

**THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND  
ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND  
DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA**

**Action Fiche for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window**

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

|                                       |  |        |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------|--|
| Title/Number                          | Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region – Phase I   |        |  |
| Total cost                            | Total estimated cost: EUR 63 900 000<br>Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 63 500 000<br>Contribution from UNDP: EUR 400 000<br>Possible contribution from Germany: tbc |        |  |
| Aid method / Method of implementation | <u>Direct management</u><br>Award of grants following negotiated procedures<br><u>Indirect management</u><br>Delegated Agreement with UNDP<br>Delegated Agreement with GIZ       |        |  |
| DAC-code                              |  | Sector |  |

**2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT**

**2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives**

This action contributes to **EU Trust Fund objectives** on (1) creating greater economic and employment opportunities; (2) strengthening resilience of communities, and in particular the most vulnerable; and (4) improving governance and conflict prevention, and reducing forced displacement and irregular migration. It is also aligned with the **Valletta Action Plan priority domain** on (1) the development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement.

**The geographical scope of the action** is along two main axes. The first is along the Ethiopia and Kenya border, as well as Somalia. This includes the cross-border area of Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya (encompassing South Omo in Ethiopia, and Turkana in Kenya) and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia (encompassing Mandera, Gedo and Doolow). The project will also contribute to an existing UN-managed programme encompassing Marsabit County in Kenya and Borana and Liben Zones in Ethiopia. The second axis is on the Ethiopia-Sudan border in an area of Western Ethiopia and East Sudan.

**The overall objective of the action** is to prevent and mitigate the impact of local conflict in these borderland areas, and to promote economic development and greater resilience. This will include investments in conflict management and resolution capacities; enhancing and

diversifying livelihoods, including livestock, agriculture and fisheries; strengthening basic service delivery; natural resource management; and promoting cross-border trade and private sector development.

**The intervention logic of the action** is based on the premise that if the EU wishes to help borderlands become more vibrant and stable then it needs to take an innovative approach to reduce and mitigate the impacts of conflict, displacement and irregular migration, and to cope and adapt better to environmental and other changes. This action will provide local governments, communities and the private sector on all sides of the borders with opportunities to cooperate more effectively through a combination of investment in conflict prevention, cross-border trade and private sector development, improved and diversified livelihoods and better management of shared natural resources. This will give people living in these areas better prospects, a greater sense of belonging, and a desire to live, work and raise their families in the region.

## **2.2. Context**

### **2.2.1. Regional context**

For many years the Horn of Africa has been facing challenges of extreme poverty, conflict, demographic pressure, environmental stress, weak institutions and infrastructure, and insufficient resilience to food crises. In some places this has led to displacement, criminality, radicalisation and violent extremism, as well as to irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants.

These issues have been particularly acute in the borderland areas of the region. They represent a large proportion of the overall land area and have historically suffered from under-investment in basic services and infrastructure, such as roads and energy. They are often arid or semi-arid areas, scarcely populated<sup>1</sup>, although they are often host to significant displaced populations. It is estimated that they represent 30% of the overall population, yet 60-70% of the land area.

They have some of the highest poverty rates, with more than 80% of the population living below the poverty line in many areas, and with high gender inequality. They are extremely vulnerable to drought. This has become more frequent, resulting in high levels of food insecurity and dependence on humanitarian assistance, and the accelerated shift from traditional pastoralism, especially by young people<sup>2</sup>.

There are few government controls, making these areas fertile ground for criminal networks of traffickers and smugglers. The inequitable distribution of wealth to the detriment of peripheral areas and borderlands has resulted in a growing alienation between them and the central areas where power is concentrated. This tension between centre and periphery is at the root of the multiple political, economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities afflicting the region, whose effects transcend and spill over borders. As a result, these areas are often the most vulnerable to instability, due to conflict over natural resources, as well as grievances that fuel discontent, radicalisation and violent extremism.

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<sup>1</sup> Some areas are experiencing very high population growth. For example, the population of Mandera has experienced more than seven-fold growth in the period 1989-2009 – the highest in Kenya.

<sup>2</sup> IFRC, NRC Oxfam & SCF (2015) Change in the Arid Lands – the expanding rangeland-regional synthesis report and case studies from Kenya, Ethiopia and Somaliland. .

Borderland areas also need to be seen as conduits and opportunities, recognising the existence of dynamic communities that are united by socio-economic and cultural realities. Cross-border socio-economic dynamics in the Horn of Africa, and particularly in the areas targeted by this action, have a potential for greater integration and an increase in sustainable human development. Enhancing trans-border trade and markets, and livelihood development, offers opportunities for building resilience and creating shared interests across communities. Localised cross-border collaboration and integration could also help in normalising relations between neighbouring states, including by capitalising on trade routes and the versatility and interconnectedness of their business communities. Economic exchanges could serve to strengthen governance and address instability.

National, regional and international actors are now paying much greater attention to the borderlands, and new opportunities are emerging. These include: decentralisation; major infrastructure investment such as the Lamu Port Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport corridor project (LAPSSSET), solar and wind power, dams and irrigation, and road construction; and private sector investment, for example, in extractives<sup>3</sup> and agriculture.

## **2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges**

### **i) Policy framework**

The regional response to these issues is reflected in a number of IGAD programmes, notably the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). This is IGAD's 15-year regional strategy (2012-2027) to reduce vulnerability and strengthen drought resilience in arid and semi-arid lands. It highlights the need for regional interventions to address regional issues. IDDRSI's seven priority areas of intervention<sup>4</sup> cut across the four sector pillars<sup>5</sup> of IGAD's overall strategy.

In late 2014 a new *Horn of Africa Initiative* to promote stability and development in the region was launched by the World Bank, UN, EU, African and Islamic Development Banks, the African Union Commission and IGAD. It pledged to provide political support and financial assistance, and to focus on cross-border areas in particular.

This focus on borders and borderland areas in the Horn of Africa has also translated into a number of bilateral agreements and initiatives between countries. One example is the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ethiopian and Kenyan Governments for a Cross-Border Integrated Programme for Sustainable Peace and Socio-Economic Transformation. This was signed in December 2015 through the support of IGAD and UNDP, and builds on the two countries' Special Status Agreement forged in 2012. This operates across the whole border area between the two countries, with a pilot phase in Marsabit County in Kenya and Borana and Liben Zones in Ethiopia. Key elements of this include opportunities for trade, investment and tourism; use and effective management of tourism; improved infrastructure; facilitation of cross-border movement of people; and peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

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<sup>3</sup> For example, oil discoveries in Turkana.

<sup>4</sup> The 7 priority intervention areas are: i) environment and natural resource management; ii) market access, trade and financial services; iii) livelihoods support and basic social services; iv) disaster risk management, preparedness and effective response; v) research, knowledge management and technology transfer; vi) conflict prevention, resolution and peace building; and vii) coordination, institutional strengthening and partnerships.

<sup>5</sup> The 4 pillars are: i) agriculture, natural resources and environment; ii) economic co-operation and integration and social development; iii) peace and security and humanitarian affairs; iv) corporate development services.

The EU has also responded. In October 2015, the Council adopted the *EU Horn of Africa Regional Action Plan* and agreed to give priority to five groups of actions in the period 2015-2020, namely: regional security and stability, migration and forced displacement, counter-radicalisation and violent extremism, youth and employment, and human rights, rule of law and democratic governance. It also recognised that addressing these challenges will require interventions in **peripheral regions and across borders**, and will demand a more synchronised approach to the political, development, economic, migration, gender-based and security aspects of these issues.

The *EU Trust Fund Strategic Orientation Document* for the Horn of Africa emphasises the **need for a new approach to peripheral and cross-border areas**, providing a more targeted response to tackle the main determinants of vulnerability (marginalisation, exclusion, destitution) and targeting populations at risk (particularly youth) in particular where instability, forced displacement and irregular migration are playing out. It also commits to using an evidence-based approach that will ensure that decisions on the areas to be targeted, beneficiaries and implementing partners are founded on an in-depth understanding of local contexts.

## ii) Challenges and dynamics in the targeted areas

In July and August 2016, the Research and Evidence Facility (REF) of the Trust Fund carried out a study covering the targeted cross-border areas<sup>6</sup>: Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya (cluster I); the Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia border (cluster II); Western Ethiopia and East Sudan (cluster III); and Eastern Sudan-Northwest Ethiopia and Eritrea (cluster IV). The aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the drivers of instability and irregular migration, and the sources of resilience; other dynamics affecting the areas (such as strategic, security-and crime-related, economic, political etc.); and potential future scenarios. UNDP separately undertook a detailed assessment in Marsabit County and Borana and Liben Zones.

Common features across all four cross-border areas are low population density and limited infrastructure capacity, along with scarce resources - water, livestock and land for farming and grazing. Most vulnerabilities are also associated with resource scarcity, although they could be alleviated through better sharing of resources, as well as by targeted interventions to build resilience, strengthen local infrastructure and improve access to basic services.

Pastoralism and agriculture are the main economic activities, providing generally low levels of income. Other informal employment opportunities exist, and trade in goods and animals, relatively lucrative smuggling and trafficking networks are also a feature. In nearly all areas, a lack of adequate investment and targeted interventions undermines the productivity and profitability of these economic activities.

Instability is common to varying degrees, and often manifests itself in the form of clan conflict, with rival groups competing for scarce resources (especially land and water), but also for trade and political power. Instability is also linked to protracted conflicts between government and rebel forces (e.g. in the border between Western Ethiopia and East Sudan), or generated by violent attacks associated with terrorists groups (e.g. Al-Shabaab in the border shared by Kenya-Ethiopia and Somalia), and is taking place at local, regional, national and international levels.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/research-papers//>

Migration also occurs across the targeted areas, but in different ways, involving different people and to differing extents. Migration is generally more prevalent in clusters II, III and IV than in cluster I, which has ceased to be an important migratory corridor since 2012. A wide range of migratory practices take place, including transhumance, labour migration, irregular migration, forced migration, displacement, migration for education and health purposes, family reunification, politically motivated migration, migration for flood retreat agriculture and community resettlement. In some borderland areas, such as in Somalia, significant numbers of displaced people are returning.

In this context, the drivers of migration are multiple and often overlapping, and include amongst others resource scarcity, development projects, conflict, natural disaster, coercion, unemployment, lack of basic services, culture of migration, and political participation. While the demographic profile of migrants varies across the study areas, labourers, young people and pastoralists typically make up the majority of those moving.

