared resources, water points for both animals and human consumption, establishment of structures (market, schools, roads and slaughterhouses), support adhoc community dialogues, institutional development, formation of civil society peace actors/networks across borders.
Funding Source:	Dan Church Aid (DCA), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), NIRAS
Collaborating Partners:	PACT Kenya, Mercy Corps Uganda, CORDAID, ARC, PLAN, MACDA, county/ state government
Contact Person:	Tel. +211917258228

Name of Organisation:	Holistic Community Transformation Organisation (HOCTO)
Type of Organisation:	FBO
Location:	Kapoeta
Area of Focus:	Currently disseminating state action plan for peace among conflicting communities in Greater Kapoeta State. They have conflict tools in early warning system (Do-No-Harm policy and conflict sensitivity). Done research in pastoral education, peacebuilding at grassroots using integrated activities. Advocates for peace along the borders, biosecurity and treatment of livestock.
Funding Source:	Donations, membership, board members, staging events, and church charitable activities
Collaborating Partners:	IDI. ROG, COPAIDI within South Sudan, and across South Sudan, with CLIDE that is operating in the Karimojong region
Contact Person:	Kateok Joseph Lobei, Tel. +211922011198/+211916859288

Dessenach, Nyngatom, Surma-Ethiopia

Name of Organisation:	AFD
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Dassenech & Nyngatom
Area of Focus:	Water Cooperative
Funding Source:	Co-financed by DEVCO, ECHO, Austrian and the Netherlands cooperation agencies
Collaborating Partners:	
Contact Person:	Mr. Neway Abeyneh, Tel. +251910115018; Email: afdjinka@yahoo.com

Name of Organisation:	AMREF
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Dassenech & Nyngatom
Area of Focus:	Health & Water
Funding Source:	CORE Inc., co-financed by DEVCO, ECHO, Austrian and the Netherlands cooperation agencies
Collaborating Partners:	
Contact Person:	Mr. Daniel Fekadu, Tel. +251916855642, www.amref.org

Name of Organisation:	Catholic (Omorate St. John the Baptist Catholic Church under Sodo Vicarate)
Type of Organisation:	FBO
Location:	Dassenech
Area of Focus:	Water, agriculture, livestock
Funding Source:	Caford Foundation, English Catholic Organisation - Trocare - Irish based Catholic Organisation, SCIAF - a Dutch based Catholic Organisation
Collaborating Partners:	
Contact Person:	Mr. Moges, Tel. +251923368534; Email: sdcoches@ethionet.et

Name of Organisation:	Ethiopian Evangelical Church of Meane Yesus (EECMY)
Type of Organisation:	FBO
Location:	Jinka
Area of Focus:	Health
Funding Source:	
Collaborating Partners:	
Contact Person:	Mr. Wondu Walalo, Tel. +251912709578; Email: wondimu12@yahoo.com

Name of Organisation:	IDE
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Dassenech & Nyangatom
Area of Focus:	Agriculture
Funding Source:	Co-financed by DEVCO, ECHO, Austrian and the Netherlands cooperation agencies
Collaborating Partners:	
Contact Person:	Mr. Yilak siyum, Tel. +251928773933; yseyoum@ideglobal.org

Name of Organisation:	WSA
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Dassenech & Nyangatom
Area of Focus:	Women and Children Health
Funding Source:	
Collaborating Partners:	
Contact Person:	Mr. Mantegaftote Yohanis, Tel. +251916856155; Email: mantejohannes@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	ORBIS
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Dassenech
Area of Focus:	Health & education
Funding Source:	
Collaborating Partners:	
Contact Person:	Mr. Temesgene Wolde, Tel. +251911038990; Email: orbiseth@ethionet.et

Name of Organisation:	Initiative for Pastoralist Communication (IPC)
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Jinka
Area of Focus:	A voice for pastoralist communities. Conflict resolution among the pastoralist communities over grazing land and cattle raising.
Funding Source:	Voluntary operation
Collaborating Partners:	
Contact Person:	Peyo Charles, Executive Director, Tel. +251988950667; Email: ipc2176@gmail.com Desalegn Tekle Loyale, Programme Manager, Tel. +251916546758; Email: loyalsn12@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	EPaRDA
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Dassenech & Nyangatom
Area of Focus:	Expanding the rangeland to achieve growth and transformation. Livestock, fisheries, pastoral development, urban food security and job creation. EPARDA is active in rangeland activities.
Funding Source:	EUTF
Collaborating Partners:	Consortium approach. On the Ethiopian side, EPaRDA, VSF-Germany, and Mercy Corps. On the Kenyan side, CIFA and TUPADO are the local implementers
Contact Person:	Mr. Mohammed Ali, Tel. +251911683032; Email: eparda@ethionet.et

Name of Organisation:	VITA
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Dassenech & Nyangatom
Area of Focus:	Vita RTI has agricultural programmes (provision of sorghum seeds, cash crops like bananas, livestock). They target the youth and women. Expanding the rangeland to achieve growth and transformation. Livestock, fisheries, pastoral development, urban food security and job creation. Livestock and fishery, youth and sport & cooperative.
Funding Source:	EUTF, co-financed by DEVCO, ECHO, Austrian and the Netherlands cooperation agencies
Collaborating Partners:	Consortium approach. On the Ethiopian side, EPaRDA, VSF-Germany, and Mercy Corps. On the Kenyan side, CIFA and TUPADO are the local implementers
Contact Person:	Mr. Abedulemajed, Tel. +251910689261; Email: mej31@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	Mercy Corps
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Dassenech & Nyangatom
Area of Focus:	Mercy Corps works on creating trade links and market information systems. Expanding the rangeland to achieve growth and transformation. Livestock, fisheries, pastoral development, urban food security and job creation.
Funding Source:	EUTF
Collaborating Partners:	Consortium approach. On the Ethiopian side, EPaRDA, VSF-Germany, and Mercy Corps. On the Kenyan side, CIFA and TUPADO are the local implementers
Contact Person:	Mr. Getahune Tolla, Tel. +251921428901; Email: gtolla@mercycorp.org

Name of Organisation:	Veterinaires Sans Frontieres Germany (VSF-G)
Type of Organisation:	CSO
Location:	Dassenech & Nyangatom
Area of Focus:	Coordinates Omo Delta Consortium partners. Livestock, Fisheries & Cooperative. VSF-Germany promotes expansion of the rangeland to achieve growth and transformation, livestock, fisheries, pastoral development, urban food security and job creation.
Funding Source:	EUTF, co-financed by DEVCO, ECHO, Austrian and the Netherlands cooperation agencies
Collaborating Partners:	Consortium approach. On the Ethiopian side, EPaRDA, VSF-Germany, and Mercy Corps. On the Kenyan side, CIFA and TUPADO are the local implementers
Contact Person:	Eunice Obala, EUTF Consortium Coordinator, Tel. +251911566803; Email: Obala@vsfg.org Mr. Addis, Tel. +251911566803; Email: addisasrat555@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	West Omo Zone Administration Office
Type of Organisation:	Governmental
Location:	West Omo
Area of Focus:	Programming, implementation, and coordination of government programmes, projects and activities in the zone.
Funding Source:	Government
Collaborating Partners:	Government sectors at the zone
Contact Person:	Demelash Alemu, West Omo Administration Office Head, Tel. +251934269285 (John Haspels)

Name of Organisation:	South Omo Zone Development, Planning and Economic Directorate
Type of Organisation:	Governmental
Location:	Jinka
Area of Focus:	Administration, and governance; planning and budgeting for the zone; coordinates the actors in South Omo Zone and maps them annually. The office holds an annual forum with all the CSOS active in the zone.
Funding Source:	Government
Collaborating Partners:	AFD, Save the Children, Omo Delta Consortium, and Result consortium that works on health-related deliverables - ORBIS, AMREF
Contact Person:	Endeshaw Kamay Mulatu, Director, Tel. +251932612823; Email: endashkamay2014@gmail.com

Name of Organisation:	Nyangatom Woreda Administration Office
Type of Organisation:	Governmental
Location:	Nyangatom
Area of Focus:	Programming, implementation, and coordination of government programmes, projects and activities in the woreda.
Funding Source:	Government
Collaborating Partners:	Government sectors at the Woreda
Contact Person:	Abraham Bongoso, Woreda Chief Administrator Tel. +251911733370/+251938 357722 Lokale Lotuk - Marketing Development Office Head, Tel. +251916 185524 - Abraham's delegated representative

Name of Organisation:	Nyangatom Woreda Development, Planning and Economic Process Office
Type of Organisation:	Governmental
Location:	Nyangatom
Area of Focus:	Planning and budgeting for the Woreda. Coordinates the actors in Nyangatom Woreda and maps them annually. The office holds an annual forum with all the CSOs active in the Woreda.
Funding Source:	Government
Collaborating Partners:	AFD, Save the Children, Result consortium that works on health-related deliverables - ORBIS, AMREF
Contact Person:	Mengistu Yigezu - Head of Woreda Finance and Planning/ Process Chief Coordinator Phone: +251916121888 Kusse Ferede - Development Plan Expert Tel. +251916832313

Actors with a Regional Context

Name of Organisation:	IGAD Cross-Border Development Facilitation Unit (CBDFU)
Type of Organisation:	Intergovernmental
Location:	Moroto, Uganda
Area of Focus:	The CBDFU as IGAD's principal agent and representative on the ground executes the obligations of its role and mandate in cross-border development, including coordinating activities, harmonising policies and procedures, capacity building and technical backstopping, facilitating cross-border cooperation and development
Funding Source:	BMZ, EU
Collaborating Partners:	National and local governments. Regional, national and cross-border area coordination centres. Cross-border actors. EASSI and LPI established a working relationship with IGAD CBDFU in the mapping of actors in the Karamoja cluster
Contact Person:	Dr. Kathiya Dominic Lokeris, Facilitator IGAD CBDFU, Tel. +256772335483/ +256758335483; Email: dominic.kathiya@igad.int / kathiyavetug@yahoo.com

Name of Organisation:	EASSI
Type of Organisation:	Regional CSO
Location:	Eastern Africa (Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia)
Area of Focus:	Since its inception in 1996, EASSI has invested heavily in research and documentation to liberate women and empower them to participate as equal citizens in national and regional development. Under its gender and trade programme empowered women, cross-border traders, to engage and benefit from the East Africa Community market, by enabling them to access trade information, markets, networks and the formation of women traders' associations and cooperatives. EASSI has built the capacity of women cross-border traders and is supporting women informal traders to access markets at the national and regional levels by enabling them to understand the tariff and non-tariff barriers that lock them out of the market space. EASSI's expertise lies in building the capacity of women traders in business management, quality assurance and policy advocacy for a gender-responsive business and trading environment. EASSI has expertise in research and policy advocacy on cross-border trade in the EAC and its work on gender and trade has been integrated into a regional campaign that led to the enactment of the EAC Gender and Development Act and the Gender Barometer
Funding Source:	EU, Netherlands Government, DANIDA, DFID, Trademark East Africa, Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa (OSIEA)
Collaborating Partners:	EASSI has established a working relationship with IGAD and the EAC and is working closely with policy and technical personnel in ministries (i.e. Trade and Industry; Gender, Labour and Social Development; Agriculture; Ministry of EAC Affairs; and Finance and Planning); the relevant Parliamentary Committees; the Private Sector Foundation and NGOs working on Trade and business-related issues
Contact Person:	Sheila Kawamara-Mishambi, Executive Director, Tel. +2567724031220/ +256703819356; Email: eassi@eassi.org / sheila.kawamara@eassi.org

