



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



The Annual IGAD Resilience Knowledge Share Fair

Strengthening Cross-border Cooperation in
IGAD Clusters

Isiolo, Kenya - 6-8 August 2018

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Inaugural IGAD knowledge share fair takes place in Isiolo

Around sixty participants from the IGAD Secretariat and Member States were in Isiolo, Kenya from 6-8 August 2018 to take part in an inaugural IGAD knowledge share fair, whose theme was "Strengthening Cross-border Cooperation in the IGAD Clusters."

The aim of the share fair was to contribute to an increased understanding of the operational context in IGAD clusters and enhance the integrated cluster approach in the implementation of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). The event was expected to highlight the dynamics of cross-border cooperation and consolidate the principles and methodologies for successful cross-border development within the IGAD region.

The share fair was opened by Dr. Solomon Munyua, the director of the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) and Mr. Mahamoud Haji, the Isiolo County Executive Committee member in charge of livestock.

In his key note address, Dr. Munyua underlined the importance of actively involving communities in cross-border activities, and preparing them to be active participants who can benefit from emerging investments, such as wildlife conservation, artisanal minerals, fisheries and non-wood forest products.

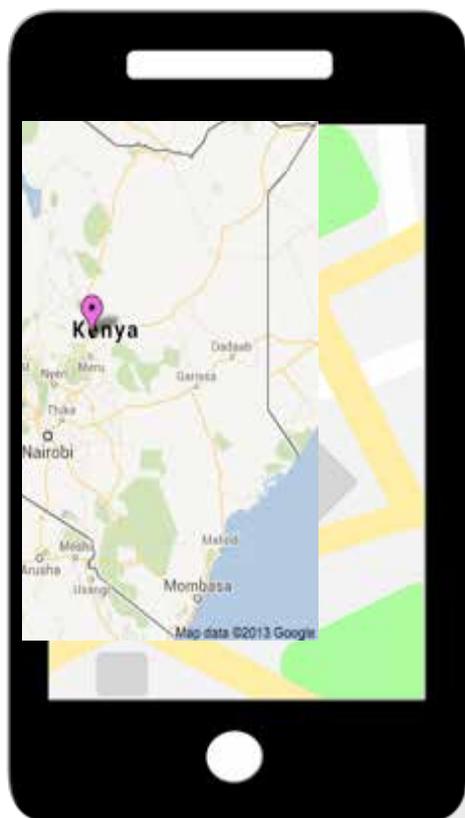
"Two million youth in Sudan are involved in artisanal mining. In Ethiopia, 1.5 million youth are investing in other livelihoods such as non-wood forest products. In Kenya and Uganda, there are over 300,000. As we discuss cross-border investments, we need to realize that this is an untapped area with a lot of investment," he said. He spoke about the challenge associated with mining rights, which are allocated in the capitals, without due consideration of the cross-border populations who inhabit those areas.

He highlighted the need for a policy on trade in cross-border areas. He added that what constitutes legal or illegal, and formal or informal trade may be clearer in agricultural trade, but the livestock sector was yet to make a clear distinction. "As IGAD, we have the necessary tools to champion and advocate for development in those cross-border areas. We need to involve those communities and it is our responsibility to understand the populations for whom we are working," he stated.

The share fair aimed to contribute to this increased understanding. It was a culmination of a collaborative effort led by the IDDRSI Platform Coordination Unit (PCU) and actively contributed to by ICPALD through the IGAD-FAO Partnership Programme, and the World Bank funded Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP). GIZ and the Regional Secretariat on Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration also contributed to the event.

The share fair provided an opportunity for joint and informal exchange of ideas, lessons and experiences, problem solving and networking. Through participatory approaches, participants exchanged knowledge, while at the same time imparting an understanding of the concept and skills of knowledge sharing. Through the knowledge exchange at the event, a foundation was set for documentation of lessons, good practices and approaches to specific aspects of cross-border programming.

The knowledge share fair also responded to the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee recommendations of May 2018 to (i) conduct regional learning events on best practices for effective coordination of IDDRSI; (ii) promote knowledge management for informed decision making and investment; and (iii) liaise with other partners to organise drought resilience learning events to review and share knowledge on lessons learnt and good practices in resilience programming.



About Isiolo

Isiolo County is set to become a major part of Kenya's economic development plan. The semi-arid county is situated in the upper eastern sub-region, 285 kilometres north of Kenya's capital, Nairobi.

Isiolo is a hive of economic activity. The population of 80,000 people is made up of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities - the Samburu, Turkana, Ameru, Rendille, Somali and Boranas. While some of the inhabitants engage in pastoral and agro-pastoral activities, others are traders, exploiting the emerging demand in various goods and services as the town grows. Isiolo town is a transport hub for people and trucks moving towards the border town of Moyale, and will benefit from the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor project.

The County has an abundance of wildlife species. Some of the wildlife conservation sites are Lewa Downs, Buffalo Springs, Shaba, and Bisanadi game reserves. It is also an access route for sites in neighbouring counties, such as the Meru National Park, Shaba, Samburu and Maasai Mara game reserves.

*Share fair participants pose for a group photograph.
Photo: IGAD/Christine Bukania*



Livelihoods and natural resource management in cross-border areas



Participants take part in the poster session.
Photo: IGAD/Christine Bukania

The economic and social development of IGAD Arid and Semi-arid Lands (ASALs) depends on the exploitation of its natural resources, including water, pasture, land, range and non-wood forest products including gums, resins, spices, honey and artisanal minerals. Cross-border pastoral communities are often bound by a shared culture and sense of community. By sharing resources, like water and rangeland, animal breeds and other services such as markets and health facilities, cross-border communities can benefit from spatial and temporal variability.

The first IDDRSI Priority Intervention Area (PIA) focuses on natural resources and environment management. The strategic objective of PIA 1 is to promote sustainable ecosystem rehabilitation and management, and equitable access to environmental resources including water, pasture, rangeland etc.

Dr. Dereje Wakjira, the regional coordinator of the RPLRP, led a session that focussed on sharing good practices in selected cross-border areas. He set the tone of the session with his presentation titled *IGAD Cross-Border Areas: Good Practices in Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Other Livelihoods*. He gave an overview of cross-border

areas and some examples of good practice of NRM covering the following areas:

- Management of invasive plants in rangelands
- Use of indigenous grasses to rehabilitate rangelands
- Commercialization of fodder seed production
- Irrigated fodder production
- Demonstration of fruit, root crop production

The opportunities in cross-border areas are evident through ongoing willingness and effort by governments and development partners to bring about sustainable change. In this respect, the regional drought resilience building initiatives, and resulting multiple cross-border programmes have already yielded promising pilot interventions that could be built upon. Other opportunities are higher community awareness levels and the expansion of infrastructure like roads and border posts.

There are some bottlenecks to scaling up good practices. These include very slow uptake by private sector, market access, climate variability and participation of communities. However, Dr. Wakjira expressed his optimism that with some effort, the situation could improve. He suggested that affected communities should be more actively involved and committed leaders and champions should be used for increased effectiveness. He also emphasized the importance of external support in facilitating social change and community mobilization e.g. through Pastoralist Field Schools and extension services.

During discussions, the participants realized the importance of integration for regional development. They proposed increased harmonization in planning and implementation to address some of the identified challenges.

Following this introductory presentation, participants took part in a poster session titled *Resilience-enhancing innovations and practices in livelihoods and natural resource management*.