### **2.3. Lessons learnt**

In 2016 UNDP undertook a mid-term review of IDDRSI to assess the progress being made in the implementation of the first phase (2013-2017). The review recommends that all resilience-building initiatives at regional and national level should be harmonised under a common IDDRSI programme framework, and that the regional programming paper should also be translated into an integrated regional and cross-border investment plan.

The research conducted over summer 2016 concluded that the initiatives and activities that have achieved the best results tend to be those that adopt a cross-border approach; involve and build on traditional institutions and practices; balance commercial interests and community needs; integrate peacebuilding; take a market approach; and support already-existing mechanisms. This action aims to take account of these conclusions in the activities proposed and – given the fragility of these cross-border areas – will also ensure that the programme adopts a pro-active conflict sensitive approach, and so contributes to the EU's adherence to the "do no harm" principle.

### **2.4. Complementary actions**

Under the EUTF, the EU and contributing donors are already addressing some of the vulnerabilities and drivers of instability, displacement and irregular migration identified in the targeted areas. This is the case of the €46 million regional project *Better Migration Management* in support of the Khartoum process, which aims to enhance the capacities of the Governments of the region to fight and prevent human trafficking and smuggling. The *Regional Development and Protection Programmes* currently being implemented in Ethiopia (€30 million), Somalia (€30 million), Kenya (€15 million), Sudan (€15 million) and Uganda (€10 million) aim to improve the living conditions of refugees and host communities; the €10 million regional project *Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance* pursues the improvement of legal migration amongst the countries of the region through enhancing avenues of labour mobility. RESET II in Ethiopia (€7 million) aims at improving the livelihoods of vulnerable people in border areas within Ethiopia. The cross-border action will seek complementarities and ensure coordination with these on-going programmes.

This action will also seek synergies with other EU-funded actions under the national and regional indicative programmes in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, and under the ad hoc allocation for Sudan approved through a Special Measure in April 2016.

The EU-funded Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean region by its very nature includes cross-border interventions. Of particular relevance is the COMESA<sup>7</sup> programme on small-scale cross-border trade, which may be implemented partly on the Kenya–Ethiopia border. In addition, the RIP includes a substantial budget for supporting large-scale regional infrastructure projects, and may finance an intervention in the corridor connecting Mieso in Ethiopia to Berbera in Somalia.

Other cross-border interventions under the RIP do not take place in the areas targeted under the present programme. These concern wildlife conservation and peace and security in the Great Lakes region, although they do include employment and revenue generation objectives. The programme on transport and transit facilitation has efficient cross-border road transport and transit networks as an objective, but in the Horn it focuses on the Djibouti–Addis Ababa corridor.

The main partners engaged in support to borderlands and cross-border areas are Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, the United Nations, the World Bank, FAO and the African Development Bank. They are all implementing actions in the cross-border areas targeted by the proposed action, notably along the Kenya-Ethiopia-Somalia border, as well as Karamoja. Therefore the proposed cross-border action will coordinate with and capitalise on on-going initiatives implemented by these partners.

## **2.5. Donor co-ordination**

There is no established donor group on cross-border collaboration, although there are plans to hold cross-border meetings for the delivery of the MOU between Ethiopia and Kenya for the *Cross-Border Integrated Programme for Sustainable Peace and Socio-Economic Transformation*. These will be led by the Kenyan and Ethiopian Governments, and include the UN, World Bank, EU and IGAD.

Led by USAID, the Global Alliance for Action for Drought Resilience and Growth was established in 2012. It provides a platform for IGAD and its member states, donors and international development partners to advance the resilience agenda in the region.

## **3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

The first phase of this action will take place in four cross-border areas:

- Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya, covering South Omo Zone in Ethiopia, and parts of Turkana County in Kenya (Cluster I);
- The Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia border, covering Mandera County in Kenya, Gedo Region in Somalia, and Doolow County in the Somali Region of Ethiopia (Cluster II);
- Western Ethiopia and East Sudan, covering Benishangul Zone in Ethiopia and the Blue Nile State in Sudan (Cluster III);
- Marsabit County, Kenya and Borana and Liben Zones, Ethiopia (Cluster IV).

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<sup>7</sup> Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

The approach taken when assessing the gaps, needs and opportunities for engagement in the targeted cross-border areas has been holistic, taking into account migration dynamics, peace-building and conflict prevention as well as socio-economic exchanges that have the potential to improve livelihoods, and natural resource management.

Within each cluster, particular attention will be given to strengthening the private sector and to cross-border trade. This will include improving access to market opportunities for new and existing businesses, leveraging private sector investment in specific value chains, diversifying economic activities, creating jobs and a significant increase in revenues for vulnerable populations, in particular women and youth, and enhancing economic integration and co-operation across borders. The fragility and complexity of these borderland areas make this a challenging proposition. However, taking a more innovative approach in these areas could make an important contribution to resilience and stability, and the opportunity to shift out of recurrent crises.

**3.1. Objectives**

The overall objective of the first phase of the project is to address the drivers of instability, irregular migration and displacement in three cross-border areas.

The specific objectives are:

- To prevent local conflict and mitigate its impact;
- To promote economic and private sector development, and greater resilience, particularly among vulnerable groups (e.g. youth, women, displaced people);
- To ensure effective trans-boundary cooperation and coordination of cross-border initiatives.

**3.2. Expected results and main activities**

The expected results and the main activities are:

| <b>Objective 1: Local conflict is prevented or its impact mitigated</b>  |   |
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| <i>Expected results</i>  | <i>Main activities</i>  |
| <b>Cluster I : Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya</b>                |   |
| Promotion of peace building, conflict management and resolution capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct conflict analysis and mapping of local drivers of conflict and existing conflict management/dispute resolution mechanisms</li> <li>- Revitalisation, strengthening and facilitation of existing community level and cross-border peace initiatives and forums for dialogue and mediation (e.g. establishing and strengthening local peace committees, cross-border cultural festivals, social media) and dissemination of best practice</li> <li>- Conduct conflict sensitivity awareness activities and capacity building in crisis prevention, conflict management and resolution within local institutions</li> <li>- Support conflict-sensitive approaches to development and formulation of local level and cross-border peace policies and implementation of national policies at local level</li> </ul> |
| <b>Cluster II : Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia</b>                               |   |
| Promotion of peace building, conflict management and resolution capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct conflict analysis and mapping of local drivers of conflict</li> <li>- Revitalisation, strengthening and facilitation of existing community level and cross-border peace initiatives and forums for dialogue and mediation (e.g. establishing and strengthening local peace committees, cross-border cultural festivals, social media) and dissemination of best practice</li> <li>- Capacity building and training in crisis prevention, conflict management of traditional rulers/institutions and local officials</li> </ul>   |

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|  | - Support conflict-sensitive approaches to development and formulation of local level and cross-border peace policies and implementation of national policies at local level   |
| <b>Cluster III : Western Ethiopia and East Sudan</b>   |  |
| Promotion of peace building, conflict management and resolution capacity   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct conflict analysis and mapping of local drivers of conflict incidences including possible conflicts between host ethnic groups, settler communities and refugees</li> <li>- Map community land and natural resources (grazing land and water and their use)</li> <li>- Analyse and identify community level conflict management and dispute resolution structures and mechanisms</li> <li>- Capacity building and crisis prevention/conflict management training</li> <li>- Revitalisation &amp; capacity building of existing conflict management/dispute resolution mechanisms</li> <li>- Facilitate peace building initiatives (sports &amp; cultural events, community projects, behavioural change communication materials, radio programmes, etc.)</li> </ul>                    |
| <b>Marsabit-Borana cluster</b>   |  |
| Opportunities created for peace building and conflict prevention , management and resolution initiatives that are crucial for socio-economic development | <p>This will include:</p> <p>Enhanced capacity building of security agencies in community policing and border patrol, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- training on cross-border policing and early warning</li> <li>- establishment of cross-border community security platform for dialogue</li> </ul> <p>Establishing or reinforcing institutions for peacebuilding and conflict prevention and their joint management by community leaders across the borders, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- establishing and/or strengthening community peace and reconciliation committees</li> <li>- designing and strengthening early warning and early actions systems</li> <li>- empowering networks of women, youth and peace committees as lead actors for community-based early warning</li> </ul> |

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| <b>Objective 2: Economic development and greater resilience are promoted, particularly among vulnerable groups (such as young people, women, displaced people)</b> |  |
| <i>Expected results</i>  | <i>Main activities</i>   |
| <b>Cluster I : : Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya</b>  |  |
| Local population more resilient to shocks  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct a resources baseline study and analysis and comparison of traditional coping mechanisms</li> <li>- Support to the implementation of best practices from community resilience actions and cross-border joint planning</li> <li>- Improving local population responsiveness to food insecurity and other shocks</li> </ul>  |
| Improved livelihood opportunities and strengthened private sector  | <p>Activities related to agriculture and food security such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of rain-fed or flood-based farming</li> <li>- Support to the introduction of more drought resistant and nutritious species</li> <li>- Promotion of climate smart, conservation agriculture practices</li> <li>- Support to small-scale horticulture schemes</li> </ul> <p>Activities related to livestock and fishing such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building on agro-pastoral systems</li> <li>- Improve livestock health and cross-border harmonisation on livestock movements</li> <li>- Promotion of sustainable fisheries, including developing local enterprises, skills training and infrastructure, and the potential creation of a joint (cross-border) fish resources development zone</li> <li>- Integrate nutrition sensitive interventions in agriculture and livestock activities</li> </ul> <p>Diversification of income sources and promotion of cross-border trade and private sector development such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to trans-boundary markets and linkages for cross-border trade</li> <li>- Promotion of tourism</li> </ul> |