Media Presence in Karamoja Cluster

Dassenech, Nyangatom, Surma – Ethiopia

Name of Media House:	Jinka Fm Radio Station
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	Jinka, South Omo, Ethiopia
Coverage:	One radio station serves the South Omo zone where they allocate 30 minutes for each of the 16 languages spoken as a government programme. Dassenech and Nyangatom communities can be reached
Languages Used:	30 minutes for each of the 16 languages spoken as a government programme. Dassenech and Nyangatom communities can be reached
Contact Person:	Banke Sume, Head of South Omo radio station, Tel. +251910454989

Name of Media House:	South Fm Radio Station
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	West Omo, Surma (Ethiopia)
Coverage:	Surma, Bench, Sheko, Dizi, Meaniz
Languages Used:	Surma, Bench, Sheko, Dizi, Meaniz
Contact Person:	Tirzazu Kencha, Head of the station, Tel. +251917152413

Name of Media House:	Fana Broadcasting Corporation
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	West Omo, Surma (Ethiopia)
Coverage:	Surma, Bench, Sheko, Dizi, Meaniz
Languages Used:	Surma, Bench, Sheko, Dizi, Meaniz
Contact Person:	Teramed Tilahun, Head of the station, Tel. +251935979038

Karamoja Sub-region, Uganda

Name of Media House:	Ateker Fm Moroto
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	Moroto, Uganda
Coverage:	Most of Karamoja Sub-region
Languages Used:	Ngakarimojong, English, Kiswahili
Contact Person:	Abu Martine, Head of the station, Tel. +256754395566 James Tweni, Manager, Tel: +256787123459

Name of Media House:	Akica Fm Moroto
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	Moroto, Uganda
Coverage:	Most of Karamoja Sub-region
Languages Used:	Ngakarimojong, English, Kiswahili
Contact Person:	Lopuko John Vianney, Head of the station, Tel. +256777917585

Name of Media House:	UBC Totore 90.0 Fm
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	Moroto, Uganda
Coverage:	Most of Karamoja Sub-region
Languages Used:	Ngakarimjong, English, Kiswahili
Contact Person:	Lokwii Anna, Head of the station, Tel. +256775887745

Name of Media House:	Voice of Karamoja Kotido
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	Kotido, Uganda
Coverage:	Most of Karamoja Sub-region
Languages Used:	Ngakarimjong, English, Kiswahili
Contact Person:	Joe Vok, Head of the station, Tel. +256772921484

Name of Media House:	Heritage Fm
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	Nakapiripirit, Uganda
Coverage:	Most of Karamoja Sub-region
Languages Used:	Ngakarimjong, English, Kiswahili
Contact Person:	Silvester Onyang Director, Tel. +256772920645

Name of Media House:	The New Vision
Type of Media House:	Newspaper
Location:	Moroto, Uganda
Coverage:	Information picked from most of the Karamoja Sub-region. Newspapers available in town centres
Languages Used:	English
Contact Person:	Olandason Wanyama, Director, Tel. +256772920645

West Pokot County, Kenya

Name of Media House:	Kalya Fm
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	Kapenguria, West Pokot - Kenya
Coverage:	Most of West Pokot
Languages Used:	Pokot, English, Kiswahili
Contact Person:	Kijembe Kalya, Director, Tel. +254705251011

Turkana County, Kenya

Name of Media House:	Ekeyokon Radio 97.1FM
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	Lodwar, Turkana - Kenya
Coverage:	Most of Turkana
Languages Used:	Ngaturkana, English, Kiswahili
Contact Person:	Tel. +254722126653

Name of Media House:	Maata Radio
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	Lodwar, Turkana - Kenya
Coverage:	Most of Turkana
Languages Used:	Ngaturkana, English, Kiswahili
Contact Person:	Masinde, Tel. +254724968426

Name of Media House:	Radio Akicha 99.5FM
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	Lodwar, Turkana - Kenya
Coverage:	Most of Turkana
Languages Used:	Ngaturkana, English, Kiswahili
Contact Person:	Tel. +254719242488, Email: radioakicha@gmail.com ,

Name of Media House:	Echami Radio 95.3FM Lokichar, 93.5FM Lodwar
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	Lodwar, Turkana - Kenya
Coverage:	Most of Turkana
Languages Used:	Ngaturkana, English, Kiswahili
Contact Person:	Tel. +254710592420 or +254701793411, Email: echamifmradio@gmail.com ,

Name of Media House:	NTV (Nation Television)
Type of Media House:	Field Broadcasting Staff for the TV Station
Location:	Lodwar, Turkana - Kenya
Coverage:	Information picked from most of Turkana. TV watched in Lodwar and other town centres
Languages Used:	English, Kiswahili
Contact Person:	Peter Warutumo, Tel. +254726284949, Email: Pwarutumo@gmail.com

Toposa, South Sudan

Name of Media House:	Singaita Radio Station
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	Kapoeta – South Sudan
Coverage:	Most of Greater Kapoeta
Languages Used:	Ngatoposa, Arabic
Contact Person:	Losike Evelyn, Tel. +254745601226

Name of Media House:	Emmanuel FM on 97.5 FM Voice of Eastern Equatoria
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	
Coverage:	Most of Greater Kapoeta
Languages Used:	Ngatoposa, Arabic
Contact Person:	Fr Lounoi Santino, Director of Radio Emmanuel FM of the African Inland Church, Tel: +211922295656 Email: director89fm@gmail.com , radioemmamanager@gmail.com , primosilvioduna@gmail.com

Name of Media House:	Government Radio
Type of Media House:	Radio Station
Location:	Kapoeta – South Sudan
Coverage:	Most of Greater Kapoeta
Languages Used:	Ngatoposa, Arabic
Contact Person:	Mr. Primo Silvio Duna, Manager of the government radio, Tel: +211920074996

5. LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN KARAMOJA CLUSTER

Location	People	Language/ Dialect	Dialect Understanding/ coverage			
Toposa/ Kapoeta (East & South), Torit-South Sudan	Toposa	Ngatoposa, Arabic	No common name for the language is considered the Ateker people.			Fair understanding of English at the community level
Turkana County, Kenya	Turkana	Ngaturkana Other: Kiswahili			Kiswahili	
Karamoja, Uganda	Karamojong	Ngakarimojong		Speak in their dialects & understood across		
Nyangatom Woreda, South Omo-Ethiopia	Nyangatom	Nganyangatom Other: Amharic	Amharic			
Dassenech Woreda, South Omo-Ethiopia	Dassenech	Dassenech Other: Amharic				
Surma Woreda, West Omo-Ethiopia	Surma	Surma Other: Bench, Sheko, Dizi, Meaniz, Amharic				
West Pokot County, Kenya	Pokot	Pokot Other: Kiswahili			Kiswahili	
Amudat District, Karamoja-Uganda	Pokot	Pokot Other: Kiswahili				

GLOBAL RESILIENCE (SRAPLEA) PROJECT COVERAGE



6. CROSS-BORDER PROJECTS

Project Summary

Locations: **19**

Projects: **65**

Committed Budget: **\$263,995,353**

Funding Sources: **53**

Implementing Orgs. **52**

Project List

SNo.	Project Name	Funding Sources	Committed Budget \$	IDDRSI PIA	Implementing Orgs.	Status	Start Year	End Year	Country	Districts
1	Food security and resilience support project for drought-affected communities in Dassenech Woreda	Caford Foundation, English catholic Organisation, Trocare - Irish based Catholic Organisation, SCIAF – Dutch-based Catholic Organisation	518,866	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Catholic	Ongoing	2018	2020	Ethiopia	ETH-Dassenech
2	Resilience Building for Sustainable Livelihood and Transformation (RESULT)	DEVCO, ECHO, Austrian and the Netherlands cooperation agencies	550,155	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	AFD	Ongoing	2016	2020	Ethiopia	ETH-Hammer, ETH-Dassenech, ETH-Nyangatom
3	Strengthening the capacity of partners and community in the eradication of Polio	CORE Inc.	482,008	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	AMREF	Ongoing	2017	2022	Ethiopia	ETH-Ari, ETH-Malle, ETH-Bena Tsemay, ETH-Salamago, ETH-Dassenech, ETH-Nyangatom

4	Peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities	Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)	39,200	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	DDG	Ongoing	2018	2021	Kenya	KEN-Turkana
5	PEARL	USAID	98,000	PIA 1: Natural Resource Management	TUPADO	Completed	2015	2017	Kenya	KEN-Turkana
6	RPLRP (Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project)	WB (World Bank), National Government	1,538,600	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	National Government, Turkana County	Ongoing	2015	2019	Kenya	KEN-Turkana
7	Safeguarding democracy spaces in Kenya, enhancing cohesive and integrated communities in West Pokot and Turkana Counties	USAID	68,600	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	SIKOM Peace Network for Development	Ongoing	2019	2020	Kenya	KEN-West Pokot
8	SECCI (Strengthening Effective Cooperation and Coordination for Cross-Border Initiative)	EUTF, UNEP, UNDP	128,840,000	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	SECCI, UNDP, UNICEF, PACT, VSF-Germany, IGAD, UNEP	Ongoing	2018	2021	Kenya	KEN-Turkana
9	SECCI Water Component	EUTF	630,000	PIA 1: Natural Resource Management	UNEP	Ongoing	2018	2021	Kenya	KEN-Turkana

10	SEEK	EUTF	3,390,000	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	PACT	Ongoing	2018	2020	Kenya	KEN-Turkana
11	Tusome	USAID	18,620	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Pokot Youth Bunge	Ongoing	2019	2021	Kenya	KEN-West Pokot
12	Our health is in our hands	Board members	120,000	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Grassroot Integrated Network for Development (GRIND)	Completed	2019	2019	South Sudan	SS-Kapoeta
13	Peacebuilding	Justice Africa	2,490	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	Innovative Development Initiative (IDI)	Completed	2019	2019	South Sudan	SS-Kapoeta, SS-Torit
14	Alternative to Conflict in Karamoja and Turkana	USAID	270,000	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	Karamoja Peace and Development Agency (KAPDA)	Completed	2012	2013	Uganda	UGA-Kotido
15	Communal land rights	Open Society Foundations	150,000	PIA 1: Natural Resource Management	KDF (Karamoja Development Forum)	Ongoing	2019	2021	Uganda	UGA-Moroto

16	Cross-border Peace Programme	Ministry of foreign affairs- Netherlands	227,622	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	DADO (Dynamic Agro-Pastoralist Development Organisation)	Completed	2010	2018	Uganda	UGA-Kaabong
17	Development of the Karamoja Livestock Master Plan	USAID	35,000	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Karamoja Livestock Development Forum (KLDF)	Completed	2017	2018	Uganda	UGA-Kotido
18	Development of the Karamoja livestock plan	USAID	45,000	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Karamoja Livestock Development Forum (KLDF)	Completed	2012	2013	Uganda	UGA-Kotido
19	Karamoja Economic Empowerment Project (KEEP)	IRISH AID	453,000	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	AAHU	Ongoing	2016	2020	Uganda	UGA-Moroto
20	borderlands	HIVOS East Africa	73,450	PIA 1: Natural Resource Management	KDF (Karamoja Development Forum)	Ongoing	2019	2020	Uganda	UGA-Moroto
21	NUSAF 3	Government of Uganda	28,250	PIA 2: Market Access and Trade	Office of the prime minister (OPM), Local Government	Completed	2016	2020	Uganda	UGA-Abim, UGA-Amudat, UGA-Kaabong, UGA-Kotido, UGA-Moroto, UGA-Nakapiripirit, UGA-Napak

