



ICPALD



The IGAD Centre for
Pastoral Areas and
Livestock Development

BACKGROUND

The **Intergovernmental Authority on Development** was established in 1996. It succeeded the earlier Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), a multinational body founded in 1986 by Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Kenya, with a focus on development and environmental control. IGADD's headquarters were later moved to Djibouti, following an agreement signed in January 1986 by the member states. Eritrea joined the organization in 1993, upon achieving independence.

In April 1995, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government met in Addis Ababa, where they agreed to strengthen cooperation through the organization. This was followed with the signing of a Letter of Instrument to Amend the IGADD Charter / Agreement

on 21 March 1996. The Revitalized IGAD, a new organizational structure, was eventually launched on 25 November 1996 in Djibouti.

The institution's mandate was expanded in 1996 to encompass food security and environmental protection; economic cooperation and political and humanitarian affairs. IGAD countries host the largest grouping of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the world concentrated in the arid and semi-arid ecosystems. To complement efforts of IGAD member states in enhancing sustainable development in these ecosystems, the decision to establish the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) was made in July 12th 2012 by the 45th IGAD Council of Ministers. The ICPALD protocol, which is presently domiciled in Nairobi was signed and adopted on 23rd October 2015.

OUR MISSION

To complement efforts of IGAD Member States to sustainably generate wealth and employment through livestock and complementary livelihood resources development in arid and semi-arid areas of the IGAD Region.

OUR VISION

To be the premier Centre of excellence for promoting livestock and complementary livelihood resources development in arid and semi-arid areas of the IGAD Region.



OUR MANDATE

To promote, facilitate and advocate for a people centred and gender responsive sustainable development in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) and livestock in the IGAD region.

OUR OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of ICPALD is ***“To promote, facilitate and advocate for a people-centered and gender responsive sustainable development of livestock and complementary livelihood resource development in arid and semi-arid areas of the IGAD Region.”***

