



Promoting socio-economic development and peace in Africa's borderlands.



FINAL REPORT

October 2022

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ACRONYMS

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
RMPP	Rangeland Management and pastoralist policy
COVID	Corona Virial Infectious Disease
IGAD	Intergovernmental Agency for Development
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defense Force
MTN	Mobile Telecommunication Network
CPRR	Community Peace, Recovery and Reconciliation
UWA	Uganda Wild Life Authority
WUC	Water User Committee
UNICEF	United nations Children Fund
CfW	Cash for Work
VHT	Village Health Team
CDO	Community Development Officer
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
HPM	Hand Pump Mechanic
LCV	Local Council Five
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
ESAPN	Eastern and Southern Africa Pastoral Network
COPACSO	Coalition of Pastoral Civil Society Organisation
GNPF	Greater North Parliamentary Forum
KOPEIN	Kotido Peace Initiative
DADO	Dynamic Agro Pastoral Development Organisation

KDF	Karamoja Development Forum
KONGFO	Kotido Non-Governmental Organisation Forum
ULA	Uganda Land Alliance
KART	Karamoja Action Research Team
IG	Interest Group
WSF	Warrior Squad Foundation

WSF in partnership with UNDP Uganda program implemented an “promoting socio-economic development and peace in Africa’s borderlands” project aimed at responding to insecurity related challenges faced by cross-border communities of Karamoja perpetuated by climate change and its injustices. The overall goal of the project is “to contribute to promoting socio-economic development and peace in the border lands of Karamoja” through strengthening community based cross-border peace building mechanisms and resilience. Specific objectives are; Open and commission cross-border security access road in the borderlands of Karamoja; Promote community peace dialogues, promote joint access to clean and safe water among cross-border communities of Karamoja.

The following key activities were implemented: Initial Assessment (Reconnaissance), Community mobilization and sensitization on the importance of opening security roads, Opening of cross-border security access road, Community mobilization and sensitization meetings to identify land and location for the water source, and Drilling and installation two cross-border boreholes to provide safe drinking water at Kaileny in Nakapelimoru sub-county (Kotido) and Tultul in Timu Sub- County, IK constituency (Kaabong). Cross-border security access road opened, two cross-border hand pump boreholes that were drilled and installed in Kaileny (Nakapelimoru sub-county) and Tultul (Tapac Sub-County) in Kotido and Kaabong Districts. A total of 250 beneficiaries (210 Male and 128 Females) directly reached and (630 males and 384 Females) indirectly.

Despite the achievement; there are also lessons learnt and challenges faced during the project implementation that include; time constraint, difficult landscape of the road, weather challenges, working for a few hours due to insecurity concerns, high cost of commodities due to the current economic situation in the country. The Kaileny borehole site was declared dry, the yield (of water) was far less than the recommended for a borehole. The testing team recommended fresh siting and drilling which was done.

1.1. BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

The promoting socio-economic development and peace in Africa’s borderlands project implemented by WSF with funding support from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Uganda is focused on responding to insecurity related challenges faced by cross-border communities of Karamoja perpetuated by climate change and its injustices. The return of insecurity in the sub-region of Karamoja has left many more vulnerable in the already constrained and climate change hit region. There is limited access to clean and safe water, poor infrastructural development such as road and tele-communication limiting access to market or trade opportunities etc. limited engagement of young women and men in

cross-border conflict mitigation and resolution mechanisms coupled with weak institutions capacity has greatly distorted the socio-economic systems most especially among cross-border communities.

