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MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND LOWLANDS



# REGIONAL PASTORALISM EXPO

JANUARY 26 – FEBRUARY 1, 2024







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JANUARY 26 – FEBRUARY 1, 2024

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# Abbreviations

ADR	Alternative Justice Resolution
AJS	Alternative Justice System
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
AU	African Union
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICPALD	IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
MILLs	(Ethiopia's) Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
WPLUP	Woreda Participatory Land Use Plans







# Executive Summary

The first ever Regional Pastoralism Day and Expo held from January 26 – February 1, 2024 convened stakeholders, policymakers, and communities in a dynamic celebration of the rich tapestry of pastoral life. Against the backdrop of climate change, governance challenges, conflict, and the need for sustainable actions, the event emerged as a crucible for transformative discussions during thematic panel discussions and interactions with pastoral communities.

The Expo illuminated the intricate challenges pastoral communities face at the nexus of climate change, mobility, governance and conflict as stakeholders observed that climate variability is impacting food security and pastoralists' livelihoods underscoring the urgency for holistic and adaptive strategies. These will include livelihood diversification and utilization of innovative technologies to modernize pastoralism and tap into the vast potentials of the pastoral areas. Collaboration with the private sector emerged as critical in transforming the pastoral landscape through investments and sustainable development projects, to foster economic growth and resilience.

Acknowledging pastoralists' transhumance, the IGAD' Protocol on Transhumance emerged as a pivotal tool to ensure safe, free and orderly movement across national boundaries in the region. Stakeholders emphasized the need for its ratification, domestication, and enactment of comprehensive laws to protect transhumant populations as they cross national borders for grazing pasture, water, markets and social support.

Women, youth and vulnerable groups in pastoralist communities, gained prominence in

discussions. Recommendations called for their active involvement in decision-making processes, recognizing their pivotal role in alternative livelihoods, resource management, and community resilience. Enhanced youth participation was re-emphasized, especially in light of the adoption of the AU youth charter and the formalization of land policies.

Recommendations emphasized adopting available policies, multi-stakeholder approaches, and community-centered initiatives for rangeland restoration. Proper documentation and dissemination of successful models were underscored, alongside the significant role of youth in these endeavors.

Exhibitors and discussions highlighted the need for observing business laws, favorable government policies, and conflict resolution mechanisms for cross-border trade. Governments were urged to consider policies fostering cross-border collaboration and eliminating factors contributing to conflict.

While acknowledging the challenges, the Regional Pastoralism Expo also celebrated the resilience and diversity of pastoral communities. Key highlights included the acknowledgement of the crucial role of women and youth as well as the private sector as stakeholders commit to a future where pastoralism becomes a thriving, adaptive and resilient system that benefits the pastoral areas – beyond pastoralists. Emphasizing the importance of participatory approaches in transforming pastoralism, the Expo laid the foundation for a new narrative that places pastoral communities at the forefront of sustainable development in the region.



## 01.

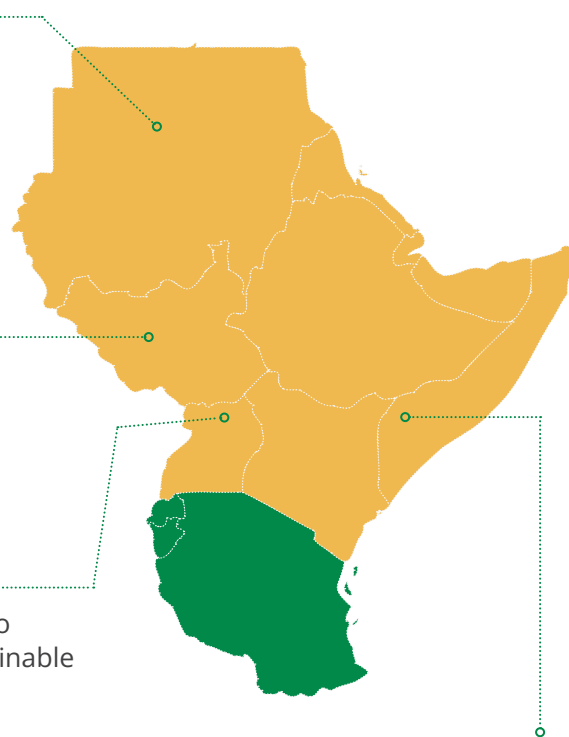
## Introduction

The IGAD region, which covers the Horn of Africa, is home to vast (**approximately 70%**) arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) with unique and dynamic challenges.

It is characterized by **economic, social, and political marginalization; recurrent drought; poverty; conflict and violence; and environmental degradation** spilling across national boundaries.

Despite the challenges, the Horn of Africa ASALs also possess untapped potential for economic and sustainable development.

One of the dominant livelihoods across the IGAD Member States' national boundaries is **pastoralism**, a socio-economic way of life based on herding and raising livestock in free range, allowing pastoralists and farmers to maximize the available grazing or land resources.



Pastoralism is a source of livelihood for a considerable population in the IGAD region – Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda, which are located in the Greater Horn of Africa.

Pastoralism provides pastoralists with cultural and personal identity and is a fundamental socio-economic activity in modern-day Africa. The region hosts the largest population of transhumant pastoralists in Africa who move seasonally from one area to another in search of pasture, water, and land resources, requiring easy movement of people and goods within and across borders.

To support a coordinated effort to address the issues facing pastoral communities in the region, IGAD established the Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) to complement the efforts of its Member States to sustainably generate wealth, employment and act as a regional policy reference institution for livestock and dry lands in the region. Considering the common challenges facing pastoral communities across national boundaries and the evolving dynamics in their ASAL areas, IGAD through ICPALD collaborated with Ethiopia's Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands (MILLs) to host the First Regional Pastoralism Expo.

