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CROSS-BORDER COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PRIORITIES MASTERPLAN (2023-2025) MOYALE CLUSTER

“Reducing the need for Humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa”



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABE	Alternative Basic Education
BBO	Back Bone Organization
CAHW	Community Animal Health Workers
CAHR	Community Animal Health Reporters
CBCR	Cross Border Community Resilience
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CHV	Community Health Volunteers
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CoE	Council of Elders
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Child Development
EMC	Environment Management Committee
EWI	Early Warning Information
EWS	Early Warning System
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGA	Income Generating Activity
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ITK	Indigenous Technical Knowledge
KALRO	Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization
LAPSSET	Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport Corridor
LMA	Livestock Marketing Association
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
NACADA	National Authority for Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSBP	One Stop Border Post
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and sustained development to end poverty
PWD	People with Disabilities

SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals

SGBV

Sexual and Gender Based Violence

SND

Strategies for Northern Development

TAD

Transboundary Animal Diseases

TVET

Technical and Vocation Education Training

VSLA

Village Saving and Loan Association

WCCPC

Ward Climate Change Planning Committee

WUA

Water Users Association

DISCLAIMER

This Master Plan was produced at the request of the Cross-Border Community Resilience (CBCR) Activity implemented by Chemonics and ACDI/VOCA through funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The views expressed in this plan do not necessarily reflect the views of the USAID or the United States Government.

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FOREWORD

The Moyale Cluster Master Plan is a development blueprint for each cluster that was developed after a vigorous co-creation process that began at corridor level culminating at cluster level.

The Moyale Master Plan was developed by reviewing development and community resilience needs in each of the four corridors- Moyale-Moyale, Miyo-Sololo, Dire-Forolle, Dillo-Dukana corridors that constitute the Moyale cluster and came up with specific areas of priorities, namely; human capital development, Livelihood diversification and resilience enhancement, Integrated sustainable natural resource conservation and management and Peacebuilding and social cohesion enhancement. CBCR is happy that the Moyale Master plan provides a common vision for resilience improvement in the entire region, as well as a clear comprehension of the actions to be taken across multiple sectors to improve community resilience.

The Master Plan is a result of joint efforts by partners working in the Moyale cluster to enhance economic growth, protect the environment, foster women rights and enhance the empowerment of youth, and women. The Plan thus proposes concrete actions that promote peaceful co-existence of communities by strengthening synergies that ensure efficient utilization of resources in order to sustainably build resilience for current and future generations.

This Master plan for Moyale Cluster is an advocacy document where potential donors/partners can pick up Pastoralist's priorities along the Kenya- Ethiopia Border areas and implement for the good of the residents. As a first step to actualizing the use of this master plan the CBCR project has used some of the priorities to provide grants under contract RFAs. It is the document to go to when working Moyale Cluster for Government and Non- Governmental Agencies in the 4 countries that fall under this cluster today and in the days to come.

Cross Border Community Resilience (CBCR)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to acknowledge in a very special way the project funders, the USAID, the wonderful and resilient CBCR team, SND and the lead Consultant who helped put this document together.

Strategies for Northern Development (SND)- our lead implementing organization in Karamoja has been focal in advancing the CBCR agenda and played a major role in the co-creation activities that came up with key priority areas for the Moyale Master Plan.

We would also like to thank the National and County Governments of Kenya- Marsabit, national and Woreda administration in Ethiopia for their cooperation and putting their heads together in order to address the borderland issues in Moyale Cluster. All these stakeholders' contributions and input during the co-creation activities in the region yielded this master plan.

We acknowledge our consultant Hassan Oda Hulufu who sat through the co creation exercises in Moyale and helped come up with this plan. We thank the CBCR staff in Nairobi and in the field who put in hours to ensure that we end up with a document that we can present as Moyale Master Plan.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There is a realization among donor agencies that sustainable development can be achieved through the localization of development planning, designing, implementation, monitoring, and learning processes. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has renewed its commitment to localization in pursuit of locally-led action for development solutions. It uses the co-creation approach to shift power to local actors who lead the strengthening of local systems and capacities for self-development. It is envisaged that the approach will help communities build local resilience and reduce the need for humanitarian aid in the long run.

This Master Plan was generated from the consolidation of the four findings from co-creation processes in four corridors under the Moyale cluster and the resultant cluster resilience-building master plan will be vital in addressing the needs of the people living along the Kenya Ethiopia borderlands.

Between July and August 2023, the CBCR Activity, through its local lead partner Strategies for Northern Development (SND), mapped local actors in four corridors and facilitated them to co-create resilience development priorities and plans. The four corridors are Moyale-Moyale, Miyo-Sololo, Dire-Forolle, and Dillo/Tertale-Dukana. The core stakeholders who participated in each corridor co-creation workshop were community institutional leaders, local government experts, civil society representatives, and the private sector. Interviews with key informants from the same stakeholder categories also took place before and after the workshops to fill in gaps in livelihood activities in the corridors and ongoing development interventions. Government planning documents were also reviewed in both Ethiopia and Kenya. National and county government policies, legislations, development plans, and sector strategies were reviewed from both Kenya and Ethiopia to ensure that the priorities identified during co-creation are coherent and aligned with the government plan and development priorities.

The resilience assessment in the four corridors was undertaken using a blending of the USAID resilience framework and the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) livelihood framework. Using the USAID resilience framework, the risk context was assessed where drought, conflict, human diseases, livestock diseases, environment degradation, flood, and drug abuse were identified as causes of shocks in the Moyale cluster.

In assessing local resilience capacities, the 5 livelihood capitals: Human, Social, Physical, Natural, and Financial, were used as a guide. Human capital forms critical resilience capacity in Moyale Cluster due to youthful and relatively healthy population. The region has a good number of adult populations with indigenous technical knowledge and experience on livelihood, medicinal plants, hazard early warning systems which keeps the border communities resilient. However, the main gaps are limited knowledge and skills in engaging in alternative non-livestock livelihood and high illiteracy levels. In terms of physical capacities, there are critical facilities like schools, water sources, security infrastructure, roads, and mobile phone infrastructure in the corridors. Access to these facilities is however limited especially in remote villages located away from the sub-county and Woreda (districts in Ethiopia) headquarters.

The main natural resources identified are land, water, vegetation, soil, minerals, wildlife, and livestock. Livestock rearing is the main source of livelihood and exploitation of other natural resources is constrained by lack of appropriate knowledge and technology. The relationship based on clan lineage, age sets, and belonging to the same common interest groups and local customary laws constitute the main social capital. Income from wages, retail and wholesale trade, sale of livestock, livestock products, range products, and local saving and loan groups constitute the main financial capitals in the corridors. Access to formal loans is limited and informal cross-border livestock and commodities trade potential is not optimized.



The prioritized resilience-building activities are divided into the following areas:

- Human capital enhancement through access to health care, education, and training on vocational and life skills. Health facilities, basic education facilities in the corridors, technical and vocational education institutions, and government extension services provide opportunities for addressing human capital gaps. Talent identification, development, and commercialization are also recommended under human capital development.
- Livelihood diversification and resilience enhancement through climate-smart agricultural production, value additions to livestock products, urban agriculture and poultry rearing, dryland farming, fodder production, beekeeping, and exploitation of non-wood rangeland products e.g., gums, resins, etc. Strengthening transboundary livestock disease surveillance, prevention and control, and support to livestock marketing associations and cross-border informal traders are also prioritized in all four corridors.
- Integrated sustainable natural resource conservation and management through incentivizing groups to engage in reforestation programs, promotion of energy-saving technologies in public institutions and at household levels, and control and management of invasive species.
- Peacebuilding and social cohesion enhancement through harmonization of peacebuilding structures at the community level, improving inclusiveness through the integration of youth, women, and professionals, formation of peace clubs and organization of cross border, sports tournaments, and cultural festivals.

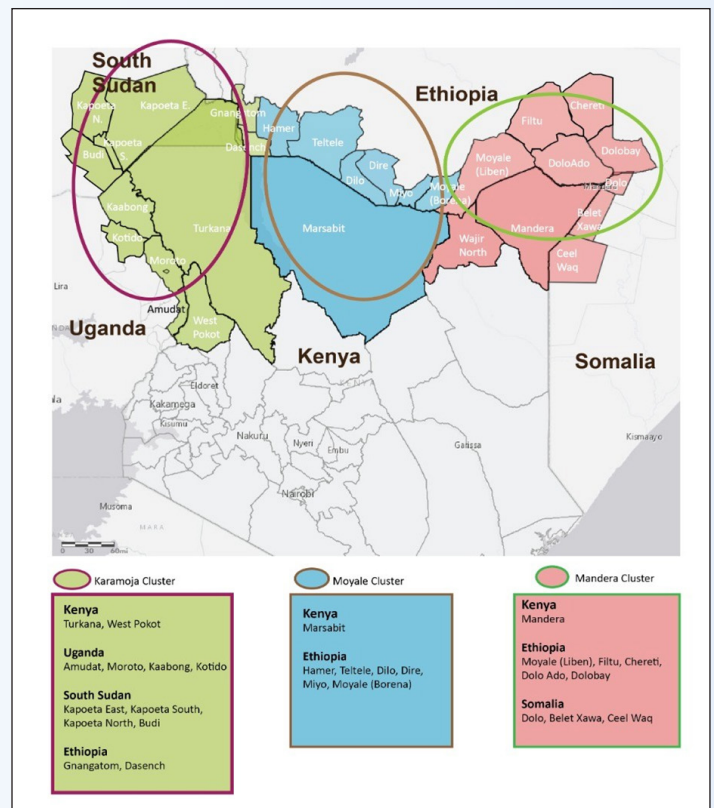
In terms of institutional arrangement for the implementation of priority development investment, there are government-led development coordination structures i.e., sub county steering groups in Kenya and the Woreda administrator's office in Ethiopia. These structures are not vibrant and need to be strengthened.

In Kenya, there is a ward climate change adaptation planning committee that is anchored in county legislation that are in the infancy stage and they too need strengthening. The lowest appropriate level to coordinate development is Kebele and the location headed by the Kebele administrator and chief respectively. Community sector committees are effective in coordinating development in the respective sectors. There is a need to support kebele administrators and chief's offices to form an umbrella community institution that brings together all sector committees and spearheads integrated development for resilience building. The umbrella community organization should be trained in participatory disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, participatory monitoring evaluation and learning, resource mobilization, land use planning, and community-driven advocacy.

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to CBCR Activity

The USAID has renewed its commitment to localization in pursuit of locally led actions for sustainable solutions. The agency has adapted its policies and program practices to Locally led development, Local systems practice, and Local capacity strengthening. USAID is also shifting power to local actors who are increasingly becoming the center of everything the agency does. The vision is to channel a larger portion of assistance to local partners who will also place local communities in the lead for USAID programming. Working at three cross-border regions of Karamoja, Manderera, and Moyale, CBCR recognizes that individual countries cannot solve regional challenges and must be addressed with regional, local-led solutions that need both bilateral and regional engagements. In collaboration with the IGAD and three Back Born Organizations – BBOs; each based in the three cluster regions, CBCR is aligning to the localization mission by ensuring all its activities are locally led, locally managed, and locally owned by increasing partnerships with regional border communities through co-creation of resilience solutions with local partners both in public and private spheres.