22	Promoting access to quality and equitable education for Karamoja children	UNICEF	8,192,500	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	UNICEF	Ongoing	2016	2020	Uganda	UGA-Abim, UGA-Amudat, UGA-Kotido, UGA-Moroto, UGA-Nakapiripirit, UGA-Napak, UGA-Kaabong
23	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project	WB (World Bank)	40,000,000	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Local Government, MAAIF	Ongoing	2016	2021	Uganda	UGA-Abim, UGA-Amudat, UGA-Kaabong, UGA-Moroto, UGA-Kotido, UGA-Napak, UGA-Nakapiripirit
24	Securing peace and promoting prosperity in Karamoja	PACT, Mercy Corps	114,480	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	DADO (Dynamic Agro-Pastoralist Development Organisation)	Completed	2017	2019	Uganda	UGA-Kaabong
25	Vaccination of cattle and shoats	USAID	30,000	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Karamoja Livestock Development Forum (KLDF)	Completed	2015	2017	Uganda	UGA-Kotido
26	Establishing Comprehensive rural eye health in two districts and Jinka town of South Omo zone of SNNPRS	EU	927,196	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	ORBIS	Ongoing	2018	2020	Ethiopia	ETH-Hammer, ETH-Malle, ETH-Dassenech
27	Family Planning for Resilience Building amongst Youth and Women in Drought prone and Chronically Food insecure areas	EU	320,215	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	WSA	Ongoing	2018	2021	Ethiopia	ETH-Hammer, ETH-Dassenech, ETH-Nyangatom

28	Jinka Area Maternal and Child Health Improvement Project	EU	84,570	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	EECMY (Ethiopian Evangelical Church of Meane Yesus)	Completed	2018	2019	Ethiopia	ETH-Jinka
29	Accelerating abandonment of FGM	UNICEF	47,040	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	World Vision	Completed	2018	2019	Kenya	KEN-West Pokot
30	Access to Justice	DFID	0	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	Tegla Lorupe Foundation	Completed	2012	2015	Kenya	KEN-West Pokot
31	Child Protection	EU	0	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	SAPCONE	Completed	2017	2019	Kenya	KEN-Turkana
32	Cross-Border Peace Building Project	PACT-Xti, Kotido Peace Initiative	0	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	LOKADO	Completed	2017	2019	Kenya	KEN-Turkana
33	Energy and Environment and Host Community Project	UNHCR, WFP, DCA	0	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	LOKADO	Ongoing	2018	2022	Kenya	KEN-Turkana

34	Gender and Governance	Action Aid	29,400	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Pokot Yoth Bunge	Completed	2017	2019	Kenya	KEN-West Pokot
35	Governance	Agile Harmonised Assistance for Devolved Institution (URAIL Trust Fund, Transparency International)	0	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	SAPCONE	Completed	2017	2019	Kenya	KEN-Turkana
36	Market Systems Development Project	USAID	0	PIA 5: Research and Knowledge Management	Mercy Corps	Completed	2017	2019	Kenya	KEN-Turkana
37	Promoting Agriculture Extension Services in West Pokot and Baringo County	USAID	117,600	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	SIKOM Peace Network for Development	Completed	2018	2019	Kenya	UGA-Moroto
38	Promoting Social Accountability	Transparency International Kenya by EU	0	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	SIKOM Peace Network for Development	Completed	2014	2019	Kenya	KEN-West Pokot
39	Resilience and Livelihood	Dan Church Aid	0	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	SAPCONE	Completed	2017	2019	Kenya	KEN-Turkana

40	SEK (Selam and Ekisil) Project	EU	268,940	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	SAPCONE	Completed	2017	2019	Kenya	KEN-Turkana
41	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights	Flora and Hewlett Foundation	23,520	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Pokot Yoth Bunge	Completed	2017	2019	Kenya	KEN-West Pokot
42	SRAPLEA (Strengthening Resilience of Agropastoral Livelihoods in East Africa)	BMZ	0	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	LOKADO	Completed	2018	2021	Kenya	KEN-Turkana
43	Strengthening Resilience in Africa for sustainability	EU	0	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	SAPCONE	Completed	2017	2019	Kenya	KEN-Turkana
44	The Girl Improving Resilience with Livelihood (GIRL) project; South Omo Delta Project	USAID	0	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Mercy Corps	Completed	2017	2019	Kenya	KEN-Turkana
45	Community Health Clinic	Life Bridging Works	50,000	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Holistic Community Transformation Organisation (HOCTO)	Completed	2019	2019	South Sudan	SS-Kapoeta

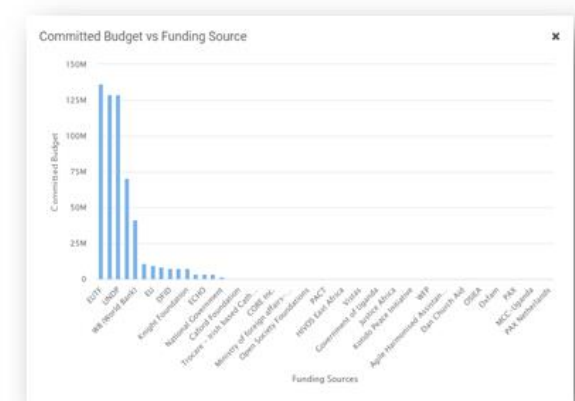
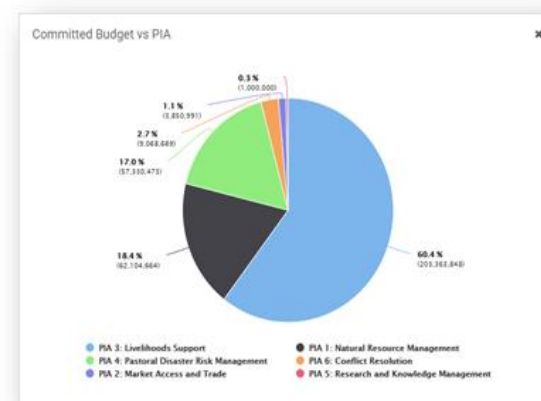
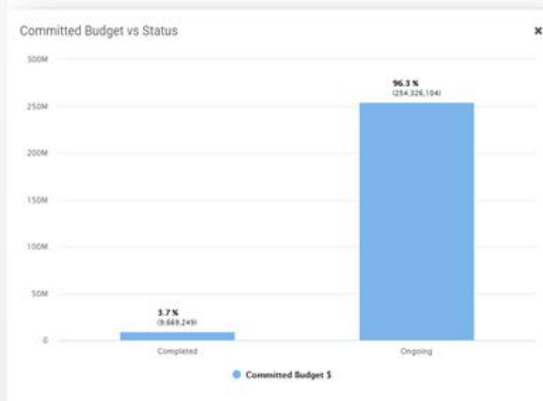
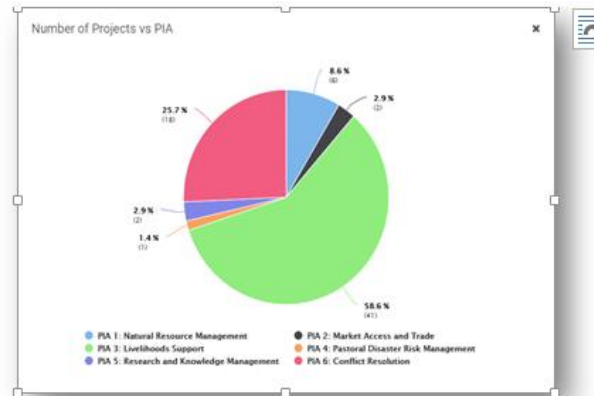
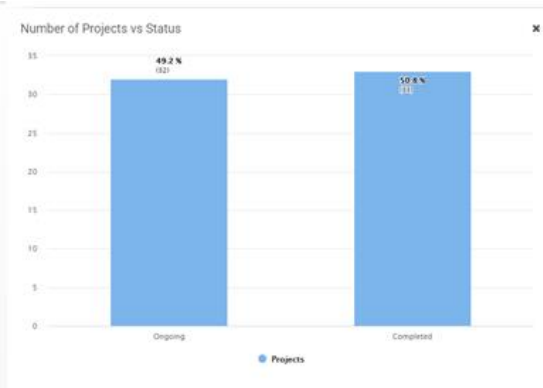
46	Cry Project	Life Bridging Works	500,000	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Holistic Community Transformation Organisation (HOCTO)	Ongoing	2019	2019	South Sudan	SS-Kapoeta
47	Health and GBV, Psychosocial support	IOM, UNICEF	176,200	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	National Empowerment of Positive Women United (NEPWU)	Ongoing	2019	2021	South Sudan	SS-Kapoeta, SS-Torit
48	Trauma Healing	Vistas	60,000	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	Holistic Community Transformation Organisation (HOCTO)	Completed	2019	2019	South Sudan	SS-Kapoeta
49	Advancing human rights education, promotion, and protection through food security.	CCR, OSIEA, Eriks Development partner (Sweden), Oxfam	0	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	MADA (Manna Development Agency)	Completed	2018	2019	Uganda	UGA-Moroto
50	Apolou	USAID	405,000	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Consortium Approach	Ongoing	2018	2022	Uganda	UGA-Kotido
51	Apolou Project	USAID	0	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Mercy Corpse	Ongoing	2018	2020	Uganda	UGA-Moroto