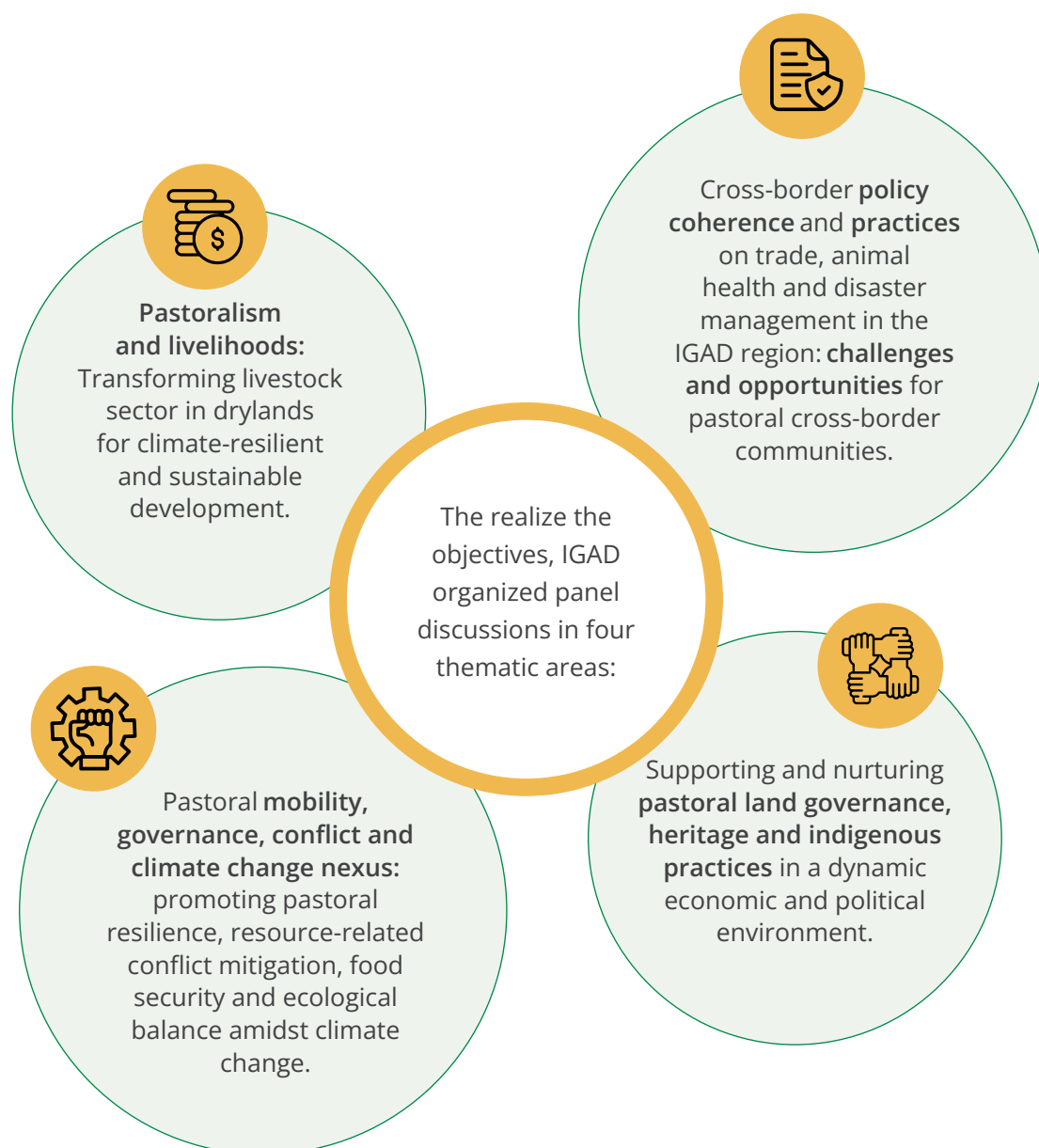


### The objectives were to:

- Showcase the rich cultural heritage in pastoral practices and their socioeconomic contribution to the IGAD Member States and the region
- Identify community, national and regional challenges and opportunities for transforming livestock sector in pastoral ecosystems,
- Stimulate dialogues to address the climate-induced and human-induced conflict and disasters in the ASAL regions
- Amplify the regional collaborative gains and create awareness on cross-border supportive policy frameworks
- Initiate dialogue towards enhanced pastoral land governance and security of tenure in the region



*A cross-section of participants and delegates during the official opening of the Regional Pastoralism Expo*



The Expo was held from January 26 – February 1, 2024 (IGAD-specific events were held from January 26-28, 2024) at the Millenium Hall, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Expo brought together key stakeholders from IGAD Member States' line ministries, sub-national governments (especially at the border regions), parliamentary pastoral groups, academia, partners, pastoralist networks, civil society organizations and pastoral communities. Participants visited exhibition booths

and interacted with exhibitors, participated in the panel discussions where they discussed the challenges, explored opportunities, and proposed actionable strategies to foster resilience and sustainable development in these regions. The Expo also provided a platform to celebrate the rich pastoralism culture and served as a ground-breaking event to bridge the past, the present, and the future.



# 02.

## Proceedings

### 2.1 Opening Session

The inaugural Regional Pastoralism Expo commenced with opening remarks by IGAD and several representatives from Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya.