1.2 Background Information about Moyale cluster

Kenya and Ethiopia share an 861km porous border that traverses the four counties of Marsabit, Turkana, Wajir, and Manderera on the Kenyan side, and Borana, Dawa and Liban zones on the Ethiopian side. The Moyale cross-border cluster covers Borena Zone Woredas along the Ethiopian border and Marsabit Sub-Counties along the Kenya border.

Borena Zone covers an area of about 45,435 sq. km and is administratively divided into 13 Woredas. The five Woredas of Moyale, Miyo, Dire, Dillo, and Tertale covered by the CBCR Activity are semi-arid lowlands lying 1,500m below sea level except for Mega plateau, which is 2,000m above sea level. The rangeland in Moyale cluster Woredas is dominated by tropical savannah vegetation with varying proportions of open grassland and perennial woody vegetation. They have poorly developed infrastructure, high levels of illiteracy, and are affected by severe frequent drought. There are four seasons in a year i.e., long rainy season (Ganna) from March to May, short dry spell (Adolesa) from June to August, short rainy season (Hagaya) from September to December, and a long dry spell (Bona Hagaya) December to March.

Marsabit is the second largest county in Kenya covering an area of 70,961.2 km sq. and falls within Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands. Most of the county is arid extensive plains between 300-900m above sea level. There are pockets of semi-arid areas including Huri hills (1865m) and Moyale Sololo escarpment (1400m) which fall within the Moyale cross-border cluster and are regarded as having medium potential with sedentary agropastoral activities. The County is one of the poorest in Kenya, with a human development index of 0.4375 against the national average of 0.575. The average monetary poverty is 63.2% which is 36 points higher than the national average.

The communities that straddle the Ethiopia-Kenya borderlands have relied on mobility across the border to cope with drought. The region's frequency and severity of drought have increased due to climate change. Consequently, migration across ethnic and international borders in search of water and pasture has often led to tribal conflict and displacement.



1.3 Corridor Co-Creation Process

The Moyale cluster co-creation workshops were done in four corridors for two days each. The four corridor co-creation workshops were conducted on the dates and at venues indicated below:

- Moyale-Moyale corridor held at Kotet Hotel Moyale Ethiopia on the 25th and 26th July 2023
- Miyo-Sololo corridor held at Koket Hotel Moyale Ethiopia on the 27th and 28th July 2023
- Dire-Forolle corridor held at Mega town Ethiopia on the 1st and 2nd August 2023
- Dillo-Dukana corridor held at Dillo Woreda hall on the 24th and 25th August 2023

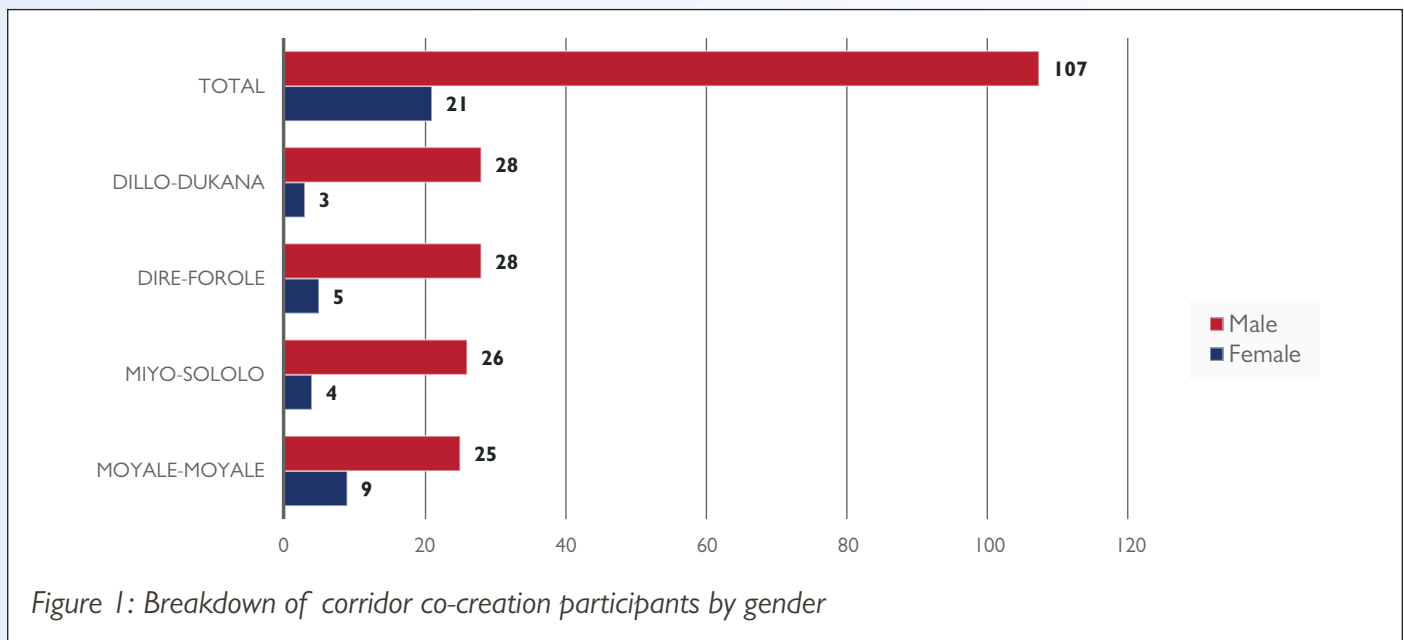


Figure 1: Breakdown of corridor co-creation participants by gender

1.4 Methodology of Priority Identification (Co-creation Process)

The needs assessment in Moyale cluster was conducted through collection of primary and secondary data and information. The process began with meeting with SND and CBCR Activity program staff in Moyale to develop an agenda, agree on the dates for corridor co-creation workshops and identification of stakeholders. Four core stakeholders were identified namely, community institutions, local government, civil society organizations and private sector organizations. Community organization leaders and technical staff of local governments were also key informants and helped with technical information relating to various livelihood activities being carried out in the corridors and ongoing development interventions.

Thorough literature reviews were also undertaken before and after co-creation workshops. National and county government policies, legislations, development plans, and sector strategies were reviewed from both Kenya and Ethiopia.

Corridor co-creation workshops were undertaken in the four corridors during which the following methods were used to generate information; interactive lectures, group work, brainstorming, gallery walk, and plenary discussions. Tools used during group work included problem/hazard tree, vision map, pairwise ranking and the capacity assessment matrix.



Deputy Governor for Marsabit, Solomon Gubo making opening remarks at the co-creation events in Moyale

1.5 Co-creation workshop process

1.5.1 Resilience Assessment Framework

During the corridor co-creation workshops, the blending of USAID conceptual resilience and FCDO sustainable livelihood frameworks was used to guide the resilience assessment process.

USAID defines resilience as the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth. Put simply, resilience is the ability to manage through adversity and change, without compromising future well-being.

USAID conceptual resilience framework adopted from Tango International

The framework shows the relationship between causes of shocks, sources of the resilience of people, households, systems, and countries, and well-being outcomes. When using the framework to design a program, the starting point is to have a thorough understanding of the risk context i.e., identify and characterize hazards (shocks). Then assess sources of individual, community systems and country resilience to shocks/hazards also referred to as resilience capacities.

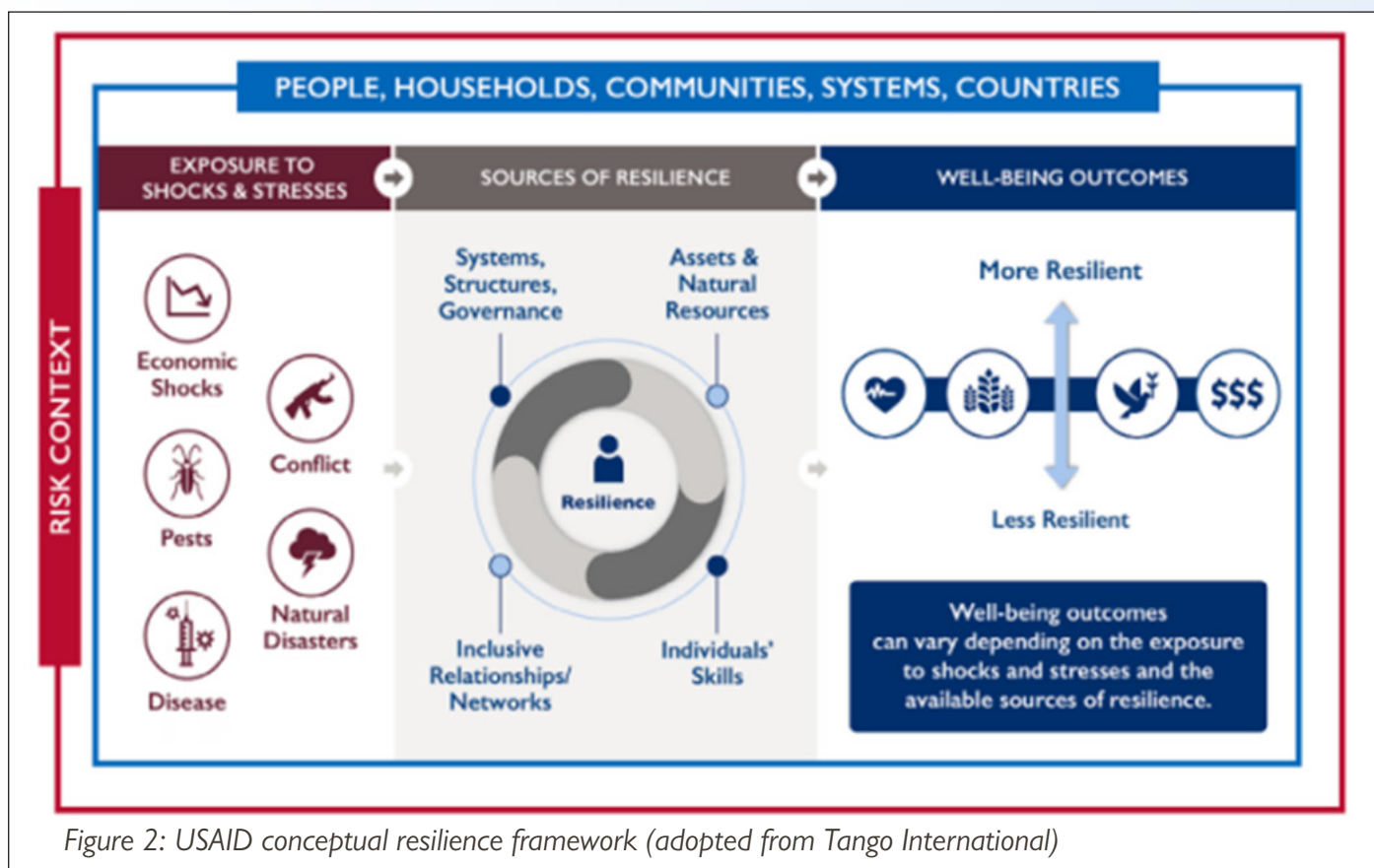


Figure 2: USAID conceptual resilience framework (adopted from Tango International)

1.5.2 FCDO Sustainable Livelihood Framework

The FCDO sustainable livelihood framework was used to guide and identify causes of shocks, existing resilience capacities, and gaps.