The poster gallery comprised 13 posters showcasing innovations and good practices, and their scalability. The session was characterized by focussed movements and muted but animated interaction, as participants walked from one poster to another, asked questions and received responses from the presenters.

After about one hour, participants came back to the main meeting hall to sum up their observations and make recommendations, which are summarized below:

- When supporting pastoralists to carry out seed bulking, the income generating potential should be emphasized as an option only after the pastoralists have enough for personal use (feed security).
- Policy decisions are important for scaling innovations. Therefore, there is need to develop posters that address the policy makers, as well as other target audiences, including development partners.
- Integration is important for scaling of good practices in the region.
- NRM is significant and there is clearly more that can be learned from Ethiopia, especially the country's policy on NRM.

- Most of the posters were on rangeland management/NRM. More thematic areas and projects should be included in future poster development.
- The poster on the management of invasive species (*Prosopis juliflora*) was among the most appreciated posters; the implementing countries and IGAD should ensure that the intervention is supported through appropriate policies.
- Future poster presentations should be guided by clear guidelines, and where possible some skills on poster production. For example, there should be less text, and more emphasis on the main messages.
- There should be an opportunity for poster presenters to share their posters in plenary for further discussions.

About the poster session

A poster session is a presentation in poster format, usually combining text and graphics. It engages presenters and participants in a conversation around the content of the poster.

Participants were given a list of posters to review and identify posters to view. During the one-hour session, poster presenters were available to respond to any question that they had. For each poster, they gave silent feedback through the use of different colours of VIPP cards: **Blue for accelerators** – factors that could represent opportunities to promote and/or speed up adoption of the innovations and good practices; **Pink for brakes** – factors that could be barriers/constraints to adoption of the innovations and good practices. Details of the brakes and accelerators can be found in *Annex 1*.

After they finished visiting all the selected posters, they used a sticker provided by the facilitator on the three posters that they felt were comprehensive, self-explanatory and engaging in their content; had an attractive design that was easy to read; provided informative content that helped them to learn a new innovation or practice; and were presented by someone who was able to respond to their learning needs.

Finally, a plenary session was held for participants to have a general discussion.

Conflict sensitivity in pastoral development interventions

Mr. Edwin Mang'eni, conflict specialist at ICPALD facilitated the session on conflict sensitivity in pastoral development interventions.

In this session, the concept of conflict sensitivity in development programming was explained as the ability of the organization to understand the operational context, the interaction between interventions and this context, and acting upon the understanding of this interaction, in order to avoid negative impacts while maximizing positive impacts. The benefits of conflict sensitivity are reduced interruptions in development interventions, enhanced social relations as a measure towards project sustainability, transparency and accountability.

A market place approach was used. In three groups, participants visited different stations that had been set up to help them reflect about their understanding of conflict sensitivity and learn about conflict/context analysis, link conflict analysis with programming cycles, and plan, implement, monitor and evaluate interventions in a conflict-sensitive fashion (including redesign when necessary). They also had an opportunity to learn how conflict sensitivity worked in practice, through a case study presented by Ms. Elizabeth Mutisya, the project social safeguards officer of RPLRP Kenya. The case study explained how conflict sensitivity was used to address the bottlenecks that delayed the construction of the Riig Community borehole sub-project in Northern Kenya.

After visiting the three kiosks in the market place, participants discussed the lessons they had taken away through group discussions and plenary. These are summed up below:

- We need to build in early warning.
- Analyze and understand the context, and forge a good marriage between programme and context. Redesign the project when necessary.
- You might have good intentions, be aware! Interventions can have unintended impacts.
- Conflict sensitivity is necessary. Knowledge is needed on conflict sensitivity tools.

- There is need to be sensitive to the neighbouring communities and invest resources in all concerned communities.
- The case study is a symbol of community reconciliation.
- We should teach our communities to shy away from retrogressive cultures.
- It is important to apply the principle of “position, interests and needs” in analyzing the conflicts.
- At which point do you surrender to public goods to the whims of an individual? The government should be used to solve certain issues and the constitution be respected in such matters.
- To avoid conflicts, we should “negotiate, negotiate and negotiate,” we cannot use force to implement projects.
- Sustain PASSHA outcomes, for example, through up-scaling to policy level.

Share fair participants reflect on their understanding of conflict sensitivity. Photo: IGAD/Christine Bukania



The Case Study

Introduction

Riig Community borehole sub-project implementation stalled in June 2017 due to conflict between the Riig (Ilan) community (beneficiary) and the neighbouring Baraki community. Both communities are sub-clans of Aulian clan of Ogaden Somali. Riig and Baraki settlements are approximately 15 km apart.

The hydrogeological survey sited the borehole 6 km from the beneficiary community and 9 km from the neighbouring community. The borehole site is on a common grazing area as the two communities have no boundaries when it comes to grazing resources. The site is also on a swampy area which attracts a lot of forage after the rains and hence is an important resource for the two communities. The swampy area extends over an area of approximately 7 km².

The conflict

The implementation of environmental and social safeguards and feasibility studies of this sub-project had progressed smoothly and no animosity between the two communities had been detected until the contractor came on site in June 2017.

Trouble started after the initial site handing-over when the drilling machine arrived on site and work commenced.

Initially the Baraki community alleged that the borehole had been sited on their land and the community had not been consulted; that if the Riig

(Ilan) community wanted a borehole then it should be sited in Baraki village within the other settlement.

The true cause of the conflict

In a latter dialogue meeting held on 25 January, 2018 at Afwein primary school between the two communities and the relevant stakeholders, the real cause of the standoff emerged. The standoff had a historical reference. From around 2000, the Riig community had migrated into the area which was solely occupied by the Baraki community. The Riig community being of the same clan as the Baraki were welcomed to join their kinsmen and settle at Baraki but they refused. They chose to settle at Riig which is 15 km away. Skirmishes erupted and a fight ensued where several people from Baraki were injured. The matter was resolved by use of traditional mechanisms and compensation of Ksh. 300,000 had been agreed upon as blood compensation for the Baraki people injured during the conflict. This agreement had been settled partly. By the time of the borehole drilling, several years had passed and the debt balance was still pending.

Conflict resolution

During the meeting of 25 January 2018, the Baraki elders acknowledged that they were not disputing the drilling of the borehole. However, the community welfare pertaining to the pending blood compensation debt should be catered for before giving consent for the borehole drilling. They also accused Ilan elders of not being sincere and using the government security team (provincial administration) instead of using the available traditional avenues to resolve the dispute.

The Baraki community lamented that the Riig community had migrated from Bahuri and they had refused to join their kinsmen in Baraki even after being persuaded to so.

The Baraki community reiterated that if the blood compensation was paid, they would have no problem with the borehole being drilled - but on condition that the water would not be piped out of the swampy common grazing area and no settlement would be allowed near the borehole site.

In conclusion, the elders from the two communities agreed to settle the debt within 14 to 30 days; the borehole works to commence immediately after finalizing the blood compensation; and the chairman of the meeting (Deputy County Commissioner) to write to the donor (RPLRP) and give assurance that the dispute had been resolved and the contractor





Ms. Elizabeth Mutisya (RPLRP Kenya) presents a case study on conflict sensitivity. Photo: IGAD/Christine Bukania

could return to site. The meeting also resolved that no other dialogue meeting pertaining to the issue would be organized again. The next meeting would be convened for the two communities to jointly hand over the site.