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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved access to finance, skills training, advisory services and technical assistance for emerging businesses, giving particular focus to youth and women</li> <li>- Supporting the non-timber forest sector</li> <li>- Improvements to shared infrastructure</li> </ul>  |
| Integrated natural resource management                            | <p>Activities related to rangeland management such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of rangelands</li> <li>- Promotion of rangeland management, grazing and dry-season grazing reserves</li> <li>- Promotion of alternative utilisation of invasive species (Prosopis)</li> </ul> <p>Activities related to integrated water resource management such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of water harvesting</li> <li>- Improved local water management and irrigation</li> <li>- Local government natural resource management planning and capacity building;</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Cluster II : Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia</b>                        |  |
| Local population more resilient to shocks                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analysis of traditional coping mechanisms, local level preparedness, contingency planning and coordination mechanisms</li> <li>- Improve preparedness, response and contingency planning to drought and other shocks amongst local communities and local government (e.g. water, infrastructure, storage, grazing)</li> <li>- Capacity building of service providers in the health and education sectors (particularly for the management of diseases and nutrition specific interventions).</li> <li>- In Somalia, support improvements in health and education infrastructure</li> </ul>  |
| Improved livelihood opportunities and strengthened private sector | <p>Activities related to agriculture and food security, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of rain-fed agriculture and water harvesting</li> <li>- Support to the introduction of more drought-resistant and nutritious species</li> <li>- Promotion of climate smart conservation agriculture practices</li> <li>- Improving the efficiency of existing irrigation schemes</li> </ul> <p>Activities related to livestock such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve livestock health and cross-border harmonisation on livestock movements</li> <li>- Expand weather-based livestock insurance</li> <li>- Integrate nutrition-sensitive interventions in agriculture and livestock activities</li> </ul> <p>Diversification of income sources and promotion of cross-border trade and private sector development such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to cross-border markets and trade</li> <li>- Improved access to finance, skills training, advisory services and technical assistance for emerging businesses, giving particular focus to youth and women</li> <li>- Targeted support to local diversified income opportunities</li> <li>- Improvements to shared infrastructure</li> </ul> |
| Enhanced integrated natural resource management                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mapping of shared natural resources</li> <li>- Local government natural resource management planning and capacity building;</li> </ul> <p>Activities related to rangeland management such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of rangeland</li> <li>- Promotion of rangeland management, grazing and dry-season grazing reserves</li> <li>- Promotion of alternative utilisation of invasive species (Prosopis)</li> </ul> <p>Activities related to integrated water resource management, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of water harvesting, borehole construction, rehabilitation and maintenance</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Cluster III : Western Ethiopia and East Sudan</b>              |  |
| Local population more resilient to shocks                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct study on resource baseline data including analysis of and comparison of traditional coping mechanisms</li> <li>- Improved local population preparedness and response (contingency planning etc.)</li> </ul>   |

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|  | and support in establishing/strengthening of traditional institutions to enhance coping practices<br>-Safeguarding rights of communities affected by large commercial investments<br>-Support provision of basic services to local community |
| Improved livelihood opportunities      | - Activities related to agriculture and food security; livestock; diversification of income sources; and improvements to shared infrastructure   |
| Integrated natural resource management | - Activities related to grazing/rangeland management; local government natural resource management planning and capacity building  |

| <b>Objective 3: Effective trans-boundary cooperation and coordination of cross-border initiatives</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <i>Expected results</i>   | <i>Main activities</i>  |
| <b>Cluster I : Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya</b>   |   |
| Policies and protocols on cross-border cooperation in place   | - Support common harmonised policies and strategies (e.g. certification, guidelines, protocols etc.)<br>- Support co-operation/coordination, data management and rapid information sharing between countries and relevant counties<br>- Facilitation of bipartite agreements to improve cross-border trade , as well as cooperation in areas such as livestock disease control and fishing rights on Lake Turkana<br>- Promotion of trans-boundary water management |
| Capacity building for local government and local civil society organisations                          | - Capacity building for the cluster institutional actors to promote efficient cross-border policies<br>- In Ethiopia, supporting the introduction of a course targeting pastoral issues in universities   |
| Cross-border initiatives well-coordinated   | - Support monitoring, information-sharing and other coordination mechanisms on the overall cross-border programme   |
| <b>Cluster II : Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia</b>  |   |
| Policies and protocols on cross-border cooperation in place   | - Facilitate creation and enactment of relevant cross-border cooperation policies, protocols and investments<br>- Capacity building of relevant stakeholders (regional, national and community level)<br>- Support co-operation/coordination, data management and rapid information sharing between countries and relevant counties<br>- Promotion of trans-boundary water management   |
| Cross-border initiatives well-coordinated   | - Support for monitoring, information-sharing and other coordination mechanisms on the overall cross-border programme   |
| <b>Cluster III : Western Ethiopia and East Sudan</b>  |   |
| Cross-border initiatives well-coordinated   | - Support for monitoring, information-sharing and other coordination mechanisms on the overall cross-border programme   |
| Policies and protocols on cross-border cooperation in place   | - Support for cross-border cooperation policies and protocols   |
| Capacity building for local government and local civil society organisations                          | - Technical training of staff   |

### 3.3. Risks and assumptions

#### The main risks are:

- i. National governments fail to provide the political support required to allow local authorities and agencies to engage in cross-border collaboration (low);

- ii. A deterioration in the security situation prevents activities from taking place as planned (medium);
- iii. A sharp deterioration in the food security situation due to drought and other shocks;
- iv. Activities take place on each side of the borders without enough cross-border collaboration, undermining the intention of specific objective 3.

**Mitigating measures** have been considered, including:

- i. Choice of clusters based on areas that already have support from national governments at highest level, or endorsed by IGAD;
- ii. Each result area will tackle a range of activities, and while this range is limited to avoid project resources being thinly-spread, a curtailment of activity in one single area on security or other grounds should not jeopardise the entire programme;
- iii. In this action, IGAD, in collaboration with UNDP, receives specific support to facilitate effective trans-boundary cooperation through capacity building and coordination mechanisms; the implementing partners foreseen for implementation of actual activities in objectives 1 and 2 will be required to work within a consortium which can demonstrate experience on all sides of the border.

### **3.4. Cross-cutting issues**

This project will cover a wide variety of activities, and it would not be possible to list here all the ways in which gender issues, human rights and environmental concerns will be taken into account.

Steps will be taken to involve women in all capacity building and institutional strengthening activities, in line with EU policies to ensure gender equity, and with IGAD's commitments on gender. Gender equity and disability mainstreaming will be taken into account in the procurement of consultants and services. Individual activities under this action will aim to be gender-sensitive in defining how they are developed and implemented.

Vulnerable groups are already a specific target under objective 2, and every effort will be made to ensure that stakeholders' rights are fully respected in all cases. Where relevant, the project will be sensitive to the protection needs of young girls (victims of early marriage, female genital mutilation, and forced prostitution).

A focus on young people is also critical, given the shift away from pastoralism in these chronically drought-affected areas and the high levels of unemployment in urban areas.

The project will also take environmental considerations into account, especially in relation to the activities carried out under objective 1 on peacebuilding and objective 2 on resilience, livelihood opportunities and natural resource management. Food security, water stress, environmental degradation, which will be exacerbated by climate change, all have a bearing on stability and migration. There is therefore a need to make sure that all interventions take close consideration of climate change, which will have a profound effect in these cross-border areas. Recent reports, including the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, indicate that there has been an increase in seasonal mean temperature in many areas of Kenya and Ethiopia. This includes incorporating adaptation elements, as well as diversification of livelihoods.

### **3.5. Stakeholders**

The stakeholders involved under this action are:

- i. The IGAD Secretariat, and its various specialised agencies;
- ii. The national and local government authorities of IGAD member states;
- iii. Communities, the private sector and river basin organisations in the cross-border areas;
- iv. EU institutions, especially the EU Delegation in Addis Ababa, which will provide oversight on the progress and challenges of implementing the action;
- v. UNDP and its partners;
- vi. GIZ and its partners;
- vii. Other development partners, who support cross-border and regional programmes such as IDDRSI, migration-related initiatives etc.

## **4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

### **4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant**

In order to implement the action, it is not foreseen to conclude Financing Agreements with the relevant partner countries.

### **4.2. Indicative operational implementation period**

The implementation period will be 36 months, whilst the overall execution period (including a closure phase of no more than 24 months) will not exceed 60 months from the date of approval of this Action Document by the Operational Committee of the EU Trust Fund.

For each of the three objectives in the different cross-border areas, there will be an inception phase of three months. This will include, for example in the case of objective 2 (economic development and greater resilience), the opportunity to look at market opportunities and failures more closely within a number of value chains.

### **4.3. Implementation components and modules**

The contracting modalities will be based on flexible procedures with a direct award applicable in crisis situations as defined by the Financial Regulation.

#### Direct management

Grants will be awarded following negotiated procedures for the clusters of Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia. Each procedure will be divided into two lots: one covering objective 1 (to prevent local conflict or to mitigate its impact); and the other covering objective 2 (to promote economic development and greater resilience, particularly among vulnerable groups).

The selection criteria will require a demonstrated knowledge or relevant experience of the prioritised geographical and thematic areas, plus experience in the implementation of sustainable approaches. In developing the calls for proposals, consideration will be given to

setting terms that are conducive to attracting diverse actors, including the private sector, to be part of bidding consortia.

The grants are expected to be concluded in the second quarter of 2017.

#### Indirect management

A Delegation Agreement will be concluded with UNDP for the implementation of objective 1 (to prevent local conflict or to mitigate its impact) in the Marsabit-Borana cluster, and to implement objective number 3 (to ensure effective trans-boundary cooperation and coordination of cross-border initiatives) in the following clusters: Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya, Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia, and Marsabit-Borana. Through this Agreement, and using the UN "pass through" modality for joint programming between UN agencies, UNDP will channel up to €2 million to UNEP to support trans-boundary water management for activities related to Lake Turkana Sustainable Ecosystem Management (in the Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya cluster). This will include work on water diplomacy.

A Delegation Agreement will be concluded with GIZ for the implementation of all objectives in the cross-border area Western Ethiopia-East Sudan. GIZ will undertake budget implementation tasks, such as concluding and managing contracts, carrying out payments and recovering monies due, as well as ensuring effective cross-border cooperation.

This method of implementation is justified because both UNDP and GIZ have proven expertise and capacity in managing cross-border programmes in the Horn of Africa. UNDP is currently managing a coordinated programme of activities on the Kenya/Ethiopia border, in Marsabit County Kenya, and Borana and Liben Zones Ethiopia, at the request of the Kenyan and Ethiopian Governments. GIZ is responsible for managing two other current cross-border programmes, in the Dikhil and Karamoja clusters, and Germany is currently considering whether it will be able to make a financial contribution to the project.

