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ANNEX 15

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan in favour of Sub-Saharan Africa for 2023-2025

Action Document for Regional Programme in Livestock and Pastoralism for Climate Change Adaptation in Eastern/Horn of Africa

MULTIANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the multiannual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and an action plan within the meaning of Article 23 of the NDICI-Global Europe.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Regional Programme in Livestock and Pastoralism for Climate Change Adaptation in Eastern/Horn of Africa OPSYS number: ACT-61817 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The Action will be carried out in the following intervention clusters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Karamoja cluster including the upper section of the Omo Delta and Omo-Turkana regions (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan). • Serengeti-Mara transboundary ecosystem (between South/West Kenya and North/West Tanzania). • Border area between Sudan/South Sudan across Bahar El Arab (Blue Nile state, White Nile state, South Kordofan state, South Darfur and East Darfur state).
4. Programming document	Sub-Saharan Africa Multi-Annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	The Action will contribute to the following priorities/objectives and expected results of the MIP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority Area 2: Governance, Peace and Security, Culture: Result Area 2 Peace and Security • Priority Area 3: Green Transition (in particular Specific Objective 4: Improve biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and governance): Result 3.1: Climate Mitigation and Resilience; Result 3.2 Farmers organisations (FOs) are more prominent actors in promoting the agro-ecological transition and inclusive nutrition-sensitive value-chains; Result 3.3 Sustainable Agri-food Systems; Result 3.4

	Biodiversity and Environment • Priority area 5: Sustainable Growth and Decent Jobs (Economic Integration, Trade)			
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION				
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	General Environment Protection, Agriculture, Forestry, Other Multi-Sectors			
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: 13 – Climate Other significant SDGs : SDG1 (No poverty); SDG 2 (Zero hunger); SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 7 (Environmental Sustainability), SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production), SDG 15 (Life on land), SDG 16 (Peace)			
8 a) DAC code(s)	31163 (Livestock): 50% 31130 – (Agricultural Land Resources): 20% 16020 (Employment Creation): 15% 41030 (Biodiversity): 15%			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	UN Entity - 41100			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safe Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict Reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic Integration, Trade			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11. Internal markers	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective

and Tags:	Digitalisation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	digital connectivity energy transport health education and research	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): 14.020121: EUR 40 000 000 Total estimated cost: EUR 40 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 40 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Direct management through: - Procurement Indirect management with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Pastoralism is considered a key livelihood source in the Horn of Africa region. According to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), it 'constitutes a major economic, social and cultural facet of life for over 250 million people'.¹ Pastoralists undertake livestock keeping not only as a commercial enterprise. For many pastoralist communities, keeping livestock represents mainly a social investment that cannot solely be assessed economically or financially. Pastoralists have provided, over centuries, ecosystem services that are difficult to convert into commercial values, with these intangible values comprising of many

¹ <https://igad.int/livestock-development-at-igad-in-a-nutshell/>

interrelated cultural and environmental benefits. However, the practice of pastoralism is also seen to be at a critical juncture. Concurrently, it is estimated that at least 10 million livestock have died as a direct consequence of the severe ongoing drought. At the same time, societal shifts in the region mean that fewer young people are interested in what is traditionally considered as the pastoral lifestyle. Herd sizes are also getting bigger and concentrated on fewer pastoralist concentrating wealth and increasing inequality.

This Action conceptualises pastoralism in a three-dimensional approach with regard to value chain development: the economic, environmental, and social dimensions. Hence, a classic commodities value chain approach cannot address the complexity of pastoralism and it is proposed to adopt a more comprehensive pastoral value chain approach: the Pastoral Sustainable Value Chain (PSVC). The economic pillar will focus on supporting the development of strong and competitive local economies, based on the pastoralism sector, promoting sustainable growth and creating jobs. Pastoral ecosystems in cross border areas are habitats of diverse biodiversity (both fauna and flora). Increasing human, livestock and wildlife populations interact in different ways resulting in dwindling pastoral resources and human-wildlife conflicts. Hence, the environmental pillar will prioritise conserving the environment and promoting harmonised policies and initiatives aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, protecting and conserving biodiversity and their habitats, and promoting the sustainable use of transboundary natural resources. Finally, the social pillar will aim to improve the social and living conditions with a focus on creating a more inclusive, fair society and facilitating peaceful co-existence. The Action is therefore expected to facilitate a reduction in inequality between the region's economic hubs and peripheries, as well as ultimately contribute to poverty reduction.

The Overall Objective of the Action aims to *contribute to the development of sustainable climate resilient pastoral systems in Eastern/Horn of Africa that have the ability to improve the livelihoods of pastoral communities.*

The Specific(s) Objective(s) (Outcomes) of this Action are:

Specific Objective 1: *To improve pastoral ecosystems management to be able to withstand and reverse rangeland degradation and contribute to a neutral carbon balance (environmental pillar).*

Specific Objective 2: *To create income-generating opportunities from the pastoralist value chain based on circular economy principles with a focus on supporting women and youth (economic pillar).*

Specific Objective 3: *To strengthen advocacy and policy implementation for pro-pastoral development contributing to cross-border peace and security (social pillar).*

An important aspect of the Action is environmental sustainability and climate adaptation/resilience, especially within the cross-border/trans-frontier conservation areas. Having invested significantly in the past at both various bilateral and regional levels, the EU is challenged to adjust its' programming with regard to contributing to a pastoral sector that requires further adaptation to withstand the effects of climate change. However, considering the various previous and ongoing initiatives in this regard,² the EU is well-positioned to learn from these and adapt accordingly in this Action. This Action will thus, among others, include activities to improve the resilience of targeted communities towards climate-related shocks, as well as withstand rangeland degradation. In addition, through the PSVC approach, the aim is to maximise the potential value generated per head of livestock, instead of encouraging the increase of total livestock populations.

The Action has identified specific activities to the benefit of youth and women, as they tend to be disadvantaged in traditional pastoral societies. Some of the activities may include: trainings to young men and women including other pastoral 'drop-outs' on technical and business skills to boost their entrepreneurship capacity along the pastoral value-chain as well as enabling access to business incubatory services. In addition, the Action will adapt a conflict-sensitive approach and foresee conflict analyses in each cluster prior to the inception period.

The Action is also of strategic regional importance, since pastoralism often implies cross-boundary movements, international trade, and involves the regional institutions that deal with pastoralism. It is also a key complementary Action to a number of other EU funded programmes in the region.

² These include support to the Great Green Wall, the Cross-Regional Wildlife Programme for Eastern, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean, BIOPAMA, Regional Forestry Observation (OFESA), Re-greening Africa with Trees and NaturAfrica (NAF).

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Pastoralism continues to hold a strong cultural value in the targeted countries, while also providing a livelihood to pastoral and agro-pastoral societies in the East and Horn of Africa region. A contribution to its continued existence, while ensuring the sector can positively contribute to income-generating opportunities and ultimately economic growth is therefore expected to attract significant interest and support from local authorities and Governments.

This Action is based on a three-pillar approach, an environmental, an economic, and a social pillar. The underlying logic behind this approach is outlined below.

Environmental Pillar: Pastoral systems in the region are characterised by rainfall variability, and associated uncertainties in the spatial and temporal distribution of pasture and water resources. Pastoralists compete for space and resources with increasing rural populations and resident wildlife. Migration and competition over dwindling resources tend to lead to increased human-wildlife conflicts and rangeland deforestation and degradation. However, improved pastoral systems have the potential to strengthen climate mitigation measures and prevent resources degradation/conservation. Traditional pastoralism provides ecosystem services that are difficult to convert into commercial values (intangible values). Types of ecosystem services include: seed transportation and dispersal, control of shrub growth, stimulation of grass growth through tilling by hooves, selective harvesting, promoting and shaping biodiversity, landscape management, changes in landscape functionality, direct deposit of manure on to rangelands, water filtration services, landscaping functions and tourism aspects. Integration of pastoralism with biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is expected to enhance the continued production of critical ecosystem and environmental services. Sudan, among other countries, is facing various environmental stresses, including land degradation, desertification and deforestation due to climate change and the over exploitation of resources, with a disproportionate effect on women and girls.³

Economic Pillar: In economic terms, around 70 % of cash income is generated from livestock in the HoA. In Sudan and South Sudan, livestock contributes over 60 %, Tanzania 30 %, Kenya 42 %, Ethiopia 25 %, and in Uganda 16 % of agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The pastoral value chain is competitive since live animals and meat are easily exported to the Middle East and North Africa, a demand that is not fully satisfied. The production of milk, hair, hides and skins and animal traction are contributing to local food and local economy/markets. Milk and fats are also addressing some of the nutrition aspects to the benefit of local population. Thus, products derived from livestock are a direct source of income for a large segment of the population and a source of nutrients, especially at local level. Important to note is also that pastoralists undertake livestock keeping not only as commercial enterprise. For instance, livestock keeping is largely practised to meet socio-cultural obligations and as an informal bank for cushioning difficulties during economic shocks (shortage of food, disease outbreaks, losses and damages of physical properties, paying for school fees). In Tanzania, factors such as constraints around land ownership, limitations in accessing financial services and skills development, and social norms around productive and community roles, underscores the need to take a broad perspective when working with women's economic empowerment.⁴

Social Pillar: Lastly, the extent to which pastoralism plays a valuable role for societies within the region cannot be under-estimated. Its role in terms of lifestyle and culture suggests that improved pastoral systems can contribute to peaceful co-existence across communities and with wildlife. Livestock are fully integrated into the social, cultural, and spiritual values of the pastoralist communities. Livestock, especially cattle, is a legal tender among pastoralists and therefore, are used as payment for dowry, to settle disputes, as gifts to relatives and are slaughtered during cultural and religious ceremonies. Consideration of the socio-cultural values of pastoralism is therefore important in reinforcing peace and security and promoting longer term resilience for communities in the targeted contexts.

The Action intends to support three clusters: (i) Serengeti-Mara transboundary ecosystem (between South/West

³ [Gender Country Profile – GCP Sudan](#)

⁴ [Gender Country Profile – GCP Tanzania](#)

Kenya and North/West Tanzania); (ii) The Karamoja cluster including the upper section of the Omo Delta and Omo-Turkana regions (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan); and (iii) Border area between Sudan/South Sudan across Bahar El Arab (Blue Nile state, White Nile state, South Kordofan state, South Darfur and East Darfur state). Despite the potential, the targeted geographic clusters are considered to be at high risk of food insecurity, conflict, displacement, poaching and trafficking of wildlife and their products, environmental degradation and the impacts of natural hazards and climatic shocks. Often marginalised due to their remoteness from their respective national capitals, poverty levels tend to be above the respective national averages. For example the Karamoja cluster is known for inter-communal disputes and cattle rustling taking the form of violent attacks by groups of bandits. This is why a community-centred and conflict sensitive approach will be required. To avoid potential tensions or lack of engagement, the Action will seek the active involvement of, and consultation with, communities, local authorities and other key stakeholders in the respective clusters. The aim is to support more vibrant interactions between pastoralism and representatives of conservation/restoration initiatives and enable communities to revert upon their indigenous knowledge to improve the sustainability and resilience of pastoral systems.

At regional level, the Action manifests the EU's commitment to support regional economic integration, both through the African Union (AU) and IGAD. Most importantly, this action aligns with the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiatives (IDDRSI) priorities, specifically the intervention areas PI-1 (Natural Resources and Environmental Management), PI-2 (Market Access, Trade and Financial Services), PI-3 (Enhanced Production and Livelihoods Diversification), PI-6 (Conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding), PI-7 (Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships) and 8 (Human Capital, Gender and Social Development) with associated country programming areas, as well as with IGAD Gender Strategy, focused on priorities such as advocating for gender responsive land policies and legal frameworks in livestock sectors especially to address access and control of the resources.⁵ The development of a Pastoral Sustainable Value Chain (PSVC) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) standards are in line with Pillar II of Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme and the SPS Policy Framework for Africa AU. In addition, the Action will support regional governance and dialogue between countries and regional entities to promote territorial strategy and governance, peaceful transhumance advocacy, harmonise disease prevention and monitoring, and promote a modernised professional regional market for animal value chains.

At Commission level, the proposed intervention is expected to contribute to delivering the EU's geopolitical priorities, including the EU strategy for the Horn of Africa⁶ and Global Gateway. It also aligns to the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024 and the EU Gender Action Plan III (GAP III)⁷, and its thematic areas of engagement 'Promoting economic and social rights and empowering girls and women' and 'Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and the digital transformation'. Notably, the Action builds on previous EU support targeting animal health on the continent, which has led to the eradication of the rinderpest and a reduction in rift valley fever (RVF), while complementing several EU funded or planned initiatives in the region. These include NaturAfrica⁸, the Great Green Wall, Peaceful and Resilient Borderlands, support to the IGAD Transhumance Protocol, 'Peste des Petits Ruminants' (PPR) Control and Eradication Programme (2022-2026) and the Food Production and Resilience of Food Systems in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. The Horn of Africa initiative and planned investments under the Global Gateway- investing in sustainable and resilient food systems-are relevant alignments of the Action. Last, this Action captures lessons learned from other EU-funded regional programmes

⁵ [IGAD Gender Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016– 2020](#).

⁶ The Horn of Africa: a geo-strategic priority for the EU - Council conclusions, 10 May 2021: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-8135-2021-INIT/en/pdf>

⁷ The [Gender Action Plan III](#) is a Joint communication by the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy which was welcomed through [EU Presidency Conclusions](#) of 16 December 2020. Drafting was led by European Commission in close consultation with EU Member States, EEAS, civil society organisations, partner governments, and international organisations (UN entities, International Finance Institutions among others). The different parties contributed to the drafting of the document through meetings and through responses to a survey conducted during the process.

⁸ The NaturAfrica component for Eastern Rift Savannas and Watersheds (ERiSaWa) is also supporting actions in the same geographic areas, including the Greater Kilimanjaro-Mara-Amboseli Ngorongoro ecosystems, Mt. Elgon-Kidepo Valley-Imatong mountains in South Sudan and Loelle-Tama-Mago-Southern Turkana landscapes. The two Actions will aim to promote a synergistic and complementarity approach.

such as the Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM), the Live2Africa initiative (Regional Livestock Value Chain) and ‘Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities (South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) the Cross-Regional Wildlife Programme for Eastern, Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean, previous EU support to establish the IGAD Sheikh Technical Veterinary School and aligns with the new programmes on pastoralism in West Africa (PRADEP).

The Action will set up synergies with other development partners including EU Member States financed projects to provide a critical mass generating impacts in the same geographical areas. This also includes the Horn of Africa Initiative. As such, the intervention areas, at cluster level, were selected by considering the synergies with, and relevance to, other ongoing and planned initiatives. The goal is that together a more visible impact could be achieved. Other donors in the sector that provide significant funding will also be considered, most notably the World Bank with the recently-financed DRIVE programme.

2.2 Problem Analysis

While pastoralism continues to play a dominant role within the economic and cultural lives of communities in the targeted regions, its full potential remains unexploited. Some of the challenges that cannot be ignored are:

Cross-border peace and security: Resource scarcity, combined with rapid population growth, poverty, and under-development in border regions, negatively impacts both communal conflict and civil wars since traditionally these areas were not a major focus for development. Hence normalising relations between neighbouring states, as well as combatting the availability of small arms are among the major development challenges in the region. Cross border security remains fragile, whereas Governments’ capacities to effectively engage are low, leaving the communities to rely on their own security mechanisms. Cattle rustling, banditry and other forms of violence continue to represent a permanent threat to communities, especially to women and children.

Poor rangeland management and reduced availability of natural resources: Rangeland degradation and restricted access of pastoral livestock to quality pasture are mainly associated with land tenure changes that are accompanied by conversion of rangelands to other uses. Land use and land tenure changes alter rangeland utilisation patterns. This restricts herd mobility thereby leading to rangeland degradation and undermining the ability of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to cope with erratic changes in weather patterns. In addition, widespread invasive plant species alter rangeland structure and function, compromising their potential to support pastoral livelihoods. Several obstacles need to be solved in land use planning and tenure security including lack of appropriate legislation, reluctance of local administrators to cede control of land to pastoralists, unwillingness of government authorities to register large landscapes as single landholdings and empower customary institutions to manage rangelands.

Animal health: Main livestock diseases that continue to affect pastoralist are Brucellosis, PPR, RVF, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Foot and Mouth Disease, as well as ticks and tick-borne diseases. Tsetse flies infestation remain a problem to access some of the grazing areas since they can transmit diseases to livestock and humans. There are a number of challenges observed in animal health in the pastoral areas: i) Inadequate funding for animal and human health activities; ii) no specific funding for PPR control and management; iii) prevalence of key endemic livestock diseases; iv) inadequate personnel to handle animal issues; v) lack of pharmacies to provide quality drugs; vi) lack of functional quarantine stations; vii) animal health service delivery is sub-optimal due to poor staffing and unavailability of quality drugs; viii) diagnosis – laboratory functions are not easily accessible; ix) quarantine for Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) not well coordinated; and x) not enough vaccination campaigns. Not least, climate change is changing patterns related to diseases outbreaks, frequency and intensity. There is limited harmonisation and coordination of cross border animal health as the focus of disease control interventions remain national while pastoralist continue to move across borders. This requires regional solutions to control transboundary disease spread.

Trade and access to markets - Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITS) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) standards: The existing regional LITS and SPS standards need to be harmonised at national level. This harmonisation process will consist of improving the application of existing standards at cross-border levels, mainly through capacity building and upgrading of existing laboratories. SPS laws and regulations within AU Member States must also be updated to take advantage of trade opportunities offered by the African Continental Free Trade Area agreement and to meet the WTO SPS Agreement commitments. If LITS and SPS standards are met, the products have less risk of contamination, the confidence of buyers/traders and consumers increases, and the products will have better access to international, regional, and national markets and secure higher prices. Apart from harmonisation of standards, additional investments are required in terms of: i) improving disease

control points; ii) adequate provision of veterinary services, feed and water along livestock routes; and iii) establishing abattoirs, finishing points and feedlots along major livestock trade routes.

Pastoral voice/institutional strengthening/advocacy: Pastoral communities largely remain outside the decision-making table where key national and regional decisions are made. Within the region, the East Africa Farmers Federation stands out as an example of what pastoral formations of that nature need to emulate. There are national pastoralist forums in Ethiopia and Kenya, the Eastern and Southern Africa Pastoralist network, however they remain relatively weak.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

The main stakeholders are the various actors along the pastoral value chains, including herders and their network, entrepreneurs, as well as the organisations and persons representing the pastoralist organisations. Local cross-border authorities and representatives of line ministries, including protected area authorities, will also be involved during the consultations and at policy implementation level. While traditionally disadvantaged in terms of owning livestock, the Action will make a deliberate attempt to reach women and youth.

Other partners to be associated with the Action are indicated below: The detailed modalities of the participation of these partners will be finalised during the preparation phase.

- International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI): the only CGIAR research organisation focusing on livestock issues and coordinates the initiative supported by the CGIAR research programmes on Livestock and the Policies Institutions and Markets (PIM). ILRI is also part of a global partnership of ILC, FAO/Pastoralist Knowledge Hub, IFAD, UNEP, WRI, ICARDA, CIRAD that works on land issues in rangelands. ILRI does not work on insect science and vector-borne diseases. ILRI can be instrumental in disseminating community-led e-surveillance system, application of bundling system, implementation of one health approach.
- International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology / ICIPE: the only institution with an African mandate in insect science and vector-borne diseases (ICIPE is a No-CGIAR organisation). ICIPE is instrumental in disseminating tick bio-pesticides and biting flies control methods, setting up GIS facilities for disease surveillance, mapping, developing of predictive models of animal diseases, training. ICIPE and ILRI have long experience in working together addressing in an holistic way both animal pest and animal diseases.
- IGAD: a coalition of countries in the Horn of Africa that set out to redefine interstate relations and establish deliberate, measures aimed at fostering multi-level development initiatives. IGAD will be instrumental in policy dialogue, coordination among countries, participation to the Steering Committee.
- ICPALD: the IGAD specialised agency ICPALD has the mandate 'to promote, facilitate and advocate for a people centered gender responsive sustainable development in arid and semi-arid areas in the IGAD Region'. ICPALD can be instrumental in facilitating policy dialogue on trade, application of regional policies, operationalising the intervention of AU-IBAR at cross border/cluster level.

NGOs and INGOs active in the select areas of interventions, organisations specifically representing, and/or as part of their mandate targeting, the human rights of women and people with disabilities, and including those supporting protected area management and community development in the NaturAfrica Key Landscapes for Conservation and Development (KLCD) located within the proposed cluster areas (of which there are between 4 and 6 depending on the final choice of field sites within the clusters), will be instrumental during the implementation of field activities.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective of this action is to *'contribute to the development of sustainable climate resilient pastoral systems in Eastern/Horn of Africa that have the ability to improve the livelihoods of pastoral*

communities. The complex pastoral sector can be considered as a value chain, whose main pillars are economic, social and environmental.⁹

The Specific(s) Objective(s) of this Action are to:

1. Improve the management of pastoral ecosystems to be able to withstand and reverse rangeland degradation and contribute to a neutral carbon balance (environmental pillar).
2. Create income-generating opportunities from the pastoralist value chain based on circular economy principles with a focus on supporting women and youth (economic pillar).
3. Strengthen advocacy and policy implementation for pro-pastoral development contributing to cross-border peace and security (social pillar).

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives are

- 1.1 Contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Access and tenure security of communal pastoral land improved and policies and legislations protecting land tenure developed and implemented;
- 1.2 Contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Water availability for both human and animals enhanced;
- 1.3 Contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Rangelands management improved and the availability of pasture and livestock feed enhanced in line with available resources.
- 2.1 Contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Awareness, knowledge, skills and technical capacities of value chain actors increased and governance along the value chain improved;
- 2.2 Contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Transboundary animal pest and disease surveillance, control and vaccinations promoted and facilitated;
- 2.3 Contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Economic development through private sector engagement for sustainable incomes and resilience of the youth and women promoted.
- 3.1 Contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Effective pro-pastoral policies instituted and representation and lobbying capacity of pastoral communities in all policy formulation and decision-making levels enhanced;
- 3.2 Contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Inclusive peace and social cohesion initiatives, promoting the participation of women in dialogue and mediation processes, and taking into account the IGAD Transhumance Protocol and other regional and local actions, supported, to promote peaceful co-existence of pastoralist communities;
- 3.3 Contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Land tenure as effective means to address climate, gender, disability and conflict dimension of pastoral systems at national and regional level recognised.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1

- To develop tools for land demarcation (e.g. mapping, spatial planning/joint village land use planning) of communal rangelands and to promote participatory rangelands management practices;
- To establish rangeland management committees/local and national multi-stakeholder platforms and to foster community rangelands investment funds;
- To establish migratory corridors for wildlife movements and dispersal areas;
- To facilitate processes that bring formal/legal protection/access/use rights of pastoral communal rangelands.

Activities relating to Output 1.2

- To assess different options to improve water supply;

⁹ EU methodology: [Value Chain Analysis 4 Development \(VCA4D\)](#)

- To increase access to permanent water supply such as through development of safely managed and sustainable ground water schemes or in-situ small scale rainwater harvesting and conservation technologies;
- To rehabilitate existing community water conservation infrastructure including in migratory corridors, and establish or strengthen operation and maintenance (O & M) structures for these.

Activities relating to Output 1.3

- To map and monitor livestock transhumant routes (especially at cross-border level), in coordination with protected area managers and their development partners active in NaturAfrica KLCDs;
- To promote grazing management plans (including rotational grazing, pasture reserves and fodder banks) in collaboration with protected area managers and their development partners active in NaturAfrica KLCDs;
- To promote strategies and tools that enhance conflict-free co-existence with wildlife in the NaturAfrica KLCDs covered by the Action;
- To scale out community-based seed multiplication of already registered/certified grass varieties;
- To introduce/promote appropriate technologies for densifying and improving the palatability, nutritional quality of pastures, browses and crop residues for use during droughts;
- To mainstream indigenous knowledge/practices/traditional rangeland resource management institutions;
- To enhance availability of early warning information and ensure structures for its timely dissemination at community level.

Activities relating to Output 2.1

- To set up value chain innovation platforms for pastoral as well as agro-pastoral and alternative value chains;
- To identify knowledge gaps along the pastoral value chain among communities;
- To train participants in various aspects of the value chain, including business management, marketing, and SPS standards/product safety and quality (compliance of OIE);
- To share market information by using digital supporting tools;
- To establish private-led certification mechanisms (including HACCP certification) of small-holder livestock products (e.g. barcoded value-chain tracking, pathogen spot-checking).

Activities relating to Output 2.2

- To scale up the use of existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Sanitary Standard Operating Procedures (SSOP) among animal health laboratories;
- To train Community Animal Health Workers/Community Disease Reporters in 'Community-led e-surveillance system' for early detection and reporting of livestock pests and disease syndromes;
- To establish multi-countries laboratory/vaccine storage/depots facilities/assure continuous surveillance to operationalise the 'AU-IBAR Standard Operating Procedures' for transboundary animal diseases and vaccination campaigns linked to LITS;
- To set up GIS facilities for pest and disease surveillance, mapping of action sites, developing of predictive models of animal diseases.

Activities relating to Output 2.3

- To select local breeds/crossbreed drought tolerant animals and introduce feed regiment (feedlots) that expedites attainment of market weight;
- To train young men and women on technical and business skills to boost their entrepreneurship capacity and enable women and women groups to access business incubatory services;
- To conduct hands-on training for women and youth pastoralists in IGAs (e.g. selling bio-pesticides, selling and maintenance of biting flies trap, raising of drought tolerant small ruminant, beef finishing, dry meats, meat and milk production and processing;
- To promote community entrepreneurship in slaughter/post-slaughter skin/hides treatments.

Activities relating to Output 3.1

- To strengthen regional pastoralists' associations;
- To facilitate annual forums at national and regional level to formulate pro pastoralists campaign agendas.

Activities relating to Output 3.2

- To conduct conflict analyses or review existing analyses;
- To support the updating and operationalisation of the IGAD mechanisms for responding to cross border pastoral conflicts (plus coordination with Tanzania);
- To facilitate forum with regional security chiefs/establish partnership with universities for strategies and common approaches towards peaceful disarmament of pastoral communities;
- To fully implement the transhumance protocol in support of pastoral resilience against effects of climate

change and of cross-border conflicts.

Activities relating to Output 3.3

- To organise peer-to-peer learning through regional/global multistakeholder learning exchanges and at least one global event every year on communal land restoration;
- To facilitate annual national rangelands and pastoralism national dialogues for increased political dialogue on land tenure and management;
- To convene bi-annual high level political round tables on land tenure/rangelands and pastoralism in the context of climate crisis.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified Strategic Objective 1 of the proposed Action as a Category B intervention (not requiring an EIA, but for which environment aspects will be addressed during design), but without significant investments on infrastructure, and largely consider the compatibility with existing and approved land uses. Therefore no significant environmental, socio-economic and livelihoods risks that may result in weakening of ecosystems resilience to the effects of climate variability and change is expected. The vast majority of interventions under Strategic Objectives 2 and 3 fall under Category C (no need for further assessment), which do not require EIA. This is because the Action will not involve acquisition or conversion of significant areas of land that are important for ecosystem services, and there will be no use of uncultivated land or semi-natural areas for intensive agricultural purposes. With regard to the promotion of trade linked to pastoral value chains, additional analysis will be conducted in the inception phase.

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is at risk, due to the geographic locations of the proposed intervention areas. The region, especially the drier arid and semi-arid lands, where pastoralism constitutes the main livelihood form, is already affected by drought, floods and other shifts in the main climatic patterns. The problem analysis explicitly demonstrates awareness of climate risks and their potential to negatively impact the project's life-span. Equally, the Action already proposes several activities, especially for Strategic Objective 1, that aim to mitigate the impacts of climate changed and related to sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity. The project description also foresees specific measures to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability including by improving knowledge related to climate risks (capacity building, training, awareness raising and stakeholder engagement), targeting vulnerable groups.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

In accordance with the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. G1 means that gender equality will be mainstreamed across this Action, defining specific activities aiming at gender equality. Overall, considering the challenges faced by women has been strategically positioned as one of the key issues to be considered when supporting pastoralist communities. In most of the pastoral societies, women are beginning to play a greater role, partly by default as men look for work elsewhere or as young people abandon herding livelihoods. The Action will pay attention to the role of women, with some activities being more focused towards them. The Action will improve both the demand for gender mainstreamed labour (strengthening business environment, access to inputs, services and markets) as well as the supply for gender mainstreamed labour (strengthening the supply of economic opportunities to women).

It is important to consider that pastoral communities are conservative and take time to appreciate and adopt change. This may partly be due to the challenging environment they live in that prepares them to only trust and practice what has been tested and culturally approved over centuries. Any intervention must therefore acknowledge this and prepare for slow progress in certain areas as there may be resistance to culture change. Yet, the Action will seek to protect gains made in gender equality and include this in any pastoral development interventions, while being sensitive to local cultural practices.

The Action will derive lessons and seek to emulate successes of the African Union (AU) especially in its Aspiration 6 of Agenda 2063 that calls for ‘An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.’ Agenda 2063 of the AU therefore requires that we live in a more inclusive society where all the citizens are actively involved in decision making in all aspects and where no child, woman or man is left behind or excluded, on the basis of gender, political affiliation, religion, ethnic affiliation, locality, age or other factors.

Appropriate participatory systems and any other gender system tools (OECD Toolkit for Mainstreaming and Implementing Gender Equality 2018) will be in use to ensure gender equity and inclusiveness is enhanced. Among the gender system tools, *ad hoc* gender equality training modules will be prepared aiming at facilitating the demand for gender mainstreamed labour.

Human Rights

Rights and Freedoms of Minority communities: A human rights based approach will be applied throughout the programme, among others, by focusing on:

- advancing social rights, including protection of socio-economic rights and empowerment of pastoralists affected by shocks such as and conflict;
- building the capacity of duty-bearers to respect, protect, and fulfil the social rights of pastoralists;
- making sure the non-discrimination principle is applied with regard to the selection of target groups and involvement in programme activities, prioritising inclusive and participatory methodologies of engaging with rights-holders.

Inclusivity and Participation: The proposed Action will interrogate structures and practices, social, cultural or otherwise that promote discrimination (by leaving out critical segments of society in the quest for change). Alongside this, the Action will explore reasons as to why some pastoral stakeholders are not participating in mainstream development with a view to recommending measures that will address this by adopting strategies that promote inclusivity and participation and are at the centre of the pastoral development initiative.

Disability

In accordance with the OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this Action is labelled as D1. This implies that the Action will be of relevance for the inclusion of persons with disabilities as organisations specifically representing, and/or as part of their mandate targeting, the rights of people with disabilities. According to Minority Rights Group International (2018), conflicts over natural resources have increased as communities – particularly pastoralists – compete for diminishing water, pasture and food resources. While this and other sources point for a need to support pastoral communities build up resilience to confront shocks, pastoral communities who would be classified as persons with disability are often neglected. The Action integrates them into the advocacy agenda of pastoral advocacy institutions proposed under Output 3.1 and Output 3.3.

Pastoral advocacy for persons with disabilities will therefore not only take a national approach but will also be up-scaled into a regional advocacy agenda to lobby for the recognition of their rights within IGAD and to seek representation therein as a strategy for sustained recognition and lobbying for rights to special developmental consideration by IGAD member states.

Reduction of inequalities

Set as one of the targets as indicated on page 3, the proposed interventions respect the need for gender considerations and seek to guarantee the participation of women and girls’ empowerment in specific activities (village land tenure, income generation, fodder and feed value chains). In the results framework, specific indicators and targets related to gender were included in this respect.

In addition, the Action seeks to reduce regional inequalities by supporting the more marginalised border areas, who have received less attention by national Governments and development partners.

Democracy

Community knowledge can be used to promote innovative thinking as it provides a basis for problem-solving strategies for communities. This needs to be understood in the sense that indigenous, local, traditional and community knowledge is not static and that tradition is a response in relation to a community's environment and experience. However it is important to realise that for this to flourish there has to be some level of acceptability of the value of knowledge held by pastoral communities and the freedom they need in order to incorporate this into their daily lives. The Action proposes to address the above by working towards ensuring that pastoral communities occupy their rightful place in decision-making and at all levels so as to be appropriately integrated into relevant policies and strategies by the state that impact pastoralism. In order for this to be achieved, some of the proposed activities include a strong and effective lobbying strategy that will ensure their increased presence in decision-making fora.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

As highlighted above, undertaking development programmes in pastoral areas in the targeted region cannot disregard conflict and insecurity. This has changed from traditional warrior practices to illiterate but technically-knowledgeable youths in the possession of small fire arms and light weapons. In order to contribute to the solution, the proposed Action will adopt an overall conflict sensitive approach which includes linking with the IGAD Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Mechanism (CEWARN), the National Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU) and mobilisation of actors towards strengthening cross border peace committees and creating them where none exists. It will be appreciated that even though their effectiveness has remained under question, they serve an irreplaceable function of bridging the divide between cross-border communities and provide opportunities for dialogue in areas that may either attract limited attention of the state or is too distant to be reached in good time by the prescribed state action.

Furthermore, the Action seeks to initiate a debate on community disarmament, and these committees will play a central role in community mobilisation and awareness. This is necessary to craft a strategy that will facilitate pastoral communities to adopt dialogues and negotiations instead of use of arms to forcefully access resources or settle historical grievances.

The Action will benefit from existing knowledge and tools used by key stakeholders. For instance, FAO has existing guidelines on peace responsiveness and conflict sensitivity. These include the Operationalising Pathways to Sustainable Peace in the Context of Agenda 2030, and the Programme Clinic Guide for designing conflict-sensitive interventions which incorporates social, cultural, environmental, economic, and political aspects and puts into consideration the engagement of stakeholders who interact with interventions on a daily basis. ICPALD through its World Bank Funded Programme (Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project, 2015) developed comprehensive tools that would support third Action. Additionally, making use of the IGAD/CEWARN/CEWERU Reporter System that has a network of data collectors and National Research Institutes (NRIs) in which NRIs undertake quarterly in-country sector-based analysis, would benefit the Action.

Disaster Risk Reduction

In the region, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is primarily associated with responding to and adapting to more frequently occurring periods of drought, alongside shocks induced by pests, disease outbreaks and floods. Drought is a slow onset hazard, and is also a chronic and regular feature of the lowland areas of the HoA, the presence of which has not always precipitated a 'disaster'. DRR encompasses all actions taken to reduce the impact of disaster losses by addressing not only the hazards that cause disasters but also the vulnerability of people and their capacity to cope. The Action seeks to equip pastoral communities with the knowledge and tools to prepare and respond to hazards such as drought occasioned by failed rains that have become a common feature in the recent past together with an end aim of strengthening communities resilience.

The Action contains measures designed to restore rangelands through well thought out grazing management and rehabilitation strategies that will ensure that pastoral communities are able to recover. It should be noted that the Action will also include technologies that will assist communities be able to access early warning information and advisories that allow enough time to craft reliable and sustainable anticipatory and response measures at regional, state and community levels.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
External environment	Risk 1: Continued impact of the ongoing drought on pastoral lifestyles	High	Medium	The proposed investment in DRR, rangeland management and water infrastructure and feed will reduce conflicts over water resources, address pasture management issues and promote transhumance corridors.
External environment	Risk 2: Conflict and violence erupting in targeted clusters	Medium	High	To reduce the risk of conflicts, in-depth conflict analyses for each cluster will be completed. Additional clusters identified can replace one among the three selected in case implementation cannot take place for security challenges. Securing rangelands tenure through land policy interventions/ participatory land use planning is crucial in conflict resolution among pastoralist communities and will be addressed in the Action. Advantage could also be taken of IGAD's CEWARN, which is intended to reduce the risks of violent conflict through structured and consistent early warning and early response missions.
Planning, processes and systems	Risk 3: Willingness of national and regional authorities to contribute to the implementation	Low	High	In terms of receiving sufficient input and buy-in from relevant authorities, further outreach and close coordination with the respective EU Delegations is foreseen.
Planning, processes and systems	Risk 4: National and local governments are not interested in improving cooperation on cross-border matters	Low	Medium	This risk will be mitigated by involving key stakeholders already during the development of the Action and, where possible, building on existing relationships/project successes. The Action will also consult existing and signed cross border and regional cooperation frameworks.
Implementation	Risk 5: Partners not able to access and establish presence in borderlands.	Low	High	Thorough selection of partners supporting the implementation, ensuring that they have previous knowledge and expertise on implementing activities in the borderlands.
Implementation	Risk 6: Competing economic interests including relating to disease surveillance and control.	Medium	High	The risks related with disease surveillance and control, will be reduced with accurate disease surveillance mechanisms and appropriate training of competent staff. Similarly, the risks associated with the use of sub-standard vaccines, mixing of incompatible vaccines when bundling them will be reduced by using materials standardised by PANVAC and thermostable vaccines.

Implementation	Risk 7: Women not fully participating and existence of barriers perpetuating gender inequalities.	Low	High	No gender risk is foreseen at this stage. An in-depth risk analysis is foreseen during the inception phase in the three selected areas.
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Lessons Learnt:

Cross Border Peace and Security

- Land use planning and land tenure security of rangelands have proved to be an efficient tool in conflict resolution among pastoralist communities, facilitating the inclusion of women through work with local management committees. It has been shown that coordinated interventions minimise risks and challenges of having cross-border plans blocked.
- Use of multi-stakeholder peace committees has been useful in preventing and de-escalating cross-border pastoral conflicts.
- Baseline mapping and context analysis studies and ongoing situation analysis/context monitoring have been shown to be key in identifying actual needs and gaps.
- Cross border coordination between local authorities have proved useful in preventing and minimising conflict between communities and fostered economic activities.

Institutional Strengthening/Advocacy

- It is clear that if pastoral communities are not well organised there is little engagement with governments and no effective advocacy. Provision of services may be unsuccessful without strong collaboration with local government authorities and the involvement of the private sector.

Animal health

- Small or mobile diagnostic laboratories are crucial in transboundary livestock disease surveillance and livestock trade. This also requires harmonisation in joint planning and policies, in cross-border interventions and in knowledge sharing so that cross-border livestock diseases are better controlled.
- IGAD has facilitated the signing of cross border and multilateral Memorandum of Understanding between countries on animal health coordination and this framework provides a good basis for harmonised transboundary and trade sensitive disease control in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Sudan. Key lessons-learned can be derived from these.

Rangeland management/nutrition and Rangeland restoration/land tenure/water

- It is important that grazing management plans have embedded animal health interventions and that feed sustainability is achieved through regeneration/reseeding of degraded land and pasture management.
- Livestock share the rangelands with resident wildlife as well as with wildlife species that disperse through the areas (often to and from protected areas) as a function of their feeding and breeding cycles. When livestock grazing is properly managed peaceful co-existence of wildlife and livestock can occur as long as mitigation strategies are used to reduce sources of conflict (access to water and grazing, cattle predation by large carnivores, revenge killing by herders).
- Rangeland reseeding and rehabilitation works better if accompanied by proper governance, especially through traditional institutions, and when it is carried out in a participatory fashion, with subsequent monitoring of rangeland condition.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The overall objective of the Action is: *To contribute to the development of sustainable climate resilient pastoral systems in Eastern/Horn of Africa that have the ability to improve the livelihoods of pastoral communities.* The complex pastoral sector can be considered as a value chain, whose main pillars are economic, social and environmental.¹⁰

The underlying intervention logic for this Action is that:

- IF we identify what the main challenges/threats/risks at the different stages of the value chain are (and for which actors) and we define appropriate investment and support (cf. strategic investment plans) that

¹⁰ EU methodology: [Value Chain Analysis 4 Development \(VCA4D\)](#)

create advantages and eliminate constraints and bottlenecks;

- THEN Social and economic progression will be assured, culminating in sustainable, adaptable and climate resilient pastoral systems. BECAUSE social, economic, and environmental conditions will have been created, and the causes of instability and conflict will be reduced.

Due to the geographic scope of the Action and to ensure the available resources can lead to the intended objectives, it will intervene at landscape/ecosystem or cluster level.

Due to the following specificity of pastoralism:

- Pastoralists undertake livestock keeping not only as commercial enterprise;
- Animals are fully integrated into the social, cultural, and spiritual values of the communities;
- Animals represent mainly a social investment that cannot be assessed economically or financially;
- Pastoralists' communities, prosperity is measured according to the number of animals one owns and not based on the income generated;
- Pastoralists provided over centuries ecosystem services that are difficult to be converted into commercial values (intangible values);
- The traditional set up of most pastoral communities continue to supply the world with both material culture and indigenous knowledge.

Therefore, considering that the adoption of the classic commodities value chain approach cannot address the complexity of the pastoralism, it is proposed to adopt a more comprehensive pastoral value chain approach, hence, the PSVC approach is recommended. The development of PSVC can generate impacts at economic, social and environmental levels, for example:

- At environmental level through: i) securing land tenure, ii) improving rangeland health and productivity, iii) increasing availability of pasture/fodder/water, iv) improving vegetation cover, biodiversity and reduce soil degradation, v) to enhance adaptive capacity and resilience against climate shocks.
- At economic level through: i) selecting appropriate breeds, ii) facilitating the access to animal health services including SPS standards and LITS, iii) improving the productivity of livestock, iv) increasing the livestock commercial off-take, v) enhancing efficiency of cross-border livestock trade, and vi) increasing income opportunities especially for women and youth.
- At social level through (i) supporting interventions that reduce conflicts, increasing cohesion and social capital (reciprocal sharing of critical resources) and (ii) improving pastoral land security and enhancing regional pastoral mobility/transhumance, (iii) promoting an integrated planning approach among the sectors, regional/national/local/community levels

The development of SPSs will facilitate trade and generate prices increase and as such will have a positive impact on food security, poverty reduction and will contribute to reduce environmental degradation. Due to the geographic scope of the Action and to ensure the available resources can lead to the intended objectives, it will intervene at cluster level.

N.B. The cluster concerning Tanzania will require special attention, as this country is not part of IGAD. The peace and resilience activities that will be implemented through a conflict-sensitive lens within the framework of the IGAD/CEWARN Reporter System will therefore be adapted to the Tanzania context – in accordance with the national regulations and policy frameworks.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention. On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including

baselines/targets).

- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions - no activities)

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To contribute to the development of sustainable climate-resilient pastoral systems in Eastern/Horn of Africa that have the ability to improve the livelihoods of pastoral communities	1 Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported intervention that specifically aim to increased pastoralism livelihood, communal land tenure improvement, conflict prevention, animal health, rangeland restoration and carbon credit mechanisms	1 National statistics indicate a total existing population in the targeted area: 100,000 pastoralists in the Massai Mara, 200,000 pastoralists in the Karamoja Omo-Turkana and 16,000 pastoralist in the buffer zone of the Radom National Park (2023)	1 20,000 Masaai 40,000 Karamoja and 15,000 Nilotic direct rights-holders	1 National and regional Statistics (e.g. National Bureau of Statistics of Tanzania, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda; Statistic Service of Ethiopia, IGAD and EAC statistics)	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	Management of pastoral ecosystems improved to be able to withstand and reverse rangeland degradation and contribute to a neutral carbon balance (environmental pillar)	1.1 Acreage of communal rangelands where Fractional Vegetation Cover indices have increased 1.2 Acreage of communal rangelands secured and rehabilitated for pastoral usage	1.1 Zero 1.2 Zero	1.1 200,000 ha 1.2 200,000 ha	1.1-1.2 Baseline/endline / evaluations reports	Aggregation of the baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded interventions No major regional conflicts

Outcome 2	To create income-generating opportunities from the pastoralist value chain based on circular economy principles with a focus on supporting women and youth (economic pillar)	<p>2.1 Number of Households (HHs) reporting new income sources, disaggregated by source, and women led HHs.</p> <p>2.2 Livestock mortality incidence risks, disaggregated by type of livestock and age groups.</p> <p>2.3 Percentage reduction in the time period of finished animals for the markets.</p> <p>2.4 Number of practices aimed at removing barriers preventing women from market access, investment and business development (FPI RF) (GAP III)</p>	<p>2.1 Zero</p> <p>2.2 20-45%</p> <p>2.3 4 years for goat and sheep</p> <p>2.4 Zero</p>	<p>2.1 2,500 HHs (50% women led HHs) of which 500 HHs improved local breed, 1,000 HHs in animal health, and 1,000 HHs in trade and processing</p> <p>2.2 10-20%, disaggregated per cluster</p> <p>2.3 1-1.5 years (shoats finished within a year and half</p> <p>2.4</p>	2.1-2.2-2.4 Baseline/endline / evaluations reports	Private sector fully involved No major regional conflict
Outcome 3	Advocacy and policy implementation for pro-pastoral development contributing to cross-border peace and security strengthened (social pillar)	<p>3.1 Number of traditional and indigenous organisations ensuring better coordination and inter and intra-community mobility</p> <p>3.2 Number of frameworks or guidelines on conflict management and customary conflict resolution and management mechanisms enhancing inter-regional and inter-governmental collaboration established or supported through the programme</p> <p>3.3 Number of local structures trained on conflict sensitive approaches</p>	<p>3.1 Zero</p> <p>3.2 Zero</p> <p>3.3 Zero</p>	<p>3.1 At least 1 per cluster</p> <p>3.2 At least 9 in total (3 per cluster)</p> <p>At least 12 (4 per cluster)</p>	3.1-3.2 Baseline/endline / evaluations reports	Political conditions allow for cooperation between countries No major regional conflict
Output 1 relating to Outcome 1	1.1 Access and tenure security of communal pastoral land improved and policies and legislations protecting land tenure developed and implemented	<p>1.1.1 Number of customary/traditional institutions for rangeland management strengthened/supported</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of Pastoral Communities benefiting from government recognition of their rangelands/management capacities</p> <p>1.1.3 Number of rangelands coordination platforms/committees established and functioning at cross border, county/community level</p>	<p>1.1.1 Zero</p> <p>1.1.2 Zero</p> <p>1.1.3 Zero</p>	<p>1.1.1 at least 3/cluster</p> <p>1.1.2 4 cluster I 5 cluster II 3 cluster III</p> <p>1.1.3 4 Cluster I 5 Cluster II 3 Cluster III</p>	1.1.1-1.1.2 Baseline/endline / evaluation reports	Baselines through surveys on socio-economic and environmental contexts in selected communities (including nutrition) carried out.

Output 2 relating to Outcome 1	1.2 Water availability for both human and animals enhanced	1.2.1 Number of households adopting <i>in situ</i> rainwater harvesting technologies in selected project areas, disaggregated by women led HHs 1.2.2 Number of rehabilitated surface and sub-surface sources 1.2.3 Number of strategic water sources rehabilitated/in place along the livestock migratory corridors.	1.2.1 Zero 1.2.2 Zero 1.2.3 Zero	1.2.1 90 (50% women-led HHs) 1.2.2 30,000 ha 1.2.3	1.2.1-1.2.2 Baseline/endline / evaluation reports	Active involvement of key stakeholders
Output 3 relating to Outcome 1	1.3 Rangeland resource management improved and the availability of pasture and livestock feed enhanced	1.3.1 Number of operational community grazing plans developed/ grazing management committees established 1.3.2 Number of cross border grazing management coordination (pre- and post migration meetings) meetings/events held 1.3.3 Number of early/anticipatory actions taken following early warning information	1.3.1 Zero 1.3.2 Zero 1.3.3 Zero	1.3.1 at least 301 1.3.2 At least 1 per cluster per year 1.3.3 At least 1 per cluster.	1.3.1-1.3.2 Baseline/endline / evaluation reports	Baselines through surveys on socio-economic and environmental contexts in selected communities (including nutrition) carried out.
Output 1 relating to Outcome 2	2.1 Awareness, knowledge, skills and technical capacities of value chain actors increased and governance along the value chain improved	2.1.1 Number of innovation platforms established and operational 2.1.2 Number of trainings carried out through innovation platforms 2.1.3 Number of export abattoirs HACCP certified	2.1.1 Zero 2.1.2 Zero 2.1.3 Zero	2.1.1 At least 3, 1 per cluster 2.1.2 At least 3 per year and per cluster 2.1.3 At least 3 in total	2.1.1-2.1.3 Baseline/endline / evaluation reports	Active involvement of key stakeholders
Output 2 relating to Outcome 2	2.2 Animal pest and disease surveillance, pest and disease control and vaccinations leading to healthy and resilient livestock and safe food promoted and disseminated	2.2.1 Number of functional regional diagnostic laboratories established/rehabilitated 2.2.2 Number of animals and pastoralists treated/vaccinated 2.2.3 Number of relevant staff and organisations, participants from the private sector on management of animal diseases trained	2.2.1 Zero 2.2.2 Zero 2.2.3 Zero	2.2.1 At least three 2.2.2 At least one million 2.2.3 at least 300 per year for three years	2.2.1-2.2.3 Baseline/endline / evaluation reports	Active involvement of key stakeholders
Output 3 relating to Outcome 2	2.3 Economic development through private sector engagement for sustainable incomes and resilience of the youth and women promoted	2.3.1 Number of animals of drought tolerant breeds disseminated 2.3.2 Number of IGAs and related turnover run by women, youth and pwd 2.3.3 Number of private livestock innovative inputs shops operational	2.3.1 Zero 2.3.2 Zero 2.3.3 Zero	2.3.1 At least 1,000 per year for 3 years 2.3.2 At least 90 in total (56% for women) 2.3.3 At least 9	2.3.1-2.3.3 Baseline/endline / evaluation reports	Active collaborations with public and private sectors

Output 1 Relating to Outcome 3	3.1 Effective pro-pastoral policies instituted and representation and lobbying capacity of pastoral communities in all policy formulation and decision-making's level enhanced	3.1.1 Number of national/cross border actions (budgets, allocation, alignment with regional policy and strategies) implemented with regional benefits 3.1.2 Number of pro-pastoralist policy actors, community based organisations and pastoralist institutions trained on lobbying and emerging knowledge needs and gaps in pastoralism	3.1.1 Zero 3.1.2 Zero	3.1.1 at least 2 per cluster 3.1.2 at least 10 CBOs and traditional institutions per cluster	3.1.1-3.1.2 Baseline/endline / evaluation reports	Countries will initiate process to change parliamentary legislation. Security Chiefs and line ministries will ascent to proposals to deal with cross border peace and security
Output 2 Relating to Outcome 3	3.2 Inclusive peace and social cohesion initiatives, promoting the participation of women in dialogue and mediation processes, and taking into account the IGAD Transhumance Protocol and other regional and local actions, supported, to promote peaceful co-existence of pastoralist communities	3.2.1 Number of cross-border peace and security/ mechanisms initiated including inter community social contracts 3.2.2 Number of reported cases of cross border pastoral conflict addressed through the programme 3.2.3 Number of cross border local authority coordination meetings facilitated	3.2.1 Zero 3.2.2 Zero 3.2.3 Zero	3.2.1 3 (1 per cluster) 3.2.2 12 (4 in each Cluster) 3.2.3 at least 12 (4 in each cluster)	3.2.1-3.2.3 Baseline/endline / evaluation reports	No major regional conflict
Output 3 Relating to Outcome 3	3.3 Land tenure as effective means to address climate, gender and conflict dimension of pastoral systems at national and regional level recognised	3.3.1 Number of national multi-stakeholder dialogues and international events facilitated through the Action 3.3.2 Number of policy proposals derived from multi stakeholder dialogue and international event	3.3.1 Zero 3.3.2 Zero	3.3.1 at least 10 3.3.2 at least 6	3.3.1-3.3.2 Baseline/endline / evaluation reports	Key stakeholder s support and engage in the Action

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner territory.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 Implementation of the Budget Support Component

N/A

4.4 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures.¹¹

4.4.1 Direct Management (Procurement)

Technical expertise will be provided by means of a contract and contribute transversally in achieving part of objective 1: To improve the management of pastoral ecosystems to be able to withstand and reverse rangeland degradation and contribute to a neutral carbon balance (environmental pillar); objective 2: To create income-generating opportunities from the pastoralist value chain based on circular economy principles with a focus on supporting women and youth (economic pillar) and objective 3: To strengthen advocacy and policy implementation for pro-pastoral development contributing to cross-border peace and security (social pillar).

4.4.2 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with FAO. The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria:

- Sound expertise in the sector, including on livestock disease and animal health, the value-chain approach, including on feed strategies and livestock and the environment.
- Proven knowledge in implementing regional programmes supporting pastoral communities in the targeted geographical areas;
- Operational capacity on the ground in all targeted countries to carry out the envisaged activities, with field offices in most of the project target clusters;
- Previous experience working with local authorities and other key partners in the selected regions;
- The entity is an important part of the EU's multilateral engagement globally to strengthen food security and improve global food systems.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select another replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be

¹¹ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

justified.

4.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

4.6 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.4	
<i>Specific objective 1: To improve pastoral landscapes to be able to withstand rangeland degradation and contribute to a neutral carbon balance (environmental pillar).</i>	
Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1	350 000
Indirect management with a pillar assessed entity - cf. section 4.4.2	15 000 000
<i>Specific objective 2: To create income-generating opportunities from the pastoralist value chain with a focus on supporting women and youth (economic pillar).</i>	
Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1	350 000
Indirect management with a pillar assessed entity - cf. section 4.4.2	20 000 000
<i>Specific objective 3: To strengthen advocacy and policy implementation for pro-pastoral development contributing to cross-border peace and security (social pillar).</i>	
Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1	300 000
Indirect management with a pillar assessed entity - cf. section 4.4.2	4 000 000
Procurement – total envelope under section 4.4.1	1 000 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	May be covered by another decision
Contingencies	N/A
Totals	40 000 000

4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

It is foreseen that implementing partners will bear the responsibility to engage with the other programme stakeholders that may include the stakeholders mentioned in section 2.2. The European Commission, will oversee the overall coordination. It is foreseen that this will include the following key structures:

- i. A Steering Committee (SC), will be set up with the involvement of select stakeholders, as well as the national and sub-national authorities of the involved countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda). The European commission will support the mobilisation of participants. As key rights holders, representatives from the respective clusters will be invited, including local authorities and community representatives. The detailed modalities of the Steering Committee will be agreed upon during the inception phase and reflected in a Terms of Reference. The SC is expected to meet three times in the first year and twice each year thereafter

- ii. The Terms of Reference for the SC will be developed in the inception phase.
- iii. Technical coordination meetings will be set-up within each proposed cluster. This will enable exchange of information and improved coordination and monitoring across the Action.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this Action will be a continual process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner will establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the Action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annually) and final reports. Every report will provide an accurate account of implementation of the Action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

- The implementing entity will have specific responsibilities for monitoring and reporting under this Action, including to collect data on the baseline and endline. Common indicators will, as much as possible, be used in order to allow Action Document wide reporting. Indicator values could be measured at regional level or at country level and then harmonised depending on the nature of the activities.
- Due to the remoteness of the selected Clusters, further discussions will be held with the implementing entity on the availability of data and where to rely on surveys conducted by other stakeholders.
- Due to the regional nature of the Action, each Cluster will involve its own coordination mechanism, including the relevant implementing partner, EU Delegations and regional authorities. The details will be developed at contract level.

Monitoring and reporting shall assess how the action is considering the principle of gender equality, human rights-based approach, and rights of persons with disabilities including inclusion and diversity. Indicators shall be disaggregated at least by sex.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance and the nature of the Action, a mid-term and a final evaluation will be carried out for this Action or its components via an implementing partner.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular with respect to adaptation of the Action to a changing context.

A final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision) taking into account in particular the fact that the Action is complementary to other interventions and helps to meet national public policy implementation needs.

Evaluations shall assess to what extent the action is taking into account the human rights-based approach as well as how it contributes to gender equality and women's empowerment and disability inclusion. Expertise on

human rights, disability and gender equality will be ensured in the evaluation teams.

The Commission will inform the implementing partner at least one month in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner will collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission will analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

The financing of the evaluation may be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

Given the nature of the action, provision for Audit and Verifications for this action or its components is not necessary.

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

In line with the 2022 ‘[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions](#)’, it will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union’s support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, duty bearers, grant rights-holders or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

A Primary Intervention (project/programme) is a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Identifying the level of the primary intervention will allow for:

Articulating Actions or Contracts according to an expected chain of results and therefore allowing them to ensure efficient monitoring and reporting of performance;

Differentiating these Actions or Contracts from those that do not produce direct reportable development results, defined as support entities (i.e. audits, evaluations);

Having a complete and exhaustive mapping of all results-bearing Actions and Contracts.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention chosen can be modified (directly in OPSYS) and the modification does not constitute an amendment of the action document.

Action level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single contract	Contribution agreement with a entrusted entity / FAO (EUR 39 000 000)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single contract	Service contract following a tender procedure