Despite East Africa and specifically Uganda registering progress in the fight against poverty from 53.2 percent in 2006 to 18% in 2021¹ Poverty is still a major obstacle to social development most especially in the pastoral regions of Karamoja. The region continues to host a greater proportion of the poor with its contribution to poverty well above its share of the total population. It is also classified as one of the world's poorest areas, with over 62%² of the 1.8 million people, living in absolute poverty. The sub-region has experienced a higher level of small arms violence (death and injury by firearm) than any other region of Uganda. Since the 1970s, with the proliferation of modern assault rifles, cattle raids have escalated in lethality. A commensurate rise in armed criminality, in which acts of violence are increasingly orchestrated irrespective of community norms on the use of force, has severely impaired the region's socio-economic development. The roots of these conflicts lie in a combination of political, socio-economic and ecological factors. These include: A long history of economic and social marginalisation from central authority; increased competition over resources; reduced access to land, water and other natural resources due to increasing demographic and environmental pressure, and reduced access to credit, markets and extension services. Despite the signing of bi-lateral agreements between the government of Uganda and Kenya on fostering cross-border development in pastoral areas of Karamoja and Turkana in 2019. The situation has turned worse with the escalation of conflicts where in 2022, the commander land forces of Uganda ordered for the Turkana pastoralist to leave Uganda. Food insecurity is a major and ongoing challenge and a heavy reliance on the natural resources base renders livelihoods sensitive to climate dynamics. The overall food security situation in the region has deteriorated with high food insecurity increasing from 27% in June 2020 to 30% in March 2021 in the Karamoja region with six districts in Karamoja classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), with 30% of the population (361,000 people) faced with high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in the region. The deterioration of food insecurity is attributed to multiple shocks, including, dry spells from three consecutive poor seasonal rainfall performances (all below the five-year average), below-average crop and livestock production, localised resource-based conflict (cattle rustling), and the ripple effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in increasing staple food prices across the east African region.

Karamoja being part of the expansive rangelands referred to as the “cattle corridor” which traverses East Africa from north to south, dominated by natural grassland, bush land and woodlands and renowned for pastoralism, a number of ecological, administrative, social, economic, political and technological factors

¹ World Bank, April 2020, Poverty & Equity Brief - Uganda, Sub-Saharan Africa

² UBOs 2021.

still constrain rangeland management and impact negatively on the welfare of the local people of Karamoja. Traditionally, rangelands were best utilised by nomadic pastoralists and these livestock-based livelihood is still considered the best economic foundation for households in the rangeland areas (draft uganda RMPP 2013)³. These harsh catchment conditions have forced pastoralists to be mobile; a practice that has made pastoralism to be relegated to “second class” to crop farming; with a limited future and heading toward an inevitable transition to ranching, farming, or other alternative livelihoods. In the drought-prone Karamoja, pastoralists annually herd their cattle to water points and pasture, based on annual weather cycles and prevailing climatic conditions. The WSF 2018 study confirms the fact that pastoralists are changing and adapting in several ways. It therefore stands that the most important coping strategy of the pastoralists under threat should be openly addressed in order to insulate them from the advancing effects of climate change. Despite livestock contributing to pastoralist’s livelihoods through numerous channels such as income, food, employment, draft power, hauling services, manure, social status, savings, and insurance, among others (Nyariki and Amwata 2019), the recent outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the economic activities leading to uncertainty and damage to the medium-term economic prospects. It has also greatly affected livestock market systems largely arising from attempts to control the spread of the pandemic (Lynch 2020). WSF does believe that there is a real risk that the huge investments that have been made in the development of the region will be wasted unless serious efforts are made to address the challenges to insecurity by understanding the real root causes of conflict.

SECTION 2: PROJECT PROGRESS.

2.1. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES:

Output 2.1.1. Opening and commissioning of a 40 km cross-border security access road

It is true that cross-border security access roads have played a critical role in supporting regional economic integration. improve transport, communications, trade and security among cross-border communities. Under this output, the project conducted the initial assessment (Reconnaissance), Community mobilisation and sensitization on the importance of opening security roads, and finally Opening of cross-border security access road. 190 People reached (112 Male and 78 Females) directly⁴ and 570 people (336 Males and 234 females) reached Indirectly⁵.

2.1.1.1. Initial Assessment (Reconnaissance):

³ Draft Uganda Rangeland management policy, December -2013.

⁴ Direct beneficiaries are those who are reached directly by the project.

⁵ Indirect beneficiaries are those beneficiaries that are reached indirectly as a result of the direct beneficiaries. it is estimated that each direct beneficiary will reach three other indirect beneficiaries.