IGAD will have a key role to play in ensuring cross-border coordination and in monitoring progress. IGAD is a major contributor to this programme, having transferred €25 million of its allocation under the Regional Indicative Programme to the Trust Fund for the purpose. It has already performed an extensive role in facilitating the programme of related research. Both UNDP and GIZ will formulate specific agreements with IGAD that ensure IGAD's full engagement in the programme and put this monitoring role into practice.

The Delegation Agreements are expected to be concluded in the first quarter of 2017.

#### **4.4. Indicative budget**

Each cluster is given indicative allocation of €20 million, except for Marsabit-Borana, to which the EU will contribute with €3.5 million in support of objective 1 to prevent local conflict or to mitigate its impact.

| <b>Component</b>  | <b>Amount in MEUR from EUTF</b> | <b>Amount in MEUR from UNDP</b> |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Objective 1:</b> To prevent local conflict or to mitigate its impact   |                                 |                                 |
| Grant – lot 1 (Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya)  | <b>3</b>                        |                                 |
| Grant – lot 1 (Kenya-Ethiopia-Somalia clusters)   | <b>3</b>                        |                                 |
| Delegated Agreement with UNDP (Marsabit-Borana cluster)   | <b>3.5</b>                      |                                 |
| Delegated Agreement with GIZ (Western Ethiopia-East Sudan cluster) plus possible contribution from Germany tbc  | <b>3</b>                        |                                 |
| <b>Objective 2:</b> To promote economic development and greater resilience, particularly among vulnerable groups  |                                 |                                 |
| Grant – lot 2 (Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya cluster )   | <b>12</b>                       |                                 |
| Grant – lot 2 (Kenya-Ethiopia-Somalia cluster)  | <b>14</b>                       |                                 |
| Delegated Agreement with GIZ (Western Ethiopia-East Sudan cluster) plus possible contribution from Germany tbc  | <b>15</b>                       |                                 |
| <b>Objective 3:</b> To ensure effective trans-boundary cooperation and coordination of cross-border initiatives   |                                 |                                 |
| Delegated agreement with UNDP (Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya, Kenya-Ethiopia-Somalia and Marsabit-Borana clusters), including a contribution to UNEP | <b>8</b>                        | <b>0.4</b>                      |
| Delegated Agreement with GIZ (Western Ethiopia-East Sudan cluster) plus possible contribution from Germany tbc  | <b>2</b>                        |                                 |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>63 500 000</b>               | <b>400 000</b>                  |

#### **4.5. Evaluation, monitoring and audit**

Ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission. Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts, making use of one of the Commission’s dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

The IGAD Secretariat will play a key role in coordinating and monitoring the programme.

#### **4.6. Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall

be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner countries and entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be entered into the Agreements concluded by the Commission with the entrusted entities and the partner countries. The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

A **logical framework** showing targets and indicators is attached.

| EU Trust Fund Strategy   | Valletta Action Plan  | United Nations Sustainable Development Goals  |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Four main areas of intervention</b>   | <b>Five priority domains, and 16 initiatives</b>  | <b>17 goals</b>   |
| <p>1) Greater economic and employment opportunities</p> <p>2) Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people</p> <p>3) Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit</p> <p>4) Improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration</p> | <p>1) Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. enhance employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities</li> <li>2. link relief, rehabilitation and development in peripheral and most vulnerable areas</li> <li>3. operationalise the African Institute on Remittances</li> <li>4. facilitate responsible private investment and boost trade</li> </ol> <p>2) Legal migration and mobility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. double the number of Erasmus scholarships</li> <li>6. pool offers for legal migration</li> <li>7. organise workshops on visa facilitation</li> </ol> <p>3) Protection and asylum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Regional Development and Protection Programmes</li> <li>9. improve the quality of the asylum process</li> <li>10. improve resilience, safety and self-reliance of refugees in camps and host communities</li> </ol> <p>4) Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and action plans</li> <li>12. strengthen institutional capacity to fight smuggling and trafficking</li> <li>13. pilot project in Niger</li> <li>14. information campaigns</li> </ol> <p>5) Return, readmission and reintegration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. strengthen capacity of countries of origin to respond to readmission applications</li> <li>16. support reintegration of returnees into their communities</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere</li> <li>2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</li> <li>3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</li> <li>4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</li> <li>5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</li> <li>6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</li> <li>7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</li> <li>8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</li> <li>9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</li> <li>10) Reduce inequality within and among countries</li> <li>11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</li> <li>12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</li> <li>13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</li> <li>14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</li> <li>15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</li> <li>16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</li> <li>17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development</li> </ol> |



## APPENDIX 1: Indicative logical framework

Please note that baselines and indicators will be further defined during the inception phase.

| <b>BUILDING DYNAMIC BORDERLANDS</b>   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <b><i>OVERALL OBJECTIVE: TO ADDRESS THE DRIVERS OF INSTABILITY, IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN FOUR CROSS-BORDER AREAS</i></b>  |   |  |
| <b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>  | <b>OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS*</b>   | <b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>   |
| <b><i>Objective 1: To prevent local conflict or to mitigate its impact</i></b>  |   | <i>Links to IDDRSI priority area 6: conflict prevention, resolution and peace-building</i>   |
| 1.1. Promotion of peace building, conflict management and resolution capacity   | Drivers of conflict identified and mapped; peace committees or initiatives supported; dispute resolution mechanisms supported; dialogues facilitated and made operational; conflict sensitivity awareness activities conducted; people trained in conflict prevention; examples of good practices adopted; number of conflict incidents.  | Project reports; UNDP reports; ACLED (Armed Conflict Location & Event Data) reports  |
| <b><i>Objective 2: To promote economic development and greater resilience, particularly among vulnerable groups (e.g. youth, women, displaced people)</i></b>   |   | <i>Links to IDDRSI priority areas 2: market access, trade &amp; financial services; 3: livelihood support &amp; basic social services; 4: pastoral disaster risk management, preparedness &amp; effective response</i> |
| 2.1 Local population more resilient to shocks   | Contingency plans developed; measures taken and systems in place; examples of good practices adopted.   | Project reports  |
| 2.2 Improved livelihood opportunities, including agriculture & food security; livestock & fisheries; diversification of income sources & promotion of cross-border trade; improvements to shared infrastructure | Acreage cultivated or using improved harvesting/irrigation/conservation agriculture systems; crop yields; seeds distributed; annual production data; livestock vaccinated and people trained; increases in household incomes; food consumption; numbers of tourists; numbers of cooperatives established; households benefitting from improved market linkages; business initiatives supported; volume of available credit; skills training courses; number of infrastructure improvements. | Project reports and government statistics  |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 2.3 Enhanced integrated natural resource management, including grazing/rangeland management; integrated water resource management; local government natural resource management planning and capacity building; land management. | Resources mapped; staff and traditional institutions benefitting from capacity building; volume and quality of fodder; area of land under controlled grazing; acreage of rangelands, forest and vegetation under regeneration; water sources operational, rehabilitated and maintained | Project reports and government statistics   |
| <b><i>Objective 3: To promote effective trans boundary cooperation and coordination of cross-border initiatives.</i></b>   |  | <i>Links to IDDRSI priority area 7: coordination, institutional strengthening, partnerships &amp; resource mobilisation</i> |
| 3.1 Policies and protocols on cross-border cooperation in place  | Policies and protocols ratified; examples of successful information-sharing; number of people trained  | Project reports; government reports   |
| 3.2 Capacity building for local government and local civil society organisations   | Number of capacity building initiatives; number of people trained.   | Project reports   |
| 3.3 Cross border initiatives well-coordinated  | Systems in place and operational   | Project reports   |
| 3.4 Cooperation in border management   | Agreements ratified  | Project reports; government reports   |

\* The indicators vary by cluster and by country. Full details are available in the logframes for each cluster, below.

**BUILDING DYNAMIC BORDERLANDS**  
**Cluster I: SOUTHWEST ETHIOPIA-NORTHWEST KENYA**

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE: TO ADDRESS THE DRIVERS OF INSTABILITY, IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT IN CROSS-BORDER AREAS**