Livelihood frameworks helped workshop participants to understand how households draw on existing capacities and assets to derive and develop their livelihoods. The sustainable livelihood approach promoted by FCDO is premised on the belief that people require a range of assets to achieve positive livelihood outcomes. The framework can be used in planning new development activities and assessing the contribution of ongoing activities to livelihood sustainability.

Livelihood capital as the basis for identifying resilience capacities

The Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF) identifies five types of capital or assets upon which livelihoods are based namely, human, social, physical, natural, and financial as described below;

The five livelihood capitals

Human Capital: Skills, knowledge, ability to labor, and good health are important for the pursuit of different livelihood strategies.

Physical Capital: The basic infrastructure (transport, shelter, water, energy, and communications), production equipment, and means that enable people to pursue livelihoods.

Social Capital is the social resources (networks, group membership, relationships of trust, access to wider institutions of society) upon which people draw in pursuit of livelihoods.

Financial Capital: The financial resources (whether savings, supplies of credit, regular remittances or pensions) available to people and that provide them with different livelihood options.

Natural Capital: the natural resource stocks from which resource flows that are useful for livelihoods are derived (e.g., land, water, wildlife, biodiversity, environmental resources).

The figure below summarizes the process steps followed during the 4 co-creation corridor workshops:

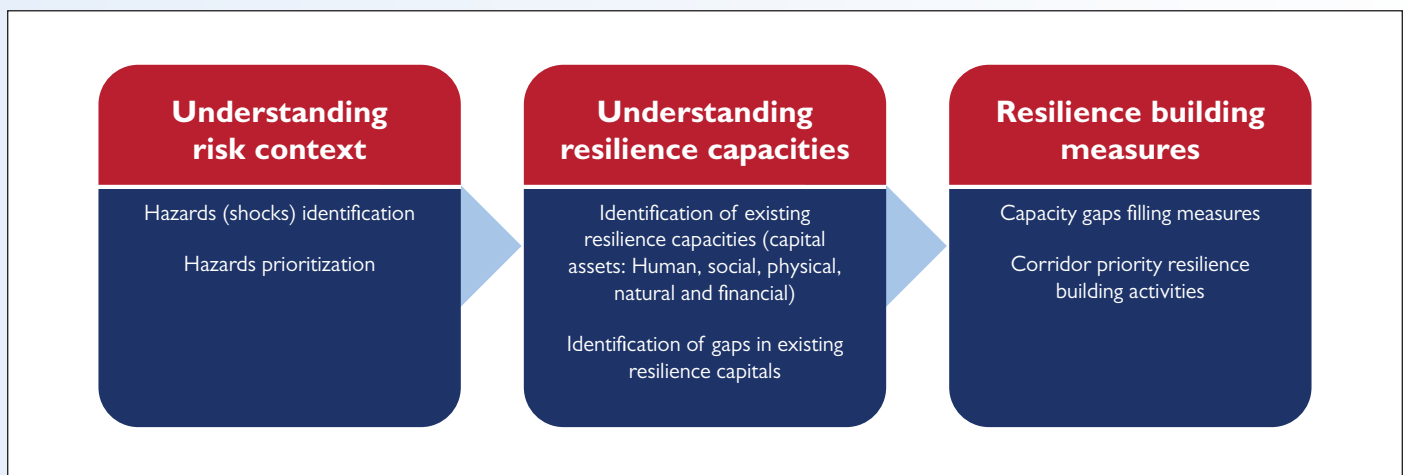


Figure 3: Corridor resilience assessment process

1.6 Purpose of Cluster Master Co-creation

The main objectives of the cluster master co-creation workshop were:

- Validation of the corridor co-creation reports and enrichment by cluster stakeholders
- Prioritization of corridor resilience actions and alignment with CBCR activity objectives and government development framework

CHAPTER 2: CLUSTER OUTLOOK

2.1 Demographics

The main communities found in the four corridors of the Moyale cluster are Borana, Gabra, Burji, Gare, Sakuye, and other minorities mainly found in the urban centers. The demographic data provided in this report is based on projections by the local government based on the latest national population census.

Figure 4: Moyale cluster Demographic data

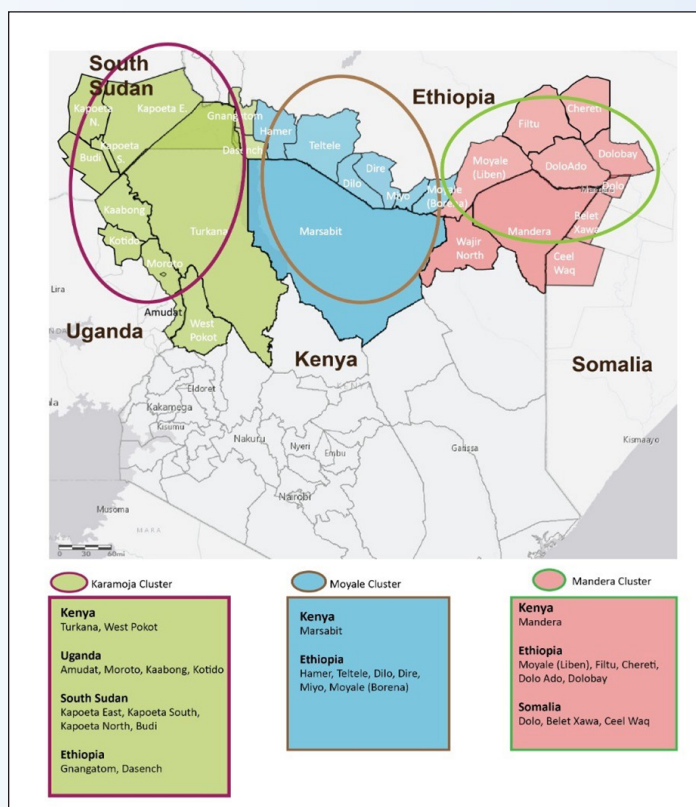
Corridor	Moyale-Moyale		Miyo-Sololo	Dire – Forolle		Dillo-Dukana		
Sub county/ Woreda	Moyale Kenya	Moyale Ethiopia	Miyo ¹	Sololo (2019) ²	Dire ³	Forolle axis	Dillo	Dukana
	57,672	21,050	25,082	24,060	46,293	32,945	21,543	14,100
	61,609	19,620	25,519	25,379	44,498	26,501	22,310	18,224
	119,281	40,670	50,601	49,439	90,791	59,446	43,853	32,324 ⁴

2.2 Moyale Cluster Economic outlook

2.2.1 Livelihood sources in the Moyale cluster

There are two main types of livelihoods in the corridor i.e., pastoral and agro-pastoral. The pastoral zones are found in drier parts of the cluster and residents practice extensive livestock rearing in communally owned and managed rangeland. The communities in the corridor keep cattle, camels, sheep, and goats. Livestock serves as a source of food, income, mode of transport, and cultural needs such as traditional ceremonies. The corridor suffered a massive loss of livestock in the recent drought of 2021- 2023. Livestock production and productivity in the cluster are constrained by water shortages, rangeland degradation, and animal diseases.

The agro-pastoral zone is found in more humid areas of the corridor which receive higher rainfall and the households keep livestock and grow crops using rainwater, ponds, and flood-based irrigation. The main crops grown are maize, barley, wheat, sorghum haricot beans, and fodder. Fruits and vegetables are also grown using pan and borehole water.



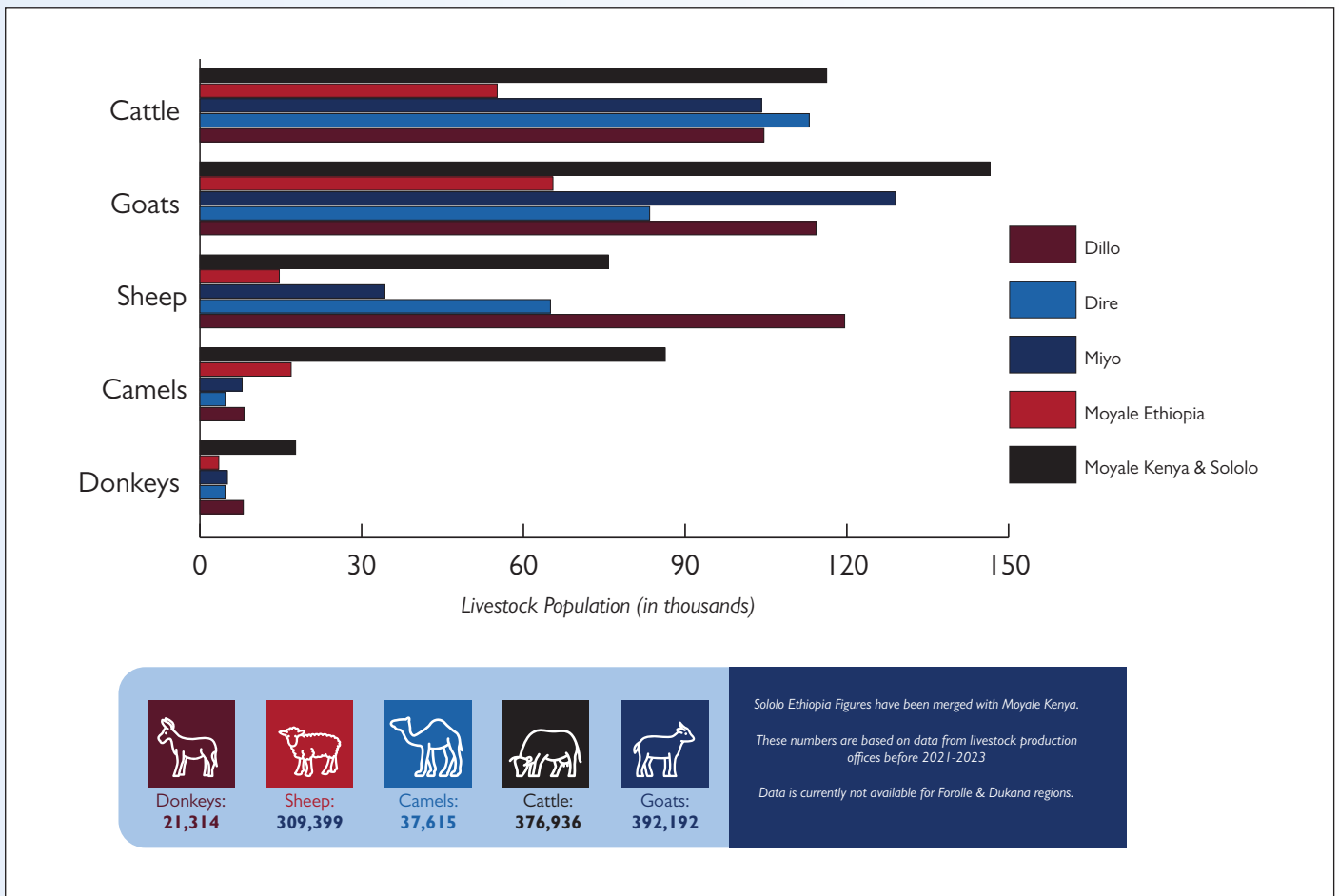
¹ 2007 Population and housing census of Ethiopia: Result for Oromia region

² 2019 Kenya National Population Census

³ Agriculture office Dire 2023

⁴ Dukana ward development resilience plan 2023

Figure 5: Estimated livestock population in Moyale cluster



Other sources of income include wholesale and retail trade in consumer goods, livestock, and livestock products trade, sale of wood fuel, gums, and resins. Poor road and communication networks and sporadic incidences of insecurity are the major hindrances to informal cross-border trade.