To ensure a clear understanding and generation of information about the project site such as; existing features (rocks, trees, topography, landscape, etc. an initial assessment in consultation and involvement of the project engineering team, line departments, local leaders, security, and community members was conducted. The findings and recommendations from the assessment informed the project implementation. For example, the use of machinery and working with the security agencies during the clearance of the road.



WSF Executive Director (Milton Lopiria), Project engineer (Henry Omoding), the LCV council of Timu Sub- County during the preliminary Assessment of the cross-border security road in Timu Sub- County, Kaabong District.

2.1.1.2. Community mobilisation and sensitization on the importance of opening security roads

The project team facilitated preliminary community mobilisation with the local communities along Kanadap- Loitanit- Nalapatui proposed sites for the cross-border security access road on the importance of the opening of security access roads targeting community members (young women and men) themselves; religious, opinion, and cultural leaders; local government authorities, line departments, security (UPDF and Police), Uganda wildlife Authority, etc. the local community will be mobilised into one agreed locality or place. The meetings targeted approximately 30 participants. During the community mobilisation and sensitisation meetings, project beneficiaries were selected of which 41% are females and 59% Males (*see annex*).



Project beneficiaries during registering during community mobilisation and sensitisation on the opening of the security road, in Timu sub-county, Kaabong District

2.1.1.3. Opening of cross-border security access road

The project supported the full opening of the security access road Kanadap-Loitanit-Nalapatui in Kaabong District and involved; bush clearing and grabbing using a mix of local labour and machinery. The road opening process was strictly under technical guidance and support from the district line departments (District engineer) who by laws of Uganda is responsible for planning, managing, maintenance and construction projects, such as roads or dams, within their local government area. The project identified and engaged 60 young women and men in clearing and grabbing the road. Tools and equipment (pick axes, hoes, rakes, range rods, spades, ropes/strings, sledge hammers, wheelbarrows, mortar pans, slashers, pangas, crow bars, empty jerricans, jugs, cups etc.) were procured and used by the beneficiaries in the road clearance. Safety of every beneficiary engaged in the project was taken as serious issues and a priority. Community members (young women and men) engaged in the project were provided with protective gear (hard hats, gloves, goggles, gumboots, Hi-Vi vests/vision jackets). The young women and men were also provided with food (meals) in the project site during work (break and lunch) for the entire period of the project work. 190 beneficiaries (112 Male and 78 Females) were engaged in the opening of the road.



Community members slashing during the opening of Kanadap – Loitanit to Nalapatui security road, Timu sub-county, Ik constituency, Kaabong District.



Grader working during the opening of Loitanity -Kanadap – Nalapatui security access road - 2022

Payments to project beneficiaries were made on a cash basis since there was no access to mobile money services in the areas. Due to the current security situation in the Karamoja sub region, the project team worked with the security organs to provide security to the community road workers.



WSF project engineer paying road beneficiaries of Loitanity –Kanadap – Nalapatui security access road on the 11th Sept-2022.

The project also employed over 190 young men and women in the opening of the road using the cash for work approach. As a result of the road opening, the local communities who were engaged in the cash for work have had enhanced household incomes, enabling them to provide food and meet other basic needs. The project has also presented opportunities for enhanced economic opportunities among the cross-border communities of Karamoja (Uganda) and Turkana (Kenya). For example, the LV council of Timu sub-county said, *“the opening of the road is a blessing to our community, it will boost trade among our communities, improve security and increase household incomes. Our people will be able to sell cereals, or food stuffs, hay to the Turkana market. Tultul will become a cross border market for Uganda and Kenya”*. He however added that, *“we need and hope that the cross-border security road is complete, then our dreams would have been realised”*.



Project Engineer walking through a completed section of the Loitanit- Kanadap- Nalapatui security access road at the escarpment – 25th Oct 2022 during the monitoring visit.