Final Meeting

This meeting of 14 May 2018 was attended by: The Deputy County Commissioner Lagdera Sub-county (chair); elders from Riig and Baraki communities; Lagdera sub-county security team; and the RPLRP represented by members of County Project Implementation Unit, the County Project Service Unit and the County Project Steering Committee.

The previous minutes were read and all members were in agreement. It was at this point that the Ilan elders indicated that they had come prepared and they were ready to hand over the balance of compensation amounting to KES. 150,000. This was witnessed by all present. The chairman thanked all who had attended and urged the community members to live as one. He asked the communities to amicably solve disputes when they arise. Thereafter all the members present proceeded to the borehole site for community handing over and blessings. The contractor was on site and the official drilling was flagged off by the Deputy County Commissioner in presence of both communities.

The Outcome

The current relationship status between the two communities is good. After the blood compensation, the two communities agreed to live together and share the available resources including the borehole water.

The Riig borehole sub-project will greatly help the Riig community to overcome water stress often experienced during the dry period. During these times the community entirely migrates out of the village where by some members temporarily join the other community at Baraki only to return to their village after the rains. The village is served by Riig water pan that lasts for about two months after the rains. With a permanent water source (borehole) the Riig community will be able to coexist better with their neighbours as the resource utilization is not exclusive.

What could have been done differently to avoid conflict

- 1) Wider consultations with the neighbouring communities. This may be costly but assists in unearthing historical rivalry between communities which may hinder sub-project implementation.
- 2) Some issues however, may not come up in early stages especially when some community groups want to use it as a bait to drive their agenda home.
- 3) It is critical to use the local channels for conflict resolution. This helps to identify underlying conflict causes. Ilan (Riig) community advocated for intervention of the provincial administration alleging restriction of access rights to resources while Baraki community was for traditional dialogue mechanism so as to further their blood compensation agenda.

About PASSHA

The Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (PASSHA) was implemented from 2016 to 2017 In support of Regional Pastoral Livelihood and Resilience Project. The objective of PASSHA was to enhance monitoring and evaluation systems and knowledge on the link between pastoralism development and stability for regional organizations and programs. Some of the outputs of the project include a perception survey on pastoralism, a study how national media reports on pastoral issues and conflict mapping using GIS tools and a set of guide documents on conflict sensitivity in infrastructure development. The project also produced tools such as the context analysis matrix and conflict sensitivity matrix. Staff from IGAD and the Member State line ministries were trained on conflict sensitivity.

Transhumance – the future of pastoral mobility

In his presentation, Mr. Japheth Kasimbu, the transhumance expert at ICPALD started by explaining the meaning of transhumance - the seasonal movement of pastoralists and their herds from their usual grazing areas in search of water and pasture. He underscored the fact that pastoralism is a concept that plays within the nexus of rangeland livestock keeping systems, climate variability, grazing land and water resources, and pastoral mobility. Therefore, mobility is not optional, but the most critical ingredient.

The background presentation covered the link between transhumance and migration; as well as pastoral mobility and other competing rights (such as government policies on sedentarization, pastoral livestock and wildlife protected grazing areas, mineral concessions, and attitude about the practice).

This was followed by a presentation of highlights of the IGAD transhumance protocol.

The issues addressed in the protocol are:

- Free cross-border migration management for pastoral communities using ITC
- Livestock surveillance - inventory/monitoring of transhumant livestock and herders
- Access to social services such as education, health and other government services
- Local land use and land management policies
- National pastoral code and bi-lateral arrangements
- Transboundary animal challenges like TADs and animal theft

Participants provided their perspectives during the discussion. They felt that there was a need to harmonize existing initiatives and the size of investments on different sides of the border by IGAD and development partners. Investment in the host community was highlighted as a key priority.

There was a debate on how to deal with emergence of rangeland management services - wildlife interference with human livelihoods. Mr. Kasimbu

The purpose of the IGAD transhumance protocol

1. Improved surveillance and monitoring of transhumant herds
1. Orderly movement of animals through well secured transhumance corridors and grazing zones
2. Increased livestock survival rates hence sustainable livestock productivity
3. Coordinated response to livestock mobility related challenges of disease, trade, animal theft and conflict

explained that the Protocol of free movement of people alongside the transhumance protocol was meant to help address emerging realities. However, he noted that more needed to be done to reduce tensions.

Another debate revolved around pastoralism and development. While all participants agreed on the development potential in the pastoral areas, some felt that pastoralism was holding development hostage (e.g. in the example of mining). It was concluded that pastoralists should determine the shape that development of their areas should take. However, pastoralist areas should have the infrastructural developments and services that they require.

There was expressed need to look at the details of the protocol that has developed in a more consultative and participative manner. Some participants suggested learning from the East African Community through an exchange visit. Others suggested that routes be mapped and put on record for formal facilitation. During the discussions, participants argued that people who do not understand pastoralism (from the capital cities), are making most decisions. They agreed that pastoralists needed to be consulted when deciding on change in land use policies.

While concluding the session, Mr. Kasimbu assured participants that the protocol acknowledged ongoing interventions, and that the implementation framework would take the finer details into consideration.

Unpacking the policy framework on informal cross-border trade and cross-border security governance

On 21 June 2018, the ministers in-charge of trade from IGAD Member States adopted a policy framework on informal cross-border trade and cross-border security governance. The development of the policy framework aligned with important gains made in formulation and harmonization of trade policies at regional and continental levels through the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) as well as the recent milestone achievement of the African Union Commission (AUC) in gaining broad support towards the realization of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Dr. Sunday Okello, conflict analyst at CEWARN, was part of the team that participated in the process of developing the policy framework. In his presentation titled Unpacking the policy framework on informal cross-border trade and cross-border security governance, he shared informed the participants about the immense impact of informal cross border trade (ICBT) on the livelihoods and resilience of borderland communities - and by extension to human security. The policy framework also emphasises the inseparability of human security and state security concerns.

Dr. Okello highlighted the challenges in identifying formal, informal, illegal and legal trade and the need to harmonize security governance, ICBT and other protocols. He assured participants that the policy framework also covered sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards, and harmonization of taxation.

During discussions, participants made the following recommendations:

- Look at other initiatives in EAC and COMESA region that could also leverage the policy
- Undertake a context specific pilot
- Develop action plans for implementation of the policy framework
- Align the policy framework with other existing protocols.
- Take into consideration the issues of standards and quality need to be considered in the document
- Coordinate the different interventions that

IGAD has initiated along the cross-border areas

- Involve teams from all technical areas in the development of the protocol
- Include sustainability and dispute resolution mechanisms
- Take into consideration the interests of the local communities
- Emphasize the need for conflict sensitive development investments in the border points
- Monitor and coordinate the implementation of cross-border policies developed

About the Policy

The policy framework on the Informal Cross-Border Trade-Cross-Border Security Governance (ICBT-CBSG) was developed by IGAD's Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism, supported by partner institutions namely; the Life and Peace Institute (LPI), the Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) and the Inter-Africa Group (IAG). It emerged through a four-year long research and consultation process involving IGAD Secretariat, IGAD Member States' experts from key focal Ministries and agencies, academics, civil society, and borderlands communities.