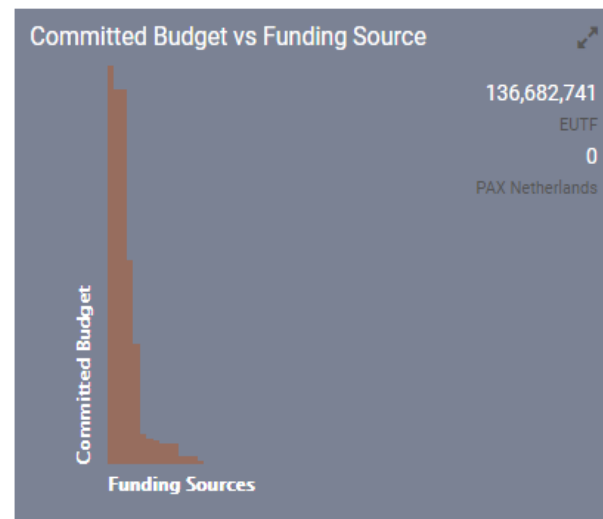
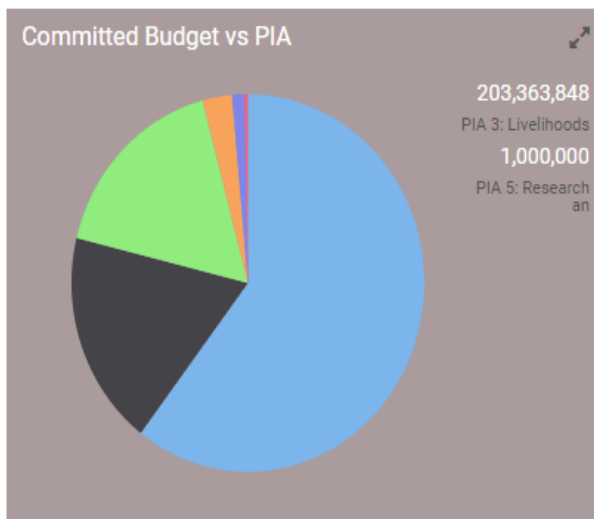
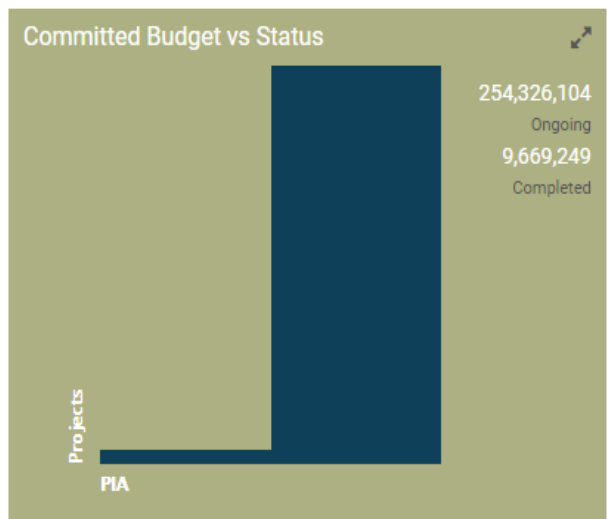
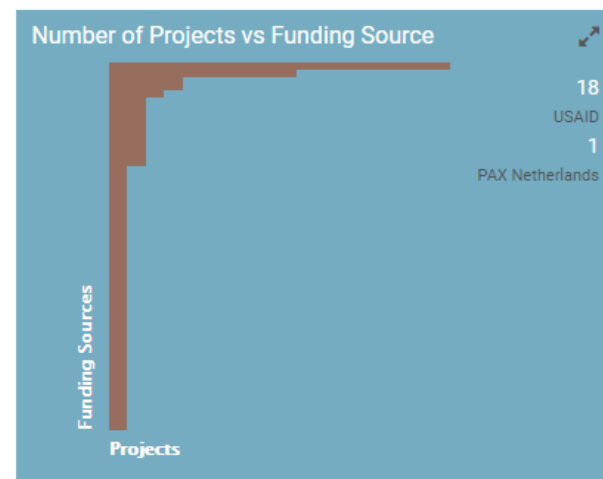
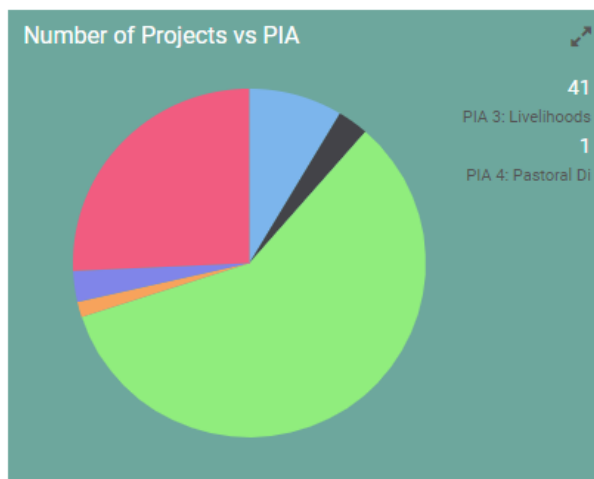
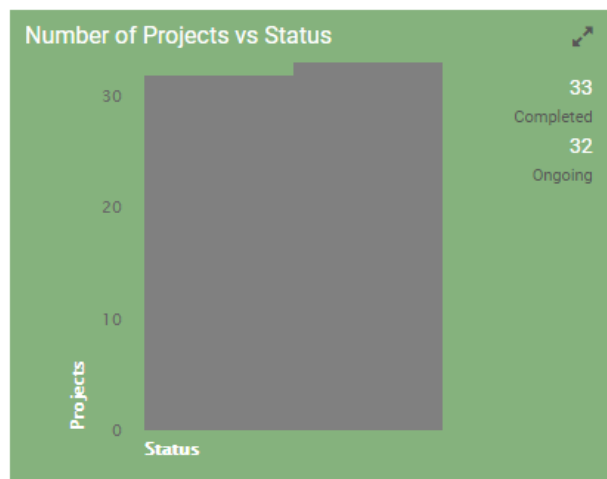
52	Breaking Barriers to Livestock Mobility for Food Security	EU	0	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Mercy Corpse	Ongoing	2014	2020	Uganda	UGA-Moroto
53	Building Bridges for Peace	USAID	270,000	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	Karamoja Peace and Development Agency (KAPDA)	Completed	2017	2019	Uganda	UGA-Kotido
54	Capacity Building	BMZ	1,000,000	PIA 5: Research and Knowledge Management	GIZ	Ongoing	2017	2019	Uganda	UGA-Moroto
55	Education for the Marginalised (Iki)	EU	0	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Karamoja Peace and Development Agency (KAPDA)	Ongoing	2018	2021	Uganda	UGA-Kaabong
56	EKISIL	USAID	0	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	Mercy Corpse	Completed	2017	2019	Uganda	UGA-Moroto
57	Peace and Stability	Government of Uganda, Oxfam, USAID, DAI (Deepening Democracy), PAX, ECO, MCC-Uganda	0	PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	KOPEI (Kotido Peace Initiative), Interfaith initiative (Catholic, Protestants, Muslims), PAG (Pentecostal Assemblies of God)	Completed	2017	2019	Uganda	UGA-Kotido

58	PPR Project	Tufts University	0	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Tufts University	Ongoing	2018	2020	Uganda	KEN-West Pokot, UGA-Amudat, UGA-Moroto, UGA-Kaabong, UGA-Kotido
59	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience	USAID	57,330,473	PIA 1: Natural Resource Management, PIA 4: Pastoral Disaster Risk Management	Pokot Yoth Bunge, Mercy Corps	Ongoing	2019	2021	Kenya	KEN-West Pokot
60	Omo Delta Project	EUTF, USAID	3,822,741	PIA 1: Natural Resource Management, PIA 2: Market Access and Trade, PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Vita, EPARDA, VSF-Germany, Mercy Corps, TUPADO	Ongoing	2018	2022	Ethiopia, Kenya	ETH-Hammer, ETH-Dassenech, ETH-Nyangatom, KEN-Turkana
61	Peace III	USAID, BMZ, DFID, Coca Cola, Knight Foundation, EU	7,747,337	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support, PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	SAPCONE, APAD (Agency for Pastoral and Development), Mercy Corps, DADO (Dynamic Agro-Pastoralist Development Organisation), Ateker Women Group	Completed	2013	2019	Kenya, Uganda	KEN-Turkana, KEN-West Pokot, UGA-Kaabong, UGA-Moroto, UGA-Amudat
62	Resilience Building for Sustainable Livelihood and Transformation (RESULT)	DEVCO, ECHO, Austrian and the Netherlands cooperation agencies	2,833,518	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	iDE, Vita, AMREF, VSF-Germany	Ongoing	2016	2021	Ethiopia	ETH-Hammer, ETH-Dassenech, ETH-Nyangatom
63	SARAPLEA	BMZ	2,030,610	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	KDF (Karamoja Development Forum), Whelt Hunger	Ongoing	2018	2021	Uganda	UGA-Moroto

64	Tackling Barriers to Girls' Education (TBGE)	Action Aid, EU	35,152	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support	Komesi Women Network	Ongoing	2018	2022	Kenya	KEN-West Pokot, KEN-Kopulio, KEN-Serowo, KEN-Kongelai, KEN-Miskwoy, KEN-Embasis
65	Blank Project Name	PAX Netherlands, OSIEA	0	PIA 3: Livelihoods Support, PIA 6: Conflict Resolution	Caritas, Warrior Squad	Ongoing	2017	2019	Uganda	UGA-Kotido

Data Charts





7. KEY FINDINGS FROM THE MAPPING

The exercise established that there are sixty-five (65) projects implemented by fifty-two (52) organisations in nineteen (19) locations with a total committed budget of \$263,995,353 from fifty-three (53) funding sources. The number of ongoing projects was established to be 49.2%, while the completed projects were 50.8%, within the mapping period (projects initiated in the last five years).

More of the implemented projects are on Priority Intervention Areas (PIA 3): Livelihood Support (58.6%, with 41 projects) and PIA 6: Conflict Resolution (25.7%) while PIA 4: Pastoral Disaster Risk Management (1.4%, with 1 project) and PIA 5: Research and Knowledge Management have the least implemented projects. USAID funds most of the projects (18) while PAX Netherlands funds the least projects (1).

More funds are committed for the ongoing projects (\$254,326,104) as compared to what was committed for the completed projects (\$9,669,249). Most funds are committed for PIA 3: Livelihood Support (\$203,363,848) while the least are committed for PIA 5: Research and Knowledge Management (\$1,000,000). Also, EUTF has committed the most funds (\$136,682,741).

The highest number of actors is NGOs followed by INGOs while community associations and women networks are the fewest. The private sector is not well represented.

The projects in South Sudan mainly focus on humanitarian aid while those in Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda intervene on development issues. A lot of money has been put into life-saving initiatives such as emergency and conflict-related issues. Interventions are majorly project-based and are mainly short-term. Most projects have a rigid implementation modality, save for Peace III (supported by USAID) which considered the dynamic aspect of peacebuilding in the cluster.

Peacebuilding at international borderlands is more pronounced as compared to the inter-county borderlands (Turkana, West Pokot), Kapoeta State and the neighbours. Lastly, the exercise noted that CSOs are still grappling with understanding the concept of cross-border cooperation with varying approaches being undertaken by respective partners.

8. CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND KEY LESSONS LEARNT

Challenges

Several challenges were identified during the mapping exercise and classified as coordination, implementation, peace/conflict, sustainability, infrastructure, livelihood support, and natural-resource and gender-related. These are discussed below.

Coordination-related challenges

It was established that stakeholders in the respective clusters are uncoordinated. This is because most of the partners, especially the NGOs want to work only in areas that are accessible and yet all areas need services. Therefore, there is a need to share information about IGAD since drought is a key area of interest.

Moreover, getting all stakeholders together and coordinating implementing partners was established as challenging. As such, there is a need to coordinate steering groups at all levels, including at the sub-county level, county and woreda. Bringing on board other partners at the central and county level is taking a long time. Also, there is a lack of a collaborative approach among various stakeholders. In this regard, there is a need to establish collaborative partnerships and strengthen the coordination of these partnerships. Furthermore, development initiatives should have a strategic focus and South Sudan and West Omo Zone (Bench Maji) needs to be actively involved in the IGAD regional programmes.

Implementation-related challenges

The other notable challenge was that it was quite difficult to attain a cross-border approach, as CSOs are still grappling with understanding the concept of cross-border collaboration. Also, there is a lot of competition among NGOs and high expectations from the community. For instance, there is no uniform framework to address cash-for-work by most partners and yet it is a common approach for community engagement. In this regard, there is a need to challenge the attitude of expecting handouts by changing the “people's mindset of considering NGOs as cash boxes” and encouraging more focus on the ongoing development initiatives. For community projects that are designed in such a way that the group members are expected to pay back the money, recovery has been difficult. In addition, facilitating government officials for activities across the border is very expensive because international rates have got to apply. Therefore, there is need to harmonise MOUs for multi-stakeholder coordination of cross-border interventions (per Diems, transportation costs and intervention approaches).

There are limitations to working with South Sudan, notably when Kenya and Uganda implement agreed programmes but South Sudan is unable to due to instability. Connector programmes are not easy to implement and maintain. For example, Caritas built a market in South Sudan but the

war broke out and the market was abandoned. The external relations with the Government of South Sudan, including with citizens of the East African Community needs improvement.

The stigmatisation of People Living with HIV/AIDS is still high, as cited by AAHI in the course of implementation of an IGA project. Products made specifically by women living with HIV were rejected when they were put on the market. Equally in Kapoeta, South Sudan, there is high stigma and discrimination. In the communities, alcohol is a big issue. Alcoholism is affecting adherence to treatment for PLW HIV/ AIDS.