In the bid to enhance the sustainability of the security access road, WSF engaged both the local governments of Kaabong and the Uganda Revenue Authority as the main stakeholders responsible for the construction, and maintenance of roads in the District and the country. As a result, the road has been selected by the district to be considered for management / maintenance by the National roads authority. The project also with support from the area member of parliament (Hon. Hillary Lokwang) gained support from the Turkana Government. The Turkana Government has committed to opening and grading the Kenya section of the road.

Output 2: Conduct cross-border peace dialogues

To enhance peaceful co-existence among the cross-border communities of Karamoja, the project facilitated peace dialogues using Community Peace, Recovery and Reconciliation (CPRR) model which is rooted in dialogue between the divided parties to facilitate truth, healing, forgiveness and reconciliation in order to promote understanding and facilitate the formulation of an agreement on the modalities for peaceful coexistence and non-violent alternatives to conflict. As it is often not feasible or desirable for people to permanently relocate to avoid conflict, it is necessary to find ways for communities to live together peacefully for present and future generations. 4 cross-border peace dialogues targeting young women and men, local leaders, opinion leaders, elders, security agencies (UPDF & Police), Uganda wildlife authority (UWA) and many others. Voices during peacebuilding dialogue meetings were captured/recorded, aired on radio. The dialogue meetings focused on finding lasting solutions to the tensions among cross-border communities. A problem tree analysis was used during these dialogues. The participation of district officials, civil society and lower local government and religious leaders was key. The project provided an opportunity for young men and women in cross-border communities to share experiences and how conflict has affected them. This enabled cross-border communities to develop a shared social narrative about the causes and the nature of the conflict. Joint resolutions will also be arrived at.

The project also supported the elders and local leaders to participate in the Lokirima peace accord commemoration in Kenya. As a result, the following resolutions were made:

1. There is need to support initiatives aimed at promoting dialogues to reduce the cross-border conflict especially on Natural Resources Management; There is need for both governments to emphasis on resources sharing agreements during seasons of migration in search of pasture and water among the pastoralists
2. There should be joint political will at the Kampala and Nairobi level to disarm the armed groups in the Karamoja and Turkana regions, including in West Pokot and other neighbouring communities.

3. That impactful infrastructure development i.e., for roads and valley tanks should be undertaken as a matter of urgency to support cross border coordination and collaboration.
4. There is need for joint management of the shared Natural resources for example having the Turkana pastoralists as part of the management of the Kobebe dam in Uganda.
5. Participation of the Karamoja Elders and Kraal leaders in the Lokiriama night vigil dialogues; prominent Karamojong elders were missing during the night dialogue and this creates and promotes aspects of conflict resolution since the elder's authority is much respected among the Ateker communities.
6. The need for continued commemoration of the events that contribute to sustainable peace and natural resources management to foster unity and coexistence

In addition to the above, the elders from both the Karamoja of Uganda, Toposa of South Sudan, Turkana of Kenya and Nyanagatom of Ethiopia also made a number of recommendations to promote peaceful co-existence among the pastoral and cross-border communities of Eastern Africa that include the following: -

7. Closer cooperation and coordination between the communities and the security agents
8. Elders and peace actors to restrain community members when an incident occurs for proper procedures to be employed
9. Provision of income generation activities to the idle youth
10. Promote sports for peace
11. The government and peace actors to support communities in developing or rather coming up with resource sharing agreements.
12. Identifying and strengthening local peace structures to sustain peace
13. Peace actors, Government and local leaders to intensify cross border dialogues to restore lost trust among the communities.
14. Strengthening early warning and early response for livestock recovery
15. Government and community to cooperate and share information on gun trafficking
16. Government to continue to apprehend peace spoilers
17. Communities to identify and expose wrong doors to the government
18. The sale and consumption of illegal alcohol use should be banned
19. Women to Women led peace dialogues should be promoted.