#### **H.E. Eng. Aisha Mohammed, Minister, Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands, Ethiopia**

Eng. Mohammed observed that the delegates converged at the Millenium Hall for the first inaugural Regional Pastoralism Expo with a shared vision, celebrating the important role of pastoral communities in the Horn of Africa. She noted that pastoralism, transcending borders, exemplifies regional cooperation and resilience. She acknowledged pastoralism's contribution to Ethiopia's national economy noting the country is home to the continent's largest pastoralism sector with 65 million cattle, 14 million sheep, and 51 million goats, contributing immensely to the pastoralists' livelihoods.

However, she added the sector faces many challenges, including those attributed to climate change such as the recurrent droughts. She hailed the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's government, through her Ministry for the investments in water and irrigation infrastructure for sustainable pastoralists' livelihoods, observing that modern agricultural practices and increased water availability are essential to build resilience among the pastoral communities.

She emphasized that policy discussions should value pastoralists' mobility and cultural diversity as assets for social, economic development, and regional integration. Acknowledging pastoralism's significance, she urged for collaborative efforts and policies to harness the potential of borderless communities for regional prosperity. She called on governments, development partners, and the private sector to support climate-resilient initiatives, enabling pastoral communities to thrive amidst environmental challenges.

*H.E. Eng. Aisha Mohammed, Minister, Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands, Ethiopia, gives her opening remarks.*



**H.E. Mohammed Ahmed Awali, Minister of Agriculture, Djibouti**

In the context of pastoralists' development, the minister emphasized the crucial role played by pastoralists and their livestock, especially camels, considering them the backbone and engine of progress in the region. Looking ahead to the Vision 2035, he opined that the Ministry of Irrigation will be a key player in the transformative process. He observed that climate change, particularly erratic lowlands rainfall, underscores the urgency for this transformation. The minister highlighted the abundance of irrigation farms in Ethiopia, providing a potential avenue for sustainable development.

**Kello Harsama, Principal Secretary, Ministry of East Africa and Regional Development, State Department of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, Kenya**

Kello noted the Expo aimed to celebrate the cultural heritage of pastoralism while fostering collaboration, regional integration, and policy advocacy to enhance pastoral resilience in arid and semi-arid regions. He informed delegates of the Government of Kenya's efforts in addressing persistent challenges facing pastoral communities that included the development of the National Policy for Sustainable Development in Arid and Semi-Arid lands (ASAL) in 2012.

He added that key priority is the development of the livestock economy, emphasizing sustainable value chains through initiatives such as the pastoralist feedlot system. This system involves establishing feedlot facilities, organizing farmers into cooperatives, and providing collective services to ensure fodder availability during dry periods, boosting the livestock economy in ASALs.

Kenya appreciated IGAD's role in peacebuilding, security, agriculture, environment, economic cooperation, and social development. He added that the commitment of IGAD and donor partners has accelerated regional integration and cross-border cooperation among Member States. He cited IGAD's efforts and support from donors such as World Bank, in supporting Kenya in the implementation of transformative interventions such as the Kenya National Safety Net Program, Kenya Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project, and North Eastern Transport Improvement, for approximately US\$1.5 billion, significantly transforming arid regions. He observed that the Expo served as a platform to share lessons and valuable insights on transforming pastoral communities in the region.

**Dr. Dereje Wakjira, Director, Center for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development, IGAD**

Dr. Wakjira noted the Regional Pastoralism Expo celebrated the rich pastoralism heritage, acknowledging its evolution over generations within the borderlands of IGAD Member States. With 60-70% of the region's landmass being arid and semi-arid, pastoral and agro-pastoral systems are vital for livelihoods, contributing significantly to national GDP and agricultural output. The Expo underscored the unique contribution of pastoralists who, through mobility, transform marginal areas into valuable resources, despite challenges like climate variability leading to land degradation.

The event focused on key thematic areas, emphasizing the need for cross-border cooperation, as seen in the Transhumance Protocol. IGAD's decade-long effort in the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative was highlighted, showcasing the commitment to enhancing Member States' capacity to cope with drought. Panel discussions addressed crucial topics such as pastoral livelihoods, land governance, cross-border policy coherence, and the nexus of pastoral mobility, governance, conflict, and climate change.

He reminded delegates that 2024 is the United Nations International Year of Camels, highlighting the significance of the 20 million camel population in the region adding they are crucial assets for food security, biodiversity protection, and climate resilience. Dr. Wakjira acknowledged all the delegates from various countries, pastoralist groups, associations, academia, and partners, whose coming together fostered collaboration and whose discussions will inform future actions, reflecting the region's commitment for sustainable pastoral development.

*Dr. Dereje Wakjira, Director, IGAD Center for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development during the opening session of the Regional Pastoralism Expo.*







### Keynote Address by the Speaker of the House of Representatives

In Amharic. Japheth to help get a translated summary.

## 2.2 Thematic Discussions

In order to bring out key issues, opportunities and challenges of pastoralism in the evolving socio-cultural, political and economic as well as foster discussion on way forward, IGAD organized 13 panel sessions where pastoralists' representatives, practitioners, policy advisors and civil society from the region participated. The panel discussions were organized in the following four thematic areas:

- **Pastoralism and livelihoods:** Transforming livestock sector in drylands for climate-resilient and sustainable development.

- Supporting and nurturing **pastoral land governance, heritage and indigenous practices** in a dynamic economic and political environment.

- Cross-border **policy coherence** and **practices** on trade, animal health and disaster management in the IGAD region: **challenges and opportunities** for pastoral cross-border communities.

- Pastoral **mobility, governance, conflict and climate change nexus:** promoting pastoral resilience, resource-related conflict mitigation, food security and ecological balance amidst climate change.