The Isiolo-Moyale-Addis Ababa highway passes through Turbi, Sololo, Moyale, Miyo, and Dire and provides an opportunity for residents to engage in the selling of local produce to travelers.

2.3 Resilience Systems, Vulnerabilities and Opportunities in the Cluster

2.3.1 Resilience Systems in the Moyale cluster

The Moyale cluster corridor co-creation team defined resilience in the local dialect as:

- Dandamachu (to cope, with stand)
- Itifachu (adapt and survive)
- Irahafu (bounce back /recover from)



During the co-creation process, the stakeholders in the four corridors of the Moyale cluster came up with the following characteristics of a resilient cross-border community:

- ✓ Internally Cohesive and peacefully co-existing with neighbors
- ✓ Healthy, educated, and self-reliant members
- ✓ Conserve and sustainably utilize rangeland and other natural resources
- ✓ Healthy and highly productive of livestock, keeping the right number and improving stock
- ✓ Engage in diversified sources of livelihood
- ✓ Functional markets for livestock and commodities across the border
- ✓ Connected with the rest of the country through good infrastructure i.e. transport and communication
- ✓ Good relationship with local government and other external stakeholders

From above the following are key components of local resilience systems:

- People i.e., individuals, households, and community
- Social networks
- Livelihood system
- Natural resources
- Market system and cross-border trade
- Infrastructure and state services
- Centre-borderland politics

2.4 Priority hazards in each corridor in the Moyale cluster

The hazards identified during corridor co-creation workshops are summarized in the following table in order of priority:

Table 1: Hazard Prioritization in Moyale Cluster

Hazard ranking	Moyale-Moyale	Miyo-Sololo	Dire-Forolle	Dukana-Dillo
Priority 1	Drought	Drought	Drought	Conflict
Priority 2	Conflict	Environmental Degradation	Conflict	Drought
Priority 3	Environment degradation	Conflict	Livestock diseases	Human diseases
Priority 4	Human diseases	Flood	Environmental degradation	Environmental degradation
Priority 5	Flood	Drug abuse	N/A	Livestock diseases

2.5 Vulnerability and Disaster risk drivers in the Moyale cluster

The following were identified as the main drivers of disaster risk in the cluster during the corridor co-creation workshops:

- Limited implementation of favorable national policies
- Climate variability and climate-sensitive livelihood
- Harmful traditional practices predisposing girls and women to disproportionate risks
- High rates of pastoral dropouts after every drought episode and swelling number of destitute
- Population pressure across all corridors
- Ethnic-based politics in Marsabit County aggravating resource-based conflict
- The rising proportion of pastoral dropouts and the high level of poverty in pastoral areas overstressing community social support systems
- Unregulated settlement in rangeland and fragmentation of traditional grazing areas constraining mobility of herds
- Remoteness and limited government investment in basic infrastructure
- High level of illiteracy

2.6 Current flagship projects

The Moyale cluster has benefited from the following regional and national flagship projects:

1. Lamu Port, South Sudan Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET); launched by the late President Kibaki, Late Ethiopia Prime Minister Zenawi, and President Salva Kiir of South Sudan in March 2012.

- The program completed the Isiolo -Moyale 530km highway tarmacking.
- The improved Moyale-Hagere Mariam-Awassa 500 km was also commissioned by His Excellency Uhuru Kenya and HE Abiy Ahmed in December 2020.
- This has opened up the corridor and reduced the cost of transportation of persons and goods to and from the corridor. The Moyale -Awassa road, which was already tarmacked before the conception of LAPSSET, has also been improved to accommodate the anticipated increase in traffic between Kenya and Ethiopia.

Turbi, Sololo, and Moyale sub-county residents enjoy reduced transportation costs of persons, goods, and services to and from the rest of Kenya. Fresh produce like camel milk also gets to market easily while fresh vegetables and other food items are imported from places like Meru and Timau.

The improved tarmac road from Moyale to Awassa passes through Moyale, Miyo, and Dire Woreda in the Moyale Cluster.

2. One-stop border post (OSBP) at Moyale town was commissioned by HE President Kenyatta and HE Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed in December 2020. This is also a key segment of LAPSSET. Under OSBP, border regulatory officials clearing traffic, cargo, and persons from Kenya and Ethiopia sit side by side on either side of the border. Moyale OSBP is the first of its kind for Ethiopia and the third for Kenya.

The following national flagship projects are also in the pipeline:

- A level 4 hospital is under construction at Sololo Makutano and is expected to be commissioned by HE President William Ruto before the end of the year 2023.
- The County Government of Marsabit in partnership with the National Government is in the process of setting up an industrial park at Qalaliwe in Moyale for processing livestock products mainly meat, milk, hides, and skin.
- Kenya Academy of Sports is also exploring setting up a sports academy at Holale Primary School to nurture sports talents among the youth.

2.7 Opportunities for building resilience

2.7.1 Human capital enhancement

Human capital is the most critical component of resilience in the community, and it refers to intangible resources possessed by individuals and groups which include knowledge, skills, talents, ability, experience, acumen and wisdom. In the 4 corridors of the Moyale cluster the following are existing opportunities for enhancing human capital:

1. Indigenous technical knowledge (ITK) mostly with elderly in the community. The ITK on hazard early warning signs, natural resource management, animal husbandry, and medicinal plants exist but are not documented, disseminated, and preserved.
2. Formal education and training; investment in human capital is provided through education and training. The communities in the corridor have access to schools providing basic education to children (primary and secondary). These schools can be avenues for nurturing a peace loving, risk-conscious, conservationist and resilient generation. There are also technical institutions in each corridor that train school leavers, dropouts, and adults on vocational skills. There are functional technical training/vocational training institutes in Moyale, Dire, Dukana, and Tertale. There are local farmers' training centers in the corridor where knowledge and skills on climate-smart production can be imparted to farmers.
3. The cluster has two research centers i.e., Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) in Marsabit and the Yabello Pastoral and Dryland Agriculture Centre based in Yabello. Appropriate technologies generated by these research institutions can be applied to enhance sustainable development.

2.7.2 Livelihood opportunities

One of the key vulnerability factors in the Moyale cluster is overreliance on climate-sensitive pastoralism. Opportunities for diversification and alternative livelihoods are highlighted below.

Land and water resources for dryland farming: the corridor has areas with good soil and potential for water resource development for dryland farming. In Dillo, Dire, Miyo, and Moyale Woreda, the Ethiopian government assessed water potential and identified areas with potential for fodder production and dryland farming. Table 3, below, gives identified sites and potential water sources in the four Woreda.

Table 2: Potential water sources for irrigation in Dillo, Dire, Miyo, and Moyale Woreda

Woreda	Sites identified for dryland irrigation under each potential water source ⁷		
	Deep wells	Micro earth pans	Ponds
Dillo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goray-Malka Sadeqa Dugda dhera- Sabboko 		
Dire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magado 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulo romso- Hiddi romso 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haro Alo-Haro Alo
Miyo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teso-Saba Buladi- Mansa aba chure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boku-Har Adi Miyo-Safara Miyo-Sarara
Moyale		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bokola-Lag sure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bede -Bede Bokola-Ketala Bokola -Hamarole Argane- Argane Dambi- Burkuke

The County Government of Marsabit and other development partners have identified Bori as an appropriate location for the development of a flood-based irrigation scheme. Environmental and social impact assessments have also been concluded.

A demonstration farm to train households on appropriate agronomic and farming technology is set up in Kar Bururi-Golole in the Sololo Sub-County.

Anona in the Sololo Sub-County is also identified as an appropriate site for scaling up flood-based irrigation and environmental and social impact assessments.

Non-Wood rangeland Products (NWRP): the rangeland in the Moyale cluster provides pasture, browses, natural salt licks, and water which support pastoral production of livestock. It also provides wood fuel and materials for shelter construction. The rangeland is endowed with other biological resources which are not fully exploited. These are non-wood rangeland products which are goods of biological origin other than wood derived from trees. Key NWRP in Moyale cluster include; gums, resins, aloe vera, medicinal herbs, and bee products.

Cross-border trade: a significant number of people in the cluster are engaged in informal cross-border trade in livestock, livestock products, and consumer goods. Much of the trade activity, though not illegal, remains informal and operates outside government regulations. There has been limited public and private investment inside the borderland to support pastoralism which sustains cross-border trade. There is potential for expansion of cross-border trade in the Moyale cluster and the Kenyan government is setting up an industrial park to add value to livestock products i.e., meat, milk, hides, and skin. Both the Ethiopian and Kenyan governments are also supporting the formation and strengthening of producer cooperative societies.

Urbanization in the cluster due to settlement of pastoral dropouts in major and small towns present both challenges and opportunities for resilience. Urban populations have better access to services, notably education and health and job opportunities both formal and informal.

⁷ Tadele D, Doyo J. Assessment and Identification of water potential area for fodder production through irrigation techniques in Borana and Guji Zones, Oromia, Southern Ethiopia. *Horticult Int J.* 2023;7(2):34-43. DOI: 10.15406/hij.2023.07.00273

Table 3 : Cluster priority according to government blueprints⁸

Sector	Priority Strategies
<p>Agriculture (crop production) <i>Increase crop productivity and output</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a conducive environment for private sector investment in crop production - Support to vulnerable households - Strengthen crop pest and disease surveillance and control - Strengthen policy and regulation implementation - Support profiling and registration of farmers' crop - Promotion of agribusiness and value addition - Strengthen crop agriculture information management systems - Promotion of climate-smart agriculture - Mainstreaming climate adaptation and mitigation in crop production - Support and promotion of drought-tolerant crops and certified seeds
<p>Livestock sector <i>Increase livestock productivity and output</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of appropriate livestock production and health technologies - Improvement of productivity of local breed animals (cattle, sheep, goats, and camels) for meat and milk through investments in genetic selection - Create a conducive environment for private sector investment in livestock - Support to vulnerable households - Strengthen livestock pest and disease surveillance and control - Strengthen policy and regulation implementation - Support profiling and registration of livestock farmers
<p>Livestock sector <i>Increase livestock productivity and output</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the range of resource management and governance - Strengthening livestock marketing systems - Promotion of livestock agri-business and value addition. - Promotion of Climate-smart Agriculture in livestock - Mainstreaming climate adaptation and mitigation in livestock - Strengthen veterinary public health and zoonosis management - Strengthen Livestock sub-sector coordination
<p>Water sector <i>Enhancing availability and access to potable water</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of water infrastructure and system - Increase adoption of innovation, technologies, and system-strengthening support - Drought emergency response intervention approaches - Appropriately plan water development in the rangelands to balance water and pastures
<p>Environment and Natural Resources <i>Reduce environmental degradation through conservation, protection, and management of the environment for the present and future generation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage and conserve the environment for the common good - Initiate landscape restoration initiatives for sustainable livelihoods - Rehabilitate degraded rangelands - Develop community-led environmental/climate change education awareness strategies - Manage, control, and clear invasive species - Establish community conservancies as sustainable land use system - Prescribed fire burning for bush control
<p>Land use <i>Improve Management and administration of land</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveying and planning for markets - Enforce strict adherence to approved development plans. - Develop and implement County Spatial Plan

⁸ Marsabit county CIDP, Sololo Ward CCA plan & Ethiopia livestock master plan; Roadmaps for growth and transformation



Sector	Priority Strategies
Trade sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Promotion of wholesale and retail trade- Fair trade promotion and consumer protection- Promote cross border and intra/inter county trade- Ease of doing business- Restructuring of CEF- Promotion of market infrastructure- Trade policy formulation and implementation- private sector development through PPP- Promotion of cottage industry and Industrial parks

2.8 Existing Opportunities

In Dillo, Dire, Miyo, and Moyale Woredas, the Ethiopian government had assessed water potential and identified areas with potential for fodder production and dryland farming. The main water sources for identified sites are deep wells, micro-earth dams, and ponds/pans.