Elders during a dialogue meeting in Lokiriana, Kenya during the Lokiriana Peace Accord commemoration. 20th September 2022

During the cross-border peace dialogue in Kaabong District on 28th October 2022 that brought in cross-border communities of Turkana, and Dodoth. The dialogue was focused on final lasting solutions to the current conflict issues that have characterised the region. Approximately 1,500 people attended the dialogue. The objectives of the peace dialogue are; Share the resolution of the Kalapata community peace meeting with the wider audience including the leadership of Turkana and Kaabong, Launch the peace that the community initiated; and to bring in other communities i.e., Jie and Toposa of Uganda and South Sudan. The following are some of the resolutions: -

- Sign resource sharing agreements clearly highlighting grazing areas
- The leaderships of both Turkana and Karamoja must be committed in the implementation of peace resolutions or frameworks that promote peaceful co-existence among the pastoral communities.
- The security roads e.g., Loitanit-Kandap – Nalapatui should be completed to enhance co-existence
- Recovery of stolen livestock should be done effectively.
- Local Organisations such as WSF, KAPDA, DADO, KDF, LOKADO should be supported to continue with peace dialogues /processes in the region.
- A dialogue meeting in Kotido to bring in the people of Kotido and Kaabong to iron out pending issues was recommended

- Additionally, a meeting to bring the people of Toposa of South Sudan on board was deemed urgent



Leaders from Turkana and Karamoja during a cross-border dialogue in Kaabong District 28th Oct 2022



Women singing peace songs during the cross-border dialogue in Kaabong District on 28th October 2022.

As a result of the peace dialogues, the communities of Karamoja and the Turkana of Kenya have resolved to have lasting peace which has contributed to reduction in incidents of cross border conflicts. For example, the LCV Kaabong District hon Jino said *“we are happy the dialogues we have conducted so far are giving life, we are starting to see the fruits which is peace, there’s a reduction in the number of incidences of raids or cross-border raids between the Turkana and People of Kaabong. Our people can now move freely to Kenya and vise-*

vasa. The local authorities have committed to the establishment of lasting peace and also called up donors to support local agencies engaged in the peacebuilding process such as; WSF, DADO, LOKADO, etc to continue with the peacebuilding initiative to have lasting peace among the cross-border communities.

Output 3: clean and safe water source established and operational:

Sharing of natural resources among cross-border communities is a very important aspect in fostering social cohesion and resilience among these communities. The project is aimed at increasing access to clean safe water as a dividend to peaceful co-existence. Under this output, the following activities were implemented; community mobilisation and sensitisation meetings to identify land and location for the water sources, Drilling and installation of two cross-border boreholes to provide safe drinking water at Kaileny in Nakapelimoru sub-county (Kotido) and Tultul in Timu Sub- County, IK constituency (Kaabong),

2.3.3.1. Community mobilisation and sensitisation meetings to identify land and location for the water source

During the preliminary community mobilisation and sensitisation meetings to identify land and location for the water source, consultations with the local communities and local authorities were held. The location of Kaileny in Nakapelimoru (Kotido District) was chosen because people have settled there, and it's a trading centre for border communities of Jie, and Turkana, with water scarcity.



Project engineer and District technical officer during a community mobilisation meeting to identify the site of the water source in Kaileny – Kotido District.

The sites of Morulem / Nakdadanya (Moroto) that were supposed to benefit from a borehole as per the terms of reference were considered to be insecure (battlefield/ground for cattle rustlers). It was, however,

agreed together with the local communities to have one borehole along the cross-border security access road and "Tultul " in Timu Sub- County, Kaabong District was chosen. The reason for selection of site is that the population is relatively big and it's a trading cross-border centre that brings together the Turkana and Ik communities.

2.3.3.2. Drill and install two cross-border boreholes to provide safe drinking water at Kaileny in Nakapelimoru sub-county (Kotido) and Tultul in Timu Sub- County, IK constituency (Kaabong).

The project drilled two cross border boreholes to provide safe drinking water at Kaileny (Kotido); and Tultul in Timu Sub- County, IK constituency, Kaabong District following the guidelines for water source construction provided by the Ministry of water and environment and agreed specifications (actual locations to be informed by site survey). WSF engaged the service of a borehole drilling firm or company (East Africa Borehole limited) to sink and install the two boreholes. A hydrological site survey was conducted and the report shared and approved by the line departments of Kotido and Kaabong Districts. In order to most accurately gauge the yield of a water borehole, an aquifer test was performed. After the testing of the drilled wells, two boreholes were finally installed and functioning.