Key issues and recommendations from each them are summarized in the sections below:



## 2.2.1 THEME 1: Pastoralism and Livelihoods: Transforming Livestock Sector In Drylands for Climate Resilient And Sustainable Development

### A. MINISTERIAL SESSION ON POLITICAL ECONOMY OF LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN THE IGAD REGION

#### (i) Background

The IGAD Ministerial Meeting was held on the first day of the Regional Pastoralism Day and Expo, January 26, 2024. It was chaired by H.E. Mohamed Ahmed Awaleh, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Djibouti, representing the Chairperson of the IGAD Heads of State and Government. It was attended by H.E. Kello Harsama, Principal Secretary, State Department for ASALs and Regional Development of the Republic of Kenya; H.E. Dr. Endrias Geta, State Minister Irrigation and Lowlands of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; Hon. Ibrahim Elmi, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Livestock of the Republic of Djibouti; Dr Alemayehu Mekonnen, Adviser to the State Minister, representing Dr Fikru Regassa, the State Minister, Ministry of Agriculture of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; Maholo Denis

Mulongo, Assistant Commissioner Animal Nutrition representing Maj. Gen. David Kasura-Kyomukama representing the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of the Republic of Uganda.

The meeting was also attended by technical experts and Expo participants. All members present discussed findings and recommendations from a research by IGAD on political economy of the livestock sector in the region and subsequent technical meetings. During the meeting, ministers and their representatives endorsed the Communique that resulted from a preceding technical meeting held on January 25, 2024.

#### (ii) Key Points from Speakers and Discussions

##### (a) Introductory remarks

During the meeting, several leaders made introductory remarks as follows:

##### → Dr. Dereje Wakjira, Director, IGAD Centre for Pastoral Area and Livestock Development (ICPALD)

- ⦿ Indicated that pastoral and agro-pastoral livestock system thrives in arid and semi-arid areas that constitute 70% of the IGAD region land mass.
- ⦿ Observed that over 60% of livestock population in the region are from pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities which significantly contribute to national gross domestic product and local economies of member countries.
- ⦿ Added that IGAD's regional frameworks and programs aim to reduce

vulnerability, foster resilient ecosystem and unlock economic potential of pastoral areas.

- ⦿ Offered that the synthesized report provides a comprehensive analysis of how political economy affects the pastoral livestock sector, and invited participants to provide insights that will further enrich it and build consensus for future actions.

##### → H.E. Dr. Endrias Geta, State Minister, Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

- ⦿ Observed that pastoralism is a national priority in the country's Pastoral Development Policy.

- Stressed that livestock is an integral part of the pastoralists' livelihoods, but observed the sector has faced challenges – climate change, land degradation, conflict, and market volatility – exacerbating pastoralists' vulnerability. However, he also noted there are opportunities as new trends, practices and innovations emerge.
- Opined that the challenges demand collective actions and commitments.
- Reiterated the need to build consensus on the research findings and integrate them into respective national policies through a unified approach.

→ **H.E. Mohammed Ahmed Awaleh, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Djibouti, representing the chairperson of the IGAD Head of State and Government**

- Reiterated that livestock keeping is the main livelihood for pastoral communities in the IGAD region despite the challenges.
- Reminded participants that while IGAD was established in 1983 to address



*H.E. Mohamed Ahmed Awaleh, Minister of Agriculture, Djibouti*

some of the challenges, they have persisted for the past 37 years, but noted ongoing efforts on irrigation and pasture production offers hope to the pastoral communities.

#### **(b) Presentation on outputs of the technical meeting**

- Dr. Wamalwa Kinyanjui, IGAD, highlighted the research findings and recommendations discussed during the preceding technical meeting that informed the Communique.

#### **(c) Statements from ministers/representatives**

Following the presentation, ministers and their representatives discussed the Communique statements and provided the following feedback:

→ **H.E. Mohammed Ahmed Awaleh, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Djibouti, representing the Chairperson of the IGAD Head of State and Government**

- Appreciated IGAD's commitments to address challenges in the livestock sector as depicted in the study, noting the sector is East Africa's future.
- Hailed efforts to harmonize understanding, advocated for continued research and called for immediate implementation of the study findings and recommendations.

→ **Maholo Denis Mulongo, Assistant Commissioner Animal Nutrition, Representing the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Maj. Gen. David Kasura-Kyomukama**

- Acknowledged the livestock sector's immense potential appreciating the appropriateness of the findings and recommendations in the Communique.



- Added the country's readiness to collaborate with the rest of the Member States in implementing the proposed interventions.
- **H.E. Kello Harsama, Principal Secretary, State Department for ASALs, Ministry of East Africa and Regional Development, Republic of Kenya**
  - Observed the need to improve the livestock sector due to its potential to create wealth and develop the neglected and marginalized pastoral areas.
  - He noted the Kenya government's acknowledgement the potential of the ASAL's 80% land mass and has embraced a policy shift towards the livestock sector owing to its huge potential.
- Called on all IGAD countries to improve pastoral areas and the livestock sector to boost the region's economy.
- **H.E. Dr. Endrias Geta, State Minister, Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia**
  - Observed the country's Pastoral Development Policy and Strategy recognizes pastoralism as a viable and sustainable livelihood endowed with resources and opportunities.
  - Noted that efforts such as irrigation development and forage production improvements have the potential to transform the sector adding importance of the sector's political economy and the need for continued relevant research.