There is more concentration on providing hardware materials (water, livelihoods) and less investment on structured human interfacing. Communities are more interested in getting practical products (hardware) as opposed to knowledge that is given at the time of project entry. There is a challenge of politics. In instances where the leadership is in opposition, the allocation of resources from the central government is often restricted. Implementation of cross-border programmes by the sub-national governments is often affected since resources from the national governments are restricted to only internal projects. There is a need to have cross-border funding for projects that can bring harmony among communities living across the borders. This requires the harmonisation of the legal framework and policies for the development of the region.

The presence of IGAD in the region has not been seen as helpful by the community, since they do not know what IGAD does. Even the people working in government do not seem to know how IGAD operates. This could be partly because IGAD has not made itself visible on the ground.

There is a lack of information on how to deal with refugees in Kaabong. While security issues are also of concern. You cannot move across the border beyond five kilometres without UN security clearance. This needs to be revised. The shifting of kraals makes it very difficult to access communities. In Kenya, funding is at times unreliable. The budgeting process starts at the county level and is then sent to Nairobi, where budgetary estimates are cut. These results in delays in implementing county government programmes. Similarly, there is a low absorption capacity of funds by the local governments. Specifically for Turkana, which is a pastoralist community that encounters water scarcity due to short rainy seasons, there is a need to hasten some processes related to water projects. Contractors to construct the boreholes and water pans were engaged in Nairobi and the field office has had no control over how they do their work. The project design gave powers of supervision to the central government. With the devolution, such powers should have been at the county.

The implementation process was further delayed due to the safeguards issues put in place by the World Bank, for example, the demand for land titles before approval of the project.

There has been a change of priorities in programming in WFP. Initially, WFP used to work more with NGOs, who would implement activities on behalf of WFP, but now working with County Governments is challenging and slow. There are risks involving the transfer of funds directly to the county. This is a way of phasing out, with specific targets and the people are being informed so that they are prepared to sustain themselves.

KEFRI can only do demo plots but needs to get more support and funding to upscale these efforts. The county officials need to be exposed to the research that is being done so that the knowledge acquired may be included in their planning for adoption. KEFRI however cannot carry out exposure training for policymakers.

In Uganda, the continuous splitting of districts and transferring of staff stretches the resource bag and existing staff is divided with the new district

The training of pastoralists needs more time and therefore funding for such training must be made more long-term. Agrarian communities are more receptive to the training but pastoralists need more time to change their attitude to adapt to new changes. Community acceptability has been a challenge. To reduce resistance to new projects, there is need to work through the local leaders and elders who should be trained and then they go and talk to the people. The community perception/uptake of the different programmes has been lacking where projects are vandalised and not protected by the community members. Illiteracy is so high hence lower human capital.

There have been a lot of collaborative efforts in coming up with agreements and MOUs on cross-border initiatives/cooperation but implementation has lagged. In instances where implementation is reached, communities tend to be unaware of the existing agreements and MOUs and yet they are the end-users. There is, therefore, a need to share information on agreements/MOUs with the communities. Developed plans are not being made use of. The developed pastoralists' master plan is not being utilised by other actors coming into the Karamoja Sub-region and are instead coming in with their plans or developing new plans. The district's development plans exist for all districts in Uganda but the details are best known to the district planners and physical planners. The plans exist basically as text documents that should be translated to maps and into log frames.

Peace/conflict-related challenges

While there is a concentration of activities in safe areas, East Turkana like West Pokot and Turkana remain volatile. West Pokot is highly volatile, and many organisations are reluctant to implement projects in these areas. Insecurity is still an issue and the people south of Turkana in Kapedo, neighbouring Baringo and at the border with South Sudan in Kibish are not effectively reached. The Karamoja cluster has pockets of insecurity that render some areas inaccessible. "There is hardly any amicable communication, the nature of their relationship is defined by violent conflicts." Incidents of conflicts are bound to be in inaccessible areas. If the road and communications networks are stable, the peace committees are more active in reporting incidents of insecurity.

The situation around the borders is generally very fragile. The deployment of the UPDF along the borders of the Karamoja Sub-region of Uganda is insufficient and hence there is the entry of small arms, as a result of the collaboration between individuals in the Jie and Turkana, having met in the markets. There is unregulated free movement of people along the porous borders. Many donors and INGOs do not go to certain areas and they even restrict their movement to such areas/hotspots. Donors often dictate the areas where NGOs operate. Epuke and Akoret Hills in

West Pokot are becoming a hotspot for conflict. There is a need for coordinated planning with all stakeholders including local governments and implementing partners that define operational and security mechanisms in response to the local context.

Conflict prevention is typically a challenging task, requiring substantial and sustained political, economic, social and security engagement. This can sometimes be a costly and contentious affair, involving challenging powerful interests and investment in structural change. Funding is a major challenge. Peace issues often have a changing context that requires flexibility in an approach like the Peace III project that ended. If the context changed, funding could be reallocated. There is no funding for Rapid Response. There are very good resolutions like the Nabilatuk/Moritit but there is a challenge in having them implemented, because of the perceived contradiction with the national law. There is a need to strengthen public participation with a gender lens and conflict sensitivity in the documentation of successful initiatives, by-laws and peace resolution frameworks at all levels, with a bottom-up approach for legislation.

Though the disarmament on the Ugandan side was a success, there are still many guns in the hands of the border communities in Kenya and South Sudan. Also, there are still a lot of guns in the corridor of West Pokot and the peace efforts are simply artificial. The guns coming in through the porous borders from the Turkana and Toposa are threatening the security in Karamoja. Disarmament is an emotional exercise and it has to be done for the entire community while ensuring the involvement of the leaders. The successful disarmament in Uganda could be attributed to the long stay of a leader, who was determined to ensure that his agenda of disarming the Karimojong is achieved. Peace in Karamoja has not yet been consolidated and instead, it is being challenged by the re-emergence of firearms.

However, there is a contradiction between the restorative justice preferred by the community against the state propagated retribution justice. The pastoralists have a way of emotionally owning conflict: "An injustice committed against an individual is an injustice against an entire ethnic group". Politicians in Uganda and Kenya have built alliances that are a source of conflict in the cluster. The ganging of forces to support candidates across the border often undermines peace efforts as some people belonging to an opposing camp may not be listened to even in peace efforts. The politicians have a vested interest, for example, they will not confront their people since they want votes from the people. There are also continued alliances by NGOs to specific ethnic groupings (pro Jie, pro- Matheniko, Pro-Pokot).

The Karamoja cluster has had continuous problems of cattle rustling which need to be jointly addressed in the four countries (Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and South Sudan) to bring the Ateker people into peaceful coexistence. Cattle rustling in Kapoeta, which spreads out to Turkana, South Omo and even Karamoja is partly due to limited awareness as well as the absence of an alternative livelihood. The differences in policies between Ethiopia and Kenya hinder the sustainability of peace and hence the development of the pastoralist communities. Cross-border security issues require a response from both governments such as joint policing of the borders. The previous proclamation by Civil Societies and Charities was very limiting because it restricted CSOs from intervening on peace and conflict issues in Ethiopia. The issue of water and grazing

land on the border of Turkana-South Omo is a big source of conflict. Most water sources are in Turkana.

Cultural practices encourage perpetuated violence. In the culture of the Dasenech (Merille), to transit into manhood, a young man must kill another human being. After circumcision, the young man must kill someone from another community, the nearest being the Turkana. When you kill a man, you remove the testicles, dry them and tie them around yourself as a hero and you are appreciated as a hero. In the Nyangatom culture, once one kills a man, he is rewarded with cows. The Murle are allegedly famous for child abduction, and the children are taken for adoption in their community. It is believed that the people of Murle have a challenge of reproduction. Children are abducted from homes or fishing activities or in the kraals. The most affected areas are Twic East, Bor South and Bor town, which is predominantly Dinka but they also go as far as Toposa, Nyangatom, and Surma woredas of Ethiopia to abduct. The girls who are abducted are left to grow and then married off and the family gets animals in exchange.

The rivalry between the communities is often challenging. When communities from Uganda and the Turkana are called for a joint meeting, they often back out at the last moment. There are conflicts between the Turkana and Toposa. The Toposa believe they came from Karamoja and the Karamojong are their allies, so they rarely attack them as compared to the Turkana. There is a lack of trust between Turkana and Dassenech and Turkana and Nyangatom, although Nyangatom and Turkana are very similar culturally. The cross-border conflict between Surma and Toposa is active. The concept of Counties is still taking shape. Communities that were initially peaceful, clan-related tensions and suspicions are beginning to emerge and cause instability. There are political differences as a result of these impacts on resource distribution. The powers of the Council of Elders, who controlled the harmony in the community have been undermined, hence threatening the issues of animal and human security. There is no Pastoralist Code of Conduct for the entire Karamoja Cluster.

Sustainability-related challenges

There is a challenge of sustainability and a lack of support for M&E to assess the impact of the programmes implemented. There is a need to change the attitude of the people, by sensitising them about schools and introducing economic opportunities to the community so that they can get into the trade. Market access can help people look up to something.

It was noted that donors invest a lot of money into life-saving initiatives (emergency issues) in South Sudan and when there is no conflict most donors withdraw. Moreover, organisations that are involved in peace initiatives are no longer being supported because donors tend to think that when guns have been silenced there is peace in South Sudan. Also, donors in South Sudan only focused on emergency states of Jonglei, Upper Nile, Western Bahr El Ghazal, hence limited funding for Kapoeta.

Infrastructure-related challenges

Infrastructure development is rudimentary and the trend of climate change often affects project implementation, through unexpected floods. The poor infrastructure hampers movement from one area to another and greatly impacts access and service delivery to the communities: “when you invite people for a meeting, some people have to start moving the previous day or as early as 4.00 am”. As a result, people tend to walk very long distances. At times roads are cut off and bridges have been washed away, prolonging movement from one district to another, which at times could take the whole day. The roads in Karamoja, Uganda are not designed for the big trucks that are taking the cement materials out of the region for processing. Governments tend to set their priorities in a tilted manner. While efforts are being made to tarmac the Moroto-Kitale road, the best alternative to tarmac is the Moroto-Lodwar Road based on the extent of usage.

Too much pressure is exerted on the Kobebe dam in Uganda that is being utilised by pastoralists from Turkana, Kenya and those from Moroto and Kotido. When there is drought in Turkana, there is the movement of livestock totalling approximately 60,000 heads of cattle to Uganda. There are very few schools and markets at the border, most areas lack mobile network coverage, As such, more infrastructure development is required open up accessibility. Ultimately, when talking about cross-border initiatives it is not like implementing internal projects. For instance, when it comes to water management issues at the border level is often seen as sensitive. There is a need for more engagement with different parties, including those across the border. A deliberate action to bring everyone on board must be made.

Livelihood-related challenges

Grazing lands for agriculture and land are becoming very critical as people are becoming sedentary. This is a change in livelihood that is having a slow adoption rate by the respective communities. Also, the early warning and early response information is not received in time, this hinders timely response hence exposing communities to vulnerability. The biggest gaps in trade are, market linkage, poor infrastructure, expensive transport and lack of value addition. Therefore, there is a need to add value through improved production and processing of products for example honey production. This could be made possible through the provision of equipment and training to be able to produce quality honey that can be put on the market. Also, there should be plans to train the people in the management and maintenance of equipment that is given to the community.