|  | <b>ETHIOPIA</b>  |   | <b>KENYA</b>   |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|
|  | <i>activities</i>  | <i>indicators</i>   | <i>activities</i>  | <i>indicators</i>  |
| <b>Objective 1: To prevent local conflict in the cluster or to mitigate its impact</b>                 |  |   |  |  |
| 1.1. Promotion of peace building, conflict management and resolution capacity at local/community level | <p>- Revitalisation, strengthening and capacity building of existing traditional and public peacebuilding institutions ("peace committees")</p> <p><i>For instance through:</i></p> <p>=&gt; conflict analysis and mapping of local drivers of conflict - traditional or new;</p> <p>=&gt; analysis and promotion of best practice with regard to existing (e.g. cattle raid) or new (large scale development driven) conflict management / dispute resolution mechanisms;</p> <p>=&gt; facilitation of peace dividend activities;</p> <p>=&gt; facilitation of community dialogue, support of intra- and intercommunity negotiations and cross community conversations on transboundary conflicts ;</p> <p>- Conduct conflict sensitivity awareness activities within local institutions (from zonal to kebele level)</p> | <p>- No of peace committees established / strengthened, institutions (traditional and public) supported</p> <p>- Drivers of conflict, conflict prone areas and conflict management / dispute resolution capacities and mechanisms identified</p> <p>- Best practises identified and promoted, No of initiatives facilitated and actively operational</p> <p>- No of negotiations or dialogues facilitated, No of people reached</p> <p>- No of activities conducted, people /</p> | <p>- Conduct conflict analysis and mapping of local drivers of conflict and existing conflict management/dispute resolution mechanisms</p> <p>- Revitalisation and support to existing conflict management / dispute resolution mechanisms</p> <p>- Capacity building and training in crisis prevention, conflict management of traditional rulers/institutions and local officials</p> <p>- Facilitate and support community level and cross-border peace initiatives and forums for dialogue and mediation (e.g. establishing and strengthening local committees, cross-border cultural festivals, social media) and dissemination of best practice</p> <p>- Support to the formulation of</p> | <p>- Drivers of conflict, conflict prone areas and conflict management/dispute resolution capacities and mechanisms identified</p> <p>- No of institutions / mechanisms supported</p> <p>- No of people trained</p> <p>- No of initiatives facilitated and actively operational</p> <p>- No. of policies formulated and implemented at local level</p> |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support and build capacity of officials/institutional bodies (e.g. MoFPDA) on negotiation, conflict prevention, management and resolution</li> <li>- Support conflict-sensitive approaches to development</li> <li>- Support of the interaction of peacebuilding committees in the cluster</li> </ul> <p><i>For instance:</i><br/>=&gt; organising peer review activities between Kenya and Ethiopia;</p> <p>=&gt; promoting dialogue between Kenyan and Ethiopian peacebuilding structures;</p> <p>=&gt; Strengthening social and cultural ties through social events...</p> | <p><i>institutions reached</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of people trained</li> <li>- Conflict-sensitive approached to development promoted</li> <li>- No of events organised, activities conducted, people reached</li> </ul>   | <p><i>county-level and cross border peace policies and implementation of national policies at local level</i></p>  |  |
| <b>Objective 2: To promote economic development and greater resilience, particularly among vulnerable groups (e.g. youth, women and displaced)</b> |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1 Resilience of the local population to shocks   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct a resources baseline study</li> <li>- Analysis and comparison of traditional and new coping mechanisms</li> <li>- Support to the implementation of best practices from community resilience actions and cross-border joint planning</li> <li>- Improving local population responsiveness (e.g. action plans, response techniques and measures, storage, adaptation to climate change)</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline study available</li> <li>- Information available on successfully mitigated events (best practices)</li> <li>- No of best practices implemented</li> <li>- No of plans developed</li> <li>- No of people covered through measures taken by communities</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analysis and comparison of traditional coping mechanisms</li> <li>- Support implementation of best practices from community resilience actions and cross-border joint planning</li> <li>- Improving local population responsiveness (e.g. action plans, response techniques and measures, storage, adaptation to climate change)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information available on successfully mitigated events (best practices)</li> <li>- No of best practices implemented</li> <li>- No of plans developed</li> <li>- No of people covered through measures taken by communities</li> </ul> |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2.2 Improved livelihood opportunities including: |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture & Food Security                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of flood based farming, horticulture and forage production</li> <li>- Analysis of water quality and promote small scale desalination schemes for horticulture</li> <li>- Introduction of specific species (e.g. drought- resistant, salt-tolerant and/or nutritious) with a special attention to seed availability)</li> <li>- Joint crop protection actions (e.g. reduction of post-harvest losses, support improved seed multiplications etc.)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acreage cultivated using flood based techniques</li> <li>- Analysis available</li> <li>- No of new schemes</li> <li>- No of distributed plants/seeds; no of reached households</li> <li>- Annual production data</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of rain-fed/dryland based farming and horticulture</li> <li>- Analysis of water quality and promote small scale solar desalination schemes for horticulture</li> <li>- Introduction of more drought resistant and nutritious species</li> <li>- Introduction and promotion of climate smart, conservation agriculture</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acreage cultivated using such techniques</li> <li>- Analysis available</li> <li>- No of new schemes</li> <li>- Quantity of vegetables produced for market and home consumption</li> <li>- No of distributed plants/seeds; no of reached households</li> <li>- No of households practising conservation agriculture</li> </ul> |
| Livestock and fisheries                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building for administration and policy makers on (agro)pastoral issues and opportunities</li> <li>- Support feed and forage development</li> <li>- Ensuring livestock health</li> <li>For instance through vaccination campaigns, improved livestock management, cross-border harmonisation of livestock disease surveillance and response plans ...</li> <li>- Promotion of livestock insurance</li> <li>- Agreement on cross-border livestock</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of trained people</li> <li>- Acreage available</li> <li>- No of livestock vaccinated</li> <li>- No of cross-border response plans in place</li> <li>- No. of total units covered by livestock insurance contracts</li> <li>- Agreement in place</li> <li>- Results of study</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building for administration and policy makers on (agro)pastoral issues and opportunities</li> <li>- Ensuring livestock health (e.g. vaccination campaigns, improved livestock management, cross-border harmonisation of livestock disease surveillance and response plans, insurance, feeding)</li> <li>- Promotion of best practice and cross-border exchange on alternative livestock products e.g. leather value chain development</li> <li>- Conduct comprehensive study to</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of trained people</li> <li>- No of livestock vaccinated</li> <li>- No of cross-border response plans in place</li> <li>- No. of cross-border exchanges</li> <li>- Production of and trade in alternative livestock products</li> <li>- Results of study</li> <li>- Creation of the zone</li> </ul>                         |

|  |   |   |  |  |
|--|---|---|--|--|
|  | <p><i>certification and marketing information systems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Conduct comprehensive study to assess feasibility of fish development zone</i></li> <li>- <i>Create a joint fish resources development zone (based on a comprehensive feasibility study )</i></li> <li>- <i>Promotion of sustainable fisheries and provision of equipment to fishermen</i></li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Creation of the zone</i></li> <li>- <i>No of fishermen supported</i></li> <li>- <i>Increase in household income of fishing communities</i></li> </ul>   | <p><i>assess feasibility of fish development zone</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Create a joint fish resources development zone (based on a comprehensive feasibility study )</i></li> <li>- <i>Promotion of sustainable fisheries and provision of equipment to fishermen</i></li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>No of fishermen supported</i></li> <li>- <i>Increase in household income of fishing communities</i></li> </ul>   |
| <p>Diversification of income sources and promotion of cross-border trade</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Creation of transboundary markets and promotion of trade in the cluster</i></li> <li>- <i>Promotion of tourism (including for instance capacity building for tourist operators or exchange good practices with Kenya)</i></li> <li>- <i>Establishment of multi-purpose cooperatives</i></li> <li>- <i>Establishing and supporting existing savings and credits associations, with a focus on youth and women</i></li> <li>- <i>Assessing the possibilities and promoting the use of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)</i></li> <li>- <i>Skill training courses (e.g agribusiness) in agribusiness to access job opportunities, with a focus on youth and women</i></li> <li>- <i>Supporting the non-timber forest producers sector (e.g. frankincense,</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Annual data on trade volumes</i></li> <li>- <i>No of tourists</i></li> <li>- <i>No of trained people</i></li> <li>- <i>No of established cooperatives / No of people in the cooperatives</i></li> <li>- <i>Volume of credit available</i></li> <li>- <i>No of people (young, women) having access to credit</i></li> <li>- <i>No of contacted business and no of initiatives promoted through CSR</i></li> <li>- <i>No of trained people</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Creation of transboundary markets and promotion of trade in the cluster and support to appropriate market linkages for cross-border trade</i></li> <li>- <i>Promotion of tourism</i></li> <li>- <i>Establishment of multi-purpose cooperatives</i></li> <li>- <i>Establishing and supporting existing savings and credits associations, with a focus on youth and women</i></li> <li>- <i>Skills training courses (e.g agribusiness) to access job opportunities, with a focus on youth and women</i></li> <li>- <i>Supporting the non-timber forest producers sector</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Annual data on trade volumes</i></li> <li>- <i>No of households benefitting from improved market linkages</i></li> <li>- <i>% Increase in household income generated</i></li> <li>- <i>No of tourists</i></li> <li>- <i>No of established cooperatives</i></li> <li>- <i>Volume of credit available</i></li> <li>- <i>No of people (young, women) having access to credit</i></li> <li>- <i>No of trained people</i></li> <li>- <i>No of supported areas and volume of commercial</i></li> </ul> |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | <i>apiculture)</i>   | <i>- No of supported areas and volume of commercial activities</i>   |  | <i>activities</i>  |
| Improvements to shared infrastructure  | <i>- Construction and improvement of shared roads, border posts, basic service, energy infrastructure etc</i>  | <i>- No of shared infrastructure improved and operational</i>  | <i>- Construction and improvement of shared roads, border posts, basic service, energy infrastructure etc.</i>   | <i>- No of shared infrastructure improved and operational</i>  |
| <b>2.3 Integrated Natural Resource Management (NRM) including:</b>             |  |  |  |  |
| Rangeland management   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Rehabilitation of rangeland in agro-pastoral lowlands</i></li> <li><i>- Promotion of rangeland management knowledge and techniques</i></li> <li><i>- Promotion of grazing and dry-season grazing reserves</i></li> <li><i>- Promotion of control and alternative utilisation (e.g. energy, cattle feed) of invasive plants such as Prosopis</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Acreage of rehabilitated land</i></li> <li><i>- No of people trained/reached</i></li> <li><i>- Acreage of grazing land</i></li> <li><i>- Acreage cleared from invasive plants</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Rehabilitation of rangeland in agro-pastoral lowlands</i></li> <li><i>- Promotion of rangeland management knowledge and techniques</i></li> <li><i>- Promotion of grazing and dry-season grazing reserves</i></li> <li><i>- Promotion of control and alternative utilisation (e.g. energy, cattle feed) of invasive plants such as Prosopis</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Acreage of rehabilitated land</i></li> <li><i>- No of people trained/reached</i></li> <li><i>- Acreage of grazing land</i></li> <li><i>- Acreage cleared from invasive plants</i></li> </ul> |
| Integrated water resource management   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Promotion of water harvesting and development or rehabilitation of water points.</i></li> <li><i>- Improvement and extension of local water management and irrigation infrastructure</i></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- No of available and sustainable infrastructure</i></li> <li><i>- No of improved / new infrastructures</i></li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Improving local water management, water harvesting and small irrigation schemes</i></li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- No of available and sustainable infrastructure</i></li> </ul>  |
| Local government natural resource management (NRM) planning/ capacity-building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Mapping of shared natural resources (rangeland, water, soil etc)</i></li> <li><i>- Capacity building of natural resources mapping and planning for the</i></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Mapping is available and shared between relevant stakeholders</i></li> <li><i>- No of trained people</i></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Mapping of shared natural resources (rangeland, water, soil etc)</i></li> <li><i>- Capacity building of natural resources mapping and planning for</i></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Mapping is available and shared between relevant stakeholders</i></li> <li><i>- No of trained people</i></li> </ul>  |

|   |  |  |   |   |
|---|--|--|---|---|
|   | <i>local/regional policy-makers</i>  |  | <i>the local/regional policy-makers (particularly the Lake Turkana joint management plan)</i>   |   |
| Land management   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting sustainable land management projects</li> <li>- Finance the development of up to date land use plans to be used as a basis for inter and intra community dialogue</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of people supported by sustainable land management initiatives</li> <li>- Up to date land use plans available</li> </ul>   |   |   |
| <b>Objective 3: Effective trans-boundary cooperation and coordination of cross-border initiatives</b> |  |  |   |   |
| 3.1. Policies and protocols on cross-border cooperation   | <p><i>Support common harmonised policies and strategies (e.g. certification, guidelines, protocols etc.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support co-operation / coordination, data management and rapid information sharing between countries and relevant counties</li> <li>- Promotion of trans-boundary water management, for instance through support for the establishment of river basin management mechanisms, bipartite planning on sustainable water use, trans-boundary agricultural water, the development of a water management plan for the area (including Lower Omo Valley watershed)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of policies and protocols ratified</li> <li>- No of successful information sharing incidences</li> <li>- river basin management mechanism operational</li> <li>- no of annual bipartite meetings on trans-boundary water planning</li> <li>- no of agreements ratified and operational</li> <li>- plan approved</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support common harmonised policies and strategies (e.g. certification, guidelines, protocols etc.)</li> <li>- Support co-operation / coordination, data management and rapid information sharing between countries and relevant counties</li> <li>- promotion of trans-boundary water management on Lake Turkana (eg assessment of sustainable fishing, negotiation on fishing rights, support for development, dissemination and enforcement of shared Kenya-Ethiopia fishing regulations)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of policies and protocols ratified</li> <li>- No of successful information sharing incidences</li> <li>- river basin organisation operational</li> <li>- no of annual bipartite meetings on trans-boundary water planning</li> <li>- no of agreements ratified and operational</li> </ul> |