*Kello Harsama, Principal Secretary, State Department of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, Ministry of East Africa and Regional Development, Kenya.*

### (iii) Recommendations/Conclusion

Following the presentations and discussions, all the ministers adopted the recommendations as below:

1. **Implement** the conclusions of the report on the Synthesis of Existing Research on ASALs Livestock Political Economy in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of the IGAD Region.
2. **Fast-track** the **implementation** of existing livestock strategies, policies, and industry bills.
3. **Coordinate** with different sectors to create a conducive policy environment and incentives for private sector investment in the ASALs livestock industry.
4. Work to **improve** the quality and **accessibility** of data for pastoral livestock and livestock products
5. **Commit** to enhancing early action in livestock offtake in ASALs in anticipation of climate change-related disasters.
6. **Promote** sustainable rangeland resource management through existing customary pastoral institutions.
7. **Commit** to promoting investment in climate-smart agriculture and pastoral livestock systems.
8. **Support** for research, technology, and knowledge transfer on animal diseases, especially for camel vaccine and unknown camel disease.
9. **Commit** to the signing, ratification, domestication, and implementation of the IGAD protocol on transhumance and its roadmap.

## B. RANGELAND RESTORATION FOR FEED, FOOD AND NUTRITION RESILIENCE IN DRYLANDS

### (i) Background

Arid and Semi-Arid Lands amount to 60%-70% of the total area of the IGAD region's land mass. These ASAL areas are home to 500 million livestock

population where pastoralism is the predominant way of life. Due to several factors, including climate change, land degradation and lack of proper pastoral land governance, pastoral communities have lost vast rangelands. Recent initiatives have exhibited successful restoration of rangelands which has sparked the need to scale out and replicate for feed, food and nutrition resilience in drylands.

### (ii) Key Points from Speakers and Discussions

The session on Rangeland Restoration for Feed, Food, and Nutrition Resilience in Drylands featured insights from prominent projects and initiatives, emphasizing the practical approaches to enhance pastoralist livelihoods as follows:

**Livestock café and knowledge transfer:** The Dryland Transform Research Project in East Africa shared its 2022 experience along the Kenya and Uganda borders where it established innovative Livestock Cafés that served as hubs for pastoralists to discuss new technologies and share experiences. This platform facilitated the transfer of knowledge on applicable technologies, including successful demonstrations of innovations like kitchen garden farming in small lands.

**Impacts of rangeland restoration:** Rangeland restoration, exemplified by initiatives like the Farmer Management Natural Regeneration (FMNR) Programme and Tigray Rehabilitation and Landscape Restoration Project, showcased tangible impacts. These initiatives not only minimized migration and reduced conflicts but also created a more favorable environment for pastoralists by improving access to pasture and water resources.

**Simple and replicable interventions:** Participants emphasized the need for effective, simple and easily replicable interventions. Demonstrations and participatory approaches emerged as crucial tools for scaling out initiatives, with success stories such as the restoration of church land in Uganda inspiring similar endeavors in Kenya.



#### **Involving youth and ensuring sustainability:**

Participants highlighted the active involvement of youth in rangeland restoration as an important element. Creating opportunities for youth engagement, introducing them to new technologies, and establishing incentive mechanisms, such as engaging in hay production in Uganda, proved successful in attracting and retaining the younger generation.

**Documentation, resource mobilization, and community involvement:** Successful rangeland restoration hinges on proper documentation, understanding, resource mobilization, and community involvement. Highlighting positive impacts, sharing case stories, and exploring potential opportunities through traditional community platforms and digital social media were emphasized. Building partnerships with development agencies and organizing networking opportunities further contributed to attracting stakeholders.

#### **Private sector engagement and common goals:**

To involve new stakeholders, such as the private sector, a common objective or potential incentives are essential. The African Union's support, exemplified by initiatives like Resilient African Feed and Fodder Systems (RAFFS) and the Pastoral

Market Development Platform, showcased the effectiveness of a Catalytic Action model, where various stakeholders, including the private sector, integrated and engaged for a common goal.

#### **Enabling policy environment and sustainability:**

Convincing IGAD members to engage in scaling out rangeland restoration initiatives requires screening existing interventions, identifying successful models, and evaluating sustainability and economic viability. Key factors include creating an enabling policy environment and fostering private sector involvement to ensure the long-term success of such initiatives.

### **(iii) Recommendations/Conclusions**

- **Adoption of existing policies:** IGAD Member States should adopt policies readily available from regional and continental bodies such as IGAD and the African Union (AU). This approach ensures a harmonized and cohesive effort in addressing rangeland restoration challenges across borders.
- **Leadership in scaling out:** Governments should assume a leadership role in scaling out rangeland restoration initiatives. This involves employing multi-stakeholder and



catalytic approaches that prioritize community involvement and engage the private sector. By placing communities at the center, initiatives are more likely to be sustainable and effectively address local needs.

☉ **Community-centric policy development:**

Governments are encouraged to develop or adopt policies based on a thorough understanding of pastoralist needs. Instead of receiving funds first and shaping policies according to donor directives, there should be a proactive approach to policy formulation. This ensures that policies align with the specific requirements of the pastoral communities they are designed to serve.

☉ **Documentation and dissemination:**

Comprehensive documentation and dissemination of successful rangeland restoration models are vital for effective scale-out and replication. Governments, NGOs, and relevant stakeholders should collaborate to create a repository of best practices, lessons learned, and successful case studies. This knowledge-sharing mechanism facilitates informed decision-making and accelerates the adoption of successful models.

- ☉ **Youth engagement significance:** Recognizing the crucial role of the youth, there should be a heightened focus on developing mechanisms to attract and involve them in rangeland restoration efforts. This involves creating mentorship programs, providing training opportunities, and establishing platforms for the youth to contribute their innovative ideas and energy to the initiatives.

## C. TRANSFORMING LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN THE PASTORAL AREAS OF GREATER HORN OF AFRICA

### (i) Background

The IGAD member countries have the largest livestock population. However, their role in the meat and live animal export trade has been

significantly low. Lack of consistency in supply and failure to meet the quality requirements of the market demand limited the countries to be successful competitors. Focusing on the topic of transforming the livestock sector, the panelists explored key challenges of the pastoralist, potential market destinations, as well as obstacles and possible solutions to the livestock market system.

### (ii) Key issues from speakers and discussions

**Investment in transportation infrastructure:**

The discussions emphasized the critical need for investment in transportation infrastructure tailored to the pastoralist context. Adequate roads are essential for common activities such as fetching water, transporting feed, and moving animals. The lack of attention to transportation infrastructure for pastoralists, in comparison to other agricultural sectors, was identified as a significant challenge.

**Equipping pastoralist youth:** There was a recognition of the importance of equipping the pastoralist youth for the sustainable transformation of the livestock sector. The potential consequences of the continued loss of interest among the youth, including the potential collapse of the entire system, were highlighted. Strategies to engage and empower the youth, ensuring they actively participate in and contribute to the sector, were discussed.

**Eliminating market/trade barriers:** The impact of market and trade barriers on the pastoralist livestock sector was a key point of discussion. Governments were noted to sometimes work against the market principles in pastoralist areas, hindering the effectiveness of policies. Addressing trade barriers and aligning policies to serve the pastoralists rather than working against them emerged as a crucial focus area for transforming the livestock sector.

**Self-initiatives by pastoralists:** The role of pastoralists themselves was underscored as pivotal for the success of the transformation.



Responding to early warnings of drought, adopting best practices, and preparing the younger generation were highlighted as essential actions that pastoralists can take. A case study from Kenya demonstrated effective drought response, where a pastoralist saved 50% of his livestock by proactive measures, including early selling of part of the herd.

#### **Enhancing livestock quality and market access:**

Discussions delved into the challenges faced by Ethiopia in meeting export demands despite an increase in the number of slaughterhouses. Quality and consistency in supply were identified as key issues. The need for pastoralists to produce considering market requirements, such as animal age, weight, and body condition, was emphasized. Successful models, such as contract farming arrangements and improved feeding systems, were highlighted as strategies to enhance livestock quality and meet market demands.

**Resilient livestock market systems:** The adverse effects of the existing livestock market system on both pastoralists and traders were acknowledged. A new approach, implemented by USAID with MercyCorps, focused on encouraging large buyers to invest in transportation, fodder, and animal health. This approach aimed to make the

livestock market system more resilient by fostering trust-based relationships, developing last-mile aggregation networks, and establishing new buying relationships at the village level.

**Exploring international markets:** The potential for expanding the market to meet international demand, especially in the Middle East and other African regions, was discussed. The success stories of Namibia and Botswana, attributed to strong private sector-led Meat Commissions, served as examples. The need for strategic collaboration between relevant ministries, as demonstrated by Ethiopia's multi-sector Council, was emphasized to address challenges and promote growth in the livestock sector.

**Ongoing initiatives and achievements:** Several ongoing initiatives and achievements were highlighted, including the expansion of index-based livestock insurance, agreements with financial institutions to create access to finance for the sector, and the development of a strategy document for a pluralistic extension system incorporating the private sector. These efforts demonstrated a commitment to comprehensive and collaborative approaches for the sustainable transformation of the pastoralist livestock sector in the Greater Horn of Africa.



### (iii) Recommendations/conclusions

- **Co-creation and collaboration:** Interventions should prioritize co-creation, working collaboratively with pastoralists to complement their existing efforts. Instead of imposing external changes, foster partnerships that respect and leverage the traditional knowledge and practices of pastoral communities.
- **Identification and empowerment of change agents:** Recognize the influential role of change agents within the pastoralist community. Invest in the identification, training, and capacity building of these individuals and their associations. Leveraging their impact can significantly enhance the success and sustainability of interventions.
- **Youth engagement through technology:** Governments and development agencies should introduce and integrate technology to attract and engage pastoralist youth. Implement initiatives that showcase the benefits of technology in livestock management, market access, and overall sector transformation. This can capture the interest of the youth, ensuring the continuity of traditional practices alongside modern advancements.
- **Holistic livestock management education:** Develop and implement holistic livestock management education programs that blend traditional knowledge with modern practices. These programs should be designed to cater to different age groups, ensuring a transfer of knowledge across generations and promoting sustainable livestock practices.
- **Strengthening livestock value chains:** Focus on strengthening the entire livestock value chain, from production to market access. Implement interventions that enhance the quality of livestock products, facilitate fair trade, and provide pastoralists with the necessary tools and knowledge to navigate and benefit from the market.
- **Climate-resilient practices:** Promote climate-resilient practices within the livestock sector. This includes introducing sustainable grazing techniques, water management strategies, and other initiatives that enhance the sector's resilience to climate change, ensuring the long-term viability of pastoralist livelihoods.





## 2.2.2 Theme 2: Supporting and Nurturing Pastoral Land Governance, Heritage and Indigenous Practices in a Dynamic Economic and Political Environment.

### A. PASTORALISTS LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT DIALOGUE

#### (i) Background

IGAD, with support from SDC, is currently executing the Strengthening Regional Convergence Project, focusing on inclusive and conflict-sensitive land use and management in the Somali/Mandera Cluster. This initiative involves various strategic interventions to enhance land governance and pastoral resilience in the region. Under the project's purview, IGAD has spearheaded participatory, gender-responsive, and conflict-transformative land use planning. Communities have been sensitized on women's land rights, and gender-responsive alternative dispute resolution mechanisms have been applied to address land disputes. In addition, IGAD has fostered partnerships with national and local government institutions to implement the Alternative Justice System (AJS), thereby expanding access to land justice. Moreover, both formal and informal institutions have undergone capacity-building initiatives focusing on inclusive land governance and the transformation of land conflicts.

In close collaboration with the Somali Regional State Government in Ethiopia, the Mandera County Government in Kenya, the Judiciary in Kenya, and civil society organizations (CSOs), IGAD is actively working towards improving land governance within the cluster. The emphasis on inclusive and participatory land use planning and management underscores its pivotal role as a critical pathway in fortifying pastoral resilience. This multifaceted approach aligns with the project's overarching goal of creating a more robust and conflict-sensitive land use and management framework, ultimately contributing to the socio-economic well-being of the communities in the Somali/Mandera Cluster. Speakers from Somali regional state of Ethiopia and Mandera County shared their lessons and best

practices in the development of land use plans for Dollo Ado Woreda urban areas in the pastoral Mandera County respectively.

#### (ii) Key points from speakers and discussions

##### PART 1: DOLLO ADO WOREDA, SOMALI REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA

**Participatory land use planning process:** The session commenced by detailing the development of participatory land use plans for Dollo Ado Woreda in the Somali regional state of Ethiopia that involved the use of the Woreda Participatory Land Use Plans (WPLUP) manual developed by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture of Ethiopia. Techniques included data collection tools, multi-stakeholder consultation meetings, community sensitization campaigns, and training of a participatory land use planning team.

**Key findings:** The process identified six land capacity classes, with 64% of the land deemed suitable for both livestock and crop production. The land use plans resulted in increased institutional ability, coordination for land-based development, enhanced technical team skills, and motivation for replication in similar regions. The utilization of technology, such as the LandPKS Mobile Application, facilitated efficient biophysical data collection and analysis.

**Encountered challenges:** The process encountered limited participation of women, lack of a localized and tested manual, the necessity for political willingness for scale up and the need for increased budgetary allocation for land use planning.

**Key take-aways:** Emphasized the importance of stakeholder participation, awareness creation, and capacity-building among regional, zonal, and woreda offices. The experience in Dollo Ado



Woreda serves as valuable input for policymakers aiming to improve land administration and use laws, proclamations, manuals, guidelines, and national land use policies.

### PASTORAL AREAS IN KENYA

**Pastoral land governance in Kenya:** This focused on approaches used in pastoral areas in Kenya, addressing key aspects of pastoral land governance such as the allocation of grazing land, water management, and customary land tenure. The challenges faced included land degradation, resource scarcity, insecure land tenure, conflicts over resources, expanding settlements, severe drought, and undeveloped infrastructure.

**Participatory land use planning in Kenya:** Facilitated by IGAD, the process aimed at developing urban centers under the principle of urban containment against valuable rangelands and agricultural lands. It involved pre-planning, community engagement, data collection, and needs analysis. The outcomes included mapping environmentally fragile areas, crop and livestock areas, social amenity areas, areas for value

addition, and areas for proposed infrastructure development.

**Lessons learned:** The process highlighted the challenge of settlements encroaching into valuable rangelands, leading to conflicts between clans. Land use planning, though in its early stages, emerged as a tool for averting conflicts. The complexity of land, with its multiple institutions, necessitates multi-level government coordination and extensive community engagement to avoid conflicts associated with land interventions.



### (iii) Recommendations/Conclusions

The Pastoralists Land Use and Management Dialogue provided key recommendations that address the complexities of land governance and administration that aim to enhance the participatory land use planning process and contribute to sustainable pastoralist livelihoods as follows:

- ☉ **Inclusive stakeholder involvement:** Encourage the active participation of all stakeholders, including community leaders, elders, women, youth, and other vulnerable groups, in the participatory land use planning process. A diverse and inclusive representation ensures that the planning process incorporates a broad spectrum of perspectives and needs.
- ☉ **Capacity building and awareness:** Prioritize building capacity and creating awareness among regional, zonal, county, and woreda offices, as well as the community, to enhance the preparation of participatory land use plans. This involves training programs, workshops, and outreach initiatives to empower governmental bodies and communities in effective land use planning
- ☉ **Political will and budgetary allocation:** Advocate for political willingness to scale up the land use planning process. Ensure that sufficient budgetary resources are allocated for the implementation of land use plans. This commitment is vital for the successful execution of planned interventions and sustainable management of pastoral lands.
- ☉ **Technology integration for efficiency:** Continue utilizing advanced technology, such as Geographic Information System (GIS) and tools like LandPKS, to streamline data collection and analysis. This not only reduces procedural delays but also enhances the accuracy and efficiency of land use planning processes.
- ☉ **Cultural integration into planning:** Integrate local cultural practices and traditional knowledge

into land use planning strategies. This inclusive approach contributes to more climate-resilient planning processes that align with the cultural context of pastoralist communities.

- ☉ **Multi-level government coordination:** Ensure multi-level government coordination for development in complex sectors like land. Aligning development priorities with government and community needs fosters effective collaboration and holistic development strategies.
- ☉ **Recognition of small interventions:** Recognize the potential for small interventions to trigger significant changes. Prioritize and encourage further investment in land use planning, recognizing that even modest initiatives can lead to substantial positive impacts on pastoralist livelihoods and land management.
- ☉ **Knowledge sharing and mutual learning:** Share experiences and lessons learned across pastoral regions and countries. Establish platforms for mutual learning and improvement in land governance and administration, facilitating a collective effort towards sustainable pastoralist land use management.

## B. GENDER RESPONSIVE ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) MECHANISM

### (i) Background

Throughout history, communities have relied on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and Traditional Dispute Resolution mechanisms to deliver justice. Initially, traditional practices were prevalent, serving as vital means to address societal conflicts. However, with the passage of time and societal evolution, courts have become inundated with unresolved land cases, particularly related to disputes.