The project team and the service provider ensured that all the processes in drilling and installation of the boreholes are critically followed before the handover of the boreholes.



Borehole installation in Tultul, Timu Sub- County, Kaabong District and LCV – Kaabong representative, UNDP team and WSF ED during project monitoring.

In the bid to ensure sustainability of the boreholes, Water user committees were established and their capacities strengthened. Water user committees are part of a Community Based Maintenance System for water sources. The water user committees are responsible for overseeing day to day operation and maintenance of the water source. The project team facilitated the reconstitution of two (2) water user committees of the two boreholes in the project intervention areas. Two meetings among local communities were conducted to identify or reconstitute the water user committees. Each WUC consists of seven (7) members. They were also sensitised on the importance of having water user committees, their roles and responsibilities in ensuring sustained access, use and management of the water source.

The project team with support from the District water departments of Kaabong and Kotido also facilitated the training of water user committees in water resource governance, facility maintenance and operation. The committees were also equipped with tools to aid their ability to maintain and service the boreholes. The project was also able to link the WUC to spare parts providers and community handpump mechanics / association on the maintenance and repair of the boreholes. To prevent the water facility from being damaged or vandalised, the water users and committees were also supported to provide a life fence around the water facility.



Finished installed and functional boreholes in Tultul, and Kaileny in Timu and Nakapelimoru sub-counties of Kaabong and Kotido Districts.

As a result of the project, the drilling and installation of the hand pump boreholes in Kaileny and Tultul in Kotido and Kaabong Districts has given hope to the cross-border communities. For example, Mr. Longole Romano an elder in Kaileny (Nakapelimoru sub-county – Kotido district) said, “*I had lost hope, a lot of money due to the unavailability of water in area which caused me to close my shop, but now I have hope.*” Despite the cross-border road being busy, water was the biggest challenge in Kaileny especially during

the dry season that had frustrated a number of peaceful initiatives. The drilling and installation of the boreholes by the project brings in peace and unity among the local cross-border communities. During a recent meeting between the Turkana and the Jie in Kaileny, it was also agreed that a cross-border market be opened within the month of September 2022 since the borehole has been drilled and installed to provide water which was a major challenge to peaceful coexistence.

SECTION 3: LESSONS LEARNT AND CHALLENGES

Lessons learnt:

1. There is still need for the opening of the Kenya section of the road otherwise the complete opening and launch of the road will not be realised.
2. There was interest among the neighbouring communities of Nalapatui to join in the opening of the project. This however requires more resources.
3. *Landscape of the road.* Most part of the road is actually difficult to access due to mountainous type of land the road is to be opened at, about 6 km of the road is fairly flat the rest of the road is at the escarpment.
4. Dry well. During the testing of the drilled site of the Kaileny borehole, it was discovered to be a dry well. The yield (of water) was far less than the recommended for a borehole. The testing team recommended for fresh siting and drilling and installation was done.

Challenges:

1. Limited resources: The amount of resource allocated for the project is not enough to ensure the road is fully usable considering the terrain (escarpments) of the proposed road.
2. *Weather challenges:* The place has unpredictable weather patterns, it's difficult to see on certain days with a foggy atmosphere on certain days causing loss of time and can lead to accidents with such terrains of land.
3. *Weather challenges:* The place has unpredictable weather pattern, it's difficult to see on certain days with a foggy atmosphere on certain days causing loss of time and can lead to accidents with such terrains of land.
4. High cost of items. This has come due to the high cost of things in the current situation of the economy, this negatively impacting on the estimated price of work.