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| <p>3.2. Capacity building for local government/local civil society organisations</p> | <p>- <i>Capacity building for the cluster institutional actors (including wereda and regional level) in accordance with the project objectives</i></p> <p><i>For instance: supporting IGAD and the Government to promote efficient cross border trade policies etc.</i></p> <p>- <i>Supporting the introduction of a course targeting pastoral issues in universities</i></p> | <p>- <i>No of capacity building initiatives</i></p> <p>- <i>No of people reached</i></p> <p>- <i>No of measures taken to facilitate cross border trade</i></p> <p>- <i>No of universities introducing the course</i></p> | <p>- <i>Capacity building for the basin Administration authorities and the staff of existing or future river basin organisations</i></p> <p>- <i>Supporting IGAD and the Government to promote efficient cross border trade policies</i></p> | <p>- <i>No of capacity building initiatives</i></p> <p>- <i>No of measures taken to facilitate cross border trade</i></p> |
| <p>3.3 Coordination of cross-border initiatives</p>                                  | <p>- <i>Support monitoring, information-sharing and other coordination mechanisms on the overall cross-border programme</i></p>   | <p>- <i>Coordination systems in place and operational</i></p>  | <p>- <i>Support monitoring, information-sharing and other coordination mechanisms on the overall cross-border programme</i></p>  | <p>- <i>Coordination systems in place and operational</i></p>   |
| <p>3.4. Cooperation in border management</p>   | <p>- <i>Facilitation of bipartite agreements to improve security of cross-border trade and movement as well as cooperation in areas such as disease control</i></p>   | <p>- <i>Agreements ratified</i></p>  | <p>- <i>Facilitation of bipartite agreements to improve security of cross-border trade and movement, including fishing rights on Lake Turkana</i></p>  | <p>- <i>Agreements ratified</i></p>   |

**BUILDING DYNAMIC BORDERLANDS**  
**Cluster II: KENYA-SOMALIA-ETHIOPIA**

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE: TO ADDRESS THE DRIVERS OF INSTABILITY, IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT IN CROSS-BORDER AREAS**

|   | <b>KENYA</b>   |  | <b>SOMALIA</b>   |   | <b>ETHIOPIA</b>  |  |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
|   | <i>activities</i>  | <i>indicators</i>  | <i>activities</i>  | <i>indicators</i>   | <i>activities</i>  | <i>indicators</i>  |
| <b>Objective 1: To prevent local conflict or to mitigate its impact</b>   |  |  |  |   |  |  |
| 1.1. Promotion of peace building, conflict management and resolution capacity at community and cross-border level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct conflict analysis and mapping of local drivers of conflict</li> <li>- Revitalisation and support to existing conflict management/dispute resolution mechanisms</li> <li>- Capacity building and training in crisis prevention, conflict management of traditional rulers/institutions and local officials</li> <li>- Support to the formulation of county-level and cross border peace policies and implementation of national policies at local level</li> <li>- Facilitate and support</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drivers of conflict and conflict prone areas identified</li> <li>- No of institutions/mechanisms supported</li> <li>- No of people trained</li> <li>- No. of policies formulated and implemented at local level</li> <li>- No of initiatives facilitated and implemented</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct conflict analysis and mapping of local drivers of conflict</li> <li>- Revitalisation and support to existing conflict management/dispute resolution mechanisms</li> <li>- Capacity building and training in crisis prevention/conflict management of traditional rulers/institutions and local officials</li> <li>- Facilitate and support community level and cross-border peace initiatives and forums for dialogue and mediation e.g. establishing and strengthening local committees, cross-</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drivers of conflict and conflict prone areas identified</li> <li>- No of institutions/mechanisms supported</li> <li>- No of people trained</li> <li>- No of initiatives facilitated and implemented</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct conflict analysis and mapping of local drivers of conflict</li> <li>- Revitalisation and support to existing conflict management/dispute resolution mechanisms</li> <li>- Facilitate and support community level and cross-border peace initiatives and forums for dialogue and mediation e.g. establishing and strengthening local committees, cross-border cultural festivals</li> <li>- Enhancing conflict sensitive prevention and development interventions</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drivers of conflict and conflict prone areas identified</li> <li>- No of institutions/mechanisms supported</li> <li>- No of initiatives facilitated and implemented</li> <li>- No of interventions supported</li> </ul> |

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|  | <i>community level and cross-border peace initiatives and forums for dialogue and mediation e.g. establishing and strengthening local committees, cross border cultural festivals and civic education programmes</i> |  | <i>border cultural festivals</i> |  |  |  |
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**Objective 2: To promote economic development and greater resilience, particularly among vulnerable groups (e.g. youth, women, displaced)**

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| 2.1 Build the resilience of the local population to shocks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analysis of traditional coping mechanisms, local level preparedness, contingency planning and coordination mechanisms</li> <li>- Improve, preparedness, response and contingency planning amongst local communities and local government (e.g. water, infrastructure, storage, grazing, climate change)</li> <li>- Capacity building of service providers in the health and education sectors (particularly for the management of diseases)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completion of analysis</li> <li>- No. of contingency plans developed</li> <li>- Preparedness measures taken by communities</li> <li>- Early warning systems in place</li> <li>- No of service providers supported</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analysis of traditional coping mechanisms, local level preparedness, contingency planning and coordination mechanisms</li> <li>- Improve, preparedness, response and contingency planning amongst local communities and local government (e.g. water, infrastructure, storage, grazing, climate change)</li> <li>- Support improvement in health and education infrastructure and capacity building of service providers</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completion of analysis</li> <li>- No. of contingency plans developed</li> <li>- Preparedness measures taken by communities</li> <li>- Early warning systems in place</li> <li>- No of service providers supported</li> <li>- No of health centres / education facilities supported</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analysis of traditional coping mechanisms, local level preparedness, contingency planning and coordination mechanisms</li> <li>- Improve, preparedness, response and contingency planning amongst local communities and local government (e.g. water, infrastructure, storage, grazing, climate change)</li> <li>- Capacity building of service providers in the health and education sectors</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completion of analysis</li> <li>- No. of contingency plans developed</li> <li>- Preparedness measures taken by communities</li> <li>- Early warning systems in place</li> <li>- No of service providers supported</li> </ul> |
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| 2.2 Improved livelihood opportunities including: |  |  |   |  |  |  |
| Agriculture & Food Security                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve efficiency of existing irrigation structures</li> <li>- Improve efficiency and sustainability of rain fed agriculture through water harvesting</li> <li>- Promote climate smart, conservation agriculture practices</li> <li>- Support in provision of various improved inputs (crop and forage seeds) for food and nutrition security, with a focus on women and children</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of efficiently and sustainably functioning irrigation structures</li> <li>- Area under cultivation using improved rainwater harvesting systems</li> <li>- Crop yield increase</li> <li>- No of households with improved food and nutrition security</li> <li>- Area under cultivation applying conservation agriculture practices</li> <li>- Increase in crop production and yields</li> <li>- Increase in consumption of diversified and nutritious food</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement in efficiency of existing irrigation structures</li> <li>- Improvement in efficiency of rain fed agriculture through water harvesting</li> <li>- Promote climate smart, conservation agriculture practices</li> <li>- Support in provision of various improved inputs (crop and forage seeds) for food and nutrition security, with a focus on women and children</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of efficiently and sustainably functioning irrigation structures</li> <li>- Area under cultivation using improved rainwater harvesting systems</li> <li>- Crop yield increase</li> <li>- No of households with improved food and nutrition security</li> <li>- Area under cultivation applying conservation agriculture practices</li> <li>- Increase in crop production and yields</li> <li>- Increase in consumption of diversified and nutritious food</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement in efficiency of existing irrigation structures</li> <li>- Improvement in efficiency and sustainability of rain fed agriculture through water harvesting</li> <li>- Promote climate smart, conservation agriculture practices</li> <li>- Support in provision of various improved inputs (crop and forage seeds) for food and nutrition security, with a focus on women and children</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of efficiently and sustainably functioning irrigation structures</li> <li>- Area under cultivation using improved rainwater harvesting systems</li> <li>- Crop yield increase</li> <li>- No of households with improved food and nutrition security</li> <li>- Area under cultivation applying conservation agriculture practices</li> <li>- Increase in crop production and yields</li> <li>- Increase in consumption of diversified and nutritious food</li> </ul> |
| Livestock  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to livestock production e.g. through coordinated, vaccination, improved animal health/disease control management, animal nutrition, insurance systems</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of livestock vaccination exercises</li> <li>- No of livestock vaccinated</li> <li>- No of livestock owners applying improved</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to livestock production e.g. through coordinated, vaccination, improved animal health/disease control management, animal nutrition, insurance systems and</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of livestock vaccination exercises</li> <li>- No of livestock vaccinated</li> <li>- No of livestock owners applying improved</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to livestock production e.g. through coordinated, vaccination, improved animal health/disease control management, animal nutrition, insurance systems and</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of livestock vaccination exercises</li> <li>- No of livestock vaccinated</li> <li>- No of livestock owners applying improved</li> </ul>  |