Vaccination of livestock should ideally be done as a Karamoja Cluster arrangement. Unfortunately, the cross-border policy arrangements do not permit one to go beyond the political borders, which the pastoralists often do not respect. While in Ethiopia, flood retreat agriculture used to be practised in South Omo-Ethiopia, this has since stopped since the Omo River no longer overflows because of the construction of a major hydroelectric power dam. The communities no longer use flood retreat agriculture. As a result, these communities are looking for other alternative sources of income. Lastly, Turkana has a high risk for diseases such as polio, Ebola, etc. due to cross-border trade and displacement of people into the county.

Natural resource-related challenges

There was a notable practice of bush burning in preparation for cultivation and charcoal production, which ultimately destroys vegetation. Although charcoal production cannot be banned because the people currently need charcoal as a fuel for cooking, there is a need for a sustainable renewable energy policy. Moreover, the extractive industry is a challenge to the people of Karamoja who are most likely going to be marginalised by the mining industry.

There is a scramble for the meagre natural resources, especially water and grazing areas. In some areas there is pasture and no water, while in others there is water and no pasture. Some of these areas have got heavy run-offs and no efforts have been made to trap the water and some areas are swampy, near Lake Turkana and they are inaccessible. In most cases, the Toposa forcibly go to areas where they can access water or pastures for their animals in Karamoja and Turkana, hence a cause of conflict.

The popular stream Erus, which was the main source of water has dried up, either because of silting or allegedly by efforts to improve it. The dwindling water source has been affected by developments initiatives intended to improve it. The people have resorted to watering their animals using bowls. Water is as well a major cause of conflict in the South Omo zone of Ethiopia. There is a need for joint management of the natural resources through resource sharing agreements. Grazing patterns should be structured for sustainable utilisation by the pastoral communities. The impact of refugees in Turkana West on the environment needs to be mitigated.

When talking about the concept of sustainable land use, there is a tendency for the community to believe that their traditional way of doing things was working better. For instance, the Karimojong should consider the issue of pasture development to avoid the seasonal movement of pastoralists. In Karamoja, the grass dies of old age, instead of cutting it and keeping it for silage. The Council of Elders controlled the carrying capacity of the land but their powers have been overlooked.

Gender-related challenges

There are very few women organisations working in the region and yet patriarchy is deep-rooted. There is a need to change society's attitude about women's empowerment to address some of the negative and discriminative cultural practices. For instance, FGM is practised in Amudat District, Uganda, West Pokot-Kenya, Dessenach-South Omo-Ethiopia.

The region has been marginalised by the central governments and this has impoverished the population, which makes it challenging to organise women's groups for social, economic and political empowerment. Just like in most of the Karamoja cluster, in South Omo, there is poor women's participation in decision-making, and in economic activities (there are no women in fishing projects). Women are still considered the property of men as a perceived mindset of the pastoralist communities.

While the women are doing a lot of work in peacebuilding in the Karamoja Cluster the efforts made have not been documented. Their initiatives do not have definite funding sources. The

status of women in Kapoeta is appalling due to the lack of basic services. Women are looked at as a source of wealth at marriage and the girl-child education has been greatly neglected. The Bakita Primary School in Narus, which is run by Catholic Nuns provides safety for girls that have run away from their homes to avoid child marriages.

Opportunities

Coordination-related opportunities

The County Government of Turkana has a County Steering Group (CSG), as part of its disaster preparedness measures. The CSG helps to ensure that organisations are profiled and then advised on the areas where they should operate. Coordination meetings are held every month but there is room for Adhoc meetings. There is a need to support the Turkana CSO reference group, which could be supported by IGAD. These existing platforms provide an opportunity for coordination to create synergy to avoid duplication of efforts. IGAD's engagement with CSOs is an opportunity that will bring together the communities in the Karamoja cluster and the people living along the borderlands to enhance better cooperation and security among the borderland communities. The Ateker Foundation, South Sudan Chapter was formed to bring together the different ethnic groups of the Ateker people (Karamoja cluster) to jointly address the problems facing the people.

Implementation-related opportunities

In Uganda, the Karamojong look at themselves as a cluster in terms of economic development. As such, it is possible to use the information and services offered by the local chiefs to promote community participation, training and empowering the chiefs and the youth. The devolved units of government in Kenya is a great opportunity to engage while the Border Management Secretariat under the Ministry of Interior in Kenya is doing a good job in promoting cross-border coordination and cohesion. South Omo and Turkana have been marginalised since independence. The new regime in Ethiopia has opened up the region and there is free movement of persons and opening up CSOs to engage in peacebuilding activities. There is greater community participation in the area. There is a rising level of government willingness and support to work with peace-focused CSOs active in cross-border areas. The concept of devolution is working and there is the political will to develop the pastoralists' communities living at the borderlands. The Kenya-Uganda border is not controversial. Along with South Sudan, there was a bit of resistance to joining the EAC but since Uganda and Kenya facilitated the peace process they realised it was important for them to collaborate.

Cross-border thinking is taking root since it is an area that has not been explored for long. The engagement of governments and all stakeholders at the border is ground-breaking work. Working with local partners has been very useful in peacebuilding. There is sharing of resources and since the partners are residents in the communities they are trusted by the community. It is therefore imperative to get into the communities and take the consortium approach to work closely with the local people. The availability of diversified development partners in the region is also a great opportunity. New partners such as USAID are coming into Karamoja and their programmes are

beginning to take root. A lot of plans have been developed for example catchment protection plans, pastoralist plans which can be made use of by new entrants without having to come up with new plans.

Peace/conflict resolution-related opportunities

For conflict resolution and peacebuilding, there is need to make use of the existing traditional structures, support existing cross-border trade to promote peace and use sports for peacebuilding in collaboration with existing initiatives such as Tegla Lorupe Foundation. Peace messages can be relayed through sports, music and farming for peace. Collaborating with existing national partners such as the National Police Peace Service in Kenya (NPPS) is important. There exist opportunities to manage and resolve tensions and conflicts stemming from the fact that these (Ateker people of Karamoja cluster) are the same people only separated by geographical boundaries. The leadership of Uganda has done a lot in terms of preventing the conflicts along the common border with Kenya. The conducive environment in Karamoja has enabled the Turkana to settle in Karamoja freely. Local leaders in Kaabong, Kotido and East Equatorial are passionate about peace. The peace agreement between the government and other political parties and movements in South Sudan is a good platform for peace in South Sudan.

Peace committees exist in the entire Karamoja Sub-region of Uganda but there is a need for continuous engagement. KOPEI believes that religious leaders take an active role in resolving conflict and therefore peace and stability is key to their work. With the devolution of power in Kenya, it is possible to engage in peace talks between the Turkana and the people of South Omo. In Turkana County, the Directorate of Peace Building and Conflict Management was created, which implements the county peace programme to mainstream peacebuilding in all the sector programmes. Together with partners, there is a coordinating mechanism for peace in the Integrated County Development Plan. As a result, the County Government is prominent in all efforts of peacebuilding and has developed a policy on community safety to effectively work with security agencies. The County is in charge of the Tobong lore, an initiative aimed at promoting peace and regional integration in the Karamoja cluster. As a result of the Tobong lore 2018, the two countries, Uganda and Kenya, came up with an MOU for a joint programme on Cross-Border Peace and Development.

The programme will benefit the communities at the border and it touches on all aspects of developments such as roads, water, school, hospitals, gender, etc. The EU has already put a seed fund and IGAD, AU and the EAC have bought into this programme. An MOU has also been signed on the limitation of the Kenya-South Sudan border, with the involvement of the local communities to ensure that their knowledge is used to avoid future conflicts. The border with Ethiopia has been resolved by historical agreements and there is no contestation on that. There is a political will to focus on the economic development of the border communities as a means of ensuring national security and curbing illegal arms and lawlessness. Disarmament was done in the Karamoja Sub-region of Uganda and the other Member States should emulate the same in the Karamoja Cluster for peaceful coexistence. There is a need for advocacy to persuade the leaders of Kenya and South Sudan to disarm and also secure the water points and pasture grounds. The government

plans to disarm the Surma of South Omo, Ethiopia and encourage the people to conduct peaceful interactions. The Surma have a huge number of livestock so we can use this as an opportunity to bring economic integration and peace and security.

Past attempts to do cross-border work were frustrated by the sanctity of international borders, whose security government saw as their monopoly. Peacebuilding has been discussed for long and both the Turkana County Government and CSOs are engaged. Focus on peacebuilding is still needed especially at the border of Turkana and West Pokot in Kenya, where the neighbouring communities still fight each other despite them all being Kenyans. IGAD needs to intervene in addressing child abduction by the Murle of South Sudan because it has a cross-border context, raiding children from Ethiopia.

Sustainability-related opportunities

There is a need to champion livestock-based development while ensuring that development is tilted towards the livelihood of the local community. Several competent organisations have contributed to the change in the attitude of the local people. There is a change in the mindset of the people who are adapting to new technologies, lifestyle changes. Through good leadership, people are being led in the right direction and they are abandoning the negative cultural practices. There are opportunities to build the capacity of the technical staff of the county to ensure resilience. Opening up the pastoralist communities to other people searching for opportunities will go a long way toward developing the area. Turkana University College is a great opportunity that has been brought into the pastoralist community. There is a need to streamline programmes on research, knowledge and resilience and peacebuilding. The University can be used to help and improve the capacity of the people in the Karamoja cluster. Some donors are willing to fund long-term projects and are flexible in their funding requirements.

Infrastructure-related opportunities

The improvement of infrastructure will open up the borderlands and cross-border areas. In the case of cross-border programmes, the construction of the Nadapal-Loki road will ease communication and access to markets by communities from Turkana County and Communities in South Sudan. The road network between South Omo and Turkana is good and with the new regime, there is increased trade. A road is under construction Beiru – Margauf in Surma, West Omo, Ethiopia. There is a plan to deploy a peace-keeping force there due to insecurity. Other opportunities include the establishment of Nadapal market and social amenities in other borders. Many areas still lack network coverage, there is a need to install and strengthen the communication boosters in areas that have weak networks to ensure that early warning signs of insecurity are immediately responded to and expose the areas that are used as hiding grounds for perpetrators. The water production potential is a great opportunity for the area. It would be beneficial to build dams. Regional FM and Fana Broadcasting are available in Surma and mobile services are available.

Livelihood-related opportunities

There is a potential of resources that if properly managed, would improve the people's livelihood. Extraction of minerals and sharing of the proceeds with the cluster inhabitants would develop the area. Fertile soil, prevailing relative peace, and animal resources at the Kidepo Game Park of Uganda that extends its boundaries into South Sudan present an opportunity for promoting livelihoods. There is also a willingness by the local people to secure the resources and some funding. There are some products only available in Uganda and some only in Kenya. Formal trade should be encouraged and the quality of these goods should be emphasised to avoid putting people at risk and to ensure animal disease control. The opening of regional markets would boost the economy of the region.

Livestock markets at the border areas are operating and the pastoralists including women are trading peacefully. Some reformed warriors are involved in the livestock trade. The Toposa traders of South Sudan come to Kaabong and Kotido to buy livestock and take their animals accompanied by the government military up to Juba. Kapoeta borders Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia and is an entry and exit point for trade opportunities. The Kenyan youth go to Ethiopia to buy Mira to sell in Kenya. There is a need to organise the production groups into cooperatives and link them up to the private sector. Integrating women has been very vital. There are women's forums that have been constituted, such as the programmes on market systems. The market systems development by Mercy Corps and other CSOs is a great opportunity that can be built on. Lake Turkana provides a fishing opportunity and the communities around it are largely fisher folks.

Trade is an opportunity that needs to be promoted. There exists cross-border trade that needs to be promoted and to have rotational market days along the borders, not only for livestock but also other commodities. There is still a need for road infrastructure that can link up the different areas to have a well-developed economy and market linkages, and for partners, especially for market linkages.