5. *Insecurity:* Aware that the project location is a crossing corridor for the warriors (raiders), the project team worked for a few hours (four) of the day to avoid the uncertainties in the bush because warriors could be crossing to their destined location with arms.
6. Time allocated for the project was inadequate. Road opening needs enough time for planning and execution, loitanit-kanadap-Nalapatui access road needed over six (6) months of implementation. WSF negotiated with UNDP to have a no cost extension for a period of one month ending 31st November 2022 to enable completion and final reporting of the project.
7. There is no network in the project sites thus limiting communication on ground.

SECTION 4: QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISMS PUT IN PLACE:

In ensuring quality assurance throughout the project, a number of quality assurance activities were implemented that included; project inception, and Joint Monitoring:

From the inception of the project, a joint monitoring visit together with WSF, UNDP, local government authorities (District and sub-county) that included LCIII and LCV chairpersons of Timu sub-county, Ik constituency, Kaabong District. It was found out that four to five kilometres of the road had already been worked on. During the visit, key questions were brought forward by UNDP officer Mr. Joshua Okiror on the importance of the road to the local communities. In response, the local communities appreciated the support towards the opening of the road. According to the LV council of Timu sub-county “the opening of the road is a blessing to our community, it will boost trade among our communities, improve security and increase household incomes. Our people will be able to sell hay to the Turkana, Tultul will become a cross border market for Uganda and Kenya”. He however added that, “we need and hope that the cross-border security road is complete, then our dreams would have been realised”.



Joshua (UNDP), Milton (Executive Director - WSF) and Henry Omoding (project engineer) together with some community members who worked on the road during the monitoring visit.



Monitoring team composed of UNDP, District Officials, WSF and community leaders during the project monitoring in Timu sub-county, Kaabong District.



WSF, UNDP, District and Sub-county teams during the monitoring of the Loitanit-Kanadap-Nalapatui access road, in Tumu Sub County, Kaabong District.



UNDP team and LCV representative – Kaabong testing the newly drilled and installed borehole in Tultul- Timu Sub- County, Kaabong District during the project monitoring - September 2022

SECTION 5: PROJECT VISIBILITY AND COMMUNICATION

Visibility is an integral part of the “promoting socio-economic development and peace in Africa’s borderlands” project. The project will ensure that, WSF and UNDP communication and visibility policy guidelines and adhered to throughout the project implementation. The visibility or declaration of source of funding will be key throughout the life of the project, ensure that beneficiaries at all levels aware of source of funding of the project and participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. In the development of information Communication and Education materials, WSF worked with UNDP visibility and communication expert to develop appropriate materials or messages. A clear visibility and communication plan was developed in consultation with UNDP. Design of a signpost approved by UNDP for the project sites of Kaileny and Tultul in Kotido & Kaabong Districts. WSF has engaged a service provider to fabricate, print and install the signposts in the project sites. Three (3) sign posts will be erected. One for the security access road and two for the boreholes installed three signposts in the project sites. WSF also printed some IEC materials e.g., pull up banners, reflector jackets that were used during the project intervention.



Complete cleared and graded Loitanit -Kanadap – Nalapatui road section.



WSF Project engineer during the project site visit of the opened security access road.



WSF Executive Director (Milton Lopiria), Project engineer (Henry Omoding), the LCV council of Timu Sub-County during the preliminary Assessment of the cross-border security road in Timu Sub- County, Kaabong District.



WSF Director and project officer and community members during initial assessment on where the road will pass. Next picture is part of the escarpment where the road is to pass.



Drilling of boreholes in Tultul and Kaileny in Timu and Nakapeimoru sub-counties of (Kaabong and Kotido districts- 2022.



WSF and UNDP vehicles parked during the drilling of a borehole in Kaileny, Nakapelimoru sub-county, Kotido District - August 2022



Some of the community members looking at the drilling of borehole in Kaileny, Nakapelimoru sub-county, Kotido District



Children pumping water in the recently drilled and installed borehole in Tutul, Timu sub-county, Kaabong District. oct 2022



Participants during dialogue in Moroto 20th September 2022, at Hotel Lesslona, Moroto District



Section of the Loitanit - Kanadap - Nalapatui security access road cleared and opened using a grader.

Annex 2:



Kaabong resolution
1[1].pdf