



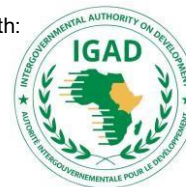
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PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Strengthening the Capacity of IGAD towards Enhanced Drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa (SCIDA-III). Component 4: Support for Effective Peaceful and Resilient Borderlands

Background

An estimated 240 million people live in the IGAD region. A significant portion of those live in Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya named as South Omo-Turkana (IGAD Cluster I), Marsabit-Borana and Dawa zone classified under (IGAD Cluster II) and Kenya-Ethiopia-Somalia Manderla, Dollo Ado and Gedo region under (IGAD Cluster III).

The borderlands of the Horn of Africa have long been synonymous with economic, social, and political marginalization; entrenched poverty; conflict and violence; forced displacement; and environmental degradation, spilling across national boundaries. The reach of the state is weak, and livelihoods rely on a combination of informal, illicit, and criminal strategies. While each of the three selected clusters are different, these common challenges are prevalent.

Poverty is further exacerbated by the complex centre-periphery relationship between the borderlands and their respective capitals. This in return negatively impacts the already poor state services (from basic services to border controls) and has discouraged private sector investments. Hence, illegal trade, transport of illegal goods as well as trafficking in human beings is often reported from border regions.

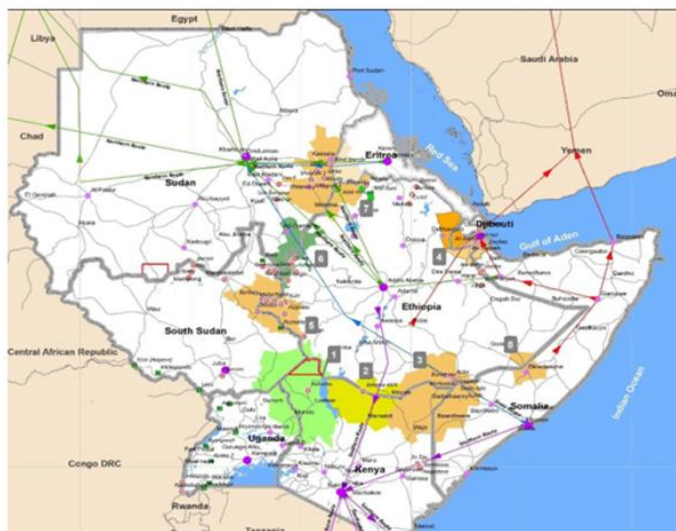
Despite the economic potential among the three clusters, such as the livestock trade (major the backbone of the economy) nature-based enterprises and fishing do not generate sufficient income. Insufficient agricultural development (irrigation, agro-pastoral), poor economic and commercial infrastructure (transport, logistical

infrastructure for storage, processing, and marketing), and lack of skills are the main factors of vulnerability.

The European Union has since 2016 supported peace initiatives and resilience building projects in the Horn of Africa region. The aim is to address long-standing drivers of conflict, while improving the livelihoods of communities living in close proximities to borders. This project thus forms part of the wider programme ‘Peaceful and Resilient Borderlands’. Through EUR 40 million funding the European Union is targeting three border clusters: **(i) Karamoja; (ii) Moyale and (iii) Manderla Triangle.**

Objective

To reduce the impact of local conflicts in cross-border areas and enhance resilience in three IGAD clusters of the Horn of Africa, the SCIDA III output 4 will work towards reinforced coordination on cross-border management, including with local authorities and IGAD as well as enhance sharing of information to mitigate conflict and promote socio-economic development



Project name	Strengthening the Capacity of IGAD towards Enhanced Drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa (SCIDA-III). Component 4: Support for Effective Peaceful and Resilient Borderlands
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Implemented by	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (GIZ- SCIDA III Kenya)
Project region	Cross-border clusters: South Omo Turkana, Borana/Moyale, and Mandera/Somali Triangle.
Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 2024 - January 2027
Budget	European Union - €6,000,000, BMZ - €600,000

Approach

The project operates in close collaboration with the IGAD secretariat and specialized institutions such as ICPAC, ICPALD and CEWARN. The collaboration is to strengthen IGADs involvement and build on its expertise and continued presence of thematic, political, and geographic relevance. This assures that the political and geographic architecture and service delivery for enhanced cross-border coordination can continue after the end of the project.

Specific approaches that have been put in place to facilitate objective implementation of the project include:

i) Strengthening and supporting the role of national authorities in the cross-border context, with a focus on establishing & strengthening structures that work well across borders and enhance cross-border coordination.

ii) Enhancing its cross-border early warning and early response systems and the capacity of local users & actors to monitor and address potential sources of instability (climate hazards, pandemics, economy), conflict, and violence in the region observing the UN's Early Warning For All approach.

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iii) Advocate and support the implementation of IGAD cross-border protocols and policies on a local, national, and regional level.

iv) Engaging with national and local authorities on cross-border mechanisms for establishing and strengthening resource management

v) Utilizing its convening and facilitation power to facilitate meetings, steering committees support cross-border coordination with authorities and governments.

Project Milestones

- i) Cross-border coordination architecture/platform established within the three (3) IGAD clusters
- ii) A cross-border multi-hazard early warning system (Husika) and tool refactored with plans to roll it out in scale
- iii) Cross-border coordination meetings held within the three (3) IGAD clusters



Entry Meeting with EU, IGAD specialized institutions, NGO consortia and GIZ, Nairobi Kenya



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