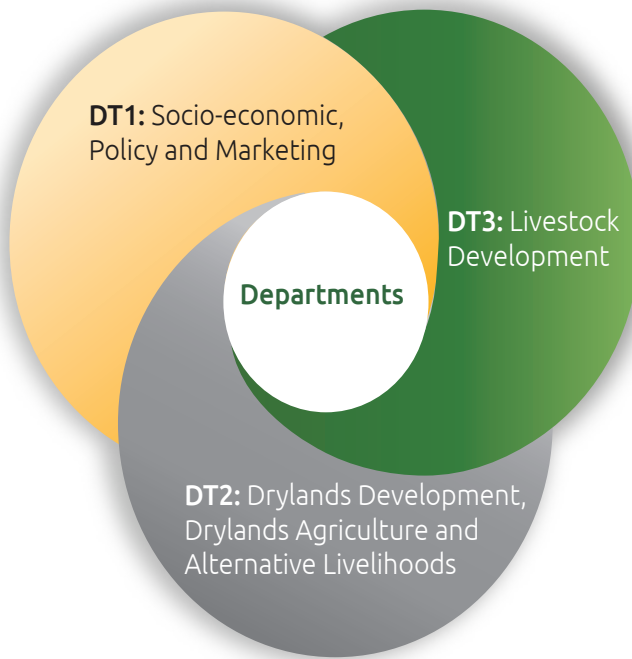


Strategic Objectives

- 01 To serve as an advisory Centre and a Centre of excellence for both ASALs and livestock development issues in the region;
- 02 Drawing from the mandate of IGAD, to contribute to the promotion and facilitation of sustainable gender, and environment responsive and equitable development of ASALs and livestock in the region;
- 03 To promote and enhance the development of and livestock and complementary livelihood resources including non-wood forest products including gums, resins, spices, honey and artisanal minerals in member states;
- 04 To increase awareness of the true contribution of the complimentary livelihood resources (non-wood forest products and artisanal minerals) and livestock sector to national economies and assist Members States in any manner permitted by this Protocol in the realization of the full potential of complimentary livelihood resources and livestock contribution to the regional economies;
- 05 To champion the development and implementation of internationally acceptable regional non-wood forest products, artisanal minerals and animal health inspection, certification and traceability system supported by appropriate production, value addition and quality assurance services and marketing infrastructure;
- 06 To promote sustainable adaptive mechanisms and resilient-measures towards reducing the effects of climate change in ASALs including free movement of transhumance in the region, equitable land use and land utilization for mobile communities, harmonized pastoral policies and resource allocation
- 07 To build on lessons learned and best practices achieved in the fields of drylands crops and animal farming, wealth and employment creation and gender focused development in the ASALs in order to service both public and private institutions in Member States efficiently;
- 08 To articulate, facilitate and support the emerging livelihoods and environment and gender focused policies and programmes in the livestock and complementary livelihoods, especially in cross border areas that shall lead to action by the concerned Member States to enhance resilience of the agro-pastoralists and pastoralists youth and women;
- 09 To promote collaboration with regional, continental and international institutions.

ICPALD DEPARTMENTAL THRUSTS

ICPALD has three departmental thrusts: 1) Socio-economics, Policy and Marketing; 2) ASALs Development, ASALs Agriculture and Alternative Livelihoods; and 3) Livestock Development.



Key Achievements -2015-2019

DT1: Socio-economics, Policy and Marketing

- **Complementary livelihood resources - Non-wood Forest Products (NWFPs) and Artisanal Mining (AM):** Created awareness on complementary livelihood resources [Non-wood Forest Products (NWFPs) and Artisanal Mining (AM)] which benefits about 4.30 million people directly and 20.88 million others indirectly in the IGAD region.
- **Non-wood Forest Products (NWFPs) and Artisanal Mining (AM):** Shared good practices and information on Artisanal Mining through a learning event in Sudan. This event resulted in signing of MOU between Kenya and Sudan on cooperation on mining, the development of the

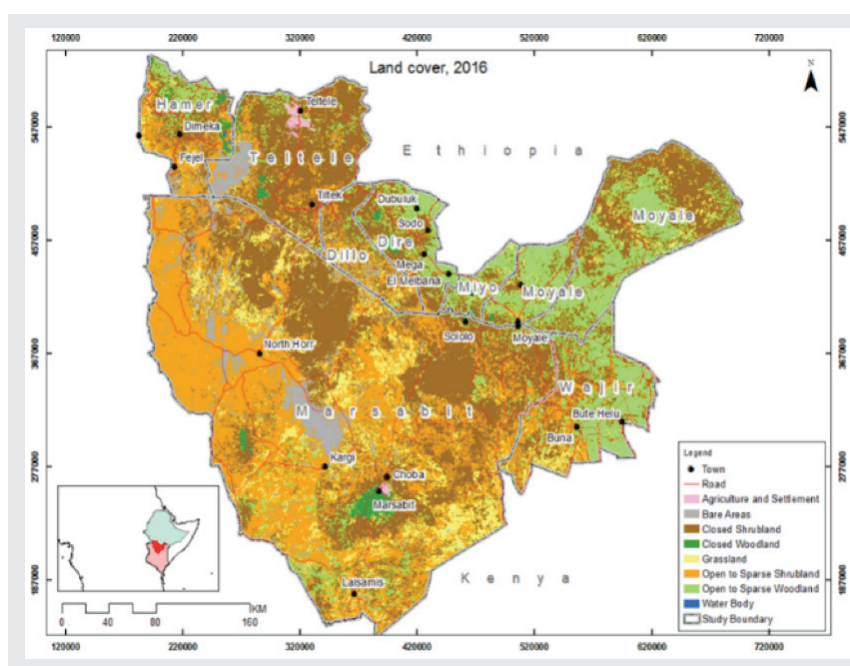


regional strategy on AM with an action plan to support implementation and the reviewing of strategies and legal frameworks to recognize artisanal mining and facilitate artisanal miners estimated at 2.0 million in Sudan, 1.5 million in Ethiopia, 0.3 million each in Kenya and Uganda and 0.2 million in South Sudan.