The framework is designed to achieve the below five policy objectives (through a number of related strategies): (i) Ensuring a coherent understanding of ICBT contributions to livelihoods and economic well-being of borderland communities (ii) Enhancing greater ICBT-CBSG policy convergence and harmonization between IGAD member states; (iii) Strengthening border security systems and supporting trade facilitation at border crossing points (BCPs); (iv) Promoting participation of borderland communities in policy consultations to ensure that cross-border trade and security-related decisions are enriched and borderland communities' interests and concerns promoted; (v) Ensuring availability of and access to consistent, timely and reliable data and analysis on cross-border economic exchanges and ICBT.

Insights on fisheries, gender and cross-border infrastructure

Four participants were given an opportunity to make lightning talks – concise, insightful talks that convey key information within a brief period of time.



Commercial fishing. Photo: IGAD

Fish do not recognize boundaries: “Fish migrate like humans, even though they have no passports,” Dr. Eshete Dejen the Fisheries Expert, stated at the beginning of his lively talk, which also featured a video presentation on the migration of fish for reproductive purposes. Fish is a shared resource that must be managed sustainably, otherwise, conflicts may arise as a result of competition over the dwindling resource. Cross-border trade in fish is an important livelihood with great investment potential. He reported that IGAD is assessing three transboundary rivers to collect baseline data on fisheries. Dr. Eshete said that there is enough fish in the region, but only five percent is used due to lack of cooperation agreements. Most of the fishing rights are sold to international companies. “There is need to build this capacity so that the potential of fish for food security and livelihood is fully exploited,” concluded Dr. Eshete.



Isiolo woman takes herd to water. Photo ILRI/
Fiona Flintan

Land rights and governance in cross-border areas: Ms. Esther Obaikol, the Land Governance Expert at IGAD used “The Story of the Fox and the Crane” to pass a message of achieving equality in programme implementation. The objective of gender considerations is to make women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences integral in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, laws and programmes so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve equality of outcomes in programme implementation. She highlighted the three key approaches to achieve gender equality: (i) applying analytic approaches (gender blind programming, gender-aware programs and projects, gender-neutral, gender-specific, and gender-redistributive programmes and projects); (ii) Gender in procedures and work processes in projects and programmes management; and iii) Management leadership.



Infrastructure development in Karamoja. Photo:
RPLRP Uganda

Use and management of cross-border infrastructure - experiences from Karamoja Cluster: Dr. Stephen Kajura – the RPLRP Coordinator, Uganda, presented a talk on the role of Community Animal Health Workers as a key resource for animal health link to pastoralists and strong knowledge carriers (capacitated through training, incentives), vaccination, administering drugs etc. He highlighted how the animal health records (births and deaths) were introduced to herd owners (animal birth and death cards). The interventions he spoke about led to clear knowledge about the actual number of cattle, which led to better planning, provision of vaccines and reporting on disease outbreaks. Participants were particularly interested in the details of veterinary practices and rangeland rehabilitation. They wanted to know whether the approach is scalable, and whether it is possible to get reliable numbers from this approach.

Six things we have learnt from cross-border dialogues

Dr. Tesfaye Beshah, programming coordinator of IDDRSI explained the cross-border approach to strengthening resilience in the ASALs by IGAD. The IGAD region has over ten thousand kilometres of cross-border lands shared by two or more countries. IGAD has so far designated 8 clusters with more to be added as deemed necessary. On July 26, the first cross-border development facilitation unit was launched in Moroto at a ministerial level ceremony that issued a communiqué for actions. The launching of the Moroto office was preceded by a two-day cross-border dialogue that involved the four countries in the IGAD Cluster 1 (Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda).

Six lessons from the cross-border dialogue

1. A cross-border dialogue is about the community. Therefore, a diverse representation of the community – elderly, women, youth, and security officials is necessary together with experts at the country/district or sub-county level.
2. Communities and experts in the cluster have deep knowledge of their history, geography, identity, culture, development gaps and their priorities. Therefore, we need to work very closely with them. Consequently, three persons were requested per country to work with the IGAD team in formulating resilience projects in the cluster.

3. There is a gap between resources allocation and communities' priorities. For instance, in a priority setting exercise done with more than 40 representatives in the IGAD Cluster 1, two groups came up with water and pasture, one selected education and one group selected security.
4. Use of appropriate facilitation tools that ensure participation of diverse group is essential.
5. There are on-going cross-border co-operations on a bilateral basis, some since the 1970s. Therefore, these experiences can be closely assessed and used as building block for a wider cluster approach.
6. Cluster level planning is more effective than individual development for scale of resources as the communities and because livestock do not know boundaries.

In conclusion, Dr. Beshah stated that while communities are able and likely to prioritize the most important issues, their priorities should be complemented with other development issues for a better achievement through a participatory approach. For example, access to social services, trade and market access, disaster risk reduction through early warning systems.

At the opening of the facilitation office in Moroto, Hon. Eugene Wamalwa, Cabinet Secretary in the Ministry of Devolution and ASALs for Kenya is dressed in traditional gear. Looking on is Hon. Musa Ecweru, Minister of State for Relief and Disaster Preparedness, of Uganda and Dr. Dominic K. Lokeris, the CBDFU Coordinator.
Photo: IGAD/Japheth Kasimbu



Chat Show: Lessons from joint prevention and control of Transboundary animal diseases (TAD)

THE PANELISTS

Dr. Stephen Kajura: Assistant Commissioner – Animal Productions at Directorate of Animal Resources (MAAIF); National Coordinator of RPLRP and National Coordinator of the Meat Export Support Service Project.

Dr. Paul M. Mutungi: Farmer Field School Support Officer with the Resilience Team for Eastern Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations .

Dr. Charles Toroitich Kisa: Head of Livestock Health in RPLRP Kenya; board director of the Kenya Veterinary Vaccine Production Institute (KEVEVAPI) and the Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council (KENTTEC); Member of the Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB), the Kenya Veterinary Association and the Kenya Camel Association.

Dr. Jane Njuguna: Assistant Director of Veterinary Services at the Directorate of Veterinary Services in Animal Welfare, communication and veterinary advisory services of Kenya.

THE FACILITATOR

Dr. Dominic Kathisya Lokeris: Coordinator of the Cross-border Development Facilitation Unit for the Karamoja Cluster

MAIN POINTS OF DISCUSSION

The meaning of prevention and control of TADs

Those diseases that spread very fast and may be spread from one country to another or one region to the other. They have ranging rates of mortality but could result in high economic losses. They include Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Food and Mouth Disease (FMD) and *Pestes de Petits Ruminants* (PPR), Bovine Tuberculosis, Avian flu etc. Control of such diseases is important. Many of them are controlled through surveillance, vaccination and vector control. Upon outbreak, the spread of diseases is controlled through limiting animal movement, closure of markets, vaccinations and laboratory work to confirm diseases, so that vaccinations are targeted to the right disease.

Ongoing initiatives and efforts to control TADs

On 24 April 2013, the Cross Border Animal Health Coordination Joint Programme was initiated. In September 2014, Uganda (Karamoja Cluster) and Kenya (Turkana County) supported interventions such as vaccination against FMD, PPR and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), deworming and treatment. They did these interventions at the same time. Turkana County also supported immunization of children and mothers alongside livestock interventions. Immediately after that, West Pokot and Amudat picked up this idea and undertook similar interventions.

RPLRP – interventions in Uganda-Kenya-Ethiopia

MoUs in Kenya and Uganda have harmonized vaccination programmes. The MoU was adopted by RPLRP, which has been funding the activities. Vaccines have been provided on both sides of the border for FMD, PPR, RVF and until recently, anthrax. There is an agreement to develop regional laboratories to receive specimens from either country, as long as it is from the Karamoja cluster. Other joint activities include capacity development and disease surveillance. A decision has been made to prioritize management of PPR. There are steps to sign multilateral MoUs that will eventually cover Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and South Sudan. The challenges include authorisations for movement of vaccines across borders

Promising practices

MoUs demonstrate the political commitment by Member States to jointly prevent and control the spread of TADs. The high-level signing of MoUs enables movement across the borders to undertake livestock health programmes. More sensitization on these MoUs should be done. Continuous awareness to all communities would also enable them to take advantage of animal health services along their migration routes.

Bottlenecks (challenges)

Challenges in cross-border areas include issues such as lack of political goodwill that limits the effectiveness of programmes. While there are MoUs and workplans for the Karamoja cluster for two years, implementation was sometimes affected by limited funding. Other challenges include limited livestock health infrastructure (crushes and dips), limitations related to movement of vaccines across the borders. There is always a human element to livestock movement, this needs to be adequately planned into cross-border animal health programmes.

CAHWs provide essential services in hardship areas in the Horn of Africa. However, they are not allowed in all the countries. They are used in Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. In Uganda, they are allowed in Karamoja only. In Kenya, CAHWs were disallowed in 2008.

Socio-economic contribution of control of TADS

Better health means better markets locally and for export. Animal health is a component of the livestock production chain, which includes feeding and housing. Good animal health translates into better market prices.

Recommendations

MoUs should be included in district/county/national policies for Member States. Biologicals used should also be spelt out clearly in the MoUs. There should be a sensitisation and popularisation of these MoUs to Member States, the political and technical class. Lastly, Member States should increase funding for the control and prevention of TADs.

Blood sample being collected for disease analysis in Kenya. Photo: RPLRP Kenya



How do we manage our knowledge?

What is a knowledge café?

An open, creative, facilitator-led conversation to share ideas through collaborative dialogue in a relaxed café-like environment. The value of the café is in the conversation itself and the learning that each individual takes away.

During the knowledge café, participants, selected three cafés to visit. Each café visit took between 20 and 30 minutes. The 'host' spent some time explaining/demonstrating the technique, tool or practice, after which everyone participated in a conversation to ask questions, share their thoughts and suggestions. A note-taker, appointed in advance by the organizing committee, helped to capture the learning. Major points of discussion during the knowledge cafés are included in *Annex 2*.

1) Livestock Vaccination Costs Analysis Knowledge Café

Hosts Judy Gachora: Project Livelihoods Support Officer, RPLRP Kenya

Dr. Toroitich Charles Kisa: Project Animal Health Officer, RPLRP Kenya



RPLRP Kenya data analysis on cost of vaccination has assisted the project implementation teams to identify the best way to conduct vaccination campaigns.

For the livestock vaccination carried out RPLRP Kenya national team analyzed the vaccination costs for each project county. The analysis gave cost per vaccination and also the number of vaccination done by each staff in each project county. The analyzed data was presented to each county which enabled them to determine the number of doses of vaccine to be done by each staff on a daily basis during the vaccination campaign. RPLRP was able to conclude that it is better to conduct vaccination for both shoats and cattle since the animals are herded together. The project was also able to determine the lowest cost for providing the vaccines. The data has led to a better way of estimating the vaccination budget per county.

Visitors to this café got the opportunity to discuss or learn more on how adequate community consultation and mobilization, stakeholder participation in selection of sites and dates for vaccination, will enhance the effective use of resources as well as good coverage of the livestock numbers envisaged for good disease control.

2) The Tech Café

Host Jemal Dagnew Mensur: Database Expert – IGAD



A suite of knowledge management tools has been developed by IGAD to facilitate regional and cross-border spatial planning, monitoring, and coordination. The tools bring all the cross-border stakeholders together by utilising a harmonized and centralized web-based platform for better planning and coordination.

These tools include Di-Monitoring - the results-based monitoring system to track resilience investment projects; Geonode - the IGAD spatial web portal, which is a platform that facilitates the creation, sharing and collaborative use of geospatial data; and 3W Map: Who is doing what and where.

3) RPLRP Kenya: After Action Review (AAR) Knowledge Café

Host Pancras Tumna Ngati: Project Knowledge Management & Communication Officer, RPLRP Kenya



Participants were invited to the knowledge café to discuss more on how to employ After Action Review (AAR) as knowledge management tool to improve the performance of project implementation and the impact of the tool in reviewing the project outcomes vis-à-vis the intended outcomes of an activity.

RPLRP Kenya has been using AAR as an integral part of reporting project activities. AAR has been incorporated in back to office reports for every project activity undertaken by project teams. AAR is a knowledge management technique to evaluate and capture lessons learned upon completion of an activity. Project implementation teams are able to review what was intended, what actually happened, why it happened and what was learned. The technique has helped project implementation teams to identify strengths and weaknesses in project implementation and determined how to improve project performance in future by focusing on the desired outcome, and describing specific observations in terms of success stories and action photos of project activities.

RPLRP Kenya has recognized that AAR is an important project reporting tool that brings out insights, observations and questions to help project implementation teams to identify and correct deficiencies or maintain strengths in project implementation.

4) Cultural Events for Indigenous Knowledge

Host Kathiya Dominic Lokeris: IGAD Cross Border Development Facilitation Unit Coordinator



Four annual cultural events have been organised in Karamoja and they have been used as a tool to transfer indigenous knowledge and for reuniting the Karamoja cluster after long years of cattle rustling. Each event is designed to have dialogue meetings, presentation of keynote addresses, elders’ council (Akiriket) sitting, exhibition of traditional games, sports, dances, foods, ornaments and artefacts, and crowning of Miss and Mister Culture who become peace ambassadors.

It is an avenue for negotiation, in-depth understanding, sharing challenges, opportunities and arriving at a common goal for the betterment of the cluster. The event provides a platform of up to 5,000 people for multi-disciplinary and diverse levels to dialogue.

Cultural events are to a greater extent a self-mobilising, cost-effective tool that can be used to promote transfer of indigenous knowledge among cross-border communities and the host invited people to get more information and interest in the use of this tool.

5) Good Practices of resilience in Karamoja

Host **James Kiwolu: M&E Specialist, RPLRP Uganda**



Because knowledge is seen as a true asset and a competitive edge, RPLRP Uganda takes pride in encouraging an understanding that finding and sharing knowledge is not an add on activity but rather a fundamental element in the project's operations.

To ensure discovery of good knowledge sharing deeds that benefit individuals and the project as a whole, the project encourages employees to seek out colleagues who have the insight needed for a decision both at the national and district levels.

The project organizes for opportunities for lessons learned to be shared through means such as brief presentations on current initiatives and conclusions drawn from completed projects. These presentations or any kind of documentation is always shared on the project group mailing list. In this way knowledge is shared with everyone.

Team formation for tackling tasks is an approach that the project coordinator has administered ensuring that assignments are accomplished. This helps individuals learn from each other and also share ideas on how and what best works in different situations.

Good codes of practice are a sustainable and reliable technique of sharing knowledge and developing individuals both directly and indirectly. The cafe offered lessons on how knowledge is shared both directly and indirectly in the workplace, and how to make each employee a better person through the day to day interactions in a work environment.

Migration, displacement and resilience: trends and implications for programming

Caroline Njuki, the head of the Secretariat for Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration, presented the migration and displacement trends from the IGAD region. Later participants were divided into groups to discuss patterns of migration and how it affects resilience.

The first group held a discussion on Irregular migrants - challenges, what can be done and opportunities. The outputs of their discussion are summarized in the table below.

Challenges	What can be done	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of identification documents • Overstay travel period • Visa period or travel documents expired • Failed asylum seekers • Victims of trafficking and smuggling • Lack of free movement of goods and services • Low regional integration – infrastructure • Conflicts created by scarce resources • Agreements in IGAD are not binding Political conflicts between countries in and out of the region – leads to blocks • Instability in countries • Threat of trafficking of persons • Health risks – transboundary diseases (animals and humans) • Xenophobia, negative perception of immigrants • Natural disasters – climate change • Diaspora messaging • Interventions by multinational companies in border areas not paying taxes – gold mining, minerals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of immigrants information between states, partners and border posts • Mobility framework in place (EAC need identity cards, IGAD needs stamps for only exits) • Information sharing and capacity building in countries facing human trafficking • Addressing the unemployment problem in member states • Stringent policies • Awareness creation among the people • Regional free movement of skilled and unskilled labour (IGAD region – protocols, MoUs, bilateral and multilateral agreements) • Decentralized (one stop) work permit processing to border points • Skilled labour transfer schemes (quick assessment centres, database of skilled workers, align certifications across region) • Strengthen cross-border security governance (joint actions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) • Customs • Free movement frameworks for IGAD – Transhumance protocol • Improved communication systems • Better business opportunities • Information and awareness campaigns on trafficking • Opening up the borders (more friendly policies) • Ratification of Niamey Convention on Cross-border Cooperation • Learning from the EAC on the common market protocol • IDDRSI strategy, • IGAD sectoral frameworks, cross-border health, etc. • African passport if rolled out • Cultural and economic connectivity of cross-border communities – to come up with their own solutions to cross-border mobility • Joint border commission – transboundary committees and planning • High 5 initiative AU/AfDB, SDGs • Better connectivity through digitalization and globalization • Political stability and regional integration

The second group discussed how cross-border mobility for induced displaced populations could be facilitated, using the example of drought. A summary of their discussion is presented below.

- Legal framework in place - Why are people moving? - Implementation modalities; peace committees; local administration; disaster response and management unit -humanitarian assistance
- Cross-border dialogues (Low level/ community, mid-level and high level)
- Humanitarian assistance
- Infrastructural development (strategic/ coordinated)- water, markets, schools, etc.
- Transhumance protocol and frameworks - Free movement protocol; ICBT (informal cross-border trade; Frameworks to facilitate safe, orderly and beneficial
- Early warning, Response and Action
- Bilateral/multilateral agreements
- Skilled labour transfer skills (quick assessment centres, databases, certification)
- Work permit processing to be eased; centralised work permits (one stop centre); decentralize it at the cross-border; one stop centre –documentation and permits; people must be allowed to work
- Skills matching in the IGAD region - Quick assessment at the centres at the borders
- Certification, accreditation alignment
- Cross-border security, governance for the work - jointly manage the border areas; open borders
- Awareness for protocols and frameworks in cross-border - capacity building; go down to where it happens; awareness; implementation; capacity building
- Bilateral agreements, free movement of persons - CFTA
- Cross-border dialogue –local, national and regional level
- Opportunities: Communities to come up with their own solutions

A participatory exercise is undertaken to understand the different concepts of migration. Photo: IGAD/Christine Bukania



Strengthening the coordination of programmes and investments: What have we learnt?

Dr. Edmealem Shitaye, the national IDDRSI coordinator for Ethiopia, facilitated a parallel panel discussion that addressed two complementary themes:

- 1. Thinking regionally and acting nationally – Counting our successes:** Mr. Sertse Sebu - Country Coordinator, RPLRP Ethiopia, Mr. James Kiwolu - M&E Coordinator, RPLRP Uganda; Mr. Hussein Mohamed Alio – County Development Coordinator, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Mandera; and Mr. Juma Okati – Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP), Kenya
- 2. Failing forward: what have we learnt from our failures?** Mr. James Tendwa – Country Coordinator, RPLRP Kenya; Ms. Caroline Agosa – Project Manager, FAO-IGAD Partnerships Programme; Mr. Jemal Aliye - DRSLP Coordinator, Ethiopia; and Dr. Tesfaye Beshah – Programming Coordinator, IDDRSI

Thinking regionally and acting nationally – Counting our successes

- In Ethiopia, project management through Steering Committees has been successful in terms of leadership and approval.
- DRSLP Kenya reported improved coordination through strengthening PTFs at all levels.
- There has been increased joint planning with major stakeholders, while M&E was determined to be paramount in executing projects.
- With regard to water, successes include use of technology like solar in water development projects, and capacity building on management of water infrastructures. Run-off floods from the Dawa river are used to produce crops and forages.
- Fodder production has increased, and has turned out to be less expensive than resolving cattle rustling. Livestock markets were developed in Kenya and Uganda, and there has been increased cross-border

livestock trade in Mandera and Ethiopia, where strategic water points were identified.

- Transboundary animal disease control, prevention and surveillance in Kabong and Kotido has led to reduced mortality rate and increased the production rates.
- Through setting up and building the capacity of conflict management committees, cattle rustling and land grabbing were reduced.

Failing forward: what have we learnt from our failures?

- Unlike the RPLRP, the DRSLP does not have an inbuilt regional dimension (Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti).
- Some project activities were delayed due to the need to get community buy in and have to be redesigned. Due to these delays, some infrastructure had been constructed but were not yet operational. Other delays were brought about by long centralized procurement processes, e.g. in the case of RPLRP Kenya.
- RPLRP Kenya's efforts to make linkages in microfinance through village community banking did not take-up. They are now working with the micro financial institutions.
- Land is communal in most pastoral areas and securing the required documentation is not easy.
- While the Livestock Market Information System is a resource, there is a challenge of sustainability.
- Whereas there was a mechanism built into RPLRP for triggering the emergency response fund from the World Bank, this process takes too long that it does not serve its purpose.
- Processes during the implementation of projects, such as contract management take too long and are time consuming
- Multiple priority interventions require proper governance at the sub-national level.

However, the importance of coordination has not been perceived enough, and as a consequence, IDDRSI is not yet sufficiently holistic and trans-sectoral.

- M&E requires a robust result framework to measure impact at the regional level. At the project level, monitoring requires the support of leaders at sub-national, devolved units, and this was a challenge in some cases.
- In some instances, the lack of consideration of national differences have led to the redesign of project interventions, as is the case with

the IGAD-FAO Partnerships Programme. There is need for the Member States to understand the design of the project for more effective operation and collaboration, and to come to a common expectation with regard to modalities of funds' transfer.

- Limited technical capacity is often coupled with inadequate budget for capacity building.
- Limited resources and fund mobilization reduces possibility of impacting the large scale impact

What do we need to do differently?

<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint planning and inclusive consultative process (to involve many stakeholders/ players) in different cultural settings i.e. that inform decision making, and planning and design • Common planning from all sides of the cross-border, if separate, should be harmonised • Joint management plan for biodiversity • When developing protocols, frameworks, and policies, ensure they are accompanied by a clear implementation plan • Include the youth more, especially in planning • Integrate women issues across the border – not only on paper 	<p>Knowledge Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan using existing knowledge • Promote existing knowledge management tools in the IGAD region (3Ws, Geonode, Di-Monitoring, etc.) • Share information on the requirements/laws of the neighbouring county(ies) especially related to trade, disease control, etc. • Organise cluster level knowledge share fair that is built on cross-border community dialogue areas • Harmonise experience sharing at the grassroots
<p>Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold more frequent meetings (at least biannually) • Use technology to improve on the coordination • Strengthen coordination in the implementation of already existing initiatives • Find resources to strengthen our coordination • Strengthen border commission 	<p>M&E Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote joint planning and M&E • M&E should be part of the process from design to end • Celebrate success through adequate documentation
<p>Other possible areas of intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic approach to include trade, education and healthcare • Need for MoU on skilled and unskilled labour • Harmonise the procurement process to fast track cross-border interventions. The countries should work on less lengthy processes for the RPLRP • Need for common infrastructure development e.g. mobile network and services • Conflict sensitive and gender mainstreaming in all programme/project cycle • Diversification of livelihoods in pastoral areas 	

Conclusion

This knowledge share fair raised awareness on the concrete benefits that knowledge sharing can bring to our day-to-day work. The share fair displayed real and practical examples where knowledge sharing has made a difference in the cross-border areas in the IGAD region.

Prior to the closing, participants took part in an evaluation exercise. They were requested to identify their least and most favourite topics and formats, and to make suggestions on how to improve future sessions. The sessions on migration and pastoral mobility were selected as the most favourite. Participants also stated that the knowledge cafés and poster formats were the most interesting.

To improve future knowledge share fairs, participants suggested that fewer topics be handled at each share fair, more time be allocated to the event and sessions be decongested and reduced. Participants also recommended that more focus be placed on

the presentation of best practices posters. Further, they recommended more focus on cluster specific synergies, including product displays from the cross border, as well as more involvement of line agency staff implementing drought resilience activities in the Member States.

The knowledge share fair was closed by Dr. Munyua, the Director of ICPALD. In his closing remarks, he reiterated the importance of political goodwill, which could be achieved if the understanding of the value of cross-border collaboration among political leaders was enhanced. He also challenged the participants to showcase the wealth in cross-border areas by exhibiting products from those regions.



Annex 1: Details of the brakes and accelerators

Poster	Brakes	Accelerators
1. Applied On-Farm Research as a Quick Win to Improve Livelihoods in Dryland Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More resources need to be mobilized to scale up the project (IGAD or RPLRP to play a role) • Need for scale up • What about sustainability? Have these pilots continued after closure of the project? • No clear promotion strategy –reduced uptake • Lack of replication policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest in cross-border should be exploited • Phase 2 of the project should focus on scale up • Cultivation of dates and vegetable crops in dry areas is practical
2. Commercialization of Pasture Production and Pasture Seed Bulking in Baringo County, Kenya Using the Pastoral Field School Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of markets and the seeds for fodder • Any storage of hay for seasons of deficit as opposed to commercial purposes only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce participatory epidemiology (PE) at policy level in countries and include it in County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) • Links with the national level for policy issues • Linkages with research and higher learning institutions is essential
3. Promoting livestock technologies through Pastoral Field Schools approach in Wajir County, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of consideration of cultural norms • Lack of inclusion in CIDPs • Lack of gender inclusion • Apart from pastoral field schools, other community organizations that offer opportunity for adopting technologies e.g. community women groups, • Water shed communities engagement • Village Loans and Savings Associations for financial inclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model could be gradually mainstreamed in the national school curriculum • Can be replicated in other places based on economic potential • Community understanding is ideal Advance to policy level for the country and national level (only include PE in CIDPs) • Policy support for PE as extension method and linkage to research and learning institutions
4. Keeping Livestock Healthy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of tsetse flies might be a challenge because of the game park – which has not been sprayed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community participation in the vaccination exercises • Need adequate funding for control from National government • Need for aerial spray in the game park

Poster	Brakes	Accelerators
5. Rangeland Rehabilitation Through Reseeding of Denuded Lands in West Pokot County, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
6. Use of Temperature Monitors During Vaccination Against Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of monitoring • Theft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate to the people how workable this practice is
7. Diversification of Pastoral Livelihoods – Case: SNPP Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How sustainable will the technology or the project will be • Lack of markets and scale up • Policy change needed • Backward trade linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification of pastoral livelihoods (income generating activities, growing of bananas, root crops, etc.) • Applied on-farm research (the mango value chain) • Use of the cooperatives to improve community livelihoods
8. Invasive Species (<i>Prosopis</i> sp.) Control and Bush Clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support RPLRP to identify gaps, e.g. bringing Kenya to address the issues on invasive species • <i>Prosopis</i> reduced the soil fertility of the farming lands • Lack of political will between member states • Lack of cooperation from neighbouring country Kenya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced community participation • New innovations to extract the <i>prosopis</i> (new technologies) by doing research • <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> should be declared a regional disaster
9. Community-based Rangelands Rehabilitation and Management – Area closures and their use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRM good practices is important for sustainable management • Expand from pilot to up-scaling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community rangeland closure is most effective and efficient way to manage natural resources, but significant norms/laws must be in place • Livestock movement control is required to ensure pasture regeneration and utilization of the product of the intervention as planned
10. Development of Water Supply Infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited stakeholder involvement/participation in the planning • Lack of proper steering committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community participation/stakeholder involvement • Capacity building in facility management • Create linkages with the public water institutions in the area • Community ownership of the water projects • Water protection • Development of water infrastructure • Water availability for community

Poster	Brakes	Accelerators
11. Fodder Bank Establishment and Management – case: SNNP Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much does each farmer get at the end of the year? • Sustainability is linked to the income • Integrate the field schools to government policies • Link it to address the unemployment of youth in our communities
12. RPLRP/CEWARN-IGAD cross-border pastoralists conflict atlas mapping of Clusters 1, 2, 3 2016-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of strong conflict involvement with national government of neighbouring countries • Need for cross-border policy on conflict mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong commitment by the government in controlling small arms and light weapons (effective) • Use of community conflict mitigation and peace enhancement initiatives • Good collaboration with neighbouring country governments to enhance conflict mitigation • Employ strategies for good resource sharing

Annex 2: Major points of discussion from the knowledge cafés

1. Livestock Vaccination Costs Analysis Knowledge Café

Main topics/themes

- Vaccination cost analysis (cost of vaccination per head)
- Addressing challenges during vaccination
- Number of personnel used against number of animal vaccinated
- Number of days spent and total number of vaccines administered
- Average cost of vaccination
- Future programming –cost-effective administration of vaccines
- The value for honesty and supervision
- Importance of proper publicity and participatory planning
- Social safeguard – community involvement

Major points of discussion

- Social safeguard –community involvement (came up with roles to play to speed up the process) – if you give the community to lead the process (including citing, facilitating the

process-restraining the animals) – can solve various challenges

- Average cost of vaccination ranges from KES 10-52/dose
- In some cases, the cost of vaccination were higher than the cost of the vaccines
- Other costs include supervision, transport, publicity, cold chain, delivery of vaccine, wastes, other costs
- Some counties administered more than one vaccine – more effective
- One person can vaccinate 763 small ruminants per day
- Communication – airtime provided
- Time of the days (most animals vaccinated in the morning), Potency of the vaccine affected by temperature
- Challenges faced during the vaccination (leave the community to solve their conflicts)
- MoU with county government to incinerate the waste materials
- Not to exploit the relation with the communities (not to engage with girls, drug abuse)

- Training of staff before vaccination, environmental cleaning (water bottles, needles, glass barrels, other wastes, mobile/temporary toilets)
- Cost of vaccination by costing lines
- The incentives given to the local administration to support the process
- Importance of social safeguards
- Community involvement
- Mode of administration of the vaccine affects the cost of vaccination/number of animal's vaccination

Participants asked about

- The role of the county officials and livestock officials
- Whether the communities allowed vaccinating the animals
- Language used during the vaccination and vaccination
- Which staffs were used?
- Challenges faced during the vaccination and precautions taken
- Animal health trained to manage the cold chains
- Not to reduce the number of the team – each team member has a specific role)
- How to motivate the livestock staff and community leaders
- Effectiveness of the vaccination exercise – before cost analysis
- Why consult the farmers for vaccination?
- Reliability of existing formula or methodology: Can it be replicated?
- Whether confounding factors were considered in the analysis (duration-start/end time, duration in the field, type of site, proximity to the site, team composition, number of animals presented that day/previous day)

Participants were most interested about

- Community involvement/consultation
- Average cost per vaccination
- Addressing the challenges
- Methodology used
- Team involvement and incentives

How participants will apply the technique

- None

2. The Tech Café

Main topics/themes

- Using technology to do the following:
 - M&E
 - Geospatial data sharing and collaboration
 - Investment mapping and tracking

Major points of discussion

- Investment mapping-project status and location
- Data collection, aggregation and sharing mechanism
- Data collection challenges and opportunities
- Identification of focal ministry/unit in MS
- Development of data sharing and data management system
- Data accuracy, reliability

Participants asked about

- Comprehensiveness of data collection
- Criteria for data collection
- Capacity of end users
- Data hosting and data security
- Ability to adapt to changing technologies

Participants were most interested about

- Data collection mechanism
- Reliability and accuracy of data collection tools
- Data entry
- Data validation, review and updates

Participants were passionate about

- Motivation of staff/team
- Costing and methodology

How participants will apply the technique

- Di-Monitoring for M&E but capacity building is required

3. RPLRP Kenya: After Action Review (AAR) Knowledge Café

Main topics/themes

- Evaluating an activity (qualitative and quantitative)
- Following the project paper

Major points of discussion

- Defining knowledge management exposition of the AAR tool – captures lessons learn
- Integrating the AAR tool to the back to office report as part of internal reporting mechanism
- An effective tool necessary for keeping the

- project implementation on track
- The tool helps to bring the salient issues encountered in the implementation of an activity
- It is a group reflection of an activity implemented – success and failures
- The government of Kenya is rolling out the tool under the RPLRP as a best practice

Participants asked about

- How feedback happens especially in engaging beneficiaries
- How different the tool is from the normal monitoring report
- Why the tool is preferred
- How the tool is implemented
- Whether reporting using the tool is mandatory
- How much time is spent in reporting since the tool is participatory
- How the information generated is shared internally or across the project
- How the AAR tool links to the Di-Monitoring system

Participants were most interested about

- The use of the tool as a diagnostic tool brings out the differences that inform best practices, learning and knowing how to address emerging issues
- Whereas the project implementation goes on, reporting is always a challenge
- It might be interesting to build a database for the project where all staff can access the information
- The difference between ordinary government reporting formats and the AAR

Participants were passionate about

- 3W
- Di-Monitoring

How participants will apply the technique

- The tool can be adopted and adapted to suit any organization
- Will use the tool as an information sharing, technology and knowledge transfer mechanism
- Idea of sitting together for all who went to the field in reporting
- It is important to have a portal that captures qualitative data
- It could be important to have a common reporting format across countries

4. Good Practices of resilience in Karamoja

Main topics/themes

- Enhance the Role of community animal health workers as a key resource for animal health
- Link to pastoralists and strong knowledge carriers (capacitated through training, incentives), vaccination, administering drugs etc. They are the immediate structure close to the pastoralists to support veterinary officers.
- Introduction: Animal health records (birth, deaths) were introduced to herds owners (animal birth and death cards): Herds people are trained by animal health workers (sampled 50 herds in a district); For illiterate population: Blue and red baskets (analysis is done quarterly). At birth stone is dropped in blue basket (animal health workers follow up and fill the blanks other causes of decrease (selling, raiding etc.) cause of death. At death a stone is dropped in red basket
- Impact: Actual number of cattle known and better planning and provision of vaccines also reporting on disease outbreaks
- Those who can read and write are trained in animal birth and death cards]
- Rangeland Rehabilitation: training of extension workers: district rangeland mapping, identification of intervention areas, bush clearing, natural fencing, reseeding all done through community participation
- Rangeland by-laws are formulated
- Giving out T-Shirts and awareness material, pamphlets; Video documentation planned for the future; Exchange visits with surrounding communities to visit the site including a follow-up on what impact the study visit had on visitors; Voluntary participation in stocking a seed banks

Participants asked about

- Details of the case study
- Community participation is normally a part of extension, what is new?
- Number of beneficiaries,
- Are sales also recorded? What happens with the buckets later, what is recorded in the birth cards? All increase and decrease of herd numbers are recorded,
- Rangeland degradation in Karamoja practices like reseeding
- Mechanism to document when an abnormal growth of herds due to cattle raids this could link to early warning mechanisms

Participants were particularly interested in:

- Details of veterinary practices, rangeland rehabilitation

Participants were passionate about:

- Is it scalable? Is it possible to get reliable numbers from this?
- Community animal health workers as a resource, the cost of this might not be taken up by government, but the gap was addressed through them

Participants say that they would apply this techniques

- If it is scalable, yes.

5. Cultural Events for Indigenous Knowledge

Main topics/themes

- Cultural events in Karamoja

Major points of discussion

- Events are held in different districts with over 5000 participants
- The event has attracted people from West Pokot, Turkana, Ethiopia, South Sudan and people from other clusters from central and East of Uganda.
- The events bring a sense of belonging; same culture, language, attire, food among others.
- The activities bring people together through dialogue's (barazas)
- Holding of contests
- The local community contribute in terms of food and materials for exhibition for the event
- It is an avenue for the local community to identify priority needs of the community
- Sharing of concerns, solutions, ideas among communities like education, infrastructure, natural resources among others

Participants asked about

- How the events are named
- Who the sponsors are
- What activities took place in the event
- How powerful the elders were in the community
- Demographics of the participants
- How Karamojong's express their culture
- How they communicate with the community
- If resolutions are passed during the event were documented

Participants were most interested about

- How the community benefit from the event
- Who sponsors the event
- What takes place in the event
- If this move is more than a tourism event or tourism promotion
- Commercial benefits verses ethical values of the event
- Avenues that can be used to penetrate the community during the event so as to bring change e.g. through songs

Participants were passionate about

- How the event adds value to the community
- If it has promoted tourism
- If it is a negotiation event
- Peace-making, religious practices
- Development strategies for the communities
- How the governance structure is helping in influencing change as a result of the event
- Elders influence to bring change in the community
- Knowledge retention after the event

How participants will apply the technique

- Peace building avenue
- Documentation of ideas after the event



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