

MAPPING OF KEY NATURAL RESOURCES

BACKGROUND:

The Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa (BORESHA) project is a cross-border intervention targeting community NRM management in the Mander Triangle which covers parts of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. The project is led by a consortium led by Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and comprising of CARE International, WYG and World Vision International (WVI). Under the BORESHA Consortium, CARE International is taking the lead in cross border rangeland and other shared natural resources programming to ensure they are equitably and sustainably managed.

OBJECTIVES:

This NRM Mapping study was carried out as part of the inception phase of the BORESHA project so as to develop a number of GIS layers of the areas targeted by the project. These included Infrastructure: mapping key features (roads, rivers, mountains, urban centres, refugee camps); Water resources and infrastructure: existing resources water resources/sources, (dry season wells, rivers, boreholes).

FINDINGS & ANALYSIS:

The findings of this NRM mapping study are based on a systematic analysis of the primary and secondary data collected. The findings and analysis presented follow the six themes identified for this study.

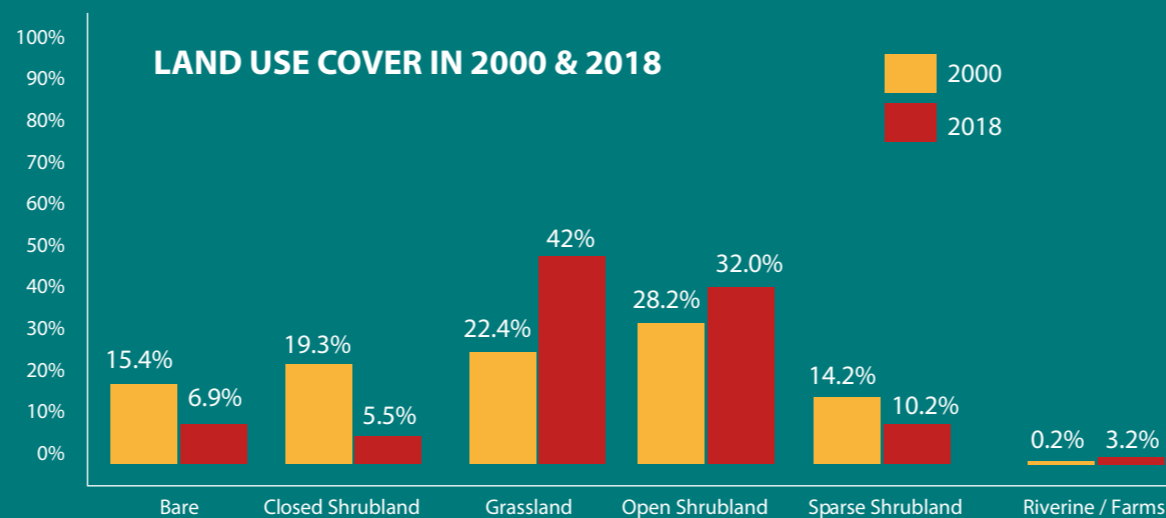
Infrastructure: Existing Transportation infrastructure is poorly developed especially in key cross border towns of Suufu, Doolow and Dollo Ado which are served by non-paved road.

Water resources and infrastructure: The cross border area between Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia is drained by the Laag Dheera and Genale-Dawa sub-basins. Major surface water sources are the Daawa River which begins from the Ethiopian highlands and traverses Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia, the Genale River which runs from the Ethiopian highlands and onto the border with Somalia before joining with the Daawa River to form the Juba River.

Land cover and land use: Livestock production is the dominant land use pattern in the Mander triangle. Along the riverine areas i.e. Daawa River (Mandera, Dollo Ado, Doolow), Genale River (Dollo Ado) and Juba (Doolow), agro-pastoralism is a dominant land use pattern with majority of the farmers practising irrigated farming.

Resource use and management : A major issue with transboundary water resources management (WRM) is the conflicting assumptions on resource availability and lack of agreement by riparian states on sharing arrangements.

Human and livestock mobility: This study found that livestock mobility is seasonal in nature and is influenced by availability of pasture and water for livestock.



CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR BORESCHA PROJECT:

The conclusions and implication for BORESCHA project are based on the findings and analysis of the NRM mapping of data collected through interviews, focus groups, secondary data and participatory mapping are organized according to the NRM mapping criteria areas.

IMPLICATIONS FOR BORESCHA PROJECT

Investment planning: The NRM mapping exercise has clearly identified opportunities for future investment in enhancing livelihoods for pastoralist communities within the Mander Triangle.

Choice of Interventions: BORESCHA will need to emphasize interventions that (a) maximize impact on beneficiary populations in terms of enhancing livelihoods and promoting resilience, (b) address the root causes of conflict related to cross-border sharing of natural resources

Targeting: Targeting of interventions under BORESCHA needs to take into consideration (a) inclusion of marginalized sub-clans and other vulnerable populations.

Importance of establishing partnerships: More need to be done to enhance cross-border working relationships between state and non-state actors.

TARGET OUTCOMES

The project has three main outcome areas as follows:

Outcome 1: Selected communities in the Mander Triangle are more resilient and better prepared for shocks and response is more effective.

Outcome 2: through increased skills and opportunities for cross-border employment, diversified enterprise and livelihoods

Outcome 3: Cross-border rangeland and other shared natural resources are more equitably and sustainably managed.

Under the BORESCHA Consortium, CARE International is leading in the delivery of Outcome 3 to ensure that cross border rangeland and other shared natural resources are more equitably and sustainably managed.

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