Marsabit County government formulated the climate change policy in 2019 and enacted the Marsabit County Climate Change Fund Act 2020. Climate resilience interventions are funded through the Act and multi-stakeholder ward climate change adaptation planning committees are established at ward levels. Ward climate change resilience plans are also developed to build the adaptive capacities of local communities.

CHAPTER 3: DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

3.1 Ethiopia-Kenya Cross-border Agreements and Protocol

3.1.1 Boundaries Agreement

Ethiopia first established ties with the British East African protectorate in 1907. The boundary between Ethiopia and Kenya was initially defined in 1947 and formally demarcated in 1950-1953. The first Ethiopian ambassador to Kenya was posted in 1961 followed by the opening of Kenya's embassy in Addis Ababa six years later. The two countries signed a defense pact in 1964 which is still in place. In 1970 Joint Boundaries Commission reviewed boundaries and a boundaries treaty was signed.

3.1.2 Special Status Agreement

Late Kenya president Kibaki and former Ethiopian Prime Minister Haile Mariam Desalegn signed the Ethiopia-Kenya special status agreement on 21/11/2012. The agreement granted special status to the following sectors:

- Trade
- Investment
- Infrastructure
- Food security and sustainable development

The agreement provided a framework for relevant ministries in the two countries to deepen cooperation and jointly implement programs of mutual interest to the parties in the sectors covered by the agreement. Some of the key issues prioritized are the promotion of small and micro enterprises to benefit from cross-border trade, skills development, establishment of trading facilities e.g., warehouses and inland container depot, establishment of one stop border post and promotion of power sharing agreement.

Under food security joint development and management of shared transboundary natural resources is emphasized. Development of pro-poor irrigated agriculture, promotion of legal livestock trade and establishment of diseases control centers are also given special focus.

3.1.3 Cross border animal health and sanitary measures Memorandum of understanding (MoU)

The MoU was signed on 23rd June 2016 and its objective is to enhance cross-border bilateral cooperation and joint coordination on agreed animal health and sanitary measures to improve community livelihood and development along the common border. the MoU covers the following areas;

- Transboundary animal disease surveillance, prevention, and control
- Stock route mapping, water and pasture development, and control of invasive species
- Enforcement of regulation on importation and trade in veterinary drugs
- Facilitation of livestock trade
- Access and sharing of livestock-related infrastructure e.g., diagnostic laboratories, cold chain, quarantine facilities etc.
- Cross border community networking and joint capacity building of stakeholders
- Other important agreements between the two countries include;
- Ethiopia- Kenya power purchase agreements
- One-stop border post-procedure manual
- Maikona- Dillo peace accord between Borana and Gabra community

3.2 National and County Development Frameworks in Kenya

The long-term national development program in Kenya is guided by Vision 2030, a blueprint covering the 2008-2030 period aimed at raising the average standard of living in Kenya to middle-income by 2030. Vision 2030 is a product of a highly participatory, inclusive consultative process in 2006-2007 involving Kenyan citizens, key stakeholders, and international and local experts. The document was further subjected to validation in all provinces before finalization and launch in 2008. The vision has three key pillars i.e., economic, social, and political governance.

The economic pillar targets an average economic growth rate of 10 percent per annum over the planning period to generate resources to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Several flagship projects to be implemented over the vision period under each sector are identified. The social pillar aims to create a just, cohesive, and equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. The political pillar seeks to realize an issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented, and accountable democratic system. Several flagship projects to be implemented over the vision period under each sector are identified.

The implementation of the vision is done in a 5-year medium-term plan (MTP) and the implementation period 2023-2027 is the fourth medium-term plan.

3.2.1 County planning framework: county integrated development plan

Article 186 and 220(2)(a) of the Kenyan Constitution assigns the national government the role of prescribing structure of the county development plans and support to counties on economic policy and planning. The County Government Act 2012 requires county governments to prepare 5-year County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) which are the basis for appropriation of funds.

The CIDP provides a framework for planning, budgeting, funding, monitoring, and evaluation of programs and projects in five-year terms. The state Department of Planning under the Ministry of Finance is required by law to develop guidelines for CIDP formulation after every election. No public funds shall be appropriated at the county level outside the county planning framework as per the provisions of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act 2012. The CIDP formulation is the first critical stage of the budgeting process.

The CIDP reflects the strategic midterm priorities of the county governments and contains specific goals and objectives, a costed implementation plan, provisions for monitoring and evaluation, and clear reporting mechanisms. It also contains information on investments, projects, development initiatives, maps, statistics, and a resource mobilization framework.

The CIDPs ensure coherence and alignment of the counties' programs and projects to the national aspirations as contained in the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plans. The counties use the program-based budget to implement a rolling one-year plan called the Annual Development Plan (ADP) approved by the county assembly. All counties in Kenya are implementing the third generation CIDP which runs from 2023 to 2027.

3.3 Ethiopia National Development Plan: The Growth and Transformation Plan

The major goal of national development in Ethiopia is to achieve broad-based, accelerated, and sustained economic growth to eradicate poverty. Between 2005 to 2010, the country implemented the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), a 5-year medium-term plan aimed at achieving Millennium Development Goals (SDGs) by 2015. In 2009 the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I) was formulated to carry forward important strategic direction pursued in PASDEP.

The GTP I provided a strategic framework for the agricultural sector from 2011 to 2015. The GTP I focus in the agriculture sector included:

- Enhance productivity and production of smallholder farmers and pastoralists
- Strengthen marketing systems
- Improve participation and engagement of the private sector
- Expand the amount of land under irrigation
- Reduce the number of chronically food-insecure households



The positive achievements, lessons drawn from the implementation of GTP I, commitment to SDGs, regional and international economic collaboration initiatives, and existing national and sectoral policies informed the formulation of the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). The GTP II was formulated through the broad participation of all stakeholders at both regional and federal levels and the final version was approved by the Council of Ministers and endorsed by the parliament. The post-2015 SDGs, the Common African Position (CAP) on the post-2015 Development Agenda, Agenda 2063 of Africa, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda have been embraced and integrated into the national plans, policies, and strategies.

The GTP II (2015-2020) aimed to spur economic structural transformation and sustain accelerated growth toward the realization of the national vision to become a low-middle-income country by 2025. GTP II focused on ensuring rapid, sustainable, and broad-based growth by enhancing the productivity of the agricultural and manufacturing sectors, improving the quality of production, and stimulating competition within the economy.

The following strategic directions are pursued in the transformation and sustainable development plan for Agriculture and Rural Transformation:

- (i) development of smallholder crop and pastoral agriculture will be further enhanced and hence will remain the main source of growth and rural transformation during the GTP III period
- (ii) provide rounded support to educate youth to enable them organize and engage in agriculture investment;
- (iii) enhance provision of the necessary support for domestic and selected foreign investors taking their capacity into consideration to enable them participate in transformative agriculture sub sectors such as crop, flower, vegetables and fruits and livestock development;
- (iv) further pursue implementation of the scaling up strategy as suitable to the various agro-ecological development zones; and
- (v) pursue holistic measures aimed at addressing constraints and challenges related to supply of agricultural inputs and utilization of agricultural technologies.

The following are key strategies to be pursued to ensure sustainable agriculture and rural development:

- Align agriculture development plan with green economy development strategy
- Ensure communities benefit from their natural resource and biodiversity conservation efforts
- Enhance household income by transitioning from subsistence crop production into high-value crops and improving the efficiency of agricultural marketing systems
- Livelihood improvement and alternative income-generating activities will be undertaken in arid and semi-arid areas of the country
- Enable the youth and women in rural areas to benefit from agricultural development

The livestock sub-sector is expected to bring about a radical change in both sedentary agriculture and pastoral areas. It is envisaged that this will be achieved by scaling up and implementing the lessons and best practices in appropriate agroecological zones that are suitable for the proposed interventions. Under the three classifications of agro-ecological development zone the Borena zone and by extension, Moyale cluster Woreda fall under the lowland pastoral and semi pastoral agro-ecological zones. In pastoral and arid areas, crossbreeding or reproduction of selected local breeds and reproduction of improved varieties of small ruminants such as sheep and goats to be undertaken mainly by women and youth are emphasized. Expansion of modern ranches to be carried out by private investors will also be promoted through the provision of all-rounded support including the supply of land.

Table 4: Summary of resilience capacity gaps based on livelihood capitals

Capital Types	Gaps in each corridor			
	Dire- Forolle	Miyo-Sololo	Moyale- Moyale	Dillo- Dukana
Human	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited dissemination of Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) to the young generation - Ban of traditional bush control method; burning of bush - Extension agents/specialists have limited logistics - Limited application of ITK on EWI for decision-making - Limited reach of radio and mobile phone message - Poor coordination among community resource persons - Limited use of local artists in peace promotion - ITK on medicinal plants not shared openly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited dissemination of indigenous technical knowledge to the young generation - Limited skills to engage in non-livestock livelihood - Limited knowledge and skills in flood control and mitigation - Extension agents/specialists have limited logistics to reach farmers - Lack of EWS information sharing - Limited personnel and logistics undermining enforcement of environmental protection laws by government agencies - Limited skills to exploit natural resource - Limited logistic capacity of security personnel - Limited awareness of the dangers of drugs and substance abuse - Limited enforcement of anti-drug laws - A limited number of skilled counselors in schools, religious institutions, and parents - Limited climate-smart farming knowledge and skills - Lack of financial capability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High illiteracy levels - Limited skills to engage in non-livestock ventures - Limited awareness and application of Indigenous knowledge - Limited financial and business skills - Low level of disaster risk awareness among the most vulnerable groups - Limited access to hazard early warning information - Reluctance to act on early warning information - Limited knowledge of existing market opportunities - Risky Sexual attitude and behavior among youth - Limited knowledge and skill in climate-smart farming (livestock and crops) - Limited awareness of government policies on conservation - Limited access to extension services from the technical government departments - Vulnerability to GBV (girls, women, boys, immigrants in transit/trafficked) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banning of traditional bush control methods by the government - Government specialists have limited logistics to provide extension services - Limited knowledge of and application of indigenous EW on drought - Limited access to weather forecasts from the government by herders - Information sharing on impending hazards is limited by lack of mobile phones - Limited logistic capacity of security personnel along the border
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited enforcement of traditional NRM laws - Limited personnel and logistics undermining enforcement of environment. Protection laws by government agencies - Limited collaboration among traditional and government environmental agencies - Poor coordination among stakeholders - Lack of information about the early warning system - Group dynamics issues affecting cohesion and group performance - Conflict over resources e.g., water and pasture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited collaboration among traditional and government environmental agencies - Poor coordination among stakeholders on DRR/CCA /NRM - Lack of information about the multi-hazard early warning system - Group dynamics issues affecting cohesion and community group performance - Limited funding from the government and donors for CBOs/ groups - Poor networking among the established community group - Lack of coordination among community groups - Poverty and limited capacity of groups to mobilize internal resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overstretched traditional social support system due to the overwhelming number of needy - The limited capacity of the local government structures to provide basic services - Poor coordination among community-based organizations - Dilution of the Role of cultural institutions in natural resource governance and conflict management - Poor implementation of laws and agreements on natural resource sharing and conflict management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The limited capacity of traditional institutions to effectively regulate grazing - Limited funding to the Dukana ward climate change adaptation committee - Traditional social support system is overstretched due to high level of poverty - Self-help groups' support during emergencies is limited to members



Capital Types	Gaps in each corridor			
	Dire- Forolle	Miyo-Sololo	Moyale- Moyale	Dillo- Dukana
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funding from government and donors - Poor networking among established groups - Lack of coordination among community groups - Logistic challenges for cross-border peace committees - Limited support and incentive for CAHW/R - Legal restriction on CAHV practice in Kenya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty and limited capacity of groups to mobilize internal resources - Limited knowledge and skills among group members on drug control - Limited resources to carry out a continuous anti-drug campaign - Limited coordination among community groups involved in the anti-drug campaign - No specialized community organization on anti-drug campaign - Lack of linkage to external specialized agencies like NACADA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak Early warning information management and dissemination - Limited human resource and logistical capacity of technical departments to provide extension services - Harmful cultural practices e.g., FGM, Early marriages - Limited implementation of favorable national and regional/ local policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most Vulnerable community members do not belong to self-help groups - Poor coordination among organized community groups - Limited financial capacity - Limited involvement of herders in peace agreement negotiation
Natural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overstocking /overgrazing - Poor agronomic practices - Encroachment on catchment areas - Poaching of wildlife - Pollution - Crop diseases /pest and livestock diseases - Poor farming practices - Unplanned settlements - Poor land use - Invasive plant species - Degraded environment - Poor management of water and pasture - Overstocking - Poor farming practices - Lack of proper land use plan - Unsafe artisanal mining - Settlement patterns are exclusive - Limited exploitation of tree products to earn income - Limited knowledge of herbal medicine - Poor quality forage - Inaccessibility of saltlick to some herders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overstocking /overgrazing affecting rangeland productivity - Poor agronomic practices affecting crop productivity - Encroachment on water catchment areas - Poaching of wildlife - Crop diseases /pest and livestock diseases - Poor farming practices - Unplanned settlements - Invasive plant species - Inadequate and poor education facilities - Mismanagement of some water sources - Poor distribution of water sources - Degraded environment - Poor management of water and pasture - Lack of proper land use plan - Shortage of water and pasture - Non-implementation of existing inter-community resource sharing agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor livestock production and productivity - Degraded rangeland due to overgrazing - Poor crop production and productivity - Unsafe artisanal mining practices - Unplanned settlements to expand/claim ethnic territories - Underutilization of non-wood tree products - Soil erosion and loss of fertility due to flood - Loss of biodiversity - Charcoal burning and over-dependency of wood fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of proper grazing plan in rangeland - Lack of proper livestock species mix i.e., browsers, especially camels - Limited water sources in some areas especially on the Kenyan side - Over-extraction of useful trees for shelter and fuel woods - Lack of water for dryland agriculture in areas with arable soil - Limited commercial exploitation of non-wood tree products
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited road network and poorly maintained roads in rural areas - Limited mobile phone coverage - Inadequate water for farming - Inadequate learning facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited road network and poorly maintained roads in rural areas - Limited mobile phone coverage - Inadequate water for farming - Inadequate learning facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited number of schools providing quality basic education - Limited and poorly equipped TVET institutions in the corridor - Limited number of health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The poor state of the main road from Dukana to Dillo limits cross-border trade - Limited mobile phone coverage along the borderline Kebele and locations



Capital Types	Gaps in each corridor			
	Dire- Forolle	Miyo-Sololo	Moyale- Moyale	Dillo- Dukana
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor market structures and poor organization and coordination - Poor prices for local produce - Poor road networks in drought reserve areas - Limited mobile telephone coverage - Inadequate and poor education facilities - Mismanagement of some water sources - Poor distribution - The poor state of existing roads - Limited road network in the corridor - Limited mobile phone coverage - Limited police posts with inadequate logistics - Lack of and limited animal health clinics - Poorly organized market yards - Lack of diagnostic services in the corridor/cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor market structures and poor organization and coordination - Poorly designed roads which contribute to floods - Shortage of clean water - Poor health facilities and limited outreach - Limited number of certified counselors in education, health facilities, and religious institutions - Limited patrols on drug trafficking routes - limited mobile network to share information on drug traffickers, conflict and other hazards EWI - Lack of rehabilitation centers for drug addicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor road network - Poorly organized livestock markets - Poor telecommunication network i.e., mobile phone coverage - Limited access to clean portable water - Limited capacity of Local veterinary offices in control of TAD - High cost of livestock/ farm inputs e.g., drugs, seeds, pesticides - Poor waste disposal and pollution in towns i.e., plastic paper bags - Limited electricity connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate water for livestock and human - Lack of motorable roads linking Kebele and adjacent sub-locations across the border limiting community interactions - Limited mobile telephone coverage - Inadequate and poor education facilities - Mismanagement of some water sources - Poor distribution - Poorly organized livestock market - Lack of shared social services to enhance integration
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor saving culture - High-interest rates - Lack of sharia-compliant loans - Lack of knowledge of financial opportunities - Poor market - Limited access to banking services - Disorganized markets with poor linkages to external market - Limited access to govt, donor grant - Limited group and cooperative saving - Limited business and financial skills among local groups and cooperatives - Lack of synergy between funders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor saving culture - Poor prices for local produce - High-interest rates - Lack of sharia-compliant loans - Lack of knowledge of financial opportunities - Poor market access for local produce - Limited access to banking services - Poor governance in local saving and loan groups/cooperatives - Limited number of wage earners - Poor coordination between donors - Limited government funding - Unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited non-livestock investment opportunities - High post-harvest livestock product/crop loses - Limited value addition to livestock products locally - Long livestock market chain with low returns to producers - Restricted Informal Cross Border Trade - Lack of shariah compliant financial products for Muslims - Poor saving culture among pastoralists - Poor governance of local cooperatives and saving and loan groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor saving culture among pastoralists - Lack of knowledge of financial opportunities - Poor market access - Limited access to banking services - Poor coordination between donors - Limited government funding



Table 5: Recommended measures to address resilience capacity gaps

Recommended Capacity Enhancement measures	Moyale-Moyale	Miyo-Sololo	Dire- Forolle	Dillo-Dukana
Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support community resource persons led conservation efforts i.e., Awareness training, formation of conservation groups - Use government extension agents to implement conservation policies and plans - Sensitizations on health promotion - Behavior change communication - Community mobilization to practice hygiene and sanitation - Establishment of peace office at cross border - Enhance the capacities of peace committee members, local administrators' elders, women, and youth - Support networking of local administrators - Incorporate local experts and professionals in peace committees - Enforcement of community declarations and agreements - Support local artists to compose peace songs, poems, and comedies - Support local writers to publish books on peace - Business persons as peace agents to sensitize colleagues - Religious leaders to participate in talk shows on FM radios, participate in meeting - Capacity building on proper stocking rate and crops management - Diseases and pest control measures - Capacity building on grazing plans, destocking and restocking - Provision of certified early maturing seeds/livestock breeds - Provision of water harvesting equipment ms/pans/boreholes - Establishment and or strengthening of flood EWS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation and dissemination of ITK on sustainable natural resource management - Facilitation of technical agents/specialists to reach more farmers - Solicit funding for capacity building - Establish enough water sources e.g., boreholes, pans, rock catchment - Dryland agriculture / climate smart agriculture support - Formulate byelaws on environmental conservation - Provision of livestock market at cross-border points - Support soil and water conservation - Support relocation of vulnerable groups from flood-prone areas - Create an inclusive peace forum with regular meetings - Provide logistic support to security organs - Sustained anti-drug campaigns - Train more counselors, especially teachers youth and women, and religious leaders - Harmonize efforts of various law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation and dissemination of ITK on sustainable natural resource management - Facilitation of technical agents/specialists to reach more farmers - Documentation and promotion of IEW knowledge - Improve coverage of FM radios and mobile phone - Support dissemination of agromet climate information - Support local artists to use talent peace promotion - Promote participation of all community resource persons in peace work - Documentation and promotion of use of local herbs - Lobby for the deployment of more animal health technicians and adequate logistic support to existing ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train community members on appropriate bush control methods - Document and promote the application of Indigenous early warning knowledge - Improve access to government drought early warning system - Lobby for mobile phone coverage expansion - Provide logistic support to security organs - Training of traditional health practitioners - Lobby for deployment of more health workers
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation of good ITK on environmental conservation - Harmonize /integrate ITK with modern environmental conservation practices - Training environment club members and use members to educate parents/ apply knowledge at home - Educate members of self-help groups on the importance of environmental conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peacebuilding initiative - Capacity building for groups - Awareness creation on environmental conservation / climate change adaptation - Building capacity on EWS - Strengthen community environment management institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peacebuilding initiative - Capacity building for groups - Awareness creation on environmental conservation /climate change adaptation - Building capacity on EWS - Strengthen community environment management institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby for motivation of community health volunteers - Promote use of community groups for health promotion education



Recommended Capacity Enhancement measures	Moyale-Moyale	Miyo-Sololo	Dire- Forolle	Dillo-Dukana
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonization of peace and cultural structures along the cross border - Support groups to engage in conservation activities to generate income e.g., making of energy saving jikos, sale of tree seedlings - Enable CHVs to monitor and report on diseases - Provide mobile phones for CHV - Formation of social media groups for sensitization - Capacity building for groups providing care and support - Empower cultural institutions - Build capacity of all community groups on peace-building - Social support for survivors/IGA for recovery - Sensitization on and eradication of harmful cultural practices - Incorporate experts and professionals in all peace processes - Capacity building of various committees in the community - Provision of logistical support - Provision of grants to women, youth, PWD - Benchmarking events - Harmonization of committees - Sensitization of existing community groups on flood mitigation and control - Support vulnerable groups through the group to prepare and cope with flood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonized roles of various agencies and supported multi-stakeholder committees to spearhead conservation through community structures - Educate all stakeholders on climate change adaptation and mitigation - Financial support to community groups - Formation and or strengthening of community forest associations - Build capacity of groups on resource mobilization - Link exiting groups to funding sources - Support formation of network of existing community groups for coordination of mitigation measures - Training groups on peace building - Support from government and NGOS - Formation of a coalition of community organizations against drug abuse - Support integration of anti-drug campaigns in group activities - Train group members on the dangers of drug abuse, control, and community-based rehabilitation strategies - Link community groups to external funding agencies (govt, NGOs, private sector etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonized roles of various agencies and supported multi-stakeholder committees to spearhead conservation through community structures - Educate all stakeholders on climate change adaptation and mitigation - Financial support to community groups - Formation and or strengthening of community forest associations - Build capacity of groups on resource mobilization - Link existing groups to funding sources - Support the formation of a network of existing community groups for the coordination of mitigation measures - Devise sustainable funding mechanism for community peace structures - Harmonization of CAHW/V practice across the border - Strengthening of disease surveillance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve collaboration between community-based peace actors and integrate herders - Business grant for cross border women for peace to deepen economic integration - Strengthening and promotion of community based social support systems - Support grazing committee to control bush encroachment - Support Ward CCA committee to mobilize resource for range improvement
Natural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support groups acquire skills and technologies on sustainable use of tree products - Promotion of solar and wind to power boreholes, provide light for institutions - Support the formation of and training of artisanal miners' association - promote beekeeping by groups - Build capacity on dryland agriculture, kitchen garden, poultry farming - Provision of farm tools - Identification and conservation of medicinal plants/ herbs - Sustainable harvesting of trees and tree products for livelihood - Planting of fruit trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote skills to sustainably exploit natural resources - Awareness creation on environmental conservation and NRM - Capacity building for WCCPC - Afforestation/nursery establishment - Support proper implementation of existing NRM laws - Provision of identification badge for WCCPC, EMC, WUA - Strengthen linkage/ coordination of all stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness creation on environmental conservation and NRM - Capacity building for WCCPC - Afforestation/nursery establishment - Support proper implementation of existing NRM laws - Provision of identification badge for WCCPC, EMC, WUA - Strengthen linkage/ coordination of all stakeholders - Support sustainable land use planning (county spatial planning) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building for WCCPC - Afforestation/ nursery establishment to promote palatable and multiple use indigenous trees - Support proper implementation of existing NRM laws - Support sustainable land use planning (at Woreda and sub county levels)



Recommended Capacity Enhancement measures	Moyale-Moyale	Miyo-Sololo	Dire- Forolle	Dillo-Dukana
Natural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-afforestation - Capacity building on apiculture - Proper organization of livestock markets/rotational marketing days Ethio/ Kenya - Harmonization of peace and grazing committee - Proper marketing of minerals and support to artisanal miners with equipment - Capacity building on sustainable utilization of natural resources - Support alternative sources of livelihood/ diversification - Capacity building on utilization of renewable energy - Enforcement of environment conservation/protection laws - Reforestation program - Restockingstocking - Support government experts to train and support farmers on proper agronomic practices - Support afforestation - Enforcement of environmental protection laws - Sustainable land management control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resource mobilization from external partners - Support sustainable land use planning (county spatial planning) - Promote use of alternative source of energy e.g., solar, wind, energy saving jikos etc - Land regeneration activities - Livestock vaccination - Proper land use planning - Bench marking for WCCPC - Control and management of invasive species - Training on proper management of water resources - Formation of groups to establish tree nurseries for reafforestation - Training artisanal miners on safe mining - Training on conservation agriculture/climate smart - Training on appropriate technology to control flood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the use of an alternative source of energy e.g., solar, wind, energy-saving jikos etc - Land regeneration activities - Livestock vaccination - Proper land use planning - Bench marking for WCCPC - Control and management of invasive species - Training on proper management of water resources - Formation of groups to establish tree nurseries for reafforestation - Training artisanal miners on safe mining - Training on climate smart agriculture (livestock and crops) - Promotion of mixed settlement - Promotion of income generation from non-wood tree products - enhance access to natural saltlicks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the use of alternative source of energy e.g., solar, wind, energy saving jikos etc - Land regeneration activities - Control and management of invasive species - Construction of water dams for dryland irrigation - Support herders on production, value additional and marketing of non-wood tree products - Support groups engaging in the natural salt trade - Enforcement of inter-community resource-sharing agreements
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the piloting of environment-friendly building in public schools, - Construction of health facilities, with equipment, drugs and personnel - Capacity building on sustainable waste disposal - Technical and grant support for the establishment of tree nurseries at water points and in institutions - Dig more boreholes and water pans roof catchment, rock catchment - Capacity building on the use of safe and clean water - WASH program in schools. Water connection - Water harvesting (roof catchment) - Support farming in schools to supplement school feeding programs i.e., fruit tree growing, poultry, dairy, etc - Supplementary feeding for ECD pupils - Support peace clubs in schools - Support the implementation of peace education in the curriculum - All necessary policies and regulations be enforced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve management of water facilities - Development of strategic water sources - Equipping health facilities - Logistic support for security agencies - Support from government and NGOS - Build capacity of institutional heads and teachers/tutors on dangers of drugs, control, and mitigation measures - Establishment drug rehabilitation centers - Improvement of road and communication network - Use of community policing approach in patrol along trafficking routes - Training on community-managed flood control measures - Land use and control settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby govt. to invest in road and communication infrastructure - Investment in mega water harvesting structures for irrigation - Support community groups to lobby govt. to investment in - improvement of road and communication network - Lobby establishment of more police posts - Development of laboratory at major livestock markets - Train LMA on monitoring and reporting of livestock diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support women and youth groups with grants to engage in cross-border livestock and commodities trade - Lobby governments to upgrade cross border Dukana-Dillo road to all weather standard. - Lobby Installation of mobile phone network services along the borderline - Lobby govt. to invest in road and communication infrastructure - Investment in mega water harvesting structures for integrated irrigation - Support woman and youth groups with grant to engage in cross border livestock and commodities



Recommended Capacity Enhancement measures	Moyale-Moyale	Miyo-Sololo	Dire- Forolle	Dillo-Dukana
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby county and national government to construct/improve feeder roads - Peace education for teachers and medical personnel - Border posts be opened for the smooth movement of goods and services - Creating awareness of the importance of one border post - Animal vaccination during migration - All health facilities should be properly equipped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve road network - Improve and equip health facilities - Installation of mobile phone network services - Construction and improvement of learning facilities - Construction and improvement of existing markets both for livestock and commodities - Lobby govt. to invest in road and communication infrastructure - Investment in mega water harvesting structures for integrated irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve road network - Improve and equip health facilities - Installation of mobile phone network services - Construction and improvement of learning facilities - Construction and improvement of existing markets both for livestock and commodities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby for improvement of Dukana-Dillo road and creation of feeder roads to link adjacent settlements along the border - Investments in shared social facilities along the border i.e., boarding schools, water points, health facilities - Promotion of peace clubs and tournaments in schools - Lobby govt. to invest in road and communication infrastructure - Investment in mega water harvesting structures for integrated irrigation - Rrade
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support schools to form environmental clubs and link them to funders - Banks and financial institutions use CSR to support conservation activities, - Support International Environmental Day celebrations - Support tree planting - Recognize and reward public institutions and individual conservation champions - Health education of groups - Sensitization on medical cover/ insurance i.e., NHIF - IGA for peace actors /structures/cross border committee - Strengthening local financial assets e.g., saccos and cooperatives - Promote VSLA among vulnerable support - IGA for vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building on VSLA - Training on proposal development - Provision of grants to groups - Support MSEs - Linkages to credit facilities - Develop good market facilities for livestock and commodities - Train pastoralists and farmers in marketing skills - Strengthen market linkage and value pro-poor value chain - Training of groups on saving and loans - Vocation training to equip out-of-school youth with skills - Improve coordination of peace funders - Awareness creation - Capacity building - Provision of grants by NGO govt - Capacity on saving creation - Job creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building on VSLA - Training on proposal development - Provision of grants to groups - Support MSEs - Linkages to credit facilities - Develop good market facilities for livestock and commodities - Train pastoralists and farmers in marketing skills - Strengthen market linkage and pro-poor value chain - Provide grants to local cooperatives to stimulate local livestock market - Support local livestock traders' linkage to external markets - Groups/cooperative capacity building on business and financial management - Link groups and cooperatives to financial services - Funding agencies to cooperate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train groups on livestock products value addition and trade - Train cooperatives, women, and youth groups on business planning - Improve coordination of NGO and government support - Training of youth and women on vocation skills - Capacity building on VSLA - Training on proposal development - Provision of grants to groups

CHAPTER 4: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PER CORRIDOR

The development priorities in each corridor are provided in the matrix that follows, arranged under four key intervention areas; human capital development, livelihood enhancement, sustainable integrated natural resource management and peacebuilding and social cohesion.



Borana council of elder's chair Mzee Galm Dabaso making appoint during Miyo-Sololo cluster group discussion

4.1 Master Cluster Resilience Priority Plan

Recommendations for CBCR Activity	Proposed Priority actions in each Corridor			
	Moyale -Moyale	Miyo-Sololo	Dire-Forolle	Dillo-Tertale- Dukana
<p>Human capital development</p> <p>Aligned CBCR activity objectives</p> <p>Expanding conflict-sensitive and inclusive livelihoods and employment opportunities</p> <p>Build capacity for locally led and managed programming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide scholarships for 400 poor TVET students undertaking marketable courses - Train 400 vulnerable household heads in Moyale town on urban agriculture (poultry and kitchen gardening) - Train 200 community resource persons on Participatory climate risk assessment and CCA planning - Conduct refresher training for 150 Community Animal health workers and reporters in the corridor - Train 100 development facilitators/ local actors' staff in conflict-sensitive programming - Train 1000 miners on safe artisanal mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train 1000 (500 agropastoral & 500 pastoralists) on climate smart farming at Gobisa, Giricho, Dikicha, Dukale, Meti, Teso, Gomo Godh Loni, Shanacha, Chari Liche, Chari Turura and Kuro Kantala in Mio and Waye Godha, Mado Adi, Anona, Karbururi, Golole, Uran, Sololo and Damballa Fachana in Sololo - Train 150 community resource persons in the corridor on participatory disaster risk assessment and climate risk assessment to guide community-level interventions - Train 100 members of cross border grazing management committee on participatory rangeland management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training 150 (70 Forole and 80 Dirre) youth to acquire vocation skills across the corridor - Conduct 5(both sides) Business management training for local cooperatives, women, and youth groups involved - Train 200 community resource persons on Community-managed disaster risk and PCRA (120 in Dire and 80 in Forolle) - Train 1000(600 in Dire and 400 in Forolle) persons on market-oriented production in pastoral and agropastoral households - Train 1000 pastoral and agropastoral households on climate-smart production of livestock and crops (600 in Dire and 400 in Forolle) - Environmental education in schools and through organized groups - Support talent development among children, youth, and women; through poems, songs, sports, athletics, and comedy through the provision of grants/ equipment donation - Support the Department of Sports and Culture's annual talent identification events in the corridor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train 200 youth and women on vocational skills e.g., alternative building technology, Tailoring, etc at Dukana, Dillo/Tertalle - Support alternative basic education (ABE)/satellite drive for both Dukana/ Dillo/Taltalle communities - Train 15 groups (5 each in Dukana, Dillo, and Tertalle) on livestock products value addition and trade - Train 15 cooperatives, women, and youth groups on business management skills (5 each in Taltalle, Dukana & Dillo) - Capacity building of 300 households in extreme poverty in Dukana/Dillo, Taltalle on table banking (village savings and loan scheme) and seed capital - Provide business grants for 30 trained women and youth groups (10 each in Dukana and Dillo, Taltalle) - Conduct 35 community-managed disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation workshops for community leaders (4 sub-locations in Dukana and 11 kebeles in Dillo, Tertalle 20) - Train 150 community animal health workers/reporters (20 each from 8 Dillo kebele ,8 Taltalle kebele and 4 Dukana sub-locations) - Conduct Hygiene promotion training for 450 persons (30 in each of 11 kebeles and 4 sub-locations)



Recommendations for CBCR Activity	Proposed Priority actions in each Corridor			
	Moyale -Moyale	Miyo-Sololo	Dire-Forolle	Dillo-Tertale- Dukana
<p>Sustainable integrated natural resource management</p> <p>Aligned CBCR activity objective(s)</p> <p>Improving the management and equitable sharing of natural resources in cross-border areas</p> <p>Build capacity for locally led and managed programming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a feasibility study and develop 6 strategic water sources (Boreholes/Dams) for domestic, livestock, and dryland farming and improvement of water use efficiency (Kenya side: Oda, Bori and Arosa, Ethiopia side: Bokola, Bika and Ketal). - Promote energy-saving cooking technology in 10 institutions (boarding schools (Moyale Kenya: Township Pry school, Bori junction secondary school, Nomads Girls Pry Kinisa, Moyale Special Pry, Butiye and Manyatta mixed secondary school. Moyale Ethiopia: Tuka pry, Bokola pry, Arbale primary, Tile Mado pry and M/Migo pry schools) and 500 households in the corridor - Facilitate Participatory mapping of natural resources to guide spatial planning in the corridor - Strengthen customary natural resource use laws to conserve rangelands and regulate mutual resource sharing between neighbors and integrate it into government legal framework. - Support sensitization of communities on registration of community land to secure their natural heritage - Engage and sensitize communities on tree planting in alignment with government policy - Support EMC/ Dheeda committee in 20 sites rehabilitation/ restore 100 ha each of degraded rangeland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create awareness of existing laws and conservation policies and implementation - Support youth and women groups to establish tree nurseries at water points and sell seedlings for afforestation - Support participatory disaster risk assessment / Climate Risk Analysis to guide community-level interventions to ensure climate-proofing - Support the Ward Climate Change Planning Committees & harmonize their roles with other community institutions - Capacity building for cross-border communities on participatory rangelands management - Support the formation of community forest associations in all locations along the Sololo escarpment and cross-border environmental committee - Support and strengthen Mio – Melbana Mio – Chari Liche ranch and establishment of Hay store - Support Sololo and Walda pasture plot establishment of 16 hectares and Hay storage shed - Support the establishment of conservancies in Elle zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned Development and or rehabilitation of water sources and proper management to conserve ecosystems - (Rehabilitation of Aldero water dam, Rehabilitation and fencing of Karra (Qaba Buno) water pan, Rehabilitation Magado motorized borehole ,Desilting of Haro Gurda and Wayam) - Promote sustainable utilization/ Commercialization of non-wood forest/ rangeland products as incentives for community groups to conserve forests/ rangeland in Magado, Forolle, Elle Bor, Elle Dimtu and Turbi - Support (capacity and facilitation) community associations and government conservation agencies' efforts to restore and rehabilitate degraded rangelands in Madhacho, Magado, Turbi, and Rawana - Support transboundary rangeland management plan - Document and promote the application of indigenous knowledge in the conservation- and natural resource management. - Support legislation of supportive policies and Create awareness of conservation policies and implementation by local government agents in natural resource management - Support research- extension linkage on best conservation practices of dryland ecosystem; partnership with, ILRI, KALRO Marsabit and Yabello drylands research center - Support (capacity and equipping)5 women/youth groups to establish nurseries and sell seedlings for reafforestation to the public for income at Forolle, Magado, Rawana, Fula Romsso, Har Allo - Strengthen traditional NRM institutions and harmonize roles with government structures at the local level - Construction of pansms to harvest water for integrated irrigation in sites identified through feasibility studies by Woreda /county government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the establishment of a community ranching system in Dillo and Tertalle zone - Bush thinning in 1000 ha of rangeland in Dillo/Tertalle - Support 450 households with farm inputs in Qancaro(250hh) and Liso (200hh) Kebeles - Support 10 women and youth groups to establish indigenous trees and fruit tree seedlings for reafforestation as income-generating ventures in Dukana, Balesa, Gorai, Dillo, and Tertalle - Sensitize 300 herders (warriors) on Borana-Gabra resource sharing and peace agreement in Fora camps - Conduct 3 NRM roles harmonization workshops for traditional elders and other structures created by the government (in Dillo, Tertalle, and Dukana) - Promote Woreda and sub-county-wide rangeland development and management plans (consolidation of kebele & sub locational plans) - Support 11 kebele and 4 sub-location Dheeda committees to review grazing management and develop range improvement plans



Recommendations for CBCR Activity	Proposed Priority actions in each Corridor			
	Moyale -Moyale	Miyo-Sololo	Dire-Forolle	Dillo-Tertale-Dukana
<p>GBV and child protection</p> <p>Aligned CBCR Activity objective(s)</p> <p>Build capacity for locally led and managed programming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish 2 rescue center for girls affected by sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) survivors - Establishment of 2 youth-friendly centers & psychosocial support - Advocacy on eradication of SGBV through socio-cultural institutions like Borana Gada system, Gabbra Yaa etc - Enhance the capacity of local actors in GBV prevention and child protection 			
<p>Prevention and mitigation of drug and substance abuse</p> <p>Aligned CBCR activity objective(s)</p> <p>Strengthening social cohesion as a foundation for resilience programming</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build capacity of 200 teachers in primary and secondary schools for the prevention and mitigation of drug abuse - Build the capacity of 50 health professionals serving in public health units to support community-based rehabilitation of addicts - Improvement of road and communication network - Use of community policing approach in patrol along trafficking routes - Establishment of local rehabilitation centers 		
<p>Flood mitigation and control</p> <p>Aligned CBCR activity objective</p> <p>Build capacity for locally led and managed programming</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization of stakeholders on the importance of spatial plan in Sololo and Mio - Support County government in finalizing the formulation of the sub-county spatial plan in Sololo - Sensitization of community and support for community-led soil and water conservation efforts along Escarpment - Invest in floodwater harvesting - Construction of bridges at cross points at Ramole - Gombis road in Sololo and Melbana – Boku in Mio - Establishment of save centres in flood-prone areas of Sololo, Ramole, Anona, and Damballa Fachana in Sololo and Melbana and Boku in Mio 		



CHAPTER 5: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION

There are development coordination structures at sub county and Woreda levels i.e., sub county steering group and Woreda coordination office. These structures can be used to strengthen sectoral development coordination, harmonize approaches at the community level, and create synergy among local implementing agencies at the corridor level. It can also serve as a learning platform where good practices by each member organization can be shared among peers.


At the community level, there are several existing institutions, both traditional and formal, which play critical roles in natural resource management, conflict management, organization of livestock markets, and surveillance and reporting on livestock disease outbreaks. The Yaa elders of Gabra and Raba Gada of Borana enjoy the trust and respect of the community and are key in promoting peace and facilitating cross-border resource access. Their roles have been diluted by parallel institutions created by the government such as the peace committee, Dheeda, and environment management committees.

It is recommended that the overlapping roles of various community institutions in natural resource management and conflict management be harmonized to ensure their effectiveness.

The livelihood interventions can be delivered through common interest groups to which various categories of vulnerable households belong. Care should be taken to ensure that the poorest of the poor are not inadvertently left behind.

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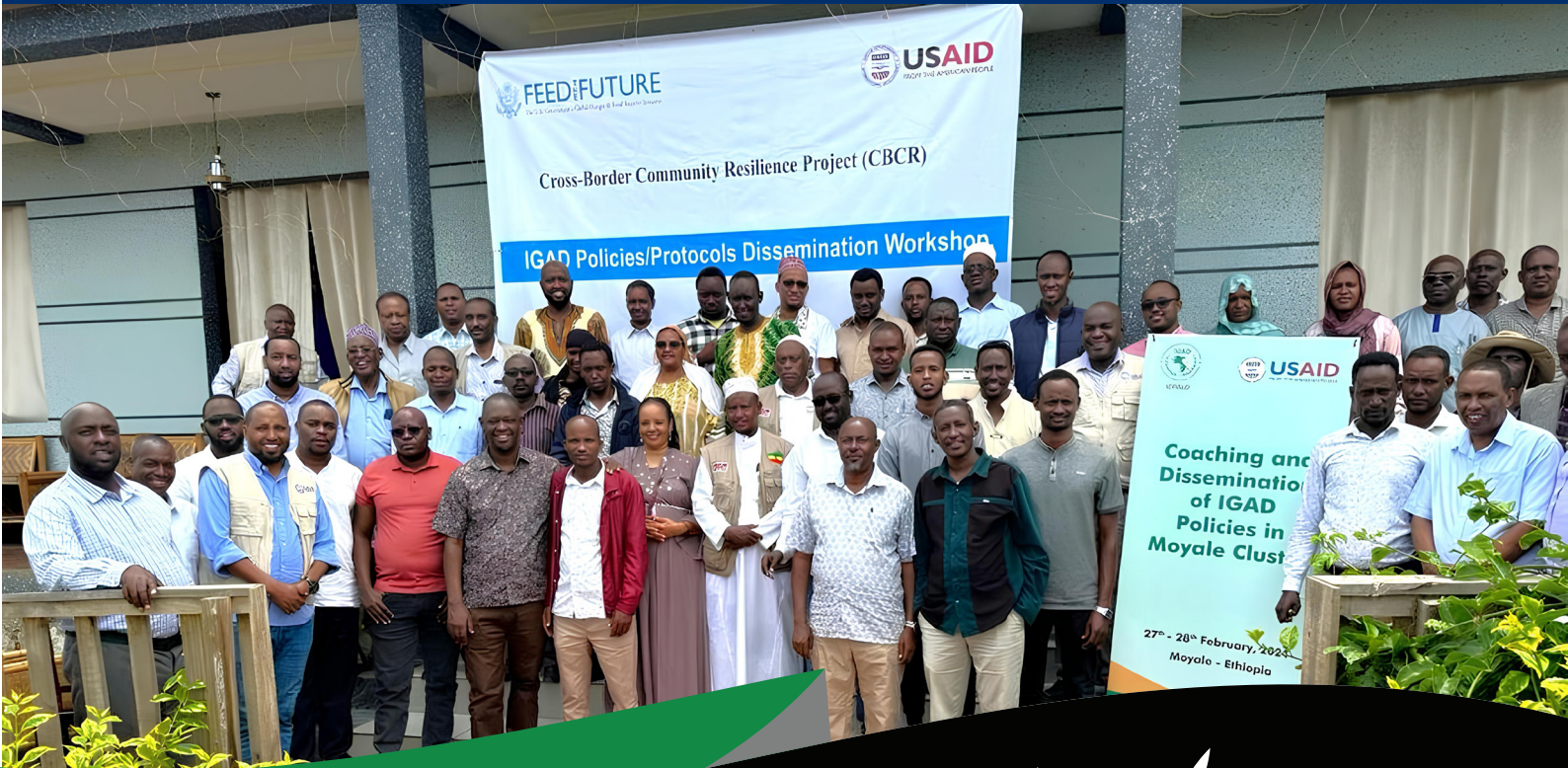
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