



JOINT UNDP-IGAD TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON PROMOTING RESILIENCE AND BORDERLANDS DEVELOPMENT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

SAFARIPARK HOTEL, NAIROBI, KENYA, 22-25 JUNE 2021

WORKSHOP REPORT





This report consolidates key messages by from the various stakeholder presenters on technical topics concerning issues around building resilience in the border's regions of IGAD countries. The workshop take-aways and next steps discussed on the last day are also highlighted.

Addressing multidimensional development challenges and building resilience strategies in the borderland regions of the Horn of Africa

IGAD and UNDP have agreed to collaborate closely over the coming years in promoting resilience and borderlands development in the Horn of Africa and to develop a Joint IGAD-UNDP Integrated Programme. The agreement was made at a joint workshop held in Nairobi, Kenya. Present at the workshop were over 65 participants, eight UNDP country offices from the Horn of Africa in the IGAD region including UNDP's regional presence in the Arab states. Notably, key partners of the resilience and borderlands work included the African Union, The Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn, the World Bank, GIZ, Sweden, EU, Japan, UNEP and the Life and Peace Institute were represented.

This joint IGAD-UNDP workshop focused on taking stock of the progress achieved in implementing regional and cross-border projects in the Horn and reflecting on lessons learned from joint initiatives, particularly the SECCCI project as well as the two institutions' broader work on resilience in the region. It provided a forum for updates on ongoing and planned initiatives on resilience in the Horn and to identify emerging opportunities for collaboration and joint project development moving forward.

Workshop Focus

The workshop had six key objectives:

1. Exchange lessons learned and successful practices on integrated resilience programmes and cross-border projects in the Horn of Africa, including from past joint work, including operational, technical, and political considerations.
2. Based on a discussion of the context, risks and priorities in the Horn of Africa region, identify gaps and opportunities for engagement for a new generation UNDP-IGAD Integrated Resilience Programme for the Horn, including regional and cross-border components, taking into account ongoing and planned work at regional and country level and in cross-border areas.
3. Based on regional and country priorities, identify entry points for specific cross-border projects on resilience.
4. Agree on an outline/framework for the UNDP-IGAD Integrated Resilience Programme for the Horn of Africa, including specific areas of focus and proposed collaborations at the regional level, and geographic targets and collaborations for cross-border interventions.
5. Agree modalities of engagement and a joint action plan for next steps leading to the elaboration and endorsement of the UNDP-IGAD Integrated Resilience Programme for the Horn, including the development of specific joint cross-border initiatives, and joint resource mobilization, including a roadmap, focal points and timeline.
6. Agree on a strengthened mechanism to promote complementarity, foster coherence, and coordination, as well as synergies, partnerships, and innovations between UNDP at regional and CO level and IGAD.

Day 1 Opening Session

Currently, from IGAD data, the Horn of Africa, a region that remains fragile, is home to 14.3 million refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and IDPs. However, opportunities abound and require harnessing. **Ms. Casazza**, Manager of the UNDP Resilience Hub, stressed the importance of the workshop to shape a collaborative space, tools, experiences and explore potentials for collaboration for IGAD and UNDP in the Horn. **A successful collaboration could help shift the focus toward the identification of the opportunities existing among and across all communities in the region.**

A thought shared also by **Mr. Badawi**, UNDP Resident Representation in Kenya in his intervention. He shared the work done by the UNDP Kenya office in partnership with the ministry for the ASALS on several cross border initiatives which included; SECCCI – northwest Kenya; Kenya- Uganda – Karamoja project; Ethiopia- Kenya project; Mander triangle with office of the Special Envoy for the HORN on Peace and Security, Climate Resilience and Social Cohesion. He stressed the **importance of ensuring the implementation of the workshop outcomes** and offered his **support to collaborate with the AU towards the achievement of Agenda 2063.**

Mr. Ummer, Team Lead and Senior Technical Advisor at the Africa Borderlands Centre, emphasized the **enormous potential existing in the Horn especially that of women and youths** and on the complementary mandates of the different institutions and organizations **that can clearly contribute to the achievement of peace and prosperity.** All interventions should engage and learn from the communities themselves. He praised the work of IGAD on resilience in the region through the Executive Secretary and sees the two institutions complementing each other to help create conducive conditions within which communities can strive.

Mr. Jackson, UNDP Resident Coordinator in Kenya, reflected on the borderlands themselves, their fundamental importance for trade, security and stability for the countries and the region. **He also, however, highlighted the complexity of borderlands and cross border work that goes beyond the mandates and sovereignty of single states and UN agencies.** Regional integration is Africa's future. With this strong statement Mr. Jackson stressed the importance of borderlands and their functionality toward country and regional stability and prosperity. We cannot fail!

The IGAD Executive Secretary, **H.E. Workneh Gebeyehu** shared many of the reflections made by the Mr. Jackson, specifically on the importance and complexities of the borderlands. He acknowledged the long-standing partnership and cooperation by IGAD and UNDP in the region. The SECCCI Project facilitated further borderland development work. He also added on the **need to develop a stronger programmatic collaboration** stating that borderlands are at the center of the region's development. The Executive Secretary zoned-in on two specific areas of work as a necessary condition for maximizing success from the collaboration: **data and voice/community engagement.**



Stakeholder Technical Presentations

Session 1

IGAD strategy and ongoing programs -Lessons Learnt from IDDRSI

Dr. John Kabayo – IDDRSI Platform Coordinator

Dr. Tesfaye Beshah – IDDRSI Programming Coordinator

Incorporating regional perspectives provides a holistic understanding of crises, especially droughts. To address drought crises from a resilience lens means moving away from reaction to emergencies. The regional work calls for collaboration across member states to address common risks. Mechanisms to promote inclusion of resilience into the NDPs should be a priority for IGAD and UNDP. IGAD focuses on cross border operations because of the unique borderland characteristics that make these territories among the most underserved and vulnerable – at the periphery, high levels of poverty and away from the centers of power. The IGAD office in Moroto is an example of the engagement with and support to local communities.

Dr. Kabayo stressed that the importance to implement integrated multisectoral approaches that move away from the siloed sectoral approaches. Institutional arrangements are necessary to work across borders. A unit was created to facilitate this specific work through the Cross-Border Development Facilitation Unit based in Moroto in Uganda. IGAD'S approach focuses on the development of ASAL's areas that represent 70% of the territories in the IGAD region mentioned Dr Tesfaye. It is important to shift from a project approach to a cluster approach in cross border development. Conceptual framework for resilience programming is done through community dialogue foster ownership of identified projects and outcomes.



Ahunna Eziakonwa, Regional Director for Africa, UNDP

Ahunna Eziakonwa, Regional Director UNDP Africa and Assistant Secretary General, joined the workshop virtually to offer her opening remarks and express her wishes for a successful workshop. She reflected on the critical role of borderlands as sources of security and livelihood through cross border trade, farming, and pastoralism.

Ms. Eziakonwa, sees borderlands as areas of untapped opportunities disguised by poverty and insecurity and insisted on the potential, we must change this narrative. She expressed the joint commitment of IGAD and UNDP together with other UN Agencies is important to elevate voices of the borderland communities.

Session 2

IGAD Cross border interventions in agriculture and natural resources management

Dr. Eshete Dejen, Ag. PM Environment Protection

There is a need to improve the management of natural resources at cross border levels including migrant animals. Dr. Eshete expressed that border areas are also extremely important for the control of both animals and plant diseases. Strengthening internal coordination on project formulation and implementation to better understand interconnectedness is key. The creation of an IGAD platform to coordinate the work of the clusters could be an option to consider.

Discussion

The current state of resilience was discussed and the following emerged:

- The region is hit by multiple concurrent disasters like floods, locust invasion, droughts, an increase in number of conflicts with risks of spill over into neighboring countries and the COVID 19 pandemic have all affected the region's progress toward resilience. Efforts to address the challenges are ongoing but it is needed to first reinforce our capacity to engage and deliver results. In this regard participants stressed the need to move toward a second generation of the resilience agenda and others that IDDRSI should consolidate member states around the same agenda.

- IDDRSI should expand its approach to resilience from one that focuses on climate to one that considers the multidimensional nature of shocks. A new resilience definition should therefore be developed and include references to this new approach.
- We should all move toward a developmental oriented collaboration leading to minimize the need for emergency responses overtime.

Overview Regional Programme for Africa – engagement with AU/RECs

Fatma Ahmed, UNDP RSCA Capacity Building Consultant

The new UNDP Regional Program Document (RPD) was presented showcasing six impact areas: Natural Resource Governance, Structural Transformation, Youth and Women Employment and Empowerment, Climate Crisis Mitigation and Adaptation, Affordable and Sustainable Energy, Stability/Peace/Security. These impact areas fall under **three strategic priorities**:

Priority Area 1 - AU and RECs deliver on their mandate, especially cross-cutting issues related to resilience-building

Priority Area 2 - Regional growth is inclusive, transformational, and sustainable with reduced economic inequalities, and characterized by structural transformation, and

Priority Area 3 - Regional institutions sustain peace and build resilience to crises and shocks.

Consultations are ongoing until July 2021 to complete the strategy which includes a dedicated consultation around Peace and Security.

PBF requested to learn more about the RP to unpack areas of investments which can be explored together for collaboration and use PBF as a catalytic fund. Further, consideration was given to flagship projects on PVE as a multi-country level approach in programming including cross border matters.

An integrated approach to collaboration on multiple fronts was suggested e.g. governance and peace building, improving monitoring and measurement.



The UNDP's Resilience Strategic Offer for Africa & Integrated Resilience Building for the Horn of Africa

Alessandra Casazza, Manager, UNDP Resilience Hub

In her overview presentation, Alessandra Casazza elaborated that UNDP's Strategic Resilience Offer for Africa places innovation and technology at the centre, working to address resilience in the most cost-effective manner, the Offer has two main components:

1. Digitization of resilience: the promotion of resilience for technology to ensure that is enabled to lead the 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR).
2. Optimization of technology for resilience: Leveraging of technology to enhance resilience by analyzing the future needs and taking immediate measures to align and assimilate digital technological tools that account for any risks. These future risks to be better understood and managed through the development of the following outputs:
 - Predictive analysis center
 - Resilience academy
 - Africa HDR on Resilience in Africa

Operationalizing resilience in a manner that incorporates an integrated approach through the establishment of a One-Stop-Shop for UNDP programming and building resilience in the margins.

Moreover, the offer focuses on providing capacities across different thematic areas i.e. migration & displacement, governance & peacebuilding, digital partnerships, climate security, climate change and disaster resilience in close cooperation with UNDP's Africa Borderlands Centre.

Discussion

The panel discussion aimed to unveil points of commonality between the Resilience Hub's offer and IGAD's comparative advantage. *Data & Information* and *Echoing the of Voices of the Vulnerable Populations* were identified as common areas of priority.

More concretely, the following seven areas were extracted:

1. **Predictive analysis and early warning:** The need for prediction and early warning systems as well as scenario building to be strengthened at all levels was raised frequently by the participants. This was identified as an area where support from UNDP could be needed. With this respect, IGAD is currently developing an integrated early warning system focusing on both climate and conflict. Also, IGAD can already count on ICPAC's Climate Forecasting system as well as IGAD's Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN).
2. **Echoing the voices of the borderlands':** Several existing IGAD instruments attempt to this aim. With IGAD as lead organization on the ground, this was found to be another possible area of cooperation with UNDP, where UNDP COs could have a key role to play (e.g. lobby member states to domesticate certain MoUs, etc.).
3. **Resilience measurement:** A possible area of cooperation was found in terms of resilience measurement and related capacity development, given the difficulty of measuring resilience, as the definition of the word itself is hard to develop and extremely context specific. In this respect, the need of a generalized definition/index of resilience at regional level and the importance of measuring it not only quantitatively but also qualitatively, were pointed out. Also, it was suggested to conduct a participatory research/study on the multi-dimensional perception of cross-border communities over resilience. In line with this proposal, it was suggested to reach out to strong research centers (e.g. academy) to seek for support with regards to resilience analysis
4. **Data:** The importance of relying on existing databases in the different single countries to do primary data sourcing was also recalled several times, as data access cannot be sought at regional level only. Also, the need of identifying gaps through data collection and analysis was identified as the first step to be addressed to then move to capacity-building.



Room for collaboration was found between the Resilience Hub and IGAD's Food Security and Analysis Hub that is trying to bring all hazards and risks-related analysis and data under one hub, as well as with IGAD's hub that developed IGAD's resilience measurement protocol.

5. **Collaboration with UNDP/CO:** The integration of climate resilience in programming, migration, and displacement as well as governance and peacebuilding were identified as areas of interest and that COs will reach out the Hub for. With reference to digital partnership, an opportunity for collaboration was found with UNDP's Acceleration Labs. Also, UNDP COs looked ahead to the collaboration with UNDP's Africa Borderlands Centre.
6. **Use of existing structures and organizations:** The need to coordinate existing activities and further invest in human resources and capacities in existing structures was recalled frequently throughout the interventions. In this respect, it was suggested to leverage on UNDP's political mandate to push UN agencies to work with RECs in a coordinated and participatory manner. The idea of a one-stop-shop for joint partners at RECs level was proposed. Also, it was recalled that within IGAD and as part of IDDRSI there is a resilience analysis unit formed in junction with UN systems, with the scope of developing methodologies/trends of indicators. Also, under IFAD and ICPAC a Food Resilience Analysis Hub already exists, with whom cooperation could be sought.
7. **Local solutions:** The importance of building local governments into the programmes and planning was recalled. Also, emphasis was put on local endogenous solutions and on the need of looking at existing resilience capacities and strengthen these.

UNDP's Operationalizing the Resilience Offer, DRR, Human Mobility, Inclusive Growth

Session 2

To adequately illustrate the work that address DRR, Human Mobility and Inclusive Growth, partners working in this space made the following presentation (presentations can be found on this [link](#)):

1. Governance & Peacebuilding - Offer for Africa Region
2. Arab States and link with HoA
3. UNDP Climate Security engagement
4. Disaster Risk Reduction & CR
5. Human Mobility
6. Inclusive Growth & Social Protection

Session 3

UNDP's Integrated Resilience Offer, Africa Borderlands Centre

Zeynu Ummer, Team Lead and Senior Technical Advisor, UNDP Africa Borderlands Centre
Kehinde Bolaji, Manager, UNDP Africa Borderlands Centre

The UNDP Africa Borderlands Centre which works to empower borderland communities across Africa and put a spotlight on the opportunities in Africa's borderlands, has six key service offerings:

1. Knowledge creation through targeted research and analyses.
2. Evidence-based policy development and advocacy to mainstream borderlands issues.
3. High-quality technical and programming advice for borderland and cross-border initiatives.
4. Collecting and sharing of lessons learned and best practices at cross-continental level.
5. Innovation through testing and local adaptation, emphasizing voices from borderland communities.
6. Support to the AU, RECs, and partners governments on borderland issues.

Discussion

- The importance of analyzing cross-border problems and then develop solutions. It is equally key to link projects around key issues affecting a region and prioritize the hotspots.
- Data: IGAD informed about its interest towards capacity-building activities to become a source for credible data. The need of elevating on the existing repository of data was also pointed out. A lack of data on cross-border trade was also pointed out.
- The need to agree on a definition of borderlands.
- The need for advocacy for communities to lift their needs to national governments was found.
- In terms of data centers, it was suggested to use existing structures and normative frameworks. In this respect, ABC expressed its interest of complementing any existing IGAD data system.
- The importance of focusing not only on hotspots but also on non-problematic areas, to prevent these to become hotspots.
- With regards to ABC, it was also clarified that although the center is trying to adopt a more regional approach and to address regional challenges in order to bridge the gap between cross-border areas and countries, this cannot occur without working with the single member states. Member states have borderlands frameworks to support the regionalization of the response. Through these frameworks it is possible for UNDP to collaborate with the AU and RECs. This is also why ABC seeks an entry-point precisely through UNDP COs.
- The importance of investing in strong partnerships. In this respect, it was suggested to include the AU in ABC's project board as well as other REC's in the center's Technical Committee, to receive guidance on coordination around project implementation. In this respect, it was pointed out that there is no need to include representatives of single governments in the ABC's project board, as these are already represented by the AU and RECs which are comprised by single states.

Session 4

Lessons learned from cross-border programming and regional programming

Irene
Gezahegn
Levis Kavagi
Asfaw Kumssa

The meeting then continued with the presentations of the lessons learnt by the Support for Effective Cooperation and Coordination of Cross-border Initiatives (SECCCI) in Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana and Dawa, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia (SECCCI) offered a solid presentation on *lessons learnt* from the project currently in its closing stage.

The SECCCI project was implemented during a three year-period from February 2018 to February 2021 with the aim of providing technical support to the national and local governments of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, and with the overall objective of addressing the drivers of conflict and instability, irregular migration and displacement in the cross-border areas of the Horn of Africa through improved cross-border cooperation and coordination. Co-funded by the European Union (EU), SECCCI was jointly implemented by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

During the meeting, all SECCCI implementing partner (IGAD, UNEP and UNDP) together with a representative of the UNDP Cross-border Integrated Programme for Sustainable Peace and Socio-economic Transformation, presented their key lessons learnt and best practices from project implementation. The aim of the session was to take stock of these lessons to inform future cross-border initiatives and identify possible future areas of collaboration.



Discussion

- A platform for joint coordination between state and non-state actors was created and could be effective to implement such kind of activities and align between IGAD and UNDP.
- A natural ally was found between ABC and PCI
- Cons and benefits regarding formalization of informal cross-border trade were discussed at length. Some participants argued that it was critical to change the perception in many borderlands of small-scale traders as being smugglers and vehicles for organized trans-border crime, to formalize the trade to a higher degree than was currently the case in many African borderlands. Others argued that the cross-border trade was underpinning a significant number of livelihoods and attempts to formalize small-scale trade were going to be met with resistance and would entail the risk of undermining sustainable livelihoods for many families.



Session 5

Priorities in the Horn of Africa: Civil Society Engagement to Transform Borderlands in Africa - Life and Peace Institute *Stephen Kirimi, Life Peace Institute*

The Life and Peace Institute (LPI) is an international center that supports and promotes nonviolent approaches to conflict transformation through a combination of research and action. The Life & Peace Institute's Horn of Africa Regional Programme (LPI-HARP) was designed in 2012/13. With borderlands as one of its critical themes, HARP links local peacebuilding initiatives and local peacebuilders with policy debates on key peace and security issues at the regional and continental level (AU & IGAD) across three strategic priorities:

1. Civil society support and inclusive engagement for peace;
2. Policy engagement and awareness-raising;
3. Knowledge and learning to enhance practice.

In this framework, the following potential areas on collaboration were identified:

- Supporting the work on joint border communities in the region.
- Strengthen the role of borderlands civil society actors and networks in promoting cross-border cooperation mapping and capacity-building programs.
- Research on topical subjects to inform program design, implementation, and review.
- Promoting and supporting community-level development innovations.
- Focus on support and transformation of women in ICBT.
- Climate change and peacebuilding.

The African Union Engagement in the Horn of Africa, AU-IGAD partnership, Emerging priorities for partnership with IGAD and UNDP, CSVRA

Ambassador Fred Ngoga Gateretse – Head of the Conflict Prevention and Early Warning Division

With around 100 border conflicts and 207 million people living in borders in Africa, borderlands are of high priority for the AU. During his presentation, ambassador Ngoga Gateretse highlighted the African Union Border Programme (AUBP) as well as the current priorities, initiatives, and activities in Africa and the IGAD region. The AU is mostly working on strengthening capacities and providing cooperation and coordination platforms.

Overview of the African Union Border Programme (AUBP)

1. Established in 2007, it provides a platform for the negotiated resolution of border disputes and the promotion of regional and continental integration through cross-border cooperation.
2. AU Strategy for Better Integrated Border Governance. The Strategy should be considered as an instrument of orientation, coordination, and coherence of border policies at different scales: continental, regional, and national. The Strategy is based on 5 pillars:
 - Development of capabilities for border governance
 - Conflict prevention and resolution, border security and transnational threats
 - Mobility, migration, and trade facilitation
 - Cooperative border management
 - Borderland development and community engagement
3. AUBP Capacity Building Strategy : The objective of the strategy is to enable the AUC, RECS and MSs access to the necessary information, knowledge, skills and competences for the effective implementation of the AUBP and the objectives of the AU Border Governance Strategy at the different levels of implementation (continental, regional, national, local). Ambassador Ngoga Gateretse raised the importance of developing African capacities through partnerships, trainings, and tools.

Discussion

The presentation allowed different partners to identify entry points and areas of collaboration such as:

- The AU Border Programme expressed the hope to team up with ABC as a multiplier of its efforts. Also, Ambassador Fred expressed its willingness to work with ABC on research on border-related issues and invited for coordination and joining of resources in this respect.
- UNDP's Resilience Hub confirmed the commitment of both the hub as well as UNDP/RSCA to work jointly with the AU given that the mandate of the Resilience Hub overlaps greatly with the 5 pillars of the AU strategy.
- Two concrete complementary areas for collaboration were found between the AU and ABC to better integrate the borderlands strategy, namely: a) cross-border trade; b) border area development and engaging communities. Interest was also expressed by the ABC in venturing into the operationalization of the border governance strategy. Support of SIDA has already been granted in this respect in collaboration with the AU. Conflict prevention was identified as another possible area of cooperation in addition to other pillars of the African Union Borderlands Strategy where ABC would be willing to offer its support.
- The AU Directorate on Governance & Conflict Prevention was equally identified as a possible entry point for cooperation.
- The AU also expressed its willingness to collaborate closely with the different UN Agencies.
- With reference to the collaboration between IGAD and the AU, it was informed that a division on labor and joint programming was proposed between the AU and RECs under a reform. However, this process was stopped during the pandemic and is currently being revived.

The Comprehensive Regional Prevention Strategy for the Horn of Africa

Shewit Hailu – Regional Programme Specialist – Joint UNDP/DPPA Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention

The meeting then continued with a presentation of the Comprehensive Regional Prevention Strategy for the Horn of Africa. Under the lead of DPPA and UNDP, in consultation with UN AFP's operating in the region and following consultations with key actors in the region, the Strategy was endorsed in May 2019 to enhance UN's collective work and joined up prevention in the Horn. It was developed to operationalize the Secretary General's vision for an integrated, multi-stakeholder platform for prevention in the Horn of Africa, by leveraging the UN's authority and multi-tiered presence. Its underlying goal is to support the HoA region in establishing or strengthening systems, processes and actions that reduce the risk of outbreak of crises and violent conflict.

The Strategy is built on four pillars: 1) Regional peace & security; 2) Resilience and socio-economic development; 3) Inclusive and responsive governance; 4) Sustainable natural resources and climate resilience and guided by the following key principles: a) the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues across the four pillars; b) cross-pillar collaboration considering the HDP nexus; c) partnership and collaboration with regional and sub-regional organizations (IGAD & AU) as well as with networks of CSOs.

In this framework, the following areas of collaboration were identified:

- Enhancing early warning and response in cross-border areas.
- Joint assessment of vulnerabilities and resilience factors in cross-border communities.
- Identify joint cross-border initiatives and programs.
- Enhanced support and collaboration with CSOs in the Horn to promote cross-border collaboration.

Discussions

The discussion on this agenda item addressed the following issues:

- The humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus was identified as one key area of focus in the UN Strategy. In fact, agencies, funds, and programs work under the HDP approach and the platform facilitates exchange of information among the organizations working on HDP. Also, efforts are being made for the HDP nexus to be reflected in the implemented activities.
- Evaluation of the UN Strategy: Discussions on the evaluation of the Strategy had been started but could not be implemented as foreseen due to COVID-19. However, given the importance of knowledge management and monitoring, discussions to develop a monitoring framework are on the way.
- Being born mainly as a platform for knowledge exchange, a resource mobilization plan was not planned in the Strategy. However, discussions are currently being held within the Strategy's Development Cooperation Office to define possible RM modalities and find funding possibilities.
- Crossovers among IGAD and the UN Strategy: Alignment between the two entities was found in most points of the Strategy.
- *Involvement of CSOs:* Participants highlighted the need of building networks with CSOs in the IGAD region to effectively work with these (e.g. AU establishment of East African CSO network). This necessity is effectively reflected in the UN Strategy that foresees support to regional CSOs.
- CSOs are full members of the IDDRSI platform. In fact, IGAD has initiated CSO facilities to link these with IDDRSI and mobilize them to implement community-level projects.
- IGAD's Cross-border cluster approach has identified key CSOs acting in the Cluster areas. Moreover, IGAD has also developed a framework for the CSOs' involvement in programme development and implementation. In this respect, a new structure is currently being reviewed.
- *Cooperation among different partners on cross-border initiatives:* In this respect the need was found to urgently map all existing institutions, projects and cross-border projects and **create a platform for cooperation** thereafter. In terms of cooperation, SECCCI "phase II" was also identified as a possible vehicle for a more cohesive implementation of activities. A more direct engagement of UNDP/CO and IGAD was identified to co-create cross-border strategies.

This led to the idea of **organizing a workshop for the co-creation of possible projects on the identified pillars as well as a resource mobilization workshop with the support of the UN Strategy.**



Session 3

UNDP CO presentations: Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Djibouti, Eritrea

This session was divided into two sets of COs presentations, each one followed by plenary discussions. The COs were invited to present the country context, the main risks, the opportunities, and the thematic areas for potential regional collaboration. With a clear focus on borderlands and resilience.

The main thematic areas can be summarized as followed:

1. Management of transboundary natural resources
2. Conflict prevention, security, and peace building, as well as Prevention of Violent Extremism
3. Climate induced risks and disasters
4. Climate security
5. Low-carbon energy
6. Youth and Women empowerment

Innovation, data collection, analysis and information dissemination for early warning and early response were also raised as a potential area for collaboration as well as a holistic and integrated approach to the different risks the different countries are facing. IGAD has important capacities for Early Warning (CEWARN and ICPAC). However, there's still gaps for translating the Early Warning into early actions and early responses at local level, particularly in borderlands.

The data collection and processing, as well as the innovation were not only mentioned for early warning and emergency preparedness and response, a clear need for decision-making tools and products for sustainable development at national and local levels was raised by several country offices.

Discussions

The discussion on session addressed the following points:

- Somalia: Access to COVID-19 vaccines is made possible through the COVAX programme. Availability is a challenge. Important to consider difference among health systems of different countries.
- Kenya-Somalia dispute: handled bilaterally by MoFA, with involvement of AU.
- Uganda: trade and investment are important for linkage with livelihoods.
- Although UNDP can build upon its network with CSOs, it lacks the expertise of IGAD's specialized centers.
- Strengthening border management for legal free trade and movement was identified as a possible area of future engagement.
- Concern was expressed about data on IDPs. UNDP COs were invited to cross-check both the data and the definition of IDP.
- Djibouti: IGAD recently analyzed the impact of COVID-19 on trade between Ethiopia and Djibouti, identifying bottlenecks and cooperation areas. Collaboration in this area with UNDP CO Djibouti would be greatly appreciated.
- Working with borderlands needs a re-organization in the way of working that goes beyond a country-centered approach.

Presentation by the World Bank

Samuel Thomas Clark, World Bank Regional integration

Samuel Thomas Clark from the World Bank's regional integration team presented the work and priorities of the World Bank in the Horn of Africa. The World Bank has a long-standing regional and country-level engagement in the IGAD region and is currently working on a new Horn of Africa initiative, a flagship \$15 billion investment package currently undergoing consultations with Member States and IGAD. The focus countries of this initiative will be Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Eritrea. The initiative has four priority pillars. Infrastructure will be the top priority with up to \$12.5 billion in investments earmarked to support cross-border and regional infrastructure. Another \$500 million will be allocated towards promoting trade. The third priority is resilience and \$1.3 billion will be allocated towards addressing fragility and climate-related shocks. \$1.5 billion will support regional approaches for Human Capital Development. The presentation and subsequent discussion emphasized the opportunity for collaboration between Member States, IGAD, World Bank and UN system in the implementation of the Horn of Africa initiative, once it kicks off. Sam further highlighted recent research by the World Bank, including a report on the Borderlands of the Horn of Africa which emphasized cross-border opportunities in the focus research regions (IGAD clusters 1, 2 and 3) and emphasized how traditional Institutions are critical for stability. It also emphasized how robust and resilient cross-border trade has been despite crisis and emphasized the importance of regional institutions. The report puts a strong emphasis on highlighting the role of women in trade and livelihood supporting activities. Beyond the flagship Horn of Africa initiative by the World Bank, there is currently work ongoing to design a dedicated Resilience in the Borderlands of the Horn of Africa project, that will support livelihoods, social cohesion and conflict prevention and promote strengthening of social contracts. This project is likely to be up and running by 2022 and an opportunity for partners to engage. In the discussion, Sam emphasized the opportunities of partners to engage the World Bank in this critical phase of the design phase but that the best entry point for collaboration will come during the project implementation phase of the HOA initiative and Borderlands Resilience project.



The workshop participants settled on four dominant areas of collaboration namely - **Trade and Livelihoods; Human Mobility, Climate and DRR; Governance and Peacebuilding** and **Cross-border and Cross Cutting Issues** in which to focus their efforts. Interventions will build on the results and achievements of ongoing projects, particularly those already initiated by the SECCCI Project, to be rolled-out in phases. Phase one will zone-in on four geographic clusters namely: *Cluster One*, Karamoja (South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda), *Cluster Two*, Borena (Kenya and Ethiopia), *Cluster Three* Mendera (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia) and *Cluster Four* Dikhil - Ethiopia-Djibouti and Somalia. To initiate Phase two, feasibility studies and needs assessments on human mobility in Clusters 6&7 (Benshangul-Blue Nile and Metema-Kessalla), to determine the programme priorities that shall shape development interventions.

Trade and Livelihoods

- Data & Analytics: Implementation of IGAD's informal cross-border trade and governance policy, including on evidence generation for programming and on engagement of local stakeholders.
- Joint Projects: Enhancing productivity and livelihoods options for pastoralists.
- Enhancing management of natural resources in borderlands areas.
- Private sector engagement on value chains (investments, employment, livelihoods, MSMEs).
- Support to local structures and platforms, connect the local communities (exchanges, collaboration, and learning) e.g. cultural shows, innovation fairs.

Human Mobility, Climate, DRR

- Data & Analytics: Implementation of IGAD's regional strategy on statistics, including on mapping, management, consolidation, and coordination with MS.
- Joint Projects: Support the strengthening of early warning and early action processes through multi-hazard risk maps for cross-border areas and communities, and co-creation of concrete mitigation measures, using digital solutions.
- Support implementation of IGAD Free Movement Protocol.
- Improve IGAD's service delivery capacity and socio-economic support aimed at preventing displacement, tailored to the specific needs of women and youth.
- Improve understanding of conflict dynamics at the local level, to enhance result-oriented implementation.
- Support the use of solar and renewable energy in the borderlands, to enhance livelihoods for the most vulnerable persons, in close coordination with WB/AFDB.
- Expand e-governance support and the use of digital technology in the borderlands (e.g. Tech for Climate Resilience), in close coordination with the IFIs.
- In close coordination with other UN Agencies, support IGAD's integrated EW system in a way that serves the specific needs of the borderland communities.
- Specifically support ICPAC in resilience measurement, early response and evidence-based mitigation programming and borderlands development.



Governance and Peaceful

- **Data & Analytics:** The need to support inclusive data collection and analysis (with PVE lenses) and strengthening engagement with CSOs & local governance structures for sustainability; ongoing analysis
- Support alternative conflict resolution mechanisms at the local level, in an inclusive and gender-sensitive manner.
- Support inter-communal agreement's formalization and recognition by the local authorities.
- Support peace dividends initiatives-livelihoods, intercommunal cultural festivals, etc.
- **Climate-related security risks:** Grazing areas, water catchment should be targeted by joint UNDP-IGAD climate security programme, leveraging on existing studies.
- **Strengthening peace infrastructure,** including a review of the different models in existence as well as through the strengthening of horizontal and vertical linkages with other peace structures; and improve relationships/linkages with local governments and traditional leaders.
- **Conflict Prevention:** Identify influencers, including women traders and youth champions, with the aim of involving them as agents of peacebuilding.
- **Strengthening local governance** and traditional systems in the borderlands, including on participatory planning processes, with integrated cross-border lenses.

Cross-border and Cross-cutting Issues

- Establishment of IGAD Cross Border Centre.
- Conflict-sensitive assessments to inform programme development (e.g. DNH, CDA, PEA).
- Support to domestication and implementation of regional documents that impacts cross-border policies and strategies.

Follow-up Process & Next Steps

- Joint finalization of Workshop Report, with specific programme pipelines recommended.
- Establishment and operationalization of a Joint IGAD-UNDP Technical Working Group to develop specific programme ideas, with thematic and geographic focus.
- Develop a Joint IGAD-UNDP Integrated Programme on Resilience and Borderlands Development, with specific pillars on cross-border, climate resilience, governance and peacebuilding, disaster risk reduction, and human mobility.
- A specific output shall be dedicated to institutional strengthening and capacity development for IGAD.
- All eight IGAD clusters are critical. However, for effective development impact, a dual approach to implementation shall be adopted, with priority clusters (1-4), with the possibility of adding clusters 6 & 7.
- In first phase of collaboration, the Working Group shall prioritize the implementation of the IGAD-UNDP Programme in the following four clusters on (a) Cluster One, Karamoja (South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda), (b) Cluster Two, Borena (Kenya and Ethiopia), (c) Cluster Three Mandera (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia) and (d) Cluster Four (Dikhil - Ethiopia-Djibouti and Somalia).
- In clusters 6 & 7, a feasibility study and needs assessment on human mobility shall be conducted by UNDP and IGAD, to explore models of engagement, including on stabilization and other types of intervention, to shape development interventions.
- Establish a knowledge sharing mechanism between UNDP and IGAD, to facilitate regular exchange of ideas.
- Joint IGAD-UNDP partnership and resource mobilization outreach should be conducted as part of the integrated programme development process (in coordination with AFDB, WB, Member States, UN system).

The workshop concluded with participants echoing the evident need for a multilateral approach to resilience building in the border regions in the IGAD-region. It was noted that the comparative advantages of all the organizations brings value. With increased coordination and shared resources, the communities of the Horn of Africa will benefit immensely.



About the organizations

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Eastern Africa: Created in 1986, IGAD plays a critical role in cross-border and borderlands development in the Horn of Africa due to its regional mandate. IGAD's mission is to "Promote regional cooperation and integration to add value to Member States' efforts in achieving peace, security and prosperity" Twenty areas of cooperation among the Member States were identified by IGAD, and included in its Regional Strategy under four Pillars: Pillar 1: Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment; Pillar 2: Economic Cooperation, Integration and Social Development; Pillar 3: Peace and Security; and Humanitarian Affairs; Pillar 4: Corporate Development Services. In 2013, IGAD launched the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), which has become an important framework for building resilience in the IGAD region and found relevance in the development of cross-border areas. Moreover, IDDRSI, through its multi-stakeholder's platform adopted the IGAD Cluster Approach in 2016. Pursuant to this approach, IGAD in collaboration with Development Partners have established eight clusters for the initial stage to facilitate cross border cooperation among the Members States. This effort has resulted in resilience programmes that were developed through a participatory community dialogue. The first cluster resilience programming document in the Karamoja Cluster that was developed based on the principles of the IDDRSI Regional Programming Paper (RPP) was launched at ministerial level. The programming documents for Dikhil and Borena Clusters were completed and will soon be launched at the ministerial level. In summary, these documents are useful instruments to attract resilience investment in the region.

UNDP has a long-standing presence and deep engagement in the Horn of Africa, with Country Offices in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda and regional offices in Addis Ababa and Nairobi. In February 2021, UNDP launched the Africa Borderlands Centre out of its Nairobi Resilience Hub, focused on promoting socio-economic development, peacebuilding, and resilience in Africa's borderlands. The Resilience Hub has just finalized its new strategy that will focus around two main pillars: 1. Better understanding the risks and 2. Design offers that are more responsive to contextual realities. Technology will be the main enabler for results.

The SECCCI Project: Co-funded by the European Union (EU), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Support for Effective Cooperation and Coordination of Cross-border Initiatives in Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana & Dawa, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia (SECCCI) project was a 36-months project from February 2018 to February 2021. The project has been implemented by UNDP, UNEP and IGAD to address drivers of conflict and instability, irregular migration, and displacement in the cross-border areas of the Horn of Africa through improved cross-border coordination and cooperation among Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia

Agenda

Agenda		
Joint IGAD-UNDP workshop on promoting resilience and borderlands development of the Horn of Africa		
Tuesday, June 22nd – DAY 1		
Moderator: Kristoffer		
Notetakers: Lily, Massimo		
09:00 – 10:00	Registration and Coffee	
10:00 – 11:00	Welcome and Opening Remarks Group Picture	1. Alessandra Casazza, 2. Zeynu Ummer 3. Walid Badawi, 4. Stephen Jackson 5. Dr. Workneh Gebeyehu
11:00 – 11:30	Security briefing, objectives of the workshop	Flora, Kristoffer
11:30 – 13:00	IGAD's strategy and ongoing programmes on Cross-Border Cooperation and Resilience. 60 minute presentations followed by 30 minutes discussion – Session 1	Presentations by IGAD, Dr Kabayo, Dr Tesfaye. Moderator: Mubarak
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15 :30	IGAD's strategy and ongoing programmes on Cross-Border Cooperation and Resilience. 60 minute presentations followed by 30 minutes discussion – Session 2	Presentations by IGAD, Dr Eshete Moderator: Mubarak
15:30 – 16 :00	Coffee break	
16 :00 – 16 :45	Overview Regional Programme for Africa – engagement with AU/RECs	Fatma, Jide
17:00	Day closure followed by reception	Kristoffer
19 :00	Joint Dinner	
Wednesday June 23rd – DAY 2		
Moderator: Hyewon		
Notetakers: Mads, Irene		
09:00 – 09 :30	Introduction to the day	Hyewon
09:30 – 10:45	UNDP's Resilience Offer: Session I: Overview, Operationalizing the Resilience Strategy: Governance and Peace Building, Climate Security	Alessandra, Nirina, Mads, Giordano
10:45 – 11:15	Coffee break	
11:15 – 12:15	UNDP's Operationalizing the Resilience Offer, Session II: DRR, Human Mobility, Inclusive Growth,	Eric, Hyewon, Renata
12:15 – 13:15	Lunch	
13:15 – 14:15	UNDP's Integrated Resilience Offer, Session III: Africa Borderlands Centre	Zeynu, Bolaji
15:15 – 15:30	Lessons learned from cross-border programming and regional programming, presentations and panel discussion: IGAD, SECCCI, Country Offices	Irene, Gezahegn, Levis Kavagi, Asfaw Kumssa, UNDP CO. Moderated by Simone
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break	
16:00 – 16:45	Life and Peace Institute – Overview priorities in Horn of Africa	Stephen
16:45 – 17:30	The Comprehensive Regional Prevention Strategy for the Horn of Africa	Shewit
17:30	Day closing and RECEPTION	Hyewon
Thursday, June 24th – Day 3		
Moderator: Simone Beccaria		
Notetakers: Irene, Mads		
09:00 – 09:15	Introduction to the day	Simone
09:15 – 10:00	The African Union Engagement in the Horn of Africa, AU-IGAD partnership, Emerging priorities for partnership with IGAD and UNDP, CSVRA (Presentation and Q&A)	Ambassador Fred
10:00 – 10:30	Coffee break	
10:30 - 12:00	CO presentations: Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia	Simone, Country Offices
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 – 14:30	CO presentations: Sudan, South Sudan, Djibouti, Eritrea – 15 mins standard presentations/CO + Q&A	Simone, Country Offices
14:30 – 15:00	Coffee Break	
15:00 – 15:45	Presentation by the World Bank Regional Engagement in Horn of Africa	Sam

Agenda continued

15:45 – 17:15	Breakout sessions – emerging programming priorities to shape joined projects. 90 minutes working group, 30 minutes reporting back to plenary	Nirina, Bolaji
17:30	Closure of the day	Simone
Friday, June 25th – Day 4 –		
Moderator: IGAD moderator		
Notetakers: Kristoffer,		
08 :30 – 09 :00	Introduction to the expected deliverables and methodology for the day, towards a joint roadmap for Promoting Resilience and Borderlands Development in the Horn of Africa through concrete projects	Moderator
09 :00 – 10 :30	Plenary discussion: Identifying Concrete Geographical and Programmatic priorities and opportunities	Bolaji, Nirina
10 :30 – 12 :00	Partnership and co-creation session a) Feedback from development partners on ideas shared b) Next steps on UN system engagement	Alessandra
12:00 - 13:00	Road Map discussion – Roles, responsibilities, and next steps Plenary.	Alessandra, Zeynu
	Event closure	IGAD
13 :00 – 14 :00	Lunch	
14 :00	Event closure	

Participants List

IGAD-UNDP Horn of Africa Workshop – 22-25 June, 2021 in Nairobi, Kenya – List of Participants				
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