



**National Consolidation Workshop on the  
Preparation of a Roadmap for the  
Borderlands of the Horn of Africa**

**Institutional Strengthening Priorities  
for the Borderlands**

**21<sup>st</sup> August 2023,  
Radisson Blu Hotel, Nairobi**



# THE FCDC REGIONAL BLOC

- 10 Member Counties (ASAL)
- Total population over **6 million people**.
- Area of 350,000 Km<sup>2</sup> (**63%** of Kenya's landmass).



## Rationale FOR ESTABLISHING FCDC



### The FCDC Counties:

- **A county-driven mechanism for accelerating socio-economic development that has the required political ownership and goodwill;**
- ❑ A shared common history of exclusion from mainstream development.
- ❑ Highest indices of poverty over and above the national average,
- ❑ Vulnerability to droughts and floods, fragile environment
- ❑ Hallmark of conflicts and insecurity
- ❑ Characterized by poor infrastructure and poor provision of basic services
- ❑ Chronic food insecurity



# PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

**In this presentation** we will discuss...

- *What are the state and non-state institutions which exist in the borderland areas?*
- *How could a cross-border platform for local planning, accountability, citizen engagement and social risk management support coordination and integration in the borderlands?*



**1**

The complexity of  
The HOAI  
operations

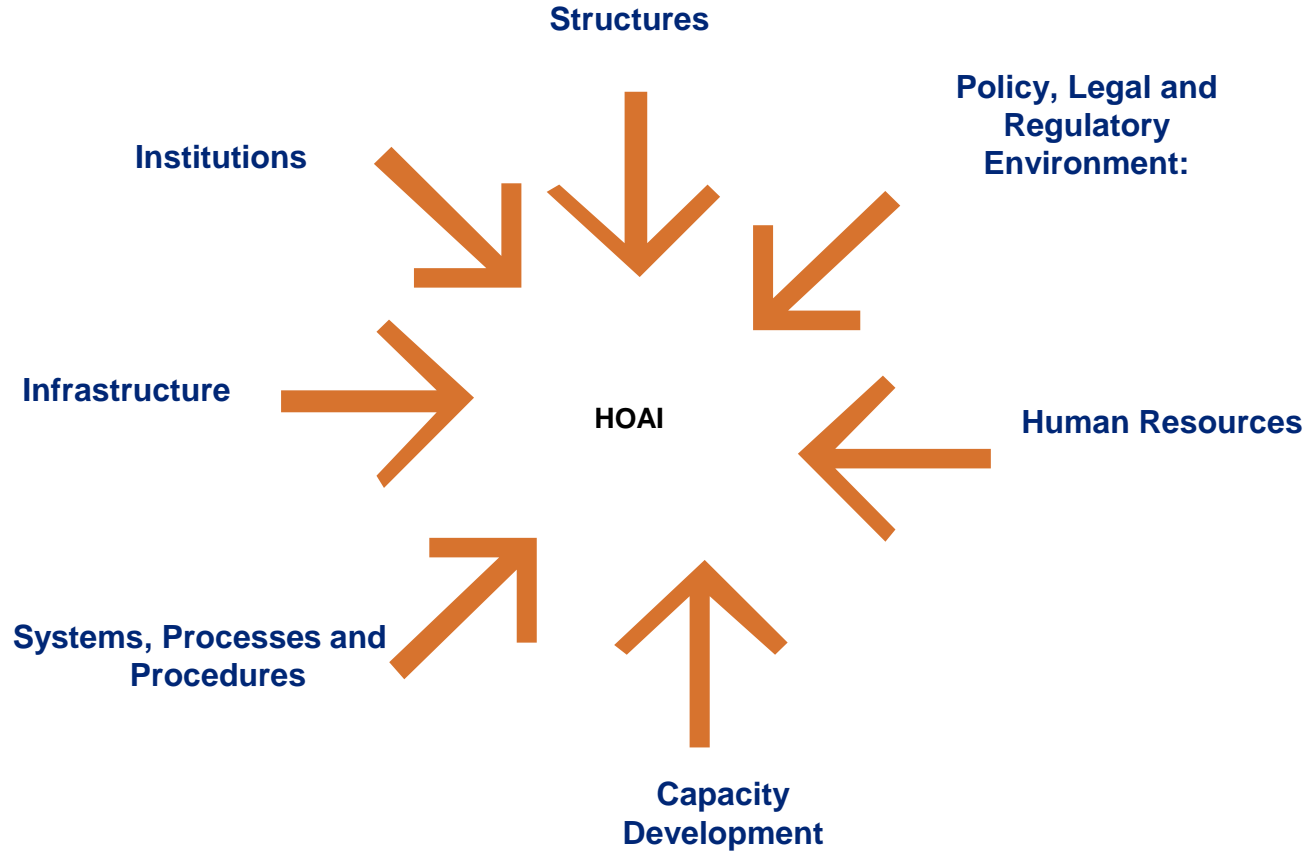
**2**

The multiplicity of  
stakeholders and  
implementing  
institutions

**3**

A Challenging  
operating  
environment

**Robust  
Institutional  
Framework.**





# Identifying the Institutions

**Regional**

**National**

**Local (County)**

**Development  
Partners**

**Non State Actors**

**Citizen**

NATIONAL

FOCAL

POINTS



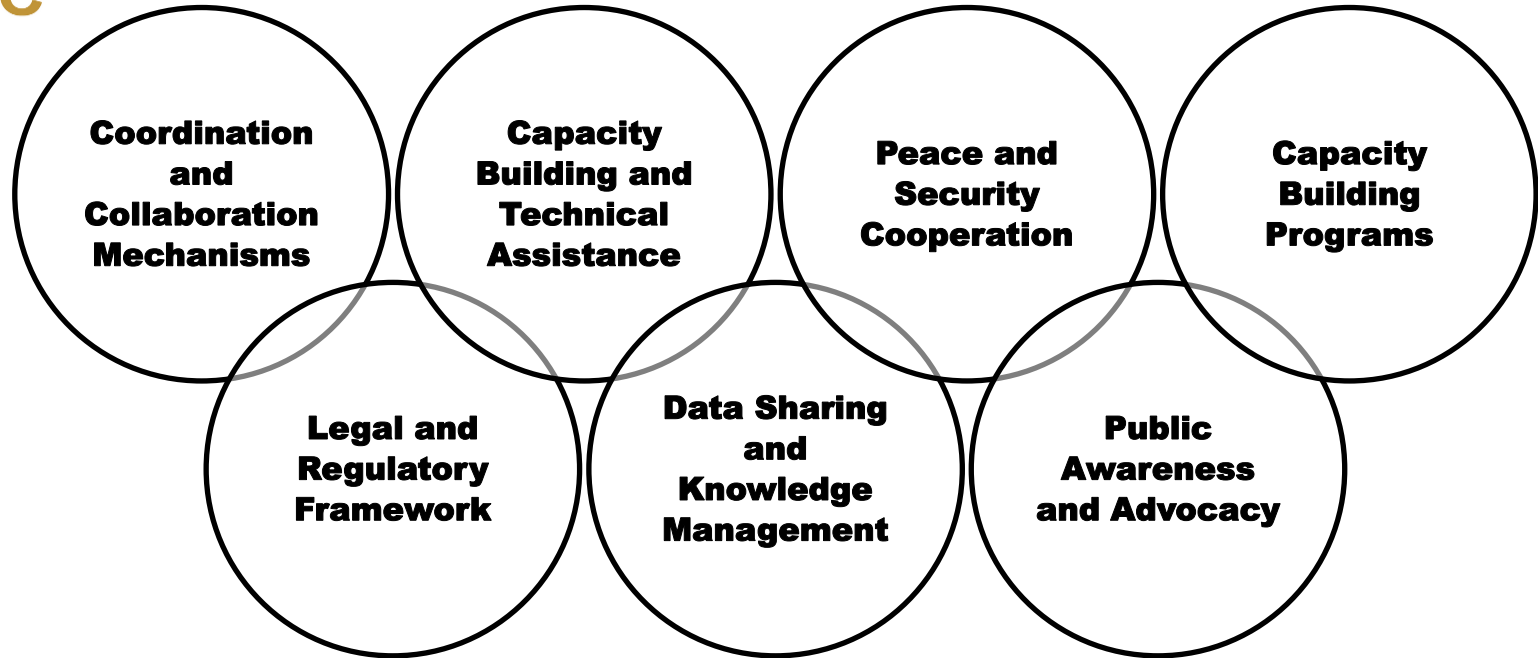
# Institutional Framework

- **Framework, Architecture and Governance**  
(Coordination)
- **Social, Technical, and Financial Accountability**  
(Citizen participation, Planning and alignment, HR Systems, Financial Management Systems, Performance Management ICT system Risk Management system)
- **Climatic and Fragility Shocks**
- **Knowledge Management and Communication**
- **Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning**