- **Socio-economic importance of pastoralism in IGAD member states:** Assessed total economic valuation for pastoralism for use as an advocacy tool through harmonization of national system of accounts for comparable data and statistics across the region.
- **Generating evidence on the socio-economic importance of livestock to the GDP:** Documented the socio-economic contribution of livestock to GDP in the region. This has contributed to the increased national budgetary allocation to livestock sector.
- **Development of tools for use at member states level:** (a) Developed regional/national policies, strategies, and guidelines and facilitated their domestication and use as tools for resource mobilization; (b) Developed two business models (value chain approach) on improved livestock management practices, fodder and fodder seed production through private and public sector investment incentives.

DT2: Drylands Development, Drylands Agriculture and Alternative Livelihoods

- **Mapping of critical livestock infrastructure:** Completed the mapping of the cross-border livestock infrastructures (markets, water and animal health services) and rangelands (land use, grazing, transhumance and trade-routes, and stock-routes). These maps **have enabled effective development programming among MS**, the Centre, and other stakeholders.

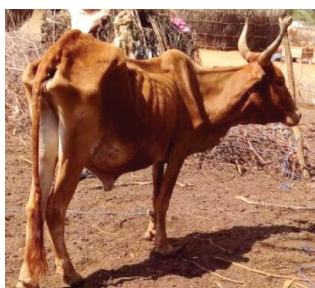


- **Generating evidence to enhance resilience and conflict management:** Conducted baseline information on livelihood resilience, conflict, natural resources and food security in the target areas **to inform future joint programming for conflict management and resilience building interventions in the cross border areas.**



Fodder storage at Siremret Kebele at the SNNP Region of Ethiopia

- **Promoting sustainable harnessing of complementary livelihoods:** Supported identification of potential complementary livelihoods in cross-border areas including value chain analysis. The report identified potential areas of investment along value chains and complementary resources including honey, non-wood forest products and artisanal minerals.
- **Targeted drought response:** In collaboration with the government of Kenya, Mandera County and FAO - responded to drought emergency in IGAD Cluster III, targeted 600 households (with both human and livestock food and feed supplements).



Above are pictures taken from the Mandera Cluster: Left: drought stricken cow; Centre: Distribution of feed supplements; Right: feed pellets being given to drought stricken goat

- **Rangeland rehabilitation:** Supported interventions that improved degraded conditions in arid areas by remedying unsustainable management practices. Completed over 6000 ha of rangeland management demonstration sites (physical and biological conservation structures) in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.



Range rehabilitation sites (physical and biological conservation structures) in SNNP, Ethiopia.folder 1

DT3: Livestock Development

- **Supported member states** in reducing the impact of trans-boundary diseases (TADs) and zoonosis on livelihoods and trade through (a) development of standard methods and procedures (SMP) for nine priority Animal disease (b) joint disease surveillance, control and prevention programmes underpinned by bilateral and multilateral cross border MOUs; (c) Development of regional strategies [Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS), Peste des Petites Ruminants (PPR), Animal Health, Rangeland Management, Animal Welfare and standards (Grade and Standard) and supported national strategies to align with the regional strategies towards the reduction of the impact of TADs;



Synchronized Cross Border Vaccination exercise in Moyale (Kenya- Ethiopia)

- **Functional Regional coordination platform:** Establishment and operationalization of three (3) regional coordination mechanisms (Surveillance; Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITs) and PPR); and three regional animal health networks (Chief Veterinary Officers

{CVO}; Laboratory, quarantine and Epidemiology) are functional in the control of TADs in the region and regional feed and range platform.

- **Enhancing laboratory services and services in quarantine stations:** Harmonized standard laboratory procedures and SMP for export quarantine stations..



Cattle in Sudan

- **Enhancing the capacity of member states to discuss and review/develop appropriate policies:** Provided and maintained institutional support to the regional and national Livestock policy hubs for seven (7) member states (MS).
- **Inculcating information sharing culture in Member States:** Harmonized and strengthened the National and Regional livestock market information system (LMIS) including the online LMIS at IGAD level.
- **Facilitating and championing livestock market research:** Facilitated and supported member states livestock and livestock products trade mission to Asia (Malaysia, Vietnam and Hong Kong) and West Africa, identified new markets and

products and created trade linkages. As a result, Ethiopia is currently exporting to Vietnam. Supported and facilitated private sectors to participate at GULF international trade fairs which resulted in the increase of meat volumes traded in Middle East and North Africa.