During the rainy season, hay is in abundance in the Karamoja Sub-region of Uganda, this can be cut, packed and exported to Turkana. KLDF (Karamoja Livestock Development Forum) is the only veterinarian forum in Uganda and the Karamoja cluster and is admired by many actors who could learn from it. It only needs to become fully-fledged to be able to reap the benefits. All the veterinarians in Karamoja are members of KLDF which puts it in the best position to offer expert advice on livestock. Karamoja is well endowed with livestock and therefore efforts to develop Karamoja should go through livestock development "livestock-oriented development".

Natural resource-related opportunities

Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs) like resins, gum Arabic exist in the Karamoja cluster. The NWFPs are a reliable and sustainable source of income for the people (non-deleterious use of trees for economic purposes) if developed. Exploiting NWFPs would ensure that communities do not need to cut down trees to benefit from forestry.

Gender-related opportunities

Cross-border trade, cooperation, livelihoods and information exchange and exposure are critical for women's development. The local communities have been welcoming and some groups have already been trained and are very supportive in eradicating FGM. The Karamoja cluster has got several actors (UN Agencies, government, INGOs, CSOs and FBOs) with whom EASSI can partner to reach out to the women. The women are willing to be organised into groups and some actors like UNICEF and KEFRI are working with such groups. There is a wealth of indigenous knowledge that can be tapped into to improve the status of women and girls. The devolution of power in Kenya provides resources at the grassroots and therefore is an opportunity to get women involved in the planning processes at the county level.

Key Lessons Learnt

Coordination-related lessons learnt

The whole concept of resilience is based on the thinking that "what you are doing, someone else is doing it or has done it better." For instance, the coming together of partners has enhanced cross-border collaboration. Working in a consortium has helped to galvanise efforts of local partners by doing joint planning, resource mobilisation and leveraging on the reputation of DCA as an established international Organisation. There is a need for IGAD to create space and not a one-off event to dialogue, and not only with CSOs but also governments to continuously engage in low-cost events to enhance communication and joint planning. In Ethiopia, the South Omo Zone Development, Planning and Economic Directorate do the annual mapping of the CSOs for coordination purposes. The decentralisation in managing CSOs at regional and zonal levels is very important and we should make the best of the revision of the proclamation to make this more productive. In Surma Woreda, West Omo Zone, there were various projects on the isolation that was not effective. We need more integration among various CSOs and government implemented programmes. The two zones (West Omo and South Omo) need to share information (as West Omo is a new administrative zone and most of its institutional memory remains here).

Implementation-related lessons learnt

Borderlands have been neglected for a long by the central government. Each border has its unique challenges and experiences which need to be considered as projects are being implemented. The political reality of the boundaries does not exist in the mind of the people living at the borders. An integrated approach to development is necessary to address issues of conflict and access to markets. There is a need to provide more resources like water. In places like Toposa, South Sudan, there is pasture but people are fighting over the watering point. Some areas are highly contentious, such as Nakipi Nakwak between the Toposa and Jie, where the first one who occupies the area holds the ground until they are forcefully evicted using guns. There is a need for sustainable peace projects that help in building trust with the community and the development actors. Before implementing any programme, public awareness is crucial. Working with border communities is very important and there is a need for continuous dialogue between the

community and the policymakers. Top decision-makers, MPs, Chairpersons, Commissioners, Ministries of Interior, etc. should be involved.

There is a need to actively involve project beneficiaries and communities in the entire project cycle. Hunger drives some of the ills suffered by the people in the Karamoja cluster. They should be given the opportunity and the appropriate conditions for their survival. There is a need to go back to the community and let them identify what works for them, then use of the traditional systems and utilise the traditional knowledge. Implementers should refer to areas where there was conflict and look at how the communities applied the traditional systems to sustain themselves. There is also need for collaboration with the local governments. These have offered moral support and partnerships.

There is a need to treat the development of the Karamoja cluster as one geographical area. Through collaboration, people will interact and this will foster trade, infrastructure development and the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The interests of IGAD should be integrated into the development plans of the county. Lessons can be drawn from the Turkana CSG which is vibrant and has contingency planning for all stakeholders to ensure that an appropriate response to drought is done. The CSG is like a Baraza, where all stakeholders meet and get to know what is being done elsewhere.

In Ethiopia, the regional government deals with cross-border activities with the neighbouring countries. Since IGAD programmes are regional, South Sudan needs to be actively involved so that development is given a strategic focus. The NGOs that operate in Toposa mainly respond to political conflicts, providing emergency relief and yet the major issue in the region is cattle rustling, which requires a sustainable approach to development. Priority should be given to efforts that are focused on bringing peace through development by providing education, markets, basic social services like joint vaccination and water points at the border areas. Sustainable peace will only be attained when services are provided in areas where the people and animals converge and there will be economic benefits for all.

In situations where international NGOs are not able to implement projects directly in hard to reach areas, the opportunity should be given to Grassroot CBOs, NGOs, and FBOs already implementing in the same thematic areas. There is a need to promote joint planning and joint implementation of common projects of CSOs in the Karamoja cluster. The EAC has made it easier to move across the region. There are shared cultural events and information sharing. There is a need to adopt a conflict-sensitive approach in the implementation of programmes. There is a need to act on the pending issues rather than getting new issues. There is a need to live in Karamoja and learn from the people.

Cross-border issues are very sensitive and need a sensitive approach. There is a need to engage all stakeholders with no discrimination. Actors should collectively engage traditional elders, the youth, women, men, government and NGOs alike. Cultural sensitivity should be exercised when

inviting the clan elders, for example there is a need to meet elders of certain clans separately without mixing them with other clans if decisions are to be made.

One of the crucial gaps that need to be addressed is a communication from one level to another. There is need to have credible information that is collected by the various actors in the Karamoja cluster and ensure that this information is put together and then share across the region. Traditional structures are continuously communicating for purpose of security, human and animal movement and also accessing natural resources. Most of the projects are failing to work in the area because they are imported from other cultures other than engaging the local structures and using the traditional/ indigenous knowledge. There is a need for flexibility of planning to ensure that there is adaptation and project implementation. Peace and conflict issues should also be integrated in planned activities and budgets.

The traditional structures e.g. the elders must be respected. Projects will be successful when the views of the people are considered. The grassroots connections of the RACs, PDCs and the peace committees are very important when it comes to organising community meetings. There is also need for the creation of a network in the Karamoja cluster for Joint Incident Monitoring, Reporting and Response on issues of conflict and minor early warning systems on conflict. Outreach, documentation and dissemination of success stories should be emphasised. There is a need to increase the advocacy capacity of CSOs especially on the adoption of policies, for example, KLDF has developed very good policies like the land use management policy which are unfortunately shelved away because they have not been adopted at the national level. We should make community dialogues more effective, particularly through ensuring that the dialogue forums include all stakeholders.

Peace/conflict-related lessons learnt

"Conflict management and peace building is a journey and not a trip. You need to invest not just time but personnel and funds." There is a tendency to ignore low key incidents, which eventually escalate into a full-fledged conflict. There is a need to have an emergency response to conflict, however small it is. Conflict emergency response funds should be made available at the sub-national level, rather than being handled at the centre. The overnight peace meetings created some peace in the region. Establishing Peace Directorates attached to County Governments, Office of the Deputy Governor; to address the conflict between the West Pokot and Turkana and the establishment of the peace committees between West Pokot and Turkana has been of importance. The history of the Pokot-Turkana has not been properly researched and documented to determine the root causes. Independent and very objective research needs to be done because this conflict impacts all the Karamoja clusters. This is a unique internal conflict that impacts the entire cluster. Anything done in Turkana is done with a cross-border lens and continuous engagement with Uganda, South Omo-Ethiopia must be maintained.

The peacebuilding process along the borders need joint efforts with the governments, CSOs and the communities. Peacebuilding approaches/activities require a multi-sectoral approach that is all-inclusive and has the communities at the core. When communities commit themselves to work on peace, it can be sustained.

In coming up with the peace dividends the local communities need to be consulted for purposes of ownership and management. The operation of CSOs and NGOs across borders has proved to be more pivotal in complementing government efforts and reducing conflict incidences.

The people believe that you cannot have discussions of peace and development without the involvement of the Catholic Church. There is a need to build on the goodwill of the Church in the communities to earn trust for peacebuilding. The presence of the Catholic missions across the borders and their strong presence in the communities has created a strong bond with the people. Their approach of building peace domestically and expanding on the success is important and can be drawn upon by other actors.

People's attitude has improved, especially on the use of guns. No guns are allowed in towns, but there are guns on the grazing grounds. There is a need to use the clergy to facilitate peace meetings and also hold meetings in a neutral place where confidence can be built between the different parties. Changes are visible from the spiritual perspective. Former warriors are now ministering in the church in some areas within the Karamoja cluster like in West Pokot due to Pokot Outreach Ministries (POM) influence. University students in the Karamoja region have come together and are discussing issues of peace and development.

Peace can only be attained with the assistance of more ambassadors. The Kaabong youth ambassadors in the Karamoja Sub-region of Uganda is part of the trauma healing groups. These were previously warriors that committed a lot of atrocities like cattle raiding, raping, murder etc. They eventually got tired of being killed and they approached the Kaabong District Local Government and surrendered themselves. The government connected them with Mercy Corps where they were taught other livelihoods which are documented under the Peace III stories. Peace III came up with the Community Policing Strategy where the communities play a key role in building peace. In Turkana, LOKADO has transformed the lives of the youth especially the reformed warriors that have been given business start-up kits and gaining the trust of development partners. The Nabilatuk Resolution worked very well in Uganda and this is being studied in Kenya.

Women's involvement in peacebuilding is paramount. Women have often been left out in the peacebuilding processes. Focusing on women as an influential group in peacebuilding, for example, the Moruanayece, where women spearheaded the initiative and were very instrumental in the peacebuilding process. The Ateker Women's Group was a result of the Peace III initiative. Conflict is very dynamic and peace can shift anytime. There is a need for collaboration and commitment among different partners to sustain peace, and building on existing peace initiatives to bring together different peace actors to complement each other's activities.

The flexibility of programmes is critical because the nature of the conflict is continuously changing. There is a need for more flexibility in funding so that actors can urgently respond to the changes. Peace III covered many clusters and including the Karamoja cluster and was funded by one donor, this increased community interaction and as a result, there were reduced conflicts.

Short-term funding (project funding) do not yield much in terms of peacebuilding. You must first address the change in mindset. "Conflict is like a disease. Treat where there is an issue and make sure you treat it well." Everybody is involved in it. Mapping has to be done well because there are often spoilers. There is a need to be sensitive to all parties. If there is a breakthrough in peace for the Ethiopians and Turkana it will be a landmark achievement. There is a need to build on local peace initiatives, instead of using the hard power of engaging the communities with the military, there is more reliance on dialogues supported by local traditional initiatives.

There has been a concentration on traditional peacebuilding for too long. Development is a vehicle for peacebuilding. There is a need to focus now on trade and business and livelihood support as an avenue for peacebuilding. Emphasis should be put on the pillars of positive peace such as creating a conducive business environment; respect for other people's rights; well-functioning of government; absence of corruption; etc. These pillars are interrelated and can be used to measure the existence of peace.

The concept of positive peace promotes institutions, behaviours and structures. Peace and security go hand in hand and must be approached concurrently to achieve total peace. Peace and security should not be treated as one thing, rather, they should be treated as two different things that require different interventions. Peacebuilding will continue to need the same urgency and resolve that has been done when engaging people for cash for work.