# Institutional Strengthening



# What Level of Stakeholder Involvement?



- I. Public Private Dialogue (PPD)-Including PPP**
- II Round Table Meetings (RT)**
- III Public Sector Stakeholder Partnerships (PSSP)**
- IV. Stakeholder (Citizens) Input into Policy Formulation**
- V. Citizens acting as the M&E system. Public-Private**

*Evolving beyond conventional engagements and transactions to new forms of productive engagement between the government and its key stakeholders including the citizenry.*



# State Actors

1. Local Governments
2. Security Institutions
3. Economic institutions
4. Infrastructure institutions
5. Regulatory Institutions
6. Financial institutions



# State Actors - Explanation

- Local Governments – Strengthening of Local Governments simultaneously e.g. Cluster 3 - Mandera County, Gedho Local Government, and Dollow Local Government
- Security Institutions – Security is predominantly absent in these areas but Police, Military and NPR as well as border community policing that the locals have adapted too need strengthening that is sensitive to the borderland context.
- Economic institutions -
- Infrastructure institutions



# State Actors – Explanation Cont'

- Regulatory Institutions - are only be present at formal border points but the borderlands have many informal border points. How can we guarantee local traders are incentivized to use formal border points. There are issues of double and triple taxing. Another issue is currency exchanges; Tog wajale for example, in Somaliland and Ethiopia and is a critical hub for Livestock trade but traders on the Ethiopian side use birr and other side use US dollars which hurts traders if they were to use formal systems. Longer term, there needs to be plans to incentivise use of formal border posts.
- Financial institutions – same as above, the hawala system is preferred due to the more flexible nature. These systems need to be formalized and regulated in a manner that legitimizes them without making the processes difficult or unattainable to the borderland communities.



# Non-State Actors

1. Private Sector
2. Financial Institutions
3. Traders
4. Brokers
5. Non-Governmental Organizations



# Non-State Actors - Explanation

- Private Sector - Telecommunications systems facilitate trade and movement - security needs to be improved to protect communication and private sector investments. Open up the communications to each other for cheaper more competitive. Pushing policies to deregulation and control of industries.
- Financial institutions - Hawalas, regulations that work and make sense to these types of regions. Creating an environment to support informal trade systems but have regulations to a certain level without disrupting the informality people are used to.
- Traders –
- Brokers - essential because they are the middle men - incentivizing them. They are vilified Al thought he the work in borderlands is very complex and brokers must be very trusted to be able to broker these



# Non-State Actors - Explanation

- Political Economy Analysis of key trade is needed for key factors - e.g: (cluster 3 and Sugar, charcoal, petroleum and Livestock and milk and clothing. This will most likely reveal another key actor - wealthy merchants who will lose out when this type of initiative comes up. Incidents of insecurity tend to come up and the blame will be thrown to Al-Shabab. These wealthy merchants control the networks within these areas from security to supply and distribution.
- NGO's who deliver services to the communities because the Government do not reach these areas. They are legitimate, provide aid, cash transfer, provide services that the government have not been providing. They need to be encouraged to switch to a development approach and long term initiatives; e.g. a move from water trucking to major water projects, or health packs to investing in health systems and institutions. These efforts should be reflected on all sides of the borders and led by government level not community/local level.





# Non-State Actors - Explanation

- Still on NGO's who provide service delivery, there is a need to support harmonizing human and animal health, disease control. Regulations can be effectively coordinated by specialized regional institutions like IGAD-ICPAC/AU-IBA.
- There can be strengthened efforts to coordinate one-health and regulations for Livestock trade.
- This would need long-term resourcing, coordination and sensitization- e.g the interventions around desert locusts crisis prevention in Ethiopia.

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