Livestock market in Omdurman, Sudan

- **Engaging the private sector:** In collaboration with AU-IBAR; (a) strengthened North Eastern Africa Livestock Council (NEALCO); (b) enhanced the private sector capacity to advocate for policy enforcement; through training in policy, investment, communication and advocacy (PICA) (c) mobilized private sector stakeholders to improve disease control and Livestock trade for their benefit.
- **Observer status at global level:** ICPALD followed up and secured observer status for IGAD at OIE, CODEX, SPS/WTO and IPPC forums; participate on the forums and report technical support to member states
- **Provided regional trainings:** Facilitated a number of trainings including training of trainers (ToT) on enhancing disease

surveillance, laboratory diagnosis, disease emergency management, contingency planning and simulation exercises, feedlot establishment and management, trade counselors on promotion and import requirements, export slaughter houses on halal slaughtering, livestock value chain.

ICPALD Development Partners

Currently, ICPALD programmes/projects are funded by European Union (EU), USAID, World Bank, Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), and the Italian Government. ICPALD also works closely with other Development Partners in, resource mobilization as well as in implementation of projects. The main partners are AU-IBAR, FAO, and UNDP.

ICPALD is currently collaborating with some NGOs in the implementation of the following projects; **Omo Delta Project (ODP), Support for Effective Cooperation and Coordination of the Cross-border Initiatives (SECCCI) , IGAD FAO Partnership Programme (IGAD FAO PP) and Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa (BORESHA)**



Marsabit

Name of NGO	International/ Local	Project	Activity
COOPI	International	IGAD - FAO PP	Fodder production
GWEDO	Local	IGAD - FAO PP	Community investments
CIFA	Local	SECCCI - Ethiopia	Natural Resource Management
VITA	International	ODP - Ethiopia	Fodder production
Mercy Corps	International	ODP Kenya & Ethiopia	Livelihoods Resilience
TUPADO	Local	ODP Kenya (Turkana)	Natural Resource Management, Water, health, livelihoods
EPaRDA	Local	ODP Ethiopia	Natural Resource Management, Livelihoods Resilience
PACT	International	SEEK & RASMI	Peace Building and Conflict Management in Marsabit, Mandera in Kenya and South Omo of Ethiopia
VSF/Germany	International	ODP	Natural Resource Management/ Livelihoods
Danish Refugee Council(DRC)	International	BORESHA	Natural Resource Management/ Livelihoods Resilience
Strategy for Northern Development (SND)	Local	SECCCI	Peace Building and conflict Management

List of on-going and completed Projects/Programmes

Project	Donor	Duration
Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health (SMP-AH)	USAID	2013-2016
Improving Supply of Safe and Quality Livestock and Meat exported from the HOA to the Gulf Countries	Italian Fund	2015-2018
Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP III)	European Union	2015-2016
IGAD/FAO Partnership Programme on Drought Resilience	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	2016-2021
Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP)	The World Bank	2015-2019
Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and HOA (PASSHA)	The World Bank	2016-2017
Enhanced East Africa Lead Sustainable Economic Growth and Resilience	USAID	2018-2019
Surveillance for Trade Sensitive Diseases. (STSD)	European Union	2014-2017
Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa (VET-GOV) Programme	European Union	2012-2017
Towards Free movement of persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region	European Union /Trust Fund	2016-2020
Support for effective cooperation and coordination of cross-border initiatives in South West Ethiopia-North West Kenya, Marsabit-Borana & Dawa, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia (SECCCI)	European Union	2018-2021

Our Journey

December 2010: Ministers for Agriculture/Livestock mandated IGAD to establish an institution responsible for Regional Livestock Development (Livestock Unit)

2009

IGAD Council of Ministers assigned IGAD Secretariat to explore the viability of establishing an institution in the Horn of Africa.

2010

IGAD Executive Secretary (ES) appointed a committee of regional experts. The committee recommended viability of a "dry-land and livestock centre" (ICPALD established).

2011

IGAD Sheikh Technical Veterinary School (ISTVS) protocol signed

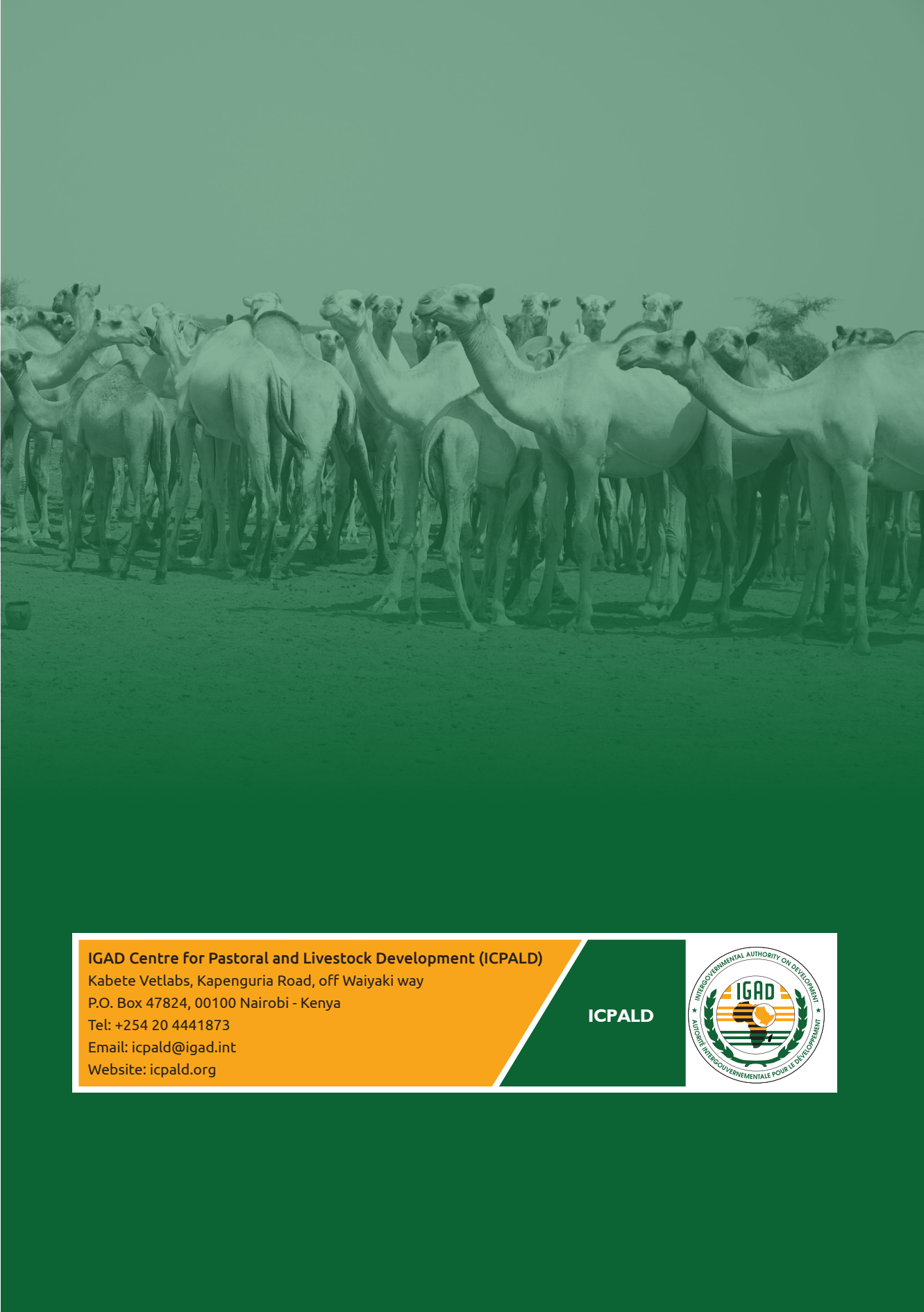
2011

2012

July 2012: The 45th IGAD Council of Ministers mandated IGAD secretariat to establish "IGAD Centre For Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD)"

2013

ICPALD protocol was signed and adopted on 23rd October 2015



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