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|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support cross-border harmonisation on livestock movements e.g. disease surveillance system, response plans, agreements on certification, marketing information</li> </ul>  | <p><i>management and nutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of operational surveillance and response plans in place</li> </ul>   | <p><i>weighing machines</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support cross-border harmonisation on livestock movements e.g. disease surveillance system, response plans, agreements on certification, marketing information</li> </ul>  | <p><i>management and nutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of operational surveillance and response plans in place</li> </ul>   | <p><i>weighing machines</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support cross-border harmonisation on livestock movements e.g. disease surveillance system, response plans, agreements on certification, marketing information</li> </ul>   | <p><i>management and nutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of operational surveillance and response plans in place</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Diversification of income sources and promotion of cross-border trade</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Market and intervention analysis and mapping on income diversification opportunities, with a focus on youth and women</li> <li>- Support to creation of trans-boundary markets and appropriate market linkages for cross-border trade e.g. agricultural and livestock products</li> <li>- Diversified skills training and improved access to finance and savings with a focus on youth and women</li> <li>- Targeted support to local diversified income opportunities e.g. stone quarry business, multipurpose</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of alternative income opportunities identified</li> <li>- No of households benefitting from improved market linkages</li> <li>- % Increase in household income generated from livestock or agricultural products</li> <li>- No of people trained, aggregated by age</li> <li>- No of businesses initiatives supported and established</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Market and intervention analysis and mapping on income diversification opportunities, with a focus on youth and women</li> <li>- Support to creation of trans-boundary markets and appropriate market linkages for cross-border trade e.g. agricultural and livestock products</li> <li>- Diversified skills training and improved access to finance with a focus on youth and communities at risk of irregular migration</li> <li>- Targeted support to local diversified income opportunities</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of alternative income opportunities identified</li> <li>- No of households benefitting from improved market linkages</li> <li>- % Increase in household income generated from livestock or agricultural products</li> <li>- No of people trained, aggregated by age</li> <li>- No of businesses initiatives supported and established</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Market and intervention analysis and mapping on income diversification opportunities, with a focus on youth and women</li> <li>- Support to creation of trans-boundary markets and appropriate market linkages for cross-border trade e.g. agricultural and livestock products</li> <li>- Diversified skills training and improved access to finance with a focus on youth</li> <li>- Targeted support to local diversified income opportunities</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of alternative income opportunities identified</li> <li>- No of households benefitting from improved market linkages</li> <li>- % Increase in household income generated from livestock or agricultural products</li> <li>- No of people trained, aggregated by age</li> <li>- No of businesses initiatives supported and established</li> </ul> |

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|  | <i>cooperative</i>  |  |   |  |  |   |
| Improvements to shared infrastructure  | - Construction and improvement of shared roads, border posts, basic service infrastructure etc  | - No of shared infrastructure improved and operational   | - Construction and improvement of shared roads, border posts, basic service infrastructure etc  | - No of shared infrastructure improved and operational   | - Construction and improvement of shared roads, border posts, basic service infrastructure etc   | - No of shared infrastructure improved and operational  |
| 2.3 Enhanced Integrated Natural Resource Management (NRM) including          |   |  |   |  |  |   |
| Enhanced local natural resource management (NRM) planning/ capacity-building | <p>- Mapping of shared natural resources (rangeland, water and soil) and assessment of indigenous NRM knowledge (soils, trees, water)</p> <p>- Capacity building of local government staff in Mandera in natural resource mapping and planning</p> <p>- Strengthening of traditional institutions, structures and mechanisms on NRM</p> | <p>- Finalised analysis and mapping</p> <p>- No of staff benefitting from capacity building exercises</p> <p>- No of institutions strengthened</p> | <p>- Mapping of shared natural resources (rangeland, water and soil) and assessment of indigenous NRM knowledge (soils, trees, water)</p> <p>- Capacity building of natural resources mapping and planning of relevant staff in Gedo</p> <p>- Strengthening of traditional institutions, structures and mechanisms on NRM</p> | <p>- Finalised analysis and mapping</p> <p>- No of staff benefitting from capacity building exercises</p> <p>- No of institutions strengthened</p> | <p>- Mapping of shared natural resources (rangeland, water and soil) and assessment of indigenous NRM knowledge (soils, trees, water)</p> <p>- Capacity building of natural resources mapping and planning of staff in Doloow</p> <p>- Strengthening of traditional institutions, structures and mechanisms on NRM</p> <p>-Support in establishing soil and water erosion control measures</p> | <p>- Finalised analysis and mapping</p> <p>- No of staff benefitting from capacity building exercises</p> <p>- No of institutions strengthened</p> <p>- Measures in place</p> |

|                                      |  |  |  |  |   |  |
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| Rangeland management                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of improved fodder production and controlled dry-season grazing reserves</li> <li>- Promotion of planting of multi-purpose trees vegetation regeneration and rangelands rehabilitation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume of improved fodder generated</li> <li>- Area of land under controlled grazing</li> <li>- Area of newly established dry season reserves</li> <li>- No of trees planted</li> <li>- Areas with regenerated vegetation and rehabilitated rangelands</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of improved fodder production and controlled dry-season grazing reserves</li> <li>- Promotion of planting of multi-purpose trees vegetation regeneration and rangelands rehabilitation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume of improved fodder generated</li> <li>- Area of land under controlled grazing</li> <li>- Area of newly established dry season reserves</li> <li>- No of trees planted</li> <li>- Areas with regenerated vegetation and rehabilitated rangelands</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of improved fodder production and controlled dry-season grazing reserves</li> <li>- Promotion of planting of multi-purpose trees vegetation regeneration and rangelands rehabilitation with integrated control of invasive plant species (e.g. prosopis J.)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume of improved fodder generated</li> <li>- Area of land under controlled grazing</li> <li>- Area of newly established dry season reserves</li> <li>- No of trees planted</li> <li>- Areas with regenerated vegetation and rehabilitated rangelands</li> </ul> |
| Integrated water resource management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote rain water harvesting, spring protection, boreholes construction, rehabilitation and maintenance</li> <li>- Conduct underground/aquifer resource mapping</li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of water sources that are operational and aptly maintained</li> <li>- Analysis of results</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote rain water harvesting, spring protection, boreholes construction and rehabilitation</li> <li>- Conduct underground/aquifer resource mapping</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of water sources that are operational and aptly maintained</li> <li>- Analysis of results</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote rain water harvesting, spring protection, boreholes construction and rehabilitation</li> <li>- Conduct surface and underground/aquifer resource mapping</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of water sources that are operational and aptly maintained</li> <li>- Analysis of results</li> </ul>   |

**Objective 3: Effective trans-boundary cooperation and coordination of cross-border initiatives**

|   |   |  |   |  |   |  |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| 3.1. Policies and protocols on cross-border cooperation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate creation and enactment of relevant cross border cooperation policies, protocols and investments</li> <li>- Capacity building of relevant stakeholders (regional, national and community level)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of policies and protocols ratified</li> <li>- No. of people benefitting from capacity building</li> <li>- No of successful information sharing incidences</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate creation and enactment of relevant cross border cooperation policies, protocols and investments</li> <li>- Capacity building of relevant stakeholders (regional, national and community level)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of policies and protocols ratified</li> <li>- No. of people benefitting from capacity building</li> <li>- No of successful information sharing incidences</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate creation and enactment of relevant cross border cooperation policies, protocols and investments</li> <li>- Capacity building of relevant stakeholders (regional, national and community level)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of policies and protocols ratified</li> <li>- No. of people benefitting from capacity building</li> <li>- No of successful information sharing incidences</li> <li>- No of joint planning</li> </ul> |
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|  | <p>- Support co-operation/ coordination, data management and rapid information sharing between countries and relevant counties</p> <p>-Tripartite planning on sustainable water use and river basin development (Dawa river basin)</p> | <p>- No of joint planning meetings held</p>            | <p>- Support co-operation/ coordination, data management and rapid information sharing between countries and relevant counties</p> <p>-Tripartite planning on sustainable water use and river basin development (Dawa river basin)</p> | <p>- No of joint planning meetings held</p>            | <p>- Support co-operation/coordination, data management and rapid information sharing between countries and relevant counties</p> <p>-Tripartite planning on sustainable water use and river basin development (Dawa river basin)</p> | <p>meetings held</p>                                   |
| 3.2 Coordination of cross-border initiatives | <p>- Support monitoring, information-sharing and other coordination mechanisms on the overall cross-border programme</p>   | <p>- Coordination systems in place and operational</p> | <p>- Support monitoring, information-sharing and other coordination mechanisms on the overall cross-border programme</p>   | <p>- Coordination systems in place and operational</p> | <p>- Support monitoring, information-sharing and other coordination mechanisms on the overall cross-border programme</p>  | <p>- Coordination systems in place and operational</p> |



**BUILDING DYNAMIC BORDERLANDS**  
**Cluster III: WESTERN ETHIOPIA-EAST SUDAN**

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE: TO ADDRESS THE DRIVERS OF INSTABILITY, IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT IN CROSS-BORDER AREAS**

|  | <b>ETHIOPIA</b>   |   | <b>SUDAN</b>   |   |
|--|---|---|--|---|
|  | <i>activities</i>   | <i>indicators</i>   | <i>activities</i>  | <i>indicators</i>   |
| <b>Objective 1: To prevent conflict or to mitigate its impact</b>  |   |   |  |   |
| 1.1. Promotion of peace building, conflict management mechanisms at regional, zonal, woreda and at community level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct conflict analysis and mapping of local drivers of conflict incidences including possible conflicts between host ethnic groups-settler communities and refugees</li> <li>- Mapping of community land and natural resources (grazing land and water and their use)</li> <li>- Link tentative beneficiaries to the Sustainable Land management (SLMP<sup>8</sup>) programme</li> <li>- Analyse and identify community level conflict management and dispute resolution structures and mechanisms including mapping of key stakeholders for local and community level conflict management</li> <li>- Capacity building of the Benishangul</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflict prone areas and drivers identified</li> <li>- No and nature of shared resources mapped</li> <li>- No of people supported</li> <li>- Analysis and mapping available</li> <li>- No of good practices adopted and institutions/people supported</li> <li>- No of good practices adopted and institutions supported</li> <li>- No people reached</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct conflict analysis and mapping of local drivers of conflict incidences</li> <li>- Mapping of community land and natural resources (grazing land and water and their use)</li> <li>- Capacity building of good traditional customary peace enhancement practices and institutions</li> <li>- Conduct crisis prevention/conflict management trainings</li> <li>- Facilitate peace building initiatives (sports &amp; cultural events, community projects etc)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflict prone areas and drivers identified</li> <li>- No and nature of shared resources mapped</li> <li>- No of good practices adopted and institutions supported</li> <li>- No of trainings and institutions supported</li> <li>- No people reached</li> </ul> |

<sup>8</sup> "Support to Responsible Agricultural Investment in Ethiopia" - EU project implemented by GIZ in BG to promote secure land tenure and responsible agricultural investments.