During the dry season, between September to April, there are several meetings held at the community levels and with community leaders to ensure that as people move in search of pastures and water, conflicts are avoided. Peace actors need to have continuous inter-community dialogues since these happen during particular seasons.

Sustainability-related lessons learnt

The cash transfer working forum was introduced by the Turkana NDMA and this has been adopted by various donors. There is a level of sustainability in terms of funding. With the NDMA at the county level, there is more reliable information provided to the government.

Training of the local communities has to be adapted to their local conditions. Adult learners have a shorter concentration span, strong mindsets of their own and many are illiterate and therefore not used to the training environment. The group dynamics can be challenging and participants expect to receive rewards for attending training. All these factors must be considered when designing and implementing training programmes. Furthermore, there is a need to integrate indigenous knowledge into new concepts being introduced and to provide time for communities to learn and adjust. The concept of training needs supervision, practical parts and a long time for

continuous engagement to discuss challenges, give solutions and agree to take up the new knowledge. This will enhance ownership and sustainability.

Every project should have an element of knowledge management to address attitudinal change, promote knowledge exchange and ensure that the wealth of information and knowledge among the pastoralists is disseminated particularly to the policymakers and implementers. Effort should be made to combine indigenous knowledge with scientific knowledge. Applied research is very critical in helping pastoralists to change their attitude. There is a need to get more people involved in research, and encourage networking and collaboration among researchers, CSOs, students and CSOs.

Originally WFP focused on emergencies and short-term projects. But now they are operating on five-year plans, just like the government. Working with devolved structures is useful because the programmes can be sustained. The WFP approach of working with counties to build their capacities in fiscal planning and accountability systems is one that can be built upon further.

The shift from the emergency response and the school nutrition programme led to money being given to the counties to transmit to schools to provide food for the pupils. This facilitates communities to engage in food production and the supply chain. Although drought prompted the government to revert to central purchasing of food, it is a lesson that demonstrates that communities can be supported to actively engage in the food supply chain.

Issues of peacebuilding take a long time and the adoption of new knowledge and technology takes time. NGOs in Kapoeta have already started humanitarian and development programmes and the State Government has supported the development of a strategy for ending cattle raiding in Kapoeta and providing alternative opportunities to young men and women. Therefore, initiatives for the development of the Karamoja cluster requires patience and projects that will run for seven and more years.

Infrastructure-related lessons learnt

In terms of communication technology access, there has been an increase of handsets and increased uptake of solar technology and educational materials, (eeem.org, writing E-books). Pastoralists use mobile technology to coordinate and monitor pastures, and water, however, the peace spoilers have continued to use phones to coordinate raids in some areas of the cluster.

Communities together with ICPALD mapped transhumance migratory routes along with Kenya and Uganda border, there is, therefore, a need to develop infrastructure along the migratory routes.

Livelihood-related lessons learnt

Though pastoralists have traditional guidelines on livelihood development these are not documented. They believe that land is owned communally and if this is not documented there will inevitably be conflict. There is a need for the formal and informal structures to be regulated. Pastoralism needs to be understood as rational and scientific practice which reflects on the

traditional norms and adapts them as best practices. Areas that should be explored include: negotiation of access to resources to ensure the sustainability of the community; traditional negotiations in times of ecological and political changes; building on the traditional knowledge base and using it for policymaking etc.

The Karamoja Development Forum (KDF) has published magazines and other publications but there is a gap in the dissemination of the findings. As part of their advocacy, they organise policy dialogues. Cattle remains critical and the people cannot be pushed into agriculture. The farming for peace in areas that have potential brought communities together and there was relative food security. It will be of great importance if people embrace climate-smart farming but they need to be taught the same. This will help in reducing the effects of climate change in the region.

The Cross-Border Livestock Marketing Associations can boost the marketing of livestock and also promote trade in other commodities. Communities that engage in fishing in Lake Turkana are more settled. There is an MOU on Cross-Border Vaccination Programme (multilateral CBAHC MOU) that has been signed for the entire Karamoja cluster. Vaccination of animals will help reduce the outbreak of preventable livestock diseases. There is a need to get the people exposed to trade by providing market information. Turkana County learnt from Karamoja about the ABEK, which has now been adopted for pastoralist communities and now there is legislation on mobile schools. Cross-border collaboration has been very useful in terms of sharing information and knowledge.

There has been collaboration in terms of one health approach for humans and animals. The integrated health teams can treat and vaccinate humans and animals. When pastoralists cross borders, they are prone to different diseases. Governments should therefore put in place mechanisms to keep up with the pastoralists. In some communities, local-based livelihood approaches have proved sustainable only when solutions to livelihood challenges come from the communities themselves. For example, aloe vera extraction, beekeeping, artisan mining etc. in areas of Karamoja and Turkana.

Natural resource-related lessons learnt

Better management of rangelands and making water facilities relatively available for livestock will help reduce cattle theft and rustling, and the outbreak of diseases.

Taking the case of Lake Turkana, and Turkwel River, unilateral management of water resources is not helpful. There is a need for states to collaborate and develop regional resources to benefit everyone.

Gender-related lessons learnt

There is a need to break some of the cultural barriers that inhibit women's ability to engage in decision-making. The council of elders, made up strictly of men, although a vital structure, is discriminative since the women's voices are not heard. Through the Ateker Women Group, women have learnt to discuss issues concerning women and present them to the responsible parties.

There is a need to have joint sessions across the border for awareness creation for women and girls to curb GBV for the West Pokot, Kenya and Pokot, Uganda communities, Dassenech communities.

The community dialogues have been very helpful since the communities provide the solutions, run the show and can accept to change their attitude towards FGM. For long, only women have been engaged in discussions to eradicate FGM and hence not much progress made. Since the men are the ones that marry the girls, they have been brought on board since 2015. The elders are the custodians of culture and by training them, they have publicly cursed FGM. And since many people fear curses, they have abandoned FGM.

Women previously suffered as they walked long distances in search of water. But with the provision of water, there is family stability. In Turkana County, there are now women at the ward, county and at the policy levels who can incorporate their issues in decision-making.

Culturally sensitive maternal health has encouraged women to go to hospital to deliver. Karamojong women squat when delivering and consider this the best way to deliver. The birthing cushion has been integrated into the hospitals as a way of integrating this practice into formal health systems.

Women are not a homogeneous group and therefore each context is unique and has to be exclusively analysed and planned for. Women and youth empowerment through life skills, business support and creation of employment reduce significantly conflicts in any society. Once given the appropriate training and exposure, women in comparison to men are easier to be organised in production and trade cooperatives. There is a need to financially support the growth of women's production and trade cooperatives, possibly in form of grants or support to social enterprises as opposed to loans and venture funding which the women traders may find difficult in paying back. The women traders' cooperatives need to be nurtured and strengthened to enable them to become attractive to financial institutions and become a conduit through which women can access finances to grow their businesses and also solidify the cooperative.

More attention needs to be paid to the gender roles and care work of women traders and also incorporate the health programmes including reproductive health. Exchange visits between the different borders and to other learning sites would go a long way in exposing the women traders to new ways and ideas of doing business. Training and sensitisation of government agencies on the gender dimensions of cross-border trade need to be done since some of the border officials treat all traders as homogenous entities. Groups have moved away from being specifically those for women living with HIV to being mixed. And this has improved the marketability of the products they produce as an IGA.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The mapping achieved its objective of establishing key cross-border actors⁴, their specific thematic and geographic areas of intervention in the Karamoja cluster. Additionally, the mapping was able to:

- Establish key cross-border programmes, projects, and activities being implemented by actors in the Karamoja cluster;
- Ascertain resilience investment gaps in the Karamoja cluster;
- Identify resilience-building opportunities in the Karamoja cluster;
- Establish the challenges that are bottlenecks to cross-border development in the Karamoja cluster;
- Ascertain best practices/ lessons learnt for replication and adoption.

It is therefore hoped that the actors use the mapped information for networking, partnerships, refocusing the resilience-building according to the PIAs and generally strengthening the resilience interventions. The already existing mapped information can be used as an entry point by new actors to engage in cross-border cooperation in the Karamoja cluster.

Recommendations

The mapped cross-border actors should get linked to the IGAD Civil Society Organisation (IGAD CSOs) Working Group to improve coordination among the CSOs. Long-term projects with flexibility based on the dynamic nature of the issues being addressed should be prioritised to yield better results.

Knowledge management (PIA 5: Research and Knowledge Management) for mindset change should be considered as a cross-cutting element and therefore mainstreamed in project designs for the Karamoja cluster. The actors in the Karamoja cluster should adopt the 3W Tool for decision-makers and resilience planners to define roles and responsibilities especially in terms of resilience in specific thematic and geographic areas. The 3W tool is especially helpful in the context of programming for it allows to track resilience initiatives and gaps.

The IGAD Secretariat should establish a regular donor round table or another mechanism (virtual or physical) to collaborate on interventions in the IGAD region. Community associations, youth and women networks should be supported and strengthened like the reformed warriors, former FGM practitioners, and women networks for peace. Support youth and women economic empowerment ventures while improving their working

⁴ Government (both local and national), CSOs, CBOs, Media, Community Associations, Communities.

conditions and rights in areas of trade (both formal and informal), mineral exploration, upcoming industrial development, wildlife conservancies etc.

The private sector should be encouraged, developed, and boosted by actors using the vast available resources in the Karamoja cluster like the wildlife conservancies, NWFPs, mineral deposits etc. Coalition/consortium approaches have provided internal controls, easier coordination mechanisms, learning and utilisation of resources and should therefore be encouraged. Deep-rooted causes of conflict and insecurity in the conflict hotspots need to be established and addressed in the Karamoja cluster for sustainable peace.

Harmonisation of policies of the Member States is key for cross-border cooperation and development and should therefore be prioritised (especially immigration, customs, trade, free movement, natural resource sharing and cultural interactions). Developmental cross-border projects should be designed for implementation in Toposa, South Sudan. IGAD should spearhead the development of cross-border cooperation Standard Operating Procedures to guide, create a common understanding, and harmonise the varying approaches by the CSOs and other cross-border actors.

The mapped information in this document should be updated on an ongoing basis with the 3W training workshop once a year. Lastly, there is a need to create a simpler training manual for the management of the 3W portal.

Areas of Future Exploration and Research

1. Livelihood support (PIA3) and Conflict resolution and Management (PIA 6) are the most implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How come the livelihoods have not changed much? • Are the real livelihoods targeted? • Why is conflict still eminent? • Have the root causes of conflict been established? • Are the root causes of conflict addressed, and what approach is being used? • How come peacebuilding is emphasised in isolation? • Can linking peacebuilding and security bring about total peace, if so, how can this be done?
2. Disaster/ Pastoral risk management (PIA4) and Research & Knowledge management (PIA5) are the least implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How come Disaster Risk Management (DRM) is least implemented and yet Karamoja Cluster is a disaster-prone area? • What should be done differently to have DRM more pronounced? • How come research and knowledge management are least implemented? • Is it that most research done is academic and does not translate into development and changing the lives of the communities? • Could it be that most developments don't base on the existing research? How can the existing research be put into use/be translated into development? • How can knowledge management best be achieved in development programming in the Karamoja cluster?
3. Most of the projects are short-term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are short-term projects the most ideal to achieve sustainable development in the Karamoja cluster? • Why are the projects short-term? • Could donor-supporting organisation-implementing partner collaborations be resulting in short-term projects? • Does direct collaboration between donor and implementing partner give higher chances for long-term projects? • Can joint proposals by coalitions or consortiums of partners result in long-term projects that are claimed to be more sustainable?



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION