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

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



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CBCR	Cross-Border Community Resilience
CBPD MOU	Cross-Border Pastoralists Development Memorandum of Understanding
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GOK	Government of Kenya
GOU	Government of Uganda
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority and Development
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
KBC	Kenya Commercial Bank
KDF	Karamoja Development Forum
KIDP	Karamoja Integrated Development Program
LDOs	Local Development Organizations
LMAs	Livestock Market Associations
LPA	Lokirama Peace Accord
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
PHCC	Public Health Care Centers
PREG	Partnership for Resilience Economic Growth
PWDS	People living with Disability
SALWs	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TOT	Trainer of Trainers
UPDF	Uganda Peoples' Defense Forces
UN	United Nations
UKAID	United Kingdom Aid for International Development
USAID	United States Aid for International Development
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loans Associations
WGSS	Women and Girls Safe Spaces



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 Karamoja Cluster is one of the three clusters; (the other being Moyale and Mandera Cluster in the North and North Easter parts of Kenya) covered by the Cross Border Community Resilience (CBCR) project. Karamoja clusters covers 4 neighboring countries of Uganda, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Kenya and this Master Plan is a comprehensive document that outlines actions for resilience building in the cluster. It 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 Karamoja Master Plan was developed by reviewing development and community resilience needs in each of the five corridors- Amudat- Kacheliba, Moroto-Loima- North Pokot, Kabong- Kotido- Turkana West, Kapoeta-Lokichogio and Dassanech- Nga'atom-Turkana corridors that constitute the Karamoja cluster and came up with specific areas of priorities, namely; economic empowerment, good governance, peacebuilding and conflict management, natural resources management and women empowerment. It thus 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 Karamoja 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.

It is the document to go to when working Karamoja 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, SAPCONE and the lead Consultant who helped put this document together.

Sustainable Approaches for Community Empowerment (SAPCONE)- our lead implementing organization in Karamoja has been focal in advancing the CBCR agenda and played a major role in the cocreation activities that came up with key priority areas for the Karamoja Master Plan.

We would also like to thank the National and County Governments of Kenya- Pokot West and Turkana, national and Woreda administration in Ethiopia and the national and regional Governments in Amudat, Kotido and Kaabong in Uganda for their cooperation and putting their heads together in order to address the borderland issues in Karamoja. All these stakeholders' contributions and input during the co-creation activities in the region yielded this master plan.

We acknowledge the work of our consultant Eris Lothike together with the CBCR staff who put in hours to ensure that we end up with a document that we can present as a Master Plan.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Karamoja Cluster region covers the borderland areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda, and is populated by pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities. Ethnographically, the communities inhabiting this region are classified as Karamoja Cluster due to their similarity in culture, way of life and economic activities. They comprise the Dodoth, Jie, Ik, Karamojong and Pokot of Uganda, Dassanech and Nyang'atom of Ethiopia, the Turkana and Pokot of Kenya, as well as the Didinga, Toposa and Jie of South Sudan. Karamoja Cluster communities are among the most vulnerable in the region. They face complex and multiple challenges which are historical and structural. Compared to other citizens, they lag in access to basic services like education, health, water and sanitation, electricity, markets and good roads. Years of marginalization and low investment have led to widening inequalities between them and other citizens in their countries, socially, politically, and economically.

Why Resilience Building is Important

To raise the standards of living of the borderland communities, the governments of the four countries have come up with policy and development frameworks which are aimed at unlocking the potential of the region to facilitate accelerated socio-economic growth. Each country has prioritized development in sectors that aim to strengthen their economy with the aim of improving the well-being of the people. To effect the transformational agenda, policy makers and development actors are engaged in designing programs that suit the contextual realities of the region. They do this by allocating more resources to build enabling infrastructure and by investing in socio-economic growth, as well tackling violent conflict that undermines the development of the region. Given the huge challenges that have been caused by many years of marginalization from successive regimes, massive resources are required to transform the region. To complement governments effort, development partners are called to allocate resources for development initiatives. One such initiative is the Cross-Border Community Resilience (CBCR) project, which aims to strengthen resilience in the borderland areas of the four East Africa countries.

Stakeholder-Inclusive CBCR Co-Creation Process

To better understand the Karamoja Cluster development context in terms of geography and the ethnic dynamics, CBCR embarked on a comprehensive co-creation process. The process allowed stakeholders to have a deeper understanding of the root causes of vulnerability and suggest solutions to enhance resilience in the Karamoja Cluster borderland areas. This collaborative process involved active participation of stakeholders from government, civil society, private sector, community institutions, regional organizations like Inter Governmental Agency on Development (IGAD) and donors. The process provided an opportunity for stakeholders to bring in their different experiences, perspectives, expertise and voices to create a better understanding of the challenges that threaten lives and livelihoods of cross-border communities. With better understanding of the drivers of vulnerability and poverty, they identified priority projects for each corridor in the Karamoja Cluster region.

The CBCR Activity is funded by USAID Feed the Future, through the US Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative. CBCR is implemented jointly by a number of organizations, which include Chemonics, ACDI VOCA, SAPCONE, and IGAD in collaboration the Governments of Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda and Kenya at local and regional levels. The project will be implemented through local development organizations (LDOs) in the borderlands of the four countries.

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

I.1 Introduction to CBCR Activity

The Cross Border Community Resilience (CBCR) Activity is a regional project designed to strengthen resilience in the borderland areas of the four East Africa countries. Funded by USAID Feed the Future, and under the umbrella of the US Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, CBCR is implemented jointly by a number of organizations. The project will be implemented through local development organizations (LDOs) in the borderlands of the four countries. The LDOs act as catalysts to strengthen resilience in their communities, based on the priorities identified through a multi-stakeholder co-creation process, which identified the root causes of vulnerabilities and provided long-term solutions to improve resilience of the target communities.

The Karamoja Cluster region covers the borderland areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda, and is populated by pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities. The region consists of rugged terrain of vast expanse of savanna grasslands, thorny bushes, scenic hills and mountains and seasonal rivers. Ethnographically, the communities inhabiting this region are as classified as Karamoja Cluster due to their similarity in culture, way of life and economic activities. They comprise the Dodoth, Jie, Ik, Karamojong and Pokot of Uganda, Dassanech and Nyang'atom of Ethiopia, the Turkana and Pokot of Kenya, as well as the Didinga, Toposa and Jie of South Sudan.

The map below shows the areas occupied by the Karamoja Cluster communities.



Figure I. 1: Map showing position of Karamoja Cluster communities

Threatened by natural forces like adverse effects of climate in the form of droughts, diseases and floods, as well as violent conflict, Karamoja Cluster communities are among the most vulnerable in the region. They face complex and multiple challenges which are historical and structural. Compared to other citizens, they lag behind in access to basic services like education, health water and sanitation, electricity, markets and good roads. Years of marginalization and low investment have led to widening inequalities between them and other citizens in their countries, socially, politically, and economically.

The inequalities manifest in the form of people's low political voice, limited economic opportunities, and negative attitudes directed at them based on their livelihoods and their way of life.

To raise the standards of living of the borderland communities, the governments of the four countries have come up with policy and development frameworks which are aimed at unlocking the potential of the region to facilitate accelerated socio-economic growth. Each country has prioritized development in sectors that aim to strengthen their economy and improve the well-being of the people. Given the scarcity of resources prevalent in developing countries, the governments have recently collaborated with other development partners to invest in the region. These partnerships are pertinent because, as result of many years of limited or no investment to improve or diversify the livelihoods of the people, the investments required to transform the area should be at a scale that can fast-track social, economic and political transformation. To effect the transformational agenda, policy makers and development actors are engaged in designing programs that suit the contextual realities of the region by allocating more resources to build enabling infrastructure and investing in socio-economic growth, as well eradicating violent conflict that undermines development of the region.



1.2 Co-Creation Process

The co-creation process allowed stakeholders to have a deeper understanding of the root causes of vulnerability and suggest solutions to enhance resilience in the Karamoja Cluster borderland areas. This collaborative process involved active participation of stakeholders from government, civil society, private sector, community institutions, regional organizations like IGAD and donors. The process provided an opportunity for stakeholders to bring in their different experiences, perspectives, expertise and voices to create a better understanding of the challenges that threaten lives and livelihoods of cross-border communities. With better understanding of the drivers of vulnerability and poverty, they identified priority projects for each corridor.

The process involved holding five workshops, which were held in Moroto, Amudat and Kotido in Uganda, Lokichoggio in Kenya, and Turmi in Ethiopia. The aim of the workshops was to identify corridor-specific drivers of vulnerability, their root causes and to identify priority projects that will enhance resilience in each corridor. After the corridor workshops, selected participants were brought together for a Karamoja Cluster workshop in Lodwar, Kenya. The purpose of this workshop was to consolidate all the issues identified in the five corridors before coming up with overall priorities for the entire Karamoja Cluster. Through interactive sessions, the participants evaluated identified priorities and further used the process to refine the corridor proposed actions.

The timelines for the co-creation process meetings are summarized in the diagram below.

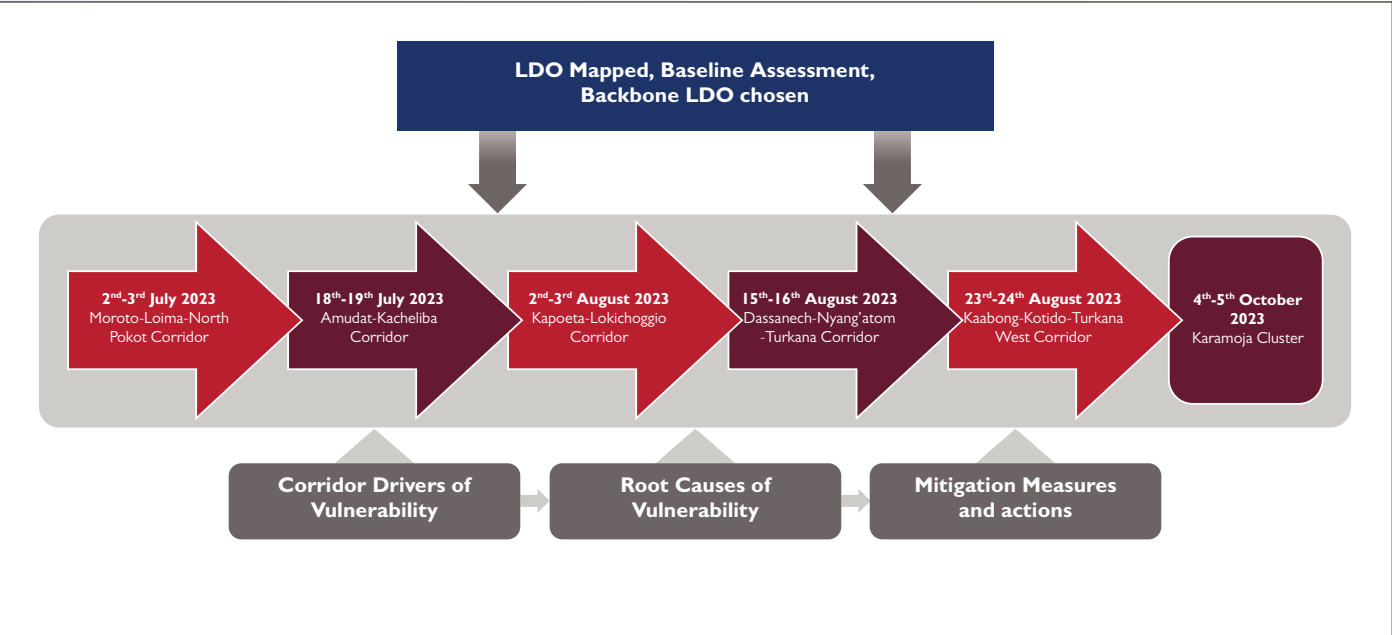


Figure 1.2: Framework for resilience co-creation process

The Lodwar workshop provided an opportunity for participants to get feedback on various cluster assessments, which were conducted to shed light on important issues in the region. These encompassed a labor market assessment, conflict and climate assessment, social network analysis, natural resource management system in the Karamoja Cluster, applied political economy analysis and social network analysis. The research provided data and information necessary to evaluate potential solutions aimed at enhancing resilience of the borderland communities.



1.3 Purpose of the Master Plan

The CBCR Master Plan is a comprehensive document that outlines actions for resilience building within the Karamoja cluster. It 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 Plan adds value to other ongoing resilience programs and projects undertaken by governments and other development partners. It leverages the various investments at local, regional and national levels that aim to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerabilities within the borderland communities. Broadly, this Plan is part of a joint effort by partners working in the Karamoja cluster to enhance economic growth, protect the environment, foster women rights and enhance the empowerment of youth, and women. Further, it has 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.

In sum, the purpose of the Master Plan is to:




- Guide planning, mobilization and utilization of available resources;
- Show alignment of Karamoja Cluster development priorities to the governments development frameworks and plans as envisaged in the country, regional and local development policies;
- Advance the regional development agenda that aims to safeguard cross-border communities against man-made and natural disasters;
- Act as a tool to enable governments, development partners and communities to understand and proactively prepare and put in place mechanisms to respond when communities are faced with predictable disasters;
- Provide development partners and communities investment options to sustainably build communities resilience in order to lessen the need for humanitarian assistance in the region.

CHAPTER 2: CLUSTER OUTLOOK

2.1 Demographics

The total population of the Karamoja Cluster targeted by CBCR is 2,305,404 people. The population distribution of the five corridors, as provided by the bureaus of statistics of each country, is presented as follows:

Table 2.1: Karamoja Cluster Population Statistics

Corridor	Sub-county/District				Source
Kaabong-Kotido-Turkana West	Turkana West Sub-county	123,867	115,758	239,625	National Census 2019
	Kaabong District	58,600	66,800	125,400	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2020)
	Kotido District	107,100	99,400	206,500	National Census 2019
	Sub-Total			571,525	
Loima-Moroto-Pokot	Loima Sub county	54,341	53,453	107,794	National Census 2019
	Moroto District	56,800	61,700	118,500	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2020)
	North Pokot Sub county	64,780	69,702	134,482	National Census 2019
	Sub-Total			360,776	
Amudat-Kacheliba	Kacheliba	32,873	35,041	67,914	Kenya National Census 2019
	Amudat	68,100	66,700	134,800	Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2019
	Sub-Total			202,714	
Dassanech-Nyang'atom-Turkana Corridor	Turkana North Sub-county	32,810	32,408	65,218	National Census 2019
	Kibish Sub-county	18,651	18,408	37,059	National Census 2019
	Nyang'atom Woreda	11,375	11,187	22,562	2021 Ethiopia Government Population Estimates
	Dassanech Woreda	35,840	34,626	70,466	2021 Ethiopia Government Population Estimates
	Sub-Total			195,305	
Kapoeta-Lokichoggio Corridor	Turkana West Sub-County ¹	123,867	115,758	239,625	Kenya National Census 2019
	Kapoeta Counties (Kapoeta, South, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North, Budi)	392,284	388,159	780,443	South Sudan National Bureau of Census 2020
	Sub-Total			1,020,068	
	Grand Total			2,350,388	

2.2 Economic Outlook

The growth of the economy of the Karamoja borderland regions of Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda is determined by motivation and concrete actions by the governments of the four countries to transform the region, socially and economically. It entails increasing government commitment to strengthen inter-governmental cooperation, eradication of endemic violent conflict, building of enabling infrastructure, and boosting of cross-border trade. The implementation of common cross-border policies and MOUs between various countries will enhance economic development for each country, deepen cooperation, strengthen people-to-people interaction and improve the living standards of citizens. With a shared vision for the socio-economic transformation of the region as a whole, cross-border barriers and restrictions can be overcome across social, economic, political and ecological domains. Joint effort by development actors and peaceful co-existence offers communities and businesses an opportunity to diversify customers and value chains, thereby expanding space for exchange of goods and services among borderland communities, creating jobs and stimulating economic growth for all countries.

¹ Lokichoggio Sub-county was carved out of Turkana West in 2023.



The economic fundamentals of the Karamoja Cluster region remain weak. The region is characterized by poor infrastructure, low socio-economic investments, poor markets and unemployment. Although livestock is the dominant economic option it is majorly reared for subsistence and other reasons like bride-wealth and social networks, and is not fully integrated into the national economies. Where agriculture is practiced, farming is mostly for subsistence use. In areas where mining is practiced, the activities are dominated by small-scale-artisanal miners with no proper mining equipment and strong market linkages.

Overall, the main economic drivers for the borderland communities include livestock rearing, crop agriculture, mining and trade. Each area in the Cluster has its own major economic options as explained below.

2.2.1 Dassanech and Nyang'atom Woredas (Ethiopia)

The main economic activities in the Dassanech and Nyang'atom Woredas are agriculture, livestock, tourism, fishing and trade.

The South Omo region has historically been associated with marginalization, inaccessibility and underdevelopment. However, the availability of natural resources and investment opportunities has attracted investors into the area. As part of enabling communities to have sustainable food security, the government of Ethiopia is implementing several agricultural policies and strategies. Currently, both the Dassanech and Nyang'atom communities are involved in irrigation schemes where the government is putting in place water pumping stations, constructing water canals and providing farm inputs to enable communities produce food on the irrigated farms. Some of the crops being grown include sorghum, sugarcane, bananas, and fruits and Vegetables.

2.2.2 Turkana and West Pokot Counties (Kenya)

a) Turkana

The economic assets of Turkana coalesce around livestock, crop farming, fishing, mining and oil resources.

Minerals: In Kenya the national and county governments recognize the importance of strengthening the economic capacity of the region through exploitation of mineral resources. In 2022, the government produced a report detailing the type of minerals that are found in Turkana County. Although this report has not been widely circulated, it identified some of the minerals that are found in the county, which include gold, uranium, gypsum, blue sapphire and various industrial minerals and gemstones of different types. A number of private firms have been given prospecting licenses to explore the resources in the border area. Local communities in various parts of Turkana, under the umbrella of Turkana Artisanal Miners Association, are involved in small scale gold mining. If the environmental and human rights challenges are addressed, mining has the potential to provide sustainable livelihoods for many families.

Livestock: Turkana has a huge livestock population, consisting of cattle, sheep, goats, camels and donkeys. Despite the county's huge livestock population, this has not always translated into vibrant livestock trade. For example, the study by the County Government of Turkana and Oxfam International showed that only 2 percent of livestock was exported out of the county in 2015, (Matete and Shumba, 2015).

In September 2021, Tullow Oil, which is the operator for the Project Kenya Oil reported that Turkana has "Oil Initially In Place" amounting to 2.85 billion barrels. Of this, 585 million barrels are confirmed commercially extractable volume. Given that the revenue sharing law states the county government and community will get 20% and 5% respectively of government revenue, the oil sector can contribute substantially to the development of Turkana.



Compared with other ASAL (Arid and Semi-Arid Lands) counties Turkana is leading in the number of animals, as shown in the graph below:

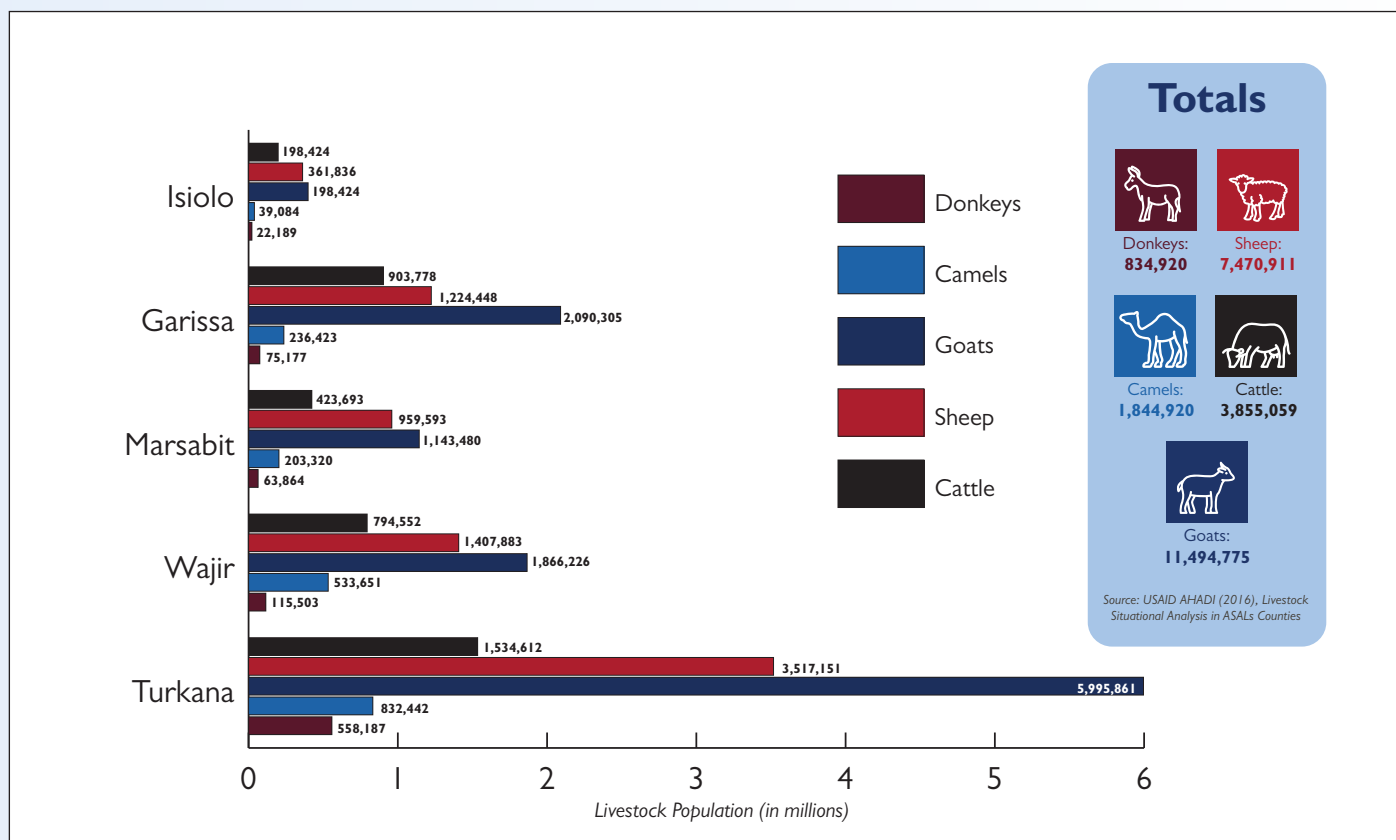


Figure 2.1: ASALs Livestock Population per County

b) West Pokot

The main economic activities in West Pokot are livestock keeping, apiculture, tourism and mining. The scenic topography and rock formations of Kacheliba, as well as Kanyarus falls, makes the area a good tourist attraction.

Livestock. Although the community practices crop farming, its main livelihood option is pastoralism. With the construction of Nasukuta abbatoire, communities in Kacheliba and Pokot North will benefit since livestock trade in the area will increase. The facility is targeting to slaughter 18,720 cattle and 56,160 sheep annually.

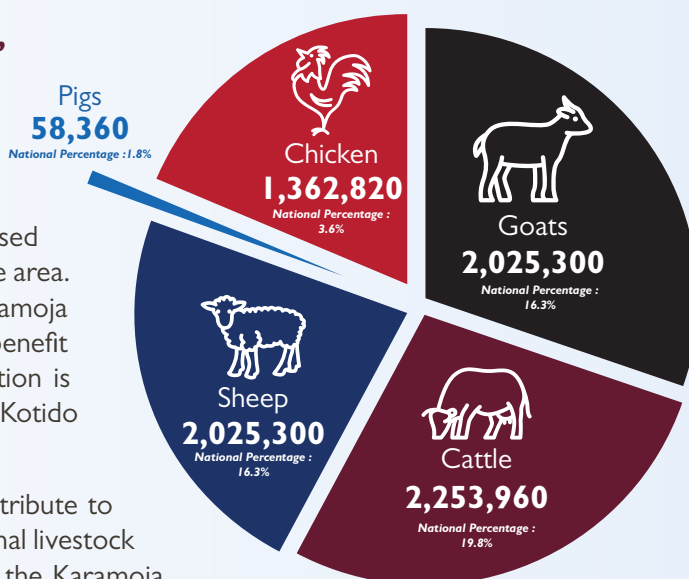
The main livestock breeds in the county are the indigenous cattle (Zebu), sheep, goats, poultry and donkeys. Also introduced to the county are the dairy cattle, camels, Sahiwal cattle, Galla goats, dairy goats, dorper sheep, exotic poultry and rabbits. In terms of estimated population, there are 789,300 indigenous cattle, 74,500 dairy cattle, 200 sahiwal cattle, 634,355 indigenous goats, 6,000 Galla goats, 400 dairy goats, 529,376 indigenous sheep, 95,550 wool sheep, 4,000 dorper sheep, 533,000 indigenous poultry, 55,980 exotic poultry, 35,271 camels and 41,943 donkeys. In terms of apiculture, the county produces 1,196,000 kg of honey and 119,600 kg of wax annually.

The county mineral potentials remain untapped. The following minerals are unexploited: limestone, gold, and ruby. Massive limestone deposits are found in Sebit, Ortum, Muino, and Alale. With support of national and county governments, the private sector has invested heavily in cement production since the area has huge gypsum deposits. Communities of Kacheliba are also involved in artisanal gold mining. A proposed cement industry is to be established in Sebit to fully exploit the limestone deposits, and is expected to provide employment, business opportunities, thereby enhancing economic growth.

2.2.3 Karamoja Sub-Region (Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto Districts)

To exploit the mineral resources in the Karamoja sub-region, the Government of Uganda (GOU) is promoting increased private sector investments. It has identified mining as a key economic option in the Karamoja region and has licensed about 30 companies to prospect and exploit resources in the area. The government has communicated its intention in Karamoja development blueprints to enhance local participation and benefit sharing in the mining industry. Currently, the local population is involved in alluvial gold mining in the border of Kaabong and Kotido districts and Turkana county.

Karamoja is rich in animal resources as well which can contribute to the economy of Uganda and the sub-region. The 2008 national livestock census in Uganda gave the following livestock statistics for the Karamoja sub-region.



According Karamoja Resilience Support Unit Project report funded by USAID implemented by Tufts University, “Karamoja makes very substantial economic contributions to Uganda’s national livestock economy, and accounts for 39% of national cow milk value, 28% of national goat milk value, 47% of national sheep offtake value and 27% of national cattle offtake value”.

In its development plan for Karamoja, the GOU has identified livestock as an important resource that needs investment. Together with other development partners, including donors, NGOs and the private sector, the government is supporting investments in livestock production and productivity. With its huge population, livestock in Karamoja has the potential to spur economic growth, increase household incomes and alleviate poverty. Overall, most people in the Karamoja region are agro-pastoralists. Thus, supporting an integrated agricultural system can ensure that crop farming can complement livestock production to strengthen the well-being of the communities.

According to the Karamoja Integrated Development Plan, (KIDP 3, 2020/22-2025/26), the Ugandan government will support the region by developing trade and cooperatives to improve overall living standards. Additionally, sustainable energy will be prioritized to improve the well-being of the population and extraction of mineral wealth will be carried out as a means of enhancing the resilience of communities. Other economic activities include development of tourism, development of business skills and support of enterprise growth to enable people to participate on productive activities, as well as strengthening livestock markets systems and enterprises to increase household incomes. To strengthen the resilience of communities, the government plans to protect the environment and promote sustainable natural resource management.

Karamoja is a very important region in Uganda for tourism. According to Karamoja sub region of Uganda’s 10-year strategic plan; 40.8% of Karamoja’s land reserved for wildlife conservation, tourism has the potential to become a strong revenue generator for national and local governments and communities.

2.2.4 Greater Kapoeta, Equatoria State (South Kapoeta, North Kapoeta, East Kapoeta and Budi)

The economy of the four counties of Kapoeta, like other parts of Eastern Equatoria State, is heavily dependent on pastoralism, which is the main source of livelihoods for 62% of the people². For the food grown by households, 90% is used for self-consumption, while 6% is sold. According Kapoeta Strategic Plan. 62% percent of income from the sale of livestock produce is used to purchase food items.

² AVSI, (2021). *People for Development, Multi-sector Household Survey, Kapoeta Counties.*



Most of the families in the Kapoeta counties keep cattle, goats and sheep. A total of 72% of the households keep goats and sheep. Kapoeta North has 90% of cattle in the greater Kapoeta region.³

The Kapoeta region, like other parts of Eastern Equatoria, is rich in gold. The area has many artisanal and small-scale mining sites. For those involved in goldmining, the activity has become a livelihood option for many families since they get extra income to meet household needs. The mining uses less technology, as many locals use traditional mining techniques like panning along dry riverbeds. Although this is an important economic activity, increasing criminal networks that are competing over mining sites, are posing a challenge to the mining sector in general.

2.3 Major Achievements

Major development milestones in each sub-county or district in each corridor are as follows:

2.3.1 Kaabong-Kotido-Turkana West Corridor

i) Turkana West Sub-County

- Construction of livestock markets at Kakuma to promote livestock trade
- Greater electricity connectivity through Kenya Power
- Expansion of health infrastructure and improved health services
- Improved rural access roads, including those linking Turkana West and Uganda
- Enhanced movement of people and cross-border trade within the cluster

ii) Moroto

- Road network expansion and improvement, including Moroto-Nakipirpirit tarmacked road and Moroto-Lokitonyala tarmacked road.
- Drylands Transform Project implemented by Makerere University and other partners. The project aims to investigate the link between land health, livestock-based livelihoods, human wellbeing, land management and governance. It is aimed at contributing new knowledge for transformative change and sustainable development of rangelands in the drylands of East Africa.

iii) North Pokot

- The development of livestock markets and value chain improvement
- Supporting communities to participate benefits from extractives by supporting artisanal miners and those extracting gypsum for the cement factories
- Strengthening trade with the border communities of Moroto, Amudat and Turkana.

2.3.2 Amudat-Kacheliba Corridor

i) Amudat

The Amudat Development milestones are based on Uganda Vision 2040 for the Karamoja sub-region.

- Diversification of livelihoods, especially for men and youth without livestock.
- Improvement of health facilities across the district
- Building value chains for cattle, sheep, goats and camels.
- Women and girls' empowerment initiatives.

³ As 2 above.



ii) Kacheliba

- The development of livestock markets and value chain improvement
- Supporting communities to benefit from efforts that support artisanal miners and those extracting gypsum for the cement factories.
- Strengthening trade with the border communities of Moroto, Amudat and Turkana.

2.3.3 Moroto-Loima-North Pokot Corridor

i) Pokot North

- The development of livestock markets and value chain improvement,
- Supporting communities to participate and benefit from extractives by supporting artisanal miners and those extracting gypsum for the cement factories.
- Strengthening trade with the border communities of Amudat and Kacheliba through the development of good roads, market infrastructure and livestock value chains.

ii) Moroto

- Road network expansion and improvement, including Moroto-Nakipirpirit tarmacked road and Moroto-Lokitonyala tarmacked road.
- Drylands Transform Project implemented by Makerere University and other partners. The project aims to investigate the link between land health, livestock-based livelihoods, human wellbeing, land management and governance. It is aimed at contributing new knowledge for transformative change and sustainable development of rangelands in the drylands of East Africa.

iii) Loima

- The improvement of Lodwar-Lokirama road, linking Moroto and Turkana county;
- Construction of livestock markets at Lokirama and Lorugum to promote livestock trade; and connection of electricity to parts of the sub-county.
- Expansion of health infrastructure and improved health services
- Improved rural access roads, including those linking Loima to North Pokot and Moroto.
- Enhanced cross-border trade within the cluster.

2.3.4 Kapoeta-Lokichoggio Corridor

i) Greater Kapoeta

- Boosting agricultural development by increasing food production and supporting livestock production and productivity.
- Supporting cross-border trade between Kenya and South Sudan to spur economic growth in the region.
- Supporting the mining sector through development of enabling policy and regulatory framework.
- Addressing causes of insecurity by promoting peace as a prerequisite for development to take place.

ii) Lokichoggio

- The reopening of Lomidat Abattoir. The Turkana County Government, together with national government, Kenya Meat Commission have begun the process of reopening the abattoir.
- Construction of livestock markets at Kakuma to promote livestock trade;
- Expansion of health infrastructure across the sub-county.
- Enhanced cross-border trade within with South Sudan.



2.3.5 Dassanech-Nyang'atom -Turkana Corridor

i) Dassanech-Nyang'atom

- Sustainable food production by expanding areas for crop farming, providing food and farm produce for sale, and inviting private investment to construct factories or millers for food processing.
- Support livestock production and enhance livestock value chains.
- Upgrading infrastructure through the main cross-border tarmac road and improving rural access roads.
- Expanding and improving rural health, sanitation and educational facilities.
- Construction of water facilities for human and livestock use.

ii) Turkana North and Kibish Sub-counties

As a result of devolution, Turkana County government has expanded health infrastructure and animal health services across the two sub-counties. In addition, the prevailing peace in among the cross-border communities have enhanced cross-border trade within the corridor. To support trade and movement of goods and services the county government is improving rural access roads.

2.4 Current Flagship Projects

The following are the flagship projects per corridor:

2.4.1 Kaabong-Kotido-Turkana West Corridor

a) Turkana West County

The construction/tarmacking of the Lokichar-Lodwar-Napak road at the border of South Sudan has enhanced transport efficiency, as well as the movement of goods and connecting parts of Kenya to various parts of Turkana, including to Turkana West.

b) Kaabong and Kotido Districts

The tarmacking of the road linking Moroto, Kotido and Kaabong districts up to Kidepo National Park.

2.4.2 Amudata-Kacheliba Corridor

a) Amudat District

The tarmacking of Moroto-Lokitonyala road to enhance connectivity within Karamoja and cross-border areas of Turkana and West Pokot Counties based on Uganda Vision 2040 and Karamoja development strategic plans.

b) Kacheliba, West Pokot

According to the current Governor manifesto and the CIDP (2023-2027):

- Construction of Nasukuta Abattoir
- Agriculture mechanization across the county
- Supporting private investment in construction of cement factories.



2.4.3 Moroto-Loima-North Pokot Corridor

a) Loima Sub-county

- Construction of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) at Lorugum, which is aimed at development of technical skills for the youth.
- The construction/tarmacking of the Lokichar-Lodwar-Napak road at the border of South Sudan has increased efficiency of goods coming from Kitale to various parts of Turkana, including Loima.
- The tarmacking of Lodwar-Lokirima road and linking to Uganda border.

b) Moroto District

The Moroto flagship projects, based on Uganda Vision 2040 and Karamoja development strategic plans include the following:

- Development of Moroto town into a strategic regional city.
- Construction of science and technology park at Moroto.
- Construction of an International and National referral hospital.
- The tarmacking of Moroto-Lokitonyala road to enhance connectivity within Karamoja and cross-border areas of Turkana and West Pokot Counties.

c) North Pokot West Pokot

According to the current Governor manifesto, the following will be flagship projects by the county government:

- Construction of Nasukuta Abattoir
- Agriculture mechanization across the county
- Construction of a mango factory and sunflower factories
- Supporting private investment in construction of cement factories

2.4.4 Kapoeta-Lokichoggio Corridor

Some of the flagship projects that have been begun in Turkana West, which includes Lokichoggio Sub-county, encompass the following.

- The tarmacking of the Lokichar-Lodwar-Napak road which is part of the Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport corridor (LAPSSET). This has enhanced transport connectivity between Kenya and South Sudan, increasing efficiency in the movement of people, goods and services in the borderland areas.
- The Lomidat Hospital, which supports the borderland communities in both Kenya and South Sudan
- The Lokichoggio Airport that supports air transport between Kenya and South Sudan.

2.4.5 Dassanech-Nyang'atom -Turkana Corridor

a) Dassanach and Nyang'atom Woredas

- The tarmacking of the road connecting South Omo and Turkana North border, enabling easy transport between Ethiopia and Kenya.
- Construction of a permanent bridge along the Omo River, enhancing movement of goods and services between Kenya and Ethiopia.
- Expansion of irrigated agriculture along the banks of Omo River, creating employment opportunities and extra incomes for families.

b) Turkana North and Kibish Sub-counties

- Tarmacking of Kaloko-Lokitaung road, which is planned to link Turkana and South Omo.

CHAPTER 3: ASSESSMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

This chapter focuses on the recommendations captured by various assessments. The research assessments were presented during the Karamoja Cluster workshop in Lodwar on X date. The chapter derives information from development blueprints in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan.

3.1 Assessment Recommendations

To understand the context of the Karamoja cluster region and communities, five cross-sectoral assessments were conducted. These included: labor market assessment conflict assessment, natural resource management system in the Karamoja cluster, applied political economy analysis and social network analysis. The research information provided data and information necessary in decision making regarding design of resilience projects and activities.

Each assessment gave recommendations as highlighted below.

Table 3.1: Karamoja Contextual Assessment Results

Assessment Area		Recommendations
1.	Labor Market assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support community capacity building, behavioral and attitudinal change to enable them to access training opportunities and get employment; - Enhance effective communication on new opportunities by providing communities with timely information on available and upcoming opportunities; - Interventions in cross-border areas should be based on contextual realities and evidence generated through research to ensure success and sustainability; - Develop community business skills in record keeping, business management, and financial literacy; - Support product and trade specific training on crop storage, cereal banking and crop diversification; - Support life-skills development and management on beekeeping, maize harvesting, carpentry, construction, tailoring, irrigation, hairdressing, masonry and bead-making.
2.	Conflict and climate change assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint implementation of peacebuilding and conflict management activities between government and civil society organizations is essential for the success of such activities; - Working with kraal leaders who are influential and understand operational context ensures success of peacebuilding activities; - Build the capacity of affected and displaced women through business skills training to enable them earn income and support their families; - Support communities to diversify livelihoods instead of over-relying on livestock, which are easily affected by adverse effects of climate change; - Support and train communities on modern farming techniques such as water harvesting, farming techniques, dryland farming and food storage; - Adopt gender transformative approaches in conflict and climate management for cross-border communities; - Develop well-designed, contextualized, and focused youth and women empowerment programs for cross-border communities.
3.	Natural resource management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a coordination mechanism for local organizations and governments in the Cluster to share initiatives, enhance linkages between actors in the management and utilization of natural resources; - Support processes to review existing local and national agreement on joint grazing or resource sharing where they do not exist or promote implementation of existing ones; - Invest in climate information dissemination using modern technologies (smart phones and relevant applications); - Mainstream knowledge to increase skills on climate adaptation and natural resource management; - Mainstream conflict management in the sharing and management of natural resources and design of resilience programs/projects; - Develop cross-border trade in the north of Turkana and South Omo; West Pokot and Amudat, Nabilatuk and Nakapiripirit; Kotido, Moroto and Turkana West and Loima.



Assessment Area		Recommendations
4.	Applied political economy analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen conflict-sensitive programming when designing and implementing resilience projects. - Adopt an all-inclusive approach in programme design and implementation by involving all stakeholders such as CSOs (Civil Society Organizations) women and youth, media, government institutions and traditional authorities; - Address complex and controversial issues like sponsored cattle rustling, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, strong cultural beliefs and prolonged border disputes; - Strengthen partnerships with NGOs and religious institutions in order leverage on their experience, networks and resources; - Strengthen local governance, peace and security, and respect for human rights; - Design women and youth empowerment programs that reflect local contextual realities.
5.	Social Network Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve government and governmental institutions in the implementation of CBCR activities; - Strengthen coordination among cross-border actors to avoid duplication and enhance optimal use of resources; - Enhance resilience building among cross-border communities; - Enhance capacity of cross-border actors to strengthen efficiency on cross-border resilience activities; - Revive cross-border markets between South Sudan and Kenya – Loki, Noma and Nadapal markets.

3.2 Development Frameworks

The governments of the four countries have come up with policy and development frameworks that are aimed at unlocking the potential of the region to facilitate socio-economic transformation.

3.2.1 Turkana CIDP

The key developmental priorities of the Turkana CIDP III (2023-2027) include improving access to health services; increasing crop and livestock production and productivity; enhancing access to Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE); increasing access to potable water; expanding the road, transport, and communication network; and strengthening the cooperative movement. To enhance service delivery, the county government will institute measures to strengthen the relevant legal, policy and institutional framework and address existing capacity constraints. The county aims to strengthen social safety nets and implement initiatives that that seek to provide socio-economic empowerment to vulnerable groups across the county. The CIDP III also explores cross-sectoral linkages identifying ways of harnessing cross-sector synergies and mitigating adverse cross-sector impacts. To achieve inclusive and sustainable development across the county, the Turkana CIDP III will mainstream cross cutting issues such as gender, disability, youth, and climate change and align its programmes to the national level ruling coalition Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) priorities.

Table 3. 2: Turkana CIDP III Development Priorities

Sector		Priorities
1	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusive Growth: Construction of 6000 Km roads - Rural Roads Maintenance; Power Transmission
2	Finance and Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion and value enhancements of pastoral economies (DRIVE), Livestock Identification and Traceability System Project (LITS), Food security subsidy and crop diversification , Agricultural insurance program, business climate reforms and transformation industrial infrastructure - Development Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) development program - Decriminalization of MSMEs in the informal sector - Market diversification promotion of fair-trade practices
3	Environment and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural Resource Governance - Wildlife Conservation and Management - Tourism Products Experience Tourism Promotion and Marketing - Natural Resource Conservation, restoration and management of Water Towers rehabilitation and conservation - Strengthening Drought resilience and response - Geological Surveys and Geo-Information Management - Mineral Resource Management - Culture and Heritage Promotion - Sustainable Waste Management Revenue Enhancement



Sector		Priorities
4	Trade, Industries and Enterprise Development (Improved business opportunity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote open market days across all sub-counties - Modernization of Markets Increase the allocation Biashara Fund to increase the number of groups benefiting - Build resilient infrastructure - Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, - Improve quality of hides and skins produced
5	Land, Minerals and Natural Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Titling of land; Implementation of Spatial plans - Mechanical control of Prosopis particularly in areas such as along the riverine and near the lake - Support use of climate-resistant seedlings in all potential areas to enhance tree cover and enhancing greening initiative - Implementation of climate adaptive strategies including crop and livelihood diversification, seasonal weather forecasting, and community-based disaster risk
6	Peace Building and Conflict Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen peace structures - Collaborate with National Government in physically defining the boundaries of the county - Invest in joint projects such as shared water pans and boreholes, livestock mass vaccination, education, and health facilities along the borderlands - Establish mechanisms to facilitate reporting of politically instigated conflicts or ethnic animosity for appropriate action. - Develop and operationalize a Peace Actors Forum for amicable conflict resolution among cross-border communities. - Invest in transport and communication infrastructure in the borderlands to facilitate prompt security operation, and boost cross-border transport and trade
7	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offer scholarships as an incentive to increase enrollment to Vocational Training Colleges (VTC) and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in the county. - Establish scholarships for special/rare skills development in tertiary institutions - Increase the allocation to the Skill Development Fund (county bursaries) to reverse school/college dropouts on account of school fees.
8	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish more primary healthcare facilities to close the gap between health facilities to at most 5 km. - Roll out Universal Health Care - Strengthen the Community Health program by adding Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) - Establish the first cancer center in Turkana for ease of access to diagnosis, screening, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and management for residents. - Enhance public/private partnership in health service provision
9	Agriculture and Livestock Development/ Food security (Crop production, livestock development, fisheries and blue economy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value addition of crop, livestock, and fish products - Revive operations of Lomidat abattoir, Turkana tannery, and Turkana fish factory. - Support community-driven enterprises focused on the value addition of skins and hides - Empower the fisher folk community to process fish visceral organs (stomach, intestine, kidney, testicles, etc.) and other fish wastes to produce chicken and fish feed, fertilizers, and silage - Provide high-quality farm inputs including disease-free, drought-resistant, and high yielding seed varieties as well as fundamental farm tools. - Progressively transform 650,000 farmers from a food deficit to surplus producers through seed financing and elaborate agricultural education, extension, and research - Establish a County Livestock Stimulus Fund (CLSF) in collaboration with partners with a focus on insurance and marketing of livestock and livestock products - Revive agricultural enterprises like Cotton Farmers Cooperative (in Katilu) and Morulem Farmers' Cooperative Society in addition to expanding emerging ones.
10	Water Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drilling of boreholes and establish water supply infrastructure across the county to improve water sufficiency. - Invest in water harvesting infrastructure, including the construction of water pans and dams. - Promote the use of solar energy to power the distribution of water along the supply lines - Establish strategic partnerships with National Agencies and Development Partners to harness the full potential of the Napuu and Lotikipi aquifers - Adopt the use of water ATM dispensers to provide affordable water to the urban population

3.2.2 West Pokot CIDP

Through its CIDP III (2023-2027), The West Pokot County Government aims to transform the county through economic empowerment and sustainable development in agriculture, industry and service sectors. The CIDP, together with the Governor's manifesto, will focus on efficient health service delivery, strengthening the education system, and empowering the youth, women and People living with Disability (PWDs) to enhance their participation in socio-economic development. In addition, the county will strengthen the development of the agriculture and livestock sector to create employment, and support agri-processing and value chain development. Furthermore, the county government will support sustainable utilization of water, strengthen environmental conservation, natural resource management and mitigating against adverse effects of climate change. Through the expansion of the transport network and county roads, the county will reduce the cost of doing business, thereby creating conditions for wealth creation and socio-economic transformation.

The Summary of West Pokot sectoral priorities is as follows:

Table 3. 3: West Pokot CIDP III Development Priorities

Sector		Priorities
1	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of quality early childhood development education - Increase access, retention, and transition of learning institutions
2	Environmental Protection, Water and Nutritional Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainably increase access to clean, safe and affordable water - Increase county forest cover to at least 10% - Enhance adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change and promote low carbon development - Promote land reclamation - Promote sustainably utilization of natural resources
3	Economic and Commercial Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote trade, entrepreneurship, cooperative development and utilization of natural resources - Promote sustainable tourism
4	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase agricultural productivity, nutritional security - Increase livestock and fish productivity, market access and resilience to climate change risks
5	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen preventive, curative and promote health services
6	Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen disaster risk reduction, preparedness, governance and management - Promote peace, stability and peaceful co-existence among borderland communities - Promote compliance of the constitution and other laws by county government.
7	Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve county roads and transport network
8	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the development of sports - Promote gender equity and equality and enforcement of child protection rights

3.2.3 Karamoja Integrated Development Plan (KIDP)

The Karamoja Integrated Development Plan III (2021-2022 to 2025-2026) (KIDP3) is an integrated medium-term development framework intended fast track the socio-economic transformation of the Karamoja sub-region. The overall goal of the KIDP3 is 'A Secure, Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient and Socio Economically Transformed Karamoja'.

To achieve this overall goal, KIDP3 has eight strategic objectives, namely:

- Consolidate peace, security and governance in Karamoja
- Strengthen Karamojong pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods
- Enhance development of human capital
- Promote agro-industrialization and manufacturing
- Undertake sustainable energy and mineral development
- Invest in tourism, trade and co-operatives development
- Undertake sustainable environment and natural resources management
- Enhance roads, transport, and communication services in Karamoja.

The priorities for each strategic objective as stated below:

Table 3. 4: KIDP III Development Priorities

Strategic Objectives		Priorities
1.	Consolidation of peace, security and governance	- KIDP III will seek to further strengthen not only the capacities of security agencies to consolidate peace, security and governance achievements, but also the Justice, Law and Order actors, in order to realize efficient and effective enforcement of order and the rule of law.
2.	Strengthen Karamojong pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods	- Support the adoption of climate-smart crop production strategies and management practices; - Support the enhancement of Karamojong livestock production and productivity, and; - Support the promotion of alternative sources of livelihoods to enhance the resilience of Karamojong households.
3.	Enhance development of human Capital	- Supporting quality and inclusive education for enhanced skills of the population in Karamoja; - Provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services for improved health of the Karamojong; - Ensuring improved nutritional security for school children and poor and vulnerable households in Karamoja; - Enhancing access to safe water for human consumption and improved wellbeing of the Karamojong; - Improved household and institutional sanitation and hygiene for enhanced wellbeing of the Karamojong
4.	Promote agro-industrialization and manufacturing	- The KIDP III will undertake interventions to promote agro-industrialization and manufacturing in Karamoja. It is acknowledged that the key to rapid socio-economic transformation of Karamoja rests on unlocking the potential of agriculture through aggressive industrialization based on agriculture. In order to achieve the latter, the following outcomes will be pursued: (a) promotion of agro-processing and value addition enterprises for the socio-economic transformation of Karamoja, and; - Establishment of manufacturing enterprises for increased employment and income opportunities for the people of Karamoja.
5.	Undertake sustainable energy and mineral development	- Fully harnessing the sustainable energy potential of Karamoja in order to improve the wellbeing of the population of Karamoja; - Sustainably exploiting Karamoja's mineral wealth in order to strengthen the resilience of the livelihoods of the population.
6.	Invest in tourism, trade and co-operatives development	- Community empowerment initiatives to enhance social transformation - Business skills and enterprise developed in Karamoja leading to a competitive business climate and improved welfare of the Karamojong; - Strengthening crop and livestock marketing systems and enterprises leading to increased incomes of the Karamojong, and; - Development of livestock breeders' and savings co-operatives in Karamoja.
7.	Undertake sustainable environment and natural resources management	- Improvement of land administration and management; (b) - Reversing environmental degradation in Karamoja and mitigating its adverse effects; - Improving water resources management and development.
8.	Enhance roads, transport and communication services	- Programme 8 of the KIDP III will focus on enhancing roads, transport and communication services in Karamoja. This will be achieved through undertaking investments to further improve Karamoja's road infrastructure; and investing in Karamoja's telecommunication infrastructure

3.2.4 Eastern Equatoria State Priorities

In the Kapoeta region, the priority development activities that have been planned by the government include livestock development and productivity, revitalization of the agricultural sector, enhancement of the cross-border trade and mining. To strengthen the mining sector, especially artisanal gold mining by small miners, the government intends to eliminate insecurity in the area, especially conflict over control of artisanal mining sites, which is being spearheaded by criminal networks.

Eastern Equatoria sectoral development priorities are:

Table 3. 5: Eastern Equatoria State Development Priorities

Sector		Sectoral Priorities
1.	Education, Science and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement and expansion education facilities - Provision of school materials to schools. - Enhancement of education programming for marginalized population (e.g., People with disabilities (PWDs)) - Strengthening education planning and management system - Improvement of education teaching system - To improvement of equity in education system
2.	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving capacity of the Ministry - Improving access to basic health care services - Mobilization and sensitization of communities to increase demand for and participate in health care services. - Strengthening coordination of all health development activities at all levels - Strengthening health information management system
3.	Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing Agricultural Data Base for the Ministry - Developing a complete policy framework for agricultural development for the state; - Developing and disseminating appropriate (client-oriented) and environment- friendly farming technologies to promote food security in the state - Transforming agriculture from subsistence to commercial/market-led agriculture - Undertaking effective outreach to the farming communities all through the seasons - Promoting livestock and fisheries production - Developing cooperative movement and promoting formation of its unions and societies at all levels - To promote tourism & environmental conservation in the state - Strengthening overall coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of sectoral plans and activities
4.	Finance, Trade and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing business and entrepreneurial skills for state entities. - Establishing a data bank at Finance Planning Unit - Establishing effective coordination of all development activities in the state - Organizing annual review of the Strategic Plan and compile annual plans - Increasing local revenue collection by the state. - Putting in place effective financial management and reporting system. - Promoting a vibrant private sector - Incentivizing and attracting long term investments in the state.
5.	Local Government and Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the capacity through skills development of the ministry. - Developing Local Government Acts - Streamlining tax collection mechanism at the county levels - Developing effective coordination mechanism in the sector. - Organizing and conducting annual planning process - Providing civic education to communities throughout the state.
6.	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building the capacity of the ministry to take charge of it assigned roles - Setting up an effective data base for socio-cultural state issues - Promoting peace and reconciliation among the different communities - Promoting sports and cultural activities in the state - Initiating special development programs for the marginalized groups - Promoting gender issues and rights of women and children - Strengthening coordination and networking
7.	Information and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building the capacity of the ministry to take charge of it assigned roles - Developing a complete policy framework for information and communication for the state; - Establishing effective communication network mechanism at the state and county levels - Promoting private sector and NGOs support in Information and Communication sector - 5.Strengthenong overall coordination and follow up of sector activities towards achieving the sector and state vision and mission



3.2.5 South Omo Region Priorities

In Ethiopia, the federal, regional and local governments have initiated several development projects aimed at integrating the South Omo region into the national economy, thus improving standards of living. The federal government has created new roads, bridges, dams and educational institutions and connected the area into the national network. Overall, these initiatives and investments are aimed at transforming the region socially and economically.

Activities on the Ethiopian side of the Cluster are intended to build the necessary physical and institutional infrastructure to strengthen the resilience of agro-pastoralists. On the Kenyan side, however, many initiatives are directed towards engaging agro-pastoralists in market exchanges in a manner which benefits them. This will be more effective over the long term and should be taken as a lesson by other countries in Karamoja Cluster.

CHAPTER 4: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PER CORRIDOR

The co-creation process allowed stakeholders to have a deeper understanding of the root causes of vulnerability and suggest solutions to enhance resilience in the Karamoja Cluster borderland areas. This collaborative process involved active participation of stakeholders from government, civil society, private sector, community institutions, regional organizations like IGAD and donors. The process provided an opportunity for stakeholders to bring in their different experiences, perspectives, expertise and voices to create a better understanding of the challenges that threaten lives and livelihoods of cross-border communities. With better understanding of the drivers of vulnerability and poverty, they identified priority projects for each corridor in the Karamoja Cluster region. Using a system-based approach, each of the five corridors came with specific areas of priorities, namely economic empowerment, good governance, peacebuilding and conflict management, natural resources management and women empowerment.

The priorities are highlighted in the matrices below:

4.1 Amudat-Kacheliba Priorities

Table 4.1: Amudat – Kacheliba Corridor Priorities

Domain	List of Resilience Priorities	Output Target (Number), Value (\$), Acreage (Ha)	Impact/outcome indicators
Economic Empowerment	Strengthen/establish cross-border markets at Kaichom and Konyao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 markets (\$270,000) - 5 acres beneficiaries - 2,000 people per market day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced cross-border trade - 20% increased household income - 15% revenue increment - Strengthened social cohesion
	Livestock, poultry and honey value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$540,000 Income generated through livestock, etc. value chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved quality of livestock products and value chains - 25% households reporting increased financial stability
	Adoption of climate-smart agriculture in crop and livestock development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 irrigation schemes - \$270,000 @, 500 acres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced income and food security - Number of households reporting improved nutrition - Increased household income
	Provision of livestock services, (water and vaccinations and veterinary services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 valley dams - 2 drug shops along the markets - 20 acres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved livestock health - % number of pastoralists reporting improved animal health
	Access to financial services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,000 people - \$400,000 - Micro finance infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community access to financial services improved - # of people reporting increased wealth creation - # of people reporting increase in alternative livelihoods (entrepreneurship)
	Emergency livestock interventions during prolonged droughts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock Insurance - Destocking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency livestock interventions strengthened/ - Reduced mortality rate of livestock
	Pasture/fodder growing and conservation techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,000 acres - Hay stores - \$ 50,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in household incomes - Increased access to pasture - Increased animal production
	Strengthen and upscale Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,000 people - \$ 200,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities having increased accessibility to finance - Enhanced financial management - More people involved in - Formation of SACCOs and Cooperatives

Domain	List of Resilience Priorities	Output Target (Number), Value (\$), Acreage (Ha)	Impact/outcome indicators
Good Governance	Strengthen institutional framework and implementation of cross-border policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$ 100,000 - 2,000 people - Package and disseminate policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased implementation of cross-border policies. - Increased awareness and reduced crime rates within cross-border communities
	Organize cross-border forums for national, county and district governments to implement cross-border interventions (for Loroo, Koita, Lokales, Losidok, Amudat, Abilyep and Koongorok, Katabok.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$100,000 - 1 coordinating structure - 100 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened synergies and reduced duplication of work - Efficient and effective utilization of resources - Enhanced collaboration among partners and government.
	Strengthen traditional governance structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 structures - \$ 100,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased coordination with formal structures - Increased inclusion and participation of traditional leaders
	Establish and strengthen the capacities of LMAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 LMAs - \$ 100,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased accountability and participation of LMAs in market management (maintenance and security)
Peace Building and Conflict Management	Support inter-governmental forums to facilitate the implementation of resource sharing agreement and MOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$ 150,000 - IGAD and government institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negotiated access and peaceful sharing of resources.
	Vocational training and skilling for Aracuna (youth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,000 youth - \$ 100,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased skills among the youth - # of youth reporting being employed - Utilization of human capital
	Establishment and deployment of police barracks, posts, and personnel along the border.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 police posts - 4 army (2 UPDF, 2 KDF) barracks - \$ 100,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened security among cross-border communities - Reduced crime rates - Law and order maintained
	Establishment of cross border surveillance team for recovery of stolen livestock,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 teams - \$ 50,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced livestock recovery of livestock
	Strengthen/support peace structures, women peace ambassadors, chiefs' forums, youth coalitions and elders' forums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 women - 6 youth groups (each group 30 pax) - 6 peace committees - 6 elders forums - \$ 200,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased participation of women peacebuilding and conflict management - Sustainable peace realised - Increased community participation in peace building process
	Advocate for voluntary disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 community sessions - \$ 100,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of arms in the community - Safety and security enhanced
	Conduct community dialogue meetings on peace building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$ 150,000 - 2,000 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable peace - Increased community participation in peace building process
	Creation and strengthening of peace accords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 peace accord - \$ 100,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable peace strengthened - Increased community participation in peace building process
	Review and adoption of Nabilatuk resolution through inclusion of Pokot and Turkana views.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 resolution - \$ 100,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More participation of cross-border community participating in sustainable peace - Reduced livestock thefts - Reduced loss of human life
	Support Karamoja Cultural Events, Moru-a-Nayece annual event and Tobong'u Lore Turkana festivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30,000 people - \$ 500,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased social cohesion - Tourism attractions and peace



Domain	List of Resilience Priorities	Output Target (Number), Value (\$), Acreage (Ha)	Impact/outcome indicators
Natural Resource Management & Environment Management	Facilitate policy dialogue and lobby for enabling policies on mineral resource sharing to benefit borderland communities across the corridor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500 people - \$ 150,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic empowerment - Benefit sharing of natural resources
	Construction and rehabilitation of valley dams/water pans to contain the human and animal pressure at selected areas in, Amudat Sub County, Kaicom and in Kenya Murongar and Cheptuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 water dams' construction - 2 water dams to be distilled. - \$ 700,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased access to water for production - Increased nutrition through irrigation
	Establish and strengthen rangeland management and water user committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 committees (4 in each area) - \$ 80,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced management of rangelands and water facilities
	Establish and strengthen borehole operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 borehole operators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased skills of operators and better management of water facilities
Women Empowerment	Create awareness on positive cultural practices on gender and documentation of positive cultural practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5,000 people - \$ 150,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced negative cultural practices on women and girls. - Increased awareness on positive cultural norms
	Support and strengthen enforcement agencies to implement constitutional and legal frameworks that prohibit negative cultural practices like FGM and GBV.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500 people - \$ 100,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcement agencies strengthened to responds to cases of GBV and FGM - Popularization of legal frameworks - More community awareness on negative cultural practices.
	Promote gender mainstreaming for equality-gender transformation approaches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 organizations - \$ 50,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased women and girls inclusion and participation
	Train women on leadership, governance, and women's rights,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 women groups - \$ 100,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased awareness on women's rights - Increased number of women leadership positions
	Support the construction or strengthen the rescue centers, and build the capacity of GBV survivors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 rescue centres - \$ 400,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance protection of GBV survivors - Reconstruction of GBV survivors - Provision of start-up kits for businesses
	Empower women with income generating activities (tailoring, bee keeping, poultry farming, beading)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 women groups - \$ 30,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased financial stability. - Entrepreneurship skills enhancement
	Sensitize traditional leaders on human rights and strengthen the governance system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 elders' groups - \$ 20,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcement of community policing - Strengthen protection of women's rights

4.2 Moroto-Loima-North Pokot Corridor Priorities

Table 4.2: Loima-Moroto-North Pokot Development Priorities

Domain	List of Resilience Priorities	Output Target Number (participants), Value (\$), Acreage (Ha)	Impact/outcome Indicators
Peace Building and Conflict Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancement of peace-building and conflict management by strengthening existing cross-border peace structures. - Chiefs/ LCIII forum - Cross-border youth peace councils - Cross-border peace committees - Cross-border natural resource management committees - Cross-border women peace forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chiefs/LCIII forum(Direct - 24, Indirect- 72,000-100,00 people) - Cross-border youth peace councils (Direct- 90, Indirect- 4,500) - Cross-border natural resource management committees - Cross-border women peace forum (Direct- 90, Indirect- 4,500) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased functional grassroots structures. - Collaborative utilization of NRM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy for voluntary surrender of illegal arms across all corridors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments, IGAD,GIZ, USAID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empowered grassroots structures to advocate voluntary disarmament
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen/support peace structures, women peace ambassadors, chiefs' forums, youth coalitions and elders' forums across the entire corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women (Direct - 90 , Indirect-4,500) - Youth (Direct- 90, Indirect- 4,500) - Chiefs/LCIII forum (Direct 24, Indirect- 72,000-100,00) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proactive participation of peaceful structures. - Expected number of replicable success stories of change.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and adopt Nabilatuk and Moritit resolutions through inclusion of Pokot and Turkana views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct-250, Indirect – 50,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-community cohesion strengthened as a result of adoption of Nabilatuk and Moritit - Replication of resolutions on other corridors.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of existing peace accords or creation of new ones where they don't exist. - Strengthen: Lokiriama & Loya- Alale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct-10,000, Indirect-50,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase participation of cross-border communities in peacebuilding. - Replication of Lokiriama peace accord in other corridors. - Peace monument to be shared by cross border communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct community sensitization on the damages of conflict and the underlying cultural motivation for conflict. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct 10,000, Indirect- 50,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced community awareness on the dangers of conflict
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocate for increased creation and deployment of police barracks, posts and personnel across the region along the border. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments, IGAD, GIZ, USAID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased and functional security posts leading to peaceful-coexistence of communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lokiriama Peace Accord - Learning opportunity - Adapt the lessons and replicate to other corridors - Document the success/ process - Institutionalize L.P.A to be a cantered for knowledge, heritage and culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation of success story 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased appreciation of the importance of sustainable peace. - Replication of Lokiriama peace accord in other corridors. - Advocate of peace monument to be shared by cross border communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sports for peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct - 300 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peaceful co-existence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peace education through peace clubs and cross-border peace schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 schools - Students and teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased awareness of peace among younger populations - Improved enrolment of children - Peaceful co- existence among communities at the borders



Domain	List of Resilience Priorities	Output Target Number (participants), Value (\$), Acreage (Ha)	Impact/outcome Indicators
Peace Building and Conflict Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review existing peace resource sharing agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct - 1200, Indirect over 50,000 pastoralists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased community ownership of shared resources - Enhanced peace - Improved effectiveness of community-led action
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create/ strengthen peace dividends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 3 dividends (water, healthcare) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable peace through shared infrastructure
Good Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross-border intergovernmental forum for co-ordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct - 45, Indirect-pastoralists in the cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced collaboration and cooperation between governments in the corridor - Improved coordination of interventions across the borders - Increased government involvement in cross-border issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies customized to the grassroots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct- 2,415, Indirect - 72,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Localized/ documented policies - Increased community awareness - Strengthened linkages between positive grassroots cultural norm with the policies
Women Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National and County/District sensitization on GBV and FGM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct-630, Indirect- 6,300 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased community awareness on GBV and FGM - Increased involvement of women in the fight against GBV and FGM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of government policies and legislation against FGM and GBV across the entire corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct-1,050, Indirect- 10,500 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved policy frameworks - Reduced cases of GBV and FGM - Increased government involvement in eradication of GBV and FGM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building for women in the cluster - Leadership positions - Decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct 450, Indirect- 4,500 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women taking lead in decision making and not just participating as bystanders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic empowerment of women - Employment - Start-up kits (grants) - Markets - Art and crafts (markets/ museums/ cultural centres) - Value addition - VSLA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct- 150, Indirect- 1,500 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women empowered economically - Increased number of women entrepreneurs - Increased involvement of women in business enterprises - Financial freedom / empowerment - Increased proactivity for women in business
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empower women-led/ women-centered institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased participation of women in governance and development processes at decision making level - Increased number of women involved in decision making platforms
Natural Resource management & Environment management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate policy dialogue and lobby for enabling policies on mineral resources benefit sharing in order to benefit borderland communities across the corridor. e.g., a local content bill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2700 h/h 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross-border communities have increased access to royalty payments and increase the participation in mineral value chains. - Communities able to develop community development agreements with extractive companies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen traditional institutions for natural resources management and sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90 participate in the committees; 4500 indirectly benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pastoralist leaders have the capacity to manage/ steward resources and facilitate sharing



Domain	List of Resilience Priorities	Output Target Number (participants), Value (\$), Acreage (Ha)	Impact/outcome Indicators
Natural Resource management & Environment	Facilitate agreements on joint grazing and resources sharing such as the inter-governmental cross border resource sharing agreements	200,000 migrating pastoralists; 300,000 hosting communities benefit indirectly	Increased cohesion of cross-border communities Wealthy and peaceful cross-border communities co-existing developing long-term social and economic relationships
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support intergovernmental forums to facilitate the implementation of resource sharing agreements and 2019 CBPD MOU - Building and desilting of valley dams/ water pans to contain the human and animal pressure at Apele, Kailikong and Loyoro. Desilting of Nasal, Kobebe, Kases & Lowoya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct 10,000; Indirect 500,000 people - 10,000 persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pastoralists have increased access to clean and safe water for livestock and domestic use
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminate climate information through UNMA and NDMA, IGAD, ICPAC to pastoralists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2000 pastoralist leaders have direct access to information; - Indirectly benefiting 200,000 cross border pastoralists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pastoralists have the information to make migration decisions in the context of climate variability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen community structures to manage and represent communities in relation to the communal lands and resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8000 direct; 90,000 indirect beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities assert their voice and meaningfully participate in decision making on land-based resources
Economic Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment in cross-border trade by strengthening or establishing cross-border markets and strengthening livestock value chains by supporting herders and traders through various phases, from production to delivery of the final animal products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 135 Direct, indirect 945 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced cross border marketing trade - Strengthening market linkages across borders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adoption of climate-smart agriculture in crop and livestock development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct 240 indirect 720 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced resilient production system for livestock and crops
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support communities to grow pasture/ fodder, including establishment of stores and conservation techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct 500 indirect 3,500 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase diversification of livelihood option and employment opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support in emergency livestock interventions in case of prolonged droughts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct 200,000 indirect 1,400,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pastoralist households manage shocks to drought and epidemics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish modern cross-border markets infrastructure (stores, stalls, boreholes) at Loya market (Turkana, Pokot North, Tepes), Nakiloro (to serve Matheniko Turkana.), Lokirama (Matheriko, Tepes and Turkana) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of markets established - Number of people participating in businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established and functional market infrastructures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support in provision of livestock services like water and vaccinations in the entire corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross-border livestock services strengthened - Increased trade across border
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support acquisition of soft skills and helping youth with start-ups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct- 300 - Indirect 20,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of youths of and women accessing credit funds.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting community tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All border corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of tourists visiting Karamoja Cluster region - Diversified livelihoods



Domain	List of Resilience Priorities	Output Target Number (participants), Value (\$), Acreage (Ha)	Impact/outcome Indicators
Economic Empowerment	- Inclusion of private sectors i.e., business entrepreneurs	- 3 institutions (chamas, SACCOs, silc, cooperatives, finance institutions) - 6 entrepreneurs (women , men, youth)	- Increased number of pastoralist entrepreneurs - Improved trade and business opportunities within the cluster - Increased opportunity for new markets in the cluster
	- Diversifying investments (livestock, land, crafts, agriculture, hotel industries, wild plants, value addition)	- Direct - 300 - Indirect - 2400	- Increased employment opportunities - Increased income at household level - Decrease dependency on humanitarian aid
	- Linkages with financial institutions	- Direct - 300 - Indirect - 2400	- Increased knowledge on financial management - Increased access to financial services - Reduced number of credit defaulters

From the above domain priorities, the following were identified by the participants as most important priorities:

a) Good governance

- 1) Cross-border intergovernmental forum for co-ordination
- 2) Policies customized to the grassroots

b) Women empowerment

- Economic empowerment of women
 - Employment
 - Start-up kits (grants)
 - Markets
 - Art and crafts (markets/ museums/ cultural centres)
 - Value addition (livestock, wild plants/fruits, agriculture)
 - VSLA
- National and County/District sensitization on GBV and FGM.
- Implementation of government policies and legislation against FGM and GBV across the entire corridor.
- Capacity building for women in the cluster
 - Leadership positions
 - Decision making
- Empowerment of women-led/ women-centered institutions

c) Economic empowerment

- Support acquisition of soft skills and helping youth with start-ups
- Adoption of climate-smart agriculture in crop and livestock development.
- Investment in cross-border trade by strengthening or establishing cross-border markets and strengthening livestock value chains by supporting herders and traders through various phases, from production to delivery of the final animal products.
- Diversifying investments (livestock, land, crafts, agriculture, hotel industries, wild plants, value addition)
- Linkages with financial institutions
- Support communities to grow pasture/fodder, including establishment of stores and conservation techniques.
- Establish modern cross border markets infrastructure
- Support in emergency livestock interventions in case of prolonged droughts



d) Natural Resource Management and Environmental management

- Facilitate agreements on joint grazing and resources sharing such as the intergovernmental cross border resource sharing agreements
- Desilting of
 - Nasal
 - Kobebe
 - Kases
 - Lowoya
- Disseminate climate information through UNMA and NDMA, IGAD ICPAC to pastoralists
- Support intergovernmental forums to facilitate the implementation of resource sharing agreements and 2019 CBPD MOU
- Facilitate policy dialogue and lobby for enabling policies on mineral resources benefit sharing in order to benefit borderland communities across the corridor, e.g., a local content bills and initiating resource sharing agreements with extractive companies.
- Building and desilting of valley dams/water pans to contain the human and animal pressure at Apele, Kailikong and Loyoro
- Strengthen traditional institutions for natural resources management and sharing
- Strengthen community structures to manage and represent communities in relation to the communal lands and resources

e) Peace-building

- Enhancement of peace-building and conflict management by strengthening existing cross-border peace structures.
 - Chiefs/ LCIII forum
 - Cross-border youth peace councils
 - Cross-border peace committees
 - Cross- border natural resource management committees
 - Cross-border women peace forum
- Review existing peace resource sharing agreements
- Create/ strengthen peace dividends
- Review and adopt Nabilatuk and Moritit resolutions through inclusion of Pokot and Turkana views.
- Strengthening of existing peace accords or creation of new ones where they don't exist:
 - Lokirama
 - Loya- Alale
- Conduct community sensitization on the damages of conflict and the underlying cultural motivation for conflict.
- Advocate for increased creation and deployment of police barracks, posts and personnel across the region along the border.
- Create awareness on Lokirama Peace Accord
 - Learning opportunity
 - Adapt the lessons and replicate to other corridors
 - Document the success/ process
 - Institutionalize L.P.A to be a cantered for knowledge, heritage and culture
- Sports for peace
- Advocacy for voluntary surrender of illegal arms across all corridors.
- Peace education through peace clubs and cross-border peace schools

4.3: Kaabong-Kotido-Turkana West Corridor Priorities

Table 4.3: Kaabong-Kotido-Turkana West Development Priorities

Domain	List of resilience priorities	Output (number, Values, Acreage(s))	Impact/Potential outcome	Ranking priorities
Economic Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of enabling infrastructure in all the sectors (health and sanitation, education, markets, good roads, etc.) - Increase investment in agricultural and livestock value chains. - Lobby or the recruitment/deployment of more extension workers, promote private sector actors at Nakapelimor, Komion, Loyoro, peringan, Oropoi, Nawountos, Nakitongo, Nalapatui, Kalapata, Kaabong, Lodiko - Support the construction of cattle dips and crushes, mobile clinics. - Investment in cross-border trade by strengthening or establishing cross-border markets and strengthening livestock value chains. - Training of community Livestock health workers - Training livestock keepers on business skills - IGAD to engage the regional Governments to establish border points to manage the migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three (3) major roads constructed/rehabilitated along the cross-border communities - Six (6) markets infrastructure constructed: (3) for Kenya and 3 for Uganda - One Skilling and training institute established for the cross-border communities at Oropoi-Nawountos - One cross border health facility established in Loyoro Sub County in Kaabong. - 10 youth and Women groups trained on business skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved movement of goods, services and communities along the cross-border points - Increased incomes among the cross-border communities. - Improved and diversified livelihoods for communities in Turkana West, Kaabong and Kotido communities. - Improved productivity among the reformed youth. - Improved longevity and wellbeing of cross border communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three (3) major roads constructed/rehabilitated along the cross-border communities. (1)⁴ - 10 youth and Women groups trained on business skills (2) - One Skilling and training institute established for the cross-border communities at Oropoi- Nawountos (3) - Six (6) markets infrastructure (3) for Kenya and 3 for Uganda constructed (4) - One cross border health facility established in Loyoro Sub County in Kaabong. (5)
Good Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen cross-border policies and implementation mechanisms across the entire corridor. - Support the establishment or implementation of legal frameworks and institutions responsible for implementation of cross border policies. - Complement on-going cross-border projects/initiatives by GOK, GOU, county and district authorities. - Dissemination of IGAD protocols e.g., Transhumance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three (3) joint security posts (Immigration, police) established in Nawountos, Kamion Kalale-Nakapelimor - Critical regional protocols i.e. AU framework on pastoralism, IGAD policy on Transhumance, and EAC are disseminated to the cross-border communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved human security along the cross-border communities. - Enhanced business growth along the cross-border communities. - Improved coexistence and integration of cross border communities. - Improved and harmonized sharing of natural resources along the cross-border communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three (3) jointly security posts (Immigration, police) established in Nawountos, Kamion Kalale-Nakapelimor (1) - Critical regional protocols i.e. AU framework on pastoralism, IGAD policy on Transhumance, and EAC are disseminated to the cross-border communities. (2)
Peace Building and conflict management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support Ateker integration and strengthening through social-cultural events, peace caravans, inter and intra community peace dialogues at Nakitongo-Oropoi/Nawountos, Loyoro-Morungole(Usaka), Nangolol-Apolon, Kamion-Kalale, Nawountos, Nakitongo, Loreng, Nalapatui, Lokipoto, Naporoto/Loile, Narongole, Kanamesek and Kosekona - Enhance social integration, support exchange learning visits within the corridor and across the cluster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three (3) peace caravans held in Kaabong, Kotido and Turkana west - Six (6) Socio-cultural events held in Moruanayece, and Nawountos and Nakapelimor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened social cohesion within the cross-border communities. within the corridor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three (3) peace caravans held in Kaabong, Kotido and Turkana west (1) - Six (6) Socio-cultural events held in Moruanayece, and Nawountos and Nakapelimor (2) - Two (2) cross border women peace mediators network established in Kotido, Kaabong and Turkana West corridor (3)

⁴ Area with outcomes shaded blue show priority rankings per domain, with 1(one) being the top priority.



Domain	List of resilience priorities	Output (number, Values, Acreage(s))	Impact/Potential outcome	Ranking priorities
Peace Building and conflict management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support development of cross-border resource sharing protocols/agreements for the entire corridor. - Reactivate and facilitate peace committees to begin peacebuilding activities for Kaabong, Kotido, Nakapelimoru, Lokwakel in Kotido, Lodiko in Kaabong East, Timu in Kaabong and Kalapata in Kaabong, Turkana West and Lokichoggio sub-counties. - Facilitate leaders representing cross-border meetings to engage in dialogue regarding peacebuilding and resource sharing. - Support inter-governmental dialogue to fast-track the implementation of existing cross-border MOUs. - Advocate for joint disarmament exercises in both countries. - Strategic deployment of security personnel along the corridor - Sports for peace - Peace caravans - Women forums - Support cultural events eg. Moru-a-Nayeche 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two (2) cross border women peace mediators network established in Kotido, Kaabong and Turkana West corridor - Six (6) cross border community peace dialogue meetings held at Nakapelmoru-Kalale, Loreng-Loyoro-Oropoi-Nawountos-Kamion, Kalapata. - Four (4) year radio talk show programs sponsored to talk issues of sustainable peace building and conflict management targeting the Kaabong, Kotido and Turkana West corridor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased production and productivity of cross border communities. - Gender violence free cross border community enhanced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six (6) cross border community peace dialogue meetings held at Nakapelmoru-Kalale, Loreng-Loyoro-Oropoi-Nawountos-Kamion, Kalapata. (4) - Four (4) year radio talk show programs sponsored to talk issues of sustainable peace building and conflict management targeting the Kaabong, Kotido and Turkana West corridor (5)
Natural Resource and environmental management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate policy dialogue and lobby for enabling policies on cross-border resource sharing. - Support reforestation, FMTNR (farmer managed tree regeneration), creation of green belts, regulation of rangeland management (banning bush, charcoal making then replace that with massive tree planting) at Morungole-Loyoro, Nawountos-Nakitongo, Nasekona - creation and implementation of community-led early warning systems, construction of meteorological weather station, setting budget percentages to handle disasters (10-15%). - Tree planting, gully treatment, improved methods of farming (crop rotation) at Nakapelimoru, Komion, Loyoro, Oropoi, Nawountos, Nakitongo. - Support in the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies and plans - Review of drought management contingency plans for Kaabong and Kotido districts and Turkana West sub-county. - Water harvesting systems for example sand Dams and mega dams' construction along cross border corridors - Deployment of conservation officers along the corridor - Enforcement of environmental protection policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six (6) water harvesting facilities/sand dams constructed at Nasekona, Nawountos, Kanamesek, Nakitongo in Turkana West, Loyoro, Kamion in Kaabong District - Enhanced pastoralists managed natural resources regeneration (PMNR) along the Corridor - Three (3) Central forest reserves of Timu, Morungole and Zulia in Kaabong are rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased availability of Water resources for livestock production and productivity. - Increased applied knowledge among the cross-border communities on natural management and conservation. - Improved diversification on cross border livelihoods options (apiary, sustainable timber harvesting, ethnobotany etc.) - Improved aesthetic weather conditions improved along the corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six (6) water harvesting facilities/sand dams constructed at Nawountos, Kanamesek, Nakitongo in Turkana West, Loyoro, Kamion in Kaabong District (1) - Enhanced pastoralists managed natural resources regeneration (PMNR) along the Corridor (2) - Three (3) Central forest reserves of Timu, Morungole and Zulia in Kaabong are rehabilitated (3)

4.4 Kapoeta-Lokichoggio Corridor Priorities

Table 4.4: Kapoeta-Lokichoggio Priorities

Domain	List of Resilience Priorities	Output Target (Number), Value (\$), Acreage (Hac),	Impact/outcome Indicators	Priority ⁵
Economic Empowerment	Development of enabling infrastructure – roads	13000 households utilizing Lokichoggio Kapoeta road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved economic status for Pastoralists communities along the Kapoeta - Lokichoggio corridor - 50% increase in movement of people, goods and services across the Kenya - South Sudan border. - 50% reduction in cross-border conflicts. 	3
	Expansion of health facility - Nadapal PHCC	1 health - serving 10000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in mortality rates and disease prevalence rates 	
	Primary school construction in Kenya	300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased literacy and skills 	
	Tertiary school construction in South Sudan side of the border	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased literacy and skills 	
	Construction of livestock markets (2)	400 heads of cattle, 1,000 for shoats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased business opportunity. Reduction in poverty index. 	
	Construction of Water dams/ pans	4 dams - 1500 cattle in a day and 2500 for shots , 4 BHs - serving 500 each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Time saved drawing water. - Reduced competition over water sources. - Livestock mortality reduced 	
	Livestock traders /women/ youth – Narus	460 youth and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in economic status of cross-border communities 	
	High level training on entrepreneurship skills for traders (6 cooperatives; jua kali, livestock tendering, grains, artefacts,	250 traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entrepreneurial skills developed among business people. 	
	Implementation of 2 MOUs - on trade and resource sharing	2 MOUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% increase in resource sharing. Reduced cross-border conflicts 	
	Cooperatives/VSLAs membership	6 VSLAs of 30 pax each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased incomes for households. Financial savings. 	
Good Governance	Disease Surveillance services	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved quality of animal products 	5
	Complement/creating awareness on-going cross-border projects/ initiatives by GOK, GOSS, state, county and district authorities.	13000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced service delivery and development along the Kapoeta - Lokichoggio corridor 	
	Support (through awareness creation) institutions mandated to implement cross-border initiatives and movements through establishment or implementation of legal frameworks or cross-border policies.	13000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% increase in cross-border trade and cooperation. - Increased co-existence. Building of cross-border synergies. - Decrease in human rights violations. - 50% increase in social, cultural awareness/agitation. - Increased levels of accountability. Improved security and stability. Increased transparency. 	
	Target for awareness creation TOT	60 (30 in Kes, 30 in SS)		
	Enhance capacity of institutions at regional and local level to enable them to effectively and timely respond to natural and man-made disasters (drought, floods, violent conflict, epidemics)	A Joint cross-border Rapid Response Committee of 50 members (25 each Kenya, South Sudan)		

⁵ Priority areas being ranked in order of importance, with 1 (one) being the top priority issue



Domain	List of Resilience Priorities	Output Target (Number), Value (\$), Acreage (Hac),	Impact/outcome Indicators	Priority ⁵
Good Governance	4. Hold joint, community, gov'ts and CSOs to agree and lobby for increased resource allocation to cross border infrastructural development. (Lobby/advocacy, public participation, budget)	Forum formed for advocacy		5
	5. Organize cross-border forums for national, county and district governments to implement policies for greater Kapoeta and Lokichoggio sub-county. Women forums, Community leaders' forums, intergovernmental forums, business forums, kraals etc	13000 people		
Peacebuilding and Conflict Management	Reactivate and facilitate peace committees to begin peacebuilding activities. Support formation of cross-border schools for peace.	Joint cross-border peace committee of 15 members (at least 5 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced Peaceful Co-existence and inclusive communities along the Kapoeta - Lokichoggio corridor - Increased inclusive co-existence across border areas. - 50% increase in level of participation in border activities. - Reduced violent conflicts among cross-border communities - Increased awareness on the negative effects of SALWVs. - Increased intergovernmental collaboration 	2
	Facilitate leaders representing cross-border meetings to engage in peace-building dialogues.	Joint cross-border peace committee of 15 members (at least 5 women)		
	Support inter-governmental dialogue to fast-track the Implementation of existing cross-border MOUs between the GOK and GOSS.	50 (25 Kenya, 25 South Sudan)		
	Awareness creation on negative cultural practices that perpetuate conflict, training of change agents and community champions.	13000 targets for awareness creation. 60 (30 Kenya, 30 South Sudan) targeted for TOT.		
	Advocating for joint disarmament exercises in both countries.	13000		
	Awareness creation on the dangers of small arms and light weapons.	13000		
	Support joint cross-border institutional peacebuilding activities (sports, theatre, talent show)	500		
Natural Resource management & Environment management	Support the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies and plans for Lokichoggio Sub-county and Kaoeta counties.	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved access, use and management of resources along the Kapoeta- Lokichoggio corridor - Increased resilience on natural disasters preparedness. - Increased contingency measures to drought, floods. - Reduced effects of drought and flashfloods. - Increased response to emergencies. - Increased surveillance, - Enhanced quality of animal life and quality of animal products. 	1
	Review drought management contingency plans for Kapoeta and Turkana cross-border areas.	1		
	Strengthening early warning and early response systems to enhance timely response when crises occur.			



Domain	List of Resilience Priorities	Output Target (Number), Value (\$), Acreage (Hac),	Impact/outcome Indicators	Priority ⁵
Natural Resource management & Environment management	Support communities on sustainable natural resource management (rangeland management, pasture production, rangeland reseeding, afforestation/reforestation.	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved access, use and management of resources along the Kapoeta- Lokichogio corridor - Increased resilience on natural disasters preparedness. - Increased contingency measures to drought, floods. - Reduced effects of drought and flashfloods. - Increased response to emergencies. - Increased surveillance, - Enhanced quality of animal life and quality of animal products. 	1
	Work with communities and government authorities to develop cross-border resource sharing protocols and plans.	4		
	Build capacity of Community Disease Reported (CDRs) and Community Animal Health Workers) (CAHWs).	100		
Women Rights and advocacy	Awareness creation on negative cultural practices, training of change agents and community champions to promote women participation in development and governance processes. Conduct cross-border women-led forum theatre performances on girl child education.	13,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced women participation in Decision-making process and Leadership 40% decrease in GBV cases. - Increase quality of life for women and girls. - Increase resilience of women and girls support networks. - Increased access to legal services for women and girls. - Reduction of child marriages and increase in school enrolments for girls. 	4
	Training of the change agents and community champions	60 (15 male, 15 females, each country) x2		
	GBV - Training to duty barriers, community leaders	2 trainings (1000 boys, 1000 girls)		
	Support enforcement agencies to implement constitutional and legal frameworks that prohibit negative cultural practices like child marriages and GBV.	60 (30 Kenya, 30 South Sudan)		
	Establishment of women / girls' safe spaces (PSS, referral pathways, training on self-defense).	2 (1 in Kes, 1 in SS) WGSS - 100 targeted victims for safe houses		

4.5 Dassanech-Nga'atom-Turkana Corridor Priorities

Table 4.5: Dassanech-Nyang'atom-Turkana Priorities

Domain	List of Resilience Priorities	Ranking ⁶	Output Targets (Number), Value (US\$), Acreage (Ha),	Impact/Potential Outcome
Economic Empowerment	Lobby for the tarmacking road connecting Kenya (Turkana North corridor) and Ethiopia			Better infrastructure for improved movement of goods and services across the border.
	Construct strategic water pans and boreholes at Kuras, Siyes, Natodomeri.	1	300000 livestock , 10,000 households	Increased productivity, reduced distance travelled and reduced conflict rates.
	Construct multi-purpose livestock markets at Kibish, Todonyang, Siyes, Lebere	2	Pop- 60,000 and 300,000 Livestock	Increased access to market Increased income through sale of animals from 1.3M dollars to 4.1m per month
	Vocational centres targeting rare skills and ICT	3	500 participants per year	Increased uptake of rare skills
	Promote community engagement and construct Education complex comprises of Primary, Junior Secondary, Secondary Schools.	4	1000 yearly	Enhanced socio-cohesion and integration Increased access of education to for children of pastoralists
	Support investment in cross-border trade by strengthening market systems		Refer to markets input	Enhanced trade cross-border trader
Good Governance	Complement on-going cross-border projects/ initiatives	3		Increased cross-border initiatives ,county or national government / development partners supporting implementation of prioritized interventions
	Support institutions mandated to implement cross-border initiatives (transhumance protocols on resource sharing and disease control	1	No of cross boarder protocols/agreements implemented	Enhanced number of humans and livestock crossing the border by 50 %
	Capacity building of the cross-border communities/civic education /advocacy trainings/awareness creation/public participation/ strengthen	2		Enhanced disease early warning
Peace Building and Conflict Management	Sensitization, creation of awareness, strengthening of peace committees	4	50 committees sensitized on peace and conflict resolution	Reduced raid incidences by 60%
	Sports and cultural festivals for peace among cross-border communities aimed at enhancing social integration	1	6 sporting activities implemented	Increased social cohesion resulting increased trading activities hence improved livelihoods
	Support peace caravans and Cultural Commemorations which are used to sensitize communities on peaceful co-existence	2	6 peace caravans conducted	Increased social cohesion resulting increased trading activities hence improved livelihoods
	Peace dividends projects – construct cross border livestock markets,		Refer to peace section	
	Facilitate leaders representing cross-border meetings to engage in peace-building	5	24 peace meetings conducted per a year	Reduced conflict rates thus resulting to averting loses of livestock by 60%
	Support inter-governmental dialogue to fast-track the Implementation of existing cross-border MoU convene by IGAD	3	Implementation of Nyangatom/Dassanech and Turkana MoU	enhanced peaceful coexistence in the corridor.
	Advocacy for voluntary surrender of illegal arms across all corridor.	6		

⁶ Ranking according to order of importance beginning with.



Domain	List of Resilience Priorities	Ranking ⁶	Output Targets (Number), Value (US\$), Acreage (Ha),	Impact/Potential Outcome
Natural Resource Management & Environment	Support the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies and plans (joint grazing plan and management)	1	Increase the hectares under sustainable land management and strengthen climate resilient	Reduced livestock loss by 40%
	Review drought management contingency plans relevant for cross-border communities	3	Updated drought management contingency plan	Reduced livestock loss by 60%
	Adapt and strengthen digital early warning and early response systems	2	Increased dissemination of early warning information.	Reduced level of conflict by 50%
	Support communities on sustainable natural resource management	4	18 committee trained on sustainable natural resource management	Reduced loss of livestock by 45%
	Build capacity of Community Disease Reported (CDRs)		Increased knowledge on disease reporting	Reduced cases of disease spread by 60%.
	Removal of prosopis juliflora (Lopolisio/filfil)		Promote growing of indigenous species	clear prosopis by 60%
	Support development of protocols or agreements for natural resources sharing	5	Protocols developed	Increased livestock by 50%
Women Empowerment	Facilitate women and girls to access education	1	500 girls per year	increase Girl's education uptake by 50%
	Strengthening community agents to address negative cultural practices	3	one organization per community targeting 50 agents	Reduce GBV by 70%
	Strengthen Girl model on life skill for cross border communities	2	20 groups from each corridor per year	Increased uptake of rear skills and life skills by 60 %

CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

The project will be operationalized jointly by state and non-state actors in Karamoja Cluster. An implementation matrix will be used as tool to guide the process. The partners will jointly develop milestones, outputs and output indicators to be monitored. The project activities are selected collaboratively with partners based on corridor priority needs between 2023 and 2025.

5.1 Amudat-Kacheliba Corridor

Table 5.1: Amudat-Kacheliba Corridor Implementation Matrix

Sub-Purpose	Intervention/Task	Output indicators	Outcome Indicators	Start Year	End year	Means of verification	Responsibility	Budget (USD)
Good Governance/ Institutional Strengthening	Enhance functionality and vibrancy of Kaichom and Konyao cross-border markets including strengthening the capacities of Livestock Market Associates (LMAs.)							
	Support income generating activities in climate smart agriculture (crops, livestock, value chains), and others such as bee keeping, poultry, and beading Strengthen women and youth led VSLA groups.							
	Vocational training and skilling for Karacuna (youth) in Tailoring, borehole operators, etc.							
Natural Resources Management	Expand Pasture and water conservation for enhanced productivity							
	Strengthen cross-border Natural Resource (pasture/water/minerals) management committees that are inclusive of women, chiefs' forums, youth, and elders.							
	Facilitate Implementation/ Review of resource sharing agreement/MOU eg. Nabilatuk resolution Establish cross-border drought management contingency plans for Amudat district and Kacheliba sub-county							



Sub-Purpose	Intervention/Task	Output indicators	Outcome Indicators	Start Year	End year	Means of verification	Responsibility	Budget (USD)
Advocacy/Policy Theme	Participate in Karamoja cultural events for enhanced social cohesion (Moru-a-Nayece, Tobong'u Lore)							
	Support and strengthen enforcement agencies to implement constitutional and legal frameworks that prohibit negative cultural practices like female genital mutilation (FGM) and GBV.							

5.2 Moroto-Loima-North Pokot Corridor

Table 5.2: Moroto-Loima-North Pokot Implementation Matrix

Sub-Purpose	Intervention/Task	Output indicators	Outcome Indicators	Start Year	End year	Means of verification	Responsibility	Budget (USD)
Expanding Livelihood and Employment Opportunities	Enhance functionality and vibrancy of Kaichom and Konyao cross-border markets including strengthening the capacities of LMAs. Support income generating activities in climate smart agriculture (Crops, Livestock Value chains), and others such as Bee keeping, poultry, and beading Strengthen women and youth led VSLA groups. Vocational training and skilling for Karacuna (youth) in Tailoring, Borehole operators, etc.							
Natural Resources Management	Strengthen cross-border Natural Resource (Pasture/Water/Minerals) Management Committees that are inclusive of women, chiefs' forums, youth, and elders. Facilitate Implementation/ Review of resource sharing agreement/MOU eg. Nabilatuk resolution Establish cross-border drought management contingency plans for Amudat district and Kacheliba sub-county							
Advocacy/Policy Theme	Participate in social-cultural events, peace caravans, inter and intra community peace dialogues.							

5.3 Kaabong-Kotido-Turkana West Corridor

Table 5.3: Kaabong-Kotido-Turkana West Corridor Implementation Matrix

Sub-Purpose	Intervention/Task	Output indicators	Outcome Indicators	Start Year	End year	Means of verification	Responsibility	Budget (USD)
Expanding Livelihood and Employment Opportunities	<p>Enhance functionality and vibrancy of Kamion, and Nawontos cross-border markets including strengthening the capacities of LMAs.</p> <p>Support Income Generating Activities in Climate Smart Agriculture (Crops, Livestock Value chains), and others such as poultry, and their value addition</p> <p>Train farmer groups on business skills and improved methods of farming (crop rotation) at Nakapelimon, Komion, Loyoro, Oropoi, Nawountos, Nakitongo</p> <p>Train community animal health workers</p>							
Natural Resource Management	<p>Establish cross-border drought management contingency plans for Kaabong and Kotido districts and Turkana West sub-county</p> <p>Create and implement community-led early warning systems</p> <p>Support reforestation, farmer managed tree regeneration (FMTNR), creation of green belts, and gully treatment</p> <p>Facilitate development/ Implementation/Review of cross-border resource sharing agreement/MOU</p> <p>Strengthen cross-border Natural Resource (Pasture/Water/Minerals) Management Committees that are inclusive of women, chiefs' forums, youth, and elders to regulate rangelands (burning bush, charcoal making then replace that with massive tree planting) at Morungole-Loyoro, Nawountos-Nakitong'o, Nasekon</p>							
Advocacy/Policy Theme	Participate in social-cultural events, peace caravans, inter and intra community peace dialogues.							

5.4 Kapoeta-Lokichoggio Corridor

Table 5.4: Kaopeta-Lokichoggio Corridor Implementation Matrix

Sub-Purpose	Intervention/Task	Output indicators	Outcome Indicators	Start Year	End year	Means of verification	Responsibility	Budget (USD)
Expanding Livelihood and Employment Opportunities	<p>Support Income Generating Activities in Climate Smart Agriculture (Crops, Livestock Value chains), targeting traders, youth, and women groups</p> <p>Enhance functionality and vibrancy of Narus and Nadapal cross border markets including strengthening the capacities of LMAs.</p> <p>Train livestock traders on entrepreneurship skills and financial literacy.</p> <p>Strengthen or support the formation of VSLA and Livestock cooperatives</p> <p>Build capacity of Community Disease Reporters (CDRs) and Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs).</p>							
Natural resource management	<p>Establish cross-border drought management contingency plans for Kapoeta and Turkana cross-border areas.</p> <p>Expand rangeland conservation for enhanced productivity</p> <p>Facilitate Implementation/ Review of resource sharing agreement/MOU/plans</p>							
Advocacy/Policy Theme	<p>Establish women /girl's safe spaces for awareness creation on negative cultural practices, GVB prevention, and training of cross-border women-led change agents/ champions.</p>							

5.5 Dassanech-Nyang'atom-Turkana Corridor

Table 5.5: Dassanech-Nyang'atom-Turkana Implementation Matrix

Sub-Purpose	Intervention/Task	Output indicators	Outcome Indicators	Start Year	End year	Means of verification	Responsibility	Budget (USD)
Expanding Livelihood and Employment Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance functionality and vibrancy of Kibish, Todonyang, Siyes, Lebere cross border markets including strengthening the capacities of LMAs. - Vocational training and skilling for youth eg. ICT. - Build capacity of Community Disease Reported (CDRs) - Support Income Generating Activities in Crops, Livestock Value chains especially on Fish trade. 							
Natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review drought management contingency plans relevant for cross-border communities. - Adapt and strengthen dissemination of digital Early Warning and Early Response systems. - Support the implementation of cross-border grazing plan and management. - Strengthen cross-border Natural Resource (Pasture/Water/Minerals) Management Committees that are inclusive of women, administrators, youth, and elders. - Support development of protocols or agreements for natural resources sharing 							
Advocacy/Policy Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in peace caravans and cultural commemorations which are used to sensitize communities on peaceful co-existence. - Establish women /girl's safe spaces for awareness creation on negative cultural practices, GVB prevention, and training of cross-border women-led change agents/ champions. 							



5.6 Institutional Framework

CBCR will foster strategic partnerships and will closely work with the national, regional, and county governments, civil society organizations, private businesses, community institutions and donors/investors to achieve the desired results. All the interventions will be implemented with a gender lens. Supporting a movement of allies, comprising of both men and women to support gender equality, and creating synergies with gender institutions and duty bearers, will create a long-lasting change across the dryland counties.

Working with partners will enable community members to focus their effort in working together to build and influence the direction of development and change in their respective regions and focus on securing immediate and strategic needs of the people in pastoral and agro-pastoral settings. As agents of change which share the same principles, partners will work with national, regional and county/districts governments, non-state actors and communities to strengthen institutions that will ensure sustainability of implemented projects. The partners involved bring a great variety of skills and expertise which will facilitate implementation of projects to create sustainable impact in the lives of people living in poverty.

5.7 Resource Mobilization Strategies

To improve the well-being of the cross-border communities, robust fundraising strategies need to be put in place to access diverse sources of funding for socio-economic investment. Given many years of limited or no investment in the region, public and private institutions working in the region require sufficient sources of funding to support sustainable development in the social, political, environmental, economic and institutional spheres. Since no one institution has sufficient resources to address all the developmental challenges facing the region, resources have to be pulled together from the public, social and private sectors in order to achieve positive results in the lives of people. To expand investments, the resources should be at a scale that can accelerate faster social, economic and political transformation.

There are various sources of funding, which the institutions working in the cross-border region can access to accelerate development in the domains that have been identified as critical in strengthening the transformational agenda. These sources include:

- Funding from government at national, regional, county and district levels;
- INGOs which fund local NGOs or CBOs, directly or through consortium arrangements
- Regional organizations like IGAD
- Bilateral organizations like USAID, UKAID, SIDA, GIZ, etc.
- Philanthropy sources from individual donors
- Private sector/corporates through CSR and foundations eg. Safaricom, Foundation, KCB Foundation. MTN Foundation, Equity Bank Foundation
- Businesses through income generation derived from investing and strengthening the private sector, as an engine of economic transformation.

Mobilization of adequate resources to enhance resilience of borderland communities will require a deliberate effort that brings together all development partners to jointly fund cross-border programs. This will entail a shared vision of the region by national, regional and local governments, private sector, bilateral organizations, the UN agencies, regional organizations like IGAD and a wide array of civil society organizations.



The following are the various strategies that can be used by organizations or institutions working to strengthen resilience of the Karamoja Cluster organizations to mobilize resources for development:

1. Building capacity of key staff on fundraising by developing skills that are essential for successful resource mobilization. It requires investing in professional and communication skills, which are critical when engaging existing and potential donors, as well as strengthening systems and structure of organizations to enable them attract funding.
2. Developing a plan to guide in fundraising and having a data base of donors, their funding cycles, and other requirements.
3. Doing background research of potential donors to better understand their mission, interests and strategic focus. This requires gathering intelligence on available funding opportunities from various sources. It requires targeting various funding sources by aligning the program vision and mission to that of potential donors.
4. Having diverse funding sources instead of relying on one donor, which is risky and undermines long-term institutional sustainability.
5. Strengthening consortium arrangements to enable local organizations benefit from bilateral donors and INGOs, which have the skills, the influence and networks that are crucial for long-term funding.
6. Working with communities to identify entrepreneurial opportunities that can attract funding, especially from donors that are interested in private sector development.

Overall, effective resource mobilization will be enhanced by having organizations that are accountable in terms of prudent use of the resource they receive from donors and showcasing the positive impact of the programs they implement.



CHAPTER 6: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

The purpose of monitoring, evaluation and learning is to enhance accountability, measure impact and strengthen evidence-based decision making. CBCR and partners will undertake regular follow-ups and reviews throughout the implementation period to ensure the goals and objectives are accomplished as planned.

6.1 Areas of Collaboration and Learning

Participatory monitoring and reporting will be undertaken throughout the project's implementation period. Regular monitoring will be conducted by CBCR and implementing partners in each corridor, with the support of SAPCONE, Partnership for Resilience Economic Growth (PREG) technical staff, and relevant partners from government and IGAD. Monitoring will include reviewing and responding to issues raised during pause and reflect sessions with implementing partners. To strengthen collaboration and learning, various partners will be involved in project implementation, monitoring, and learning. Key among these will include public sector, comprising of government leaders, administrators, and sectoral staff; private sector entities like livestock traders, MSMEs; civil society organizations and other community stakeholders. Communities, men, women, and youth will be involved throughout the project cycle. The participation of all partners will allow strong stakeholder engagement in decision making when assessing the progress of the project and taking corrective action collectively when required.

6.2 Monitoring Plan

Monthly and quarterly reports will be produced to gauge what has been achieved, what is lagging, and what remedial measures need to be taken to align implementation to the project purpose as per set timeline schedules. Reports will involve gathering information and feedback from communities and stakeholders, observation, and secondary data related to baseline information. Key components of the reports will include activity progress reports, stakeholder feedback, best practices, implementation challenges, lessons learnt and recommendations. The reports will include both a narrative and a detailed financial

report on how disbursements were carried out in support of activity implementation. Any changes made to project implementation will only be effected after consultation with key partners.

Analysis of information derived from reports and reflection meetings will show implementation trends and the overall achievement of the strategic goal and objectives. The monitoring reports, providing common areas of learning, will be shared with all stakeholders accordingly.

6.3 Evaluation Plan

Two evaluations will be undertaken during the projected implementation cycle, namely a mid-term evaluation and end of project evaluation.

Mid-term evaluation – An independent and participatory mid-term evaluation will be undertaken to determine progress made in achieving project outcomes and determining what corrective measures can be taken. Overall, the mid-term evaluation provides an opportunity to assess project timeliness, efficiency, and effectiveness. The project partners will agree when the mid-term evaluation will be conducted.

Final Evaluation - The final evaluation will provide data against the baseline/mid-term evaluations that will be used to help to answer questions about overall effectiveness of the project in enhancing resilience of borderland communities in the Karamoja Cluster. In addition to providing evidence on the success of the project and identifying implementation challenges, the evaluation will provide a wealth of information which will inform future planning and design of similar projects. The evaluation results can be used to identify new areas of resilience study and serve as a baseline for future resilience activities. In addition to generating information for learning, the evaluation results will be used to provide evidence on effectiveness of interventions on how community resilience can be enhanced to empower women and youth, protect the environment, and promote peacebuilding and conflict management.



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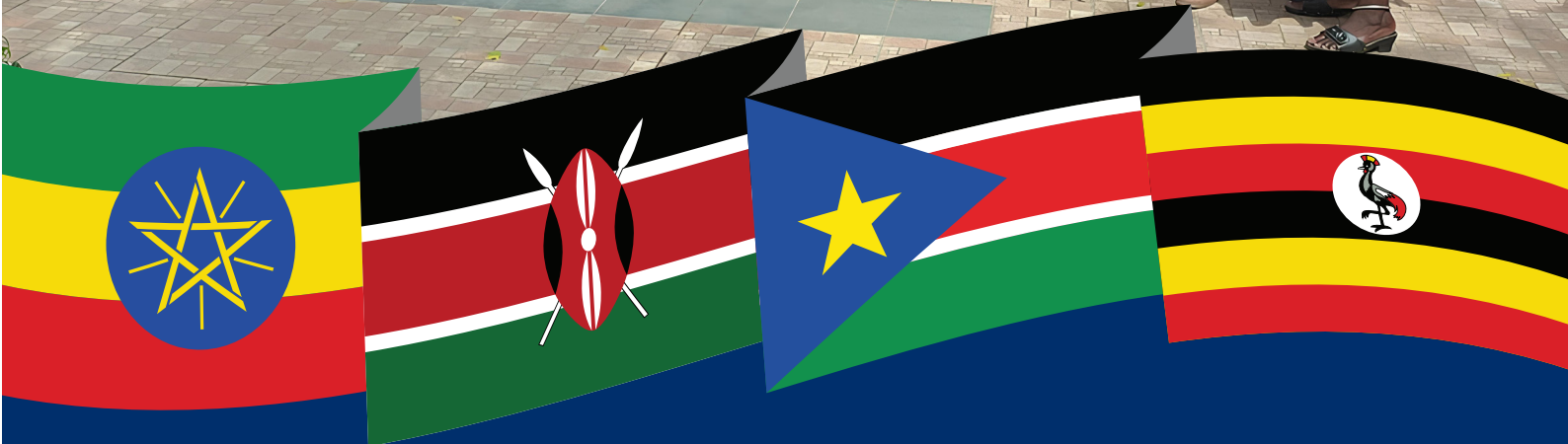
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