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|  | <p><i>regional State, Peace and Security Coordinating Offices at all levels through various trainings</i></p> <p><i>- Revitalization &amp; capacity building of existing conflict management/ dispute resolution mechanisms</i></p> <p><i>- Facilitate peace building initiatives (sports &amp; cultural events, community projects, behavioural change communication materials, radio programmes, etc)</i></p>  |   |   |   |
| <b>Objective 2: To promote economic development and greater resilience, particularly among vulnerable groups (e.g. youth, women and displaced)</b> |  |   |   |   |
| 2.1 Resilience of the local population to shocks   | <p><i>- Conduct study on resource baseline data including analysis of and comparison of traditional coping mechanisms</i></p> <p><i>- Improved local population preparedness and response (contingency planning , etc.) and support in establishing/ strengthening of traditional institutions to enhance coping practices</i></p> <p><i>-Safeguarding rights of communities affected by large commercial investments (linkages to SLMP, etc.)</i></p> <p><i>-Support provision of basic services to local community</i></p> | <p><i>- Study available</i></p> <p><i>- No of shocks successfully mitigated</i></p> <p><i>- Contingency plans developed</i></p> <p><i>- Preparedness measures taken by communities</i></p> <p><i>-Reduction of unresolved cases of complaints</i></p> <p><i>-reports on services provided and linkages to national programmes</i></p> | <p><i>- Analysis of and comparison of traditional coping mechanisms</i></p> <p><i>- Improved contingency and response planning</i></p> <p><i>- Improved local population preparedness</i></p> <p><i>-Support provision of basic services to local community</i></p> | <p><i>- No of shocks successfully mitigated</i></p> <p><i>- Contingency plans developed</i></p> <p><i>- Preparedness measures taken by communities</i></p> <p><i>- Reports on services provided and linkages to national programmes</i></p> |
| 2.2 Improved livelihood opportunities including:   |  |   |   |   |

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| <p>Agriculture &amp; Food Security</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish sustainable water harvesting system for efficient utilization of rain fed agriculture</li> <li>- Support in capacity building (for instance thru supply of irrigation equipment) and trainings on sustainable and climate smart agricultural practices</li> <li>- Support in provision of various improved inputs (crop and forage seeds) for food and nutrition security</li> <li>- Support in agro-processing (for instance of Mango food thru establishing women groups)</li> <li>- Support to Agricultural Extension system in line with the agro-ecology and production system</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of efficiently and sustainably functioning water harvesting structures</li> <li>- No of irrigation equipment supplied and in use</li> <li>- No of trainings held</li> <li>- Acreage under cultivation applying conservation agriculture principles</li> <li>- No of household in receipt of and planting new seed varieties and horticulture</li> <li>- Household income generated from sale</li> <li>- Acreage under cultivation in line with agro-ecology principles</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement in efficiency of existing water harvesting structures</li> <li>- Target supply of irrigation equipment</li> <li>- Training in and promotion of conservation agriculture</li> <li>- Procure and distribute improved seed varieties and horticulture</li> <li>- Support in agro-processing</li> <li>- Improvement in efficiency of rain fed agriculture through water harvesting</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of efficiently and sustainably functioning water harvesting structures</li> <li>- No of irrigation equipment supplied and in use</li> <li>- No of trainings held</li> <li>- Acreage under cultivation applying conservation agriculture principles</li> <li>- No of household in receipt of and planting new seed varieties and horticulture</li> <li>- Household income generated from sale</li> <li>- Acreage under cultivation using improved rainwater harvesting systems</li> <li>- Crop yield increase</li> </ul> |
| <p>Livestock</p>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support household income generating activities for instance in dairy (including for instance dairy farming and processing), meat, poultry, apiculture and fisheries development</li> <li>- Support coordinated disease control activities</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Number of households supported and increase of assets</li> <li>- No of livestock vaccinated</li> <li>- No of cross-border response plans in place</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support household income generating activities</li> <li>- Support coordinated disease control activities</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of households supported and increase of assets</li> <li>- No of livestock vaccinated</li> <li>- No of cross-border response plans in place</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Diversification of income sources</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation and support to transboundary markets and promotion of trade in the cluster and support to appropriate market</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual data on trade volumes</li> <li>- No of households</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation and support to transboundary markets and promotion of trade in the cluster and support to appropriate market</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual data on trade volumes</li> <li>- No of households benefitting from improved market linkages</li> </ul>  |

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|                                       | <p><i>linkages for cross-border trade (e.g. crops, livestock, ...)</i></p> <p><i>-Support in conducting study on identification of livelihood opportunities/ agricultural or non-agricultural income generating interventions and support the more relevant</i></p> <p><i>-Support to Government and private vocational training centres (e.g. to provide trainings on business skills)</i></p> <p><i>-Support MFIs and financial services provision</i></p> <p><i>-Support artisanal (environmental conscious) gold mining (for instance thru establishment of coops)</i></p> <p><i>-Support initiatives to develop tourism in the area</i></p> <p><i>-Assessing possibilities for corporate social responsibility</i></p> | <p><i>benefitting from improved market linkages</i></p> <p><i>- % Increase in household income generated</i></p> <p><i>- Study available</i></p> <p><i>- Supported income generating activities</i></p> <p><i>-Number of TVETs supported</i></p> <p><i>-Number of students supported</i></p> <p><i>- Volume of loans</i></p> <p><i>- Number of supported cooperatives dedicated to gold mining</i></p> <p><i>- Improvement in social and environmental impacts</i></p> <p><i>-Number of tourists to the region</i></p> <p><i>-Number of corporate social responsibility initiatives</i></p> | <p><i>linkages for cross-border trade (e.g. crops, livestock, ...)</i></p> <p><i>- Support household income generating activities</i></p> <p><i>-Support to Government and private vocational training centres</i></p> | <p><i>- % Increase in household income generated</i></p> <p><i>-Number of Households supported and increase of assets</i></p> <p><i>-Number of TVETs supported</i></p> <p><i>-Number of students supported</i></p> |
| Improvements to shared infrastructure | <p><i>- Preliminary study and consultations with stakeholders for shared infrastructure construction and/or improvement leading eventually to construction/improvement of prioritised infrastructure</i></p>  | <p><i>- No of consultations on shared infrastructure held</i></p> <p><i>- No of shared infrastructure improved and operational</i></p>  | <p><i>- Preliminary study and consultations with stakeholders for shared infrastructure construction and/or improvement leading eventually to construction/improvement of prioritised infrastructure</i></p>           | <p><i>- No of consultations on shared infrastructure held</i></p> <p><i>- No of shared infrastructure improved and operational</i></p>   |

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| 2.3 Integrated Natural Resource Management (NRM) including:                    |  |   |  |  |
| Grazing /rangeland management  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of rangelands, soil and water conservation, etc.</li> <li>- Development/ rehabilitation of permanent water sources</li> <li>- Promotion of improved fodder production and conservation</li> <li>- Assess appropriate indigenous NRM knowledge (soils, trees, water)</li> <li>- Protection of woodlands and biodiversity by preventing excessive cutting of trees (for instance by promotion of planting of multi-purpose trees and vegetation regeneration)</li> <li>- Capacity building of public officials and community members in natural resource mapping and planning</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acreage of range rehabilitated</li> <li>- No of water sources developed/rehabilitated that are operational</li> <li>- Appropriate indigenous knowledge promoted (including traditional medicine)</li> <li>- Acreage under trees and vegetation regeneration</li> <li>- No of people reached</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of rangelands</li> <li>- Development/ rehabilitation of permanent water sources</li> <li>- Assess appropriate indigenous NRM knowledge (soils, trees, water)</li> <li>- Protection of woodlands and biodiversity by preventing excessive cutting of trees</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acreage of range rehabilitated</li> <li>- No of water sources developed/rehabilitated that are operational</li> <li>- Appropriate indigenous knowledge promoted</li> <li>- Acreage under trees and vegetation regeneration</li> </ul> |
| Local government natural resource management (NRM) planning/ capacity-building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support watershed management committees</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of watershed management committees supported</li> <li>- No of initiatives</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting local government natural resource management</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of initiatives supporting local government natural resource management carried out</li> </ul>  |
| Land management  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Linkages to Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of clients supported by SLMP</li> </ul>   |  |  |

| <i>Objective 3: Effective trans-boundary cooperation and coordination of cross-border initiatives</i> |  |  |  |  |
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| 3.1 Coordination of cross-border initiatives  | - Support monitoring, information-sharing and other coordination mechanisms on the overall cross-border programme  | - Coordination systems in place and operational  | - Support monitoring, information-sharing and other coordination mechanisms on the overall cross-border programme  | - Coordination systems in place and operational  |
| 3.2. Cooperation in border management   | - Facilitation of agreements between the countries to improve security of cross-border trade and movement<br><br>- Supporting co-operation and rapid information sharing between countries | - No of agreements ratified and operational<br><br>- No of successful information sharing incidences | - Facilitation of agreements between the countries to improve security of cross-border trade and movement<br><br>- Supporting co-operation and rapid information sharing between countries | - No of agreements ratified and operational<br><br>- No of successful information sharing incidences |
| 3.3. Policies and protocols on cross-border cooperation   | - Support cross border cooperation policies and protocols (i.e. trade, market infrastructure development, etc.)  | - No of policies and protocols ratified  | - Support cross border cooperation policies and protocols  | - No of policies and protocols ratified  |
| 3.4. Capacity building for local government/local civil society organisations                         | - Technical training of staff in accordance with the project objectives<br><br><i>For instance:<br/>Supporting the Government to promote efficient cross border trade policies etc.</i>    | - Specific capacity building action undertaken<br><br>- No of people trained                         | - Technical training of staff in accordance with the project objectives<br><br><i>For instance:<br/>Supporting the Government to promote efficient cross border trade policies etc.</i>    | - Specific capacity building action undertaken   |