This surge in unresolved cases has rendered the judicial system less effective in promptly addressing urgent disputes, particularly those



arising from land-related conflicts. The prolonged legal processes have led to escalating conflicts, hindering the establishment of secure land tenure rights and impeding investments in land, development, and peace.

The pastoral areas, situated at the outskirts of cross-border regions and distanced from centers of power, bear the brunt of these challenges.

Despite the historical application of ADR by communities, there are notable impediments, particularly concerning harmful cultural practices that restrict women and youth from accessing and owning land. Overcoming these challenges requires a transformation of social norms, customs, traditions, and values that discriminate against women and youth in terms of land rights. In response, IGAD has collaborated with Member States and other stakeholders in the Somali Cluster to enhance the capacities of informal and formal institutions. The objective is to promote the application of gender-responsive ADR, thereby strengthening access to land justice in the region.

During this session, Kenya shared insights on her journey in establishing a policy and institutional framework that acknowledges ADR practices and highlighted the strides made in Mandera County towards establishing and operationalizing the Alternative Justice System Centre.

## (ii) Key issues by speakers and discussions

The session on Gender-Responsive Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanism delved into the challenges faced by formal judicial systems in resolving land disputes within pastoral communities. The discussions explored the foundations, types, and reasons behind the prevalent preference for Alternative Justice Systems (AJS) in these contexts.

**Basis and types of AJS:** The session underscored the challenges encountered by formal judicial systems in addressing land disputes among pastoral communities. It highlighted the basis

of AJS, emphasizing its dual foundation in both formal laws and traditional customs. Types of AJS, including mediation, negotiation, reconciliation, and arbitration, were identified as pivotal alternatives to formal justice systems.

**Factors driving preference for AJS:** Various factors were identified as driving the preference for AJS within pastoral communities. These factors encompassed cultural preferences, the cost element associated with formal justice systems, protracted judicial processes, the informality of AJS, and challenges posed by foreign languages and technical procedures in formal systems.

**Achievements in Mandera:** Mandera showcased notable achievements in the adoption of gender-responsive ADR mechanisms. Successful community sensitization efforts led to increased women participation in dispute resolution. IGAD-facilitated CSOs became integral components of the referral pathways, collaborating with the judiciary and local authorities. The Kadhi court in Mandera actively embraced ADR, boasting a remarkable 90% success rate for cases referred to ADR. Additionally, Mandera established the region's first alternative justice system center, where trained elders adjudicate disputes, and streamlined record-keeping enhances efficiency.





**Challenges and areas of improvement:** Despite these successes, challenges were identified in the implementation of gender-responsive ADR mechanisms. These challenges included the exclusion of socially marginalized groups, stereotypical assumptions about women's understanding and involvement, and the oral and unwritten nature of ADR rulings and proceedings. The latter raises concerns about the potential loss of knowledge if elders pass on without transmitting their wisdom to the younger generation.

### (iii) Recommendations/conclusions

These recommendations aim to strengthen the ADR process, ensuring its alignment with the local context, empowering women, and promoting collaboration with formal justice systems:

- **People-centric approach:** Acknowledge that AJS should remain people-owned, avoiding over-institutionalization to maintain inclusivity and acceptance. Balancing formality with community ownership ensures that the ADR process is culturally-sensitive and readily accepted by the pastoralists.
- **Community involvement and local knowledge:** Involve pastoralists and communities in the

ADR process, leveraging their local knowledge to address disputes effectively. Communities' active participation ensures a contextual understanding of conflicts, facilitating more nuanced and culturally relevant resolutions.

- **Collaboration with formal justice system:** Advocate for collaboration between judicial authorities and political will to promote and integrate AJS into the formal justice system. Bridging the gap between alternative and formal justice systems fosters a more comprehensive and accessible justice framework.
- **Community sensitization and training:** Conduct community sensitization and provide training for elders, especially on sensitive matters like gender-based violence, to prevent miscarriages of justice. Informed elders contribute to fair and just resolutions, particularly in cases that require a nuanced understanding of gender dynamics.
- **Women's active involvement:** Promote women's active involvement in AJS as adjudicators, recognizing their role as the majority of complainants and victims. Overcoming traditional barriers, women's participation as adjudicators ensures diverse perspectives in conflict resolution.

- Gender-inclusive ADR policy:** Develop a gender-inclusive and conflict-sensitive regional ADR policy to guide the implementation of AJS in pastoral areas. A comprehensive policy framework ensures that ADR mechanisms address gender-specific concerns and promote inclusivity.
- Addressing gender imbalances:** Define technical representation in closed spaces, ensuring that policies address the traditionally male-dominated spaces in conflict resolution. Creating avenues for women's participation in decision-making processes fosters more equitable and effective resolutions.
- Women-targeted education programs:** Introduce women-targeted education programs to empower and enhance women's decision-making roles in conflict resolution. Education empowers women to actively contribute to conflict resolution processes, fostering a more balanced and inclusive ADR system.
- Regional judiciary conference on ADR:** Convene a regional judiciary conference on ADR to facilitate collaboration and shape policies for effective conflict resolution. Shared insights and collaboration among stakeholders contribute to a cohesive and effective ADR framework.
- Justice and land sectors coordination:** Facilitate meetings between the justice and land sectors

to enhance coordination and synergy in conflict resolution efforts. A collaborative approach ensures a holistic resolution of disputes that involve both justice and land-related issues.

## C. YOUTH AND LAND GOVERNANCE

### (i) Background

The IGAD region boasts a significant youth population, with approximately 60% of Africa's population under the age of 25, making it the youngest continent globally (<http://mo.ibrahim.foundation>, 2019). This demographic reality, with youth defined as individuals aged between 15 and 35 years, positions the youth as a pivotal and transversal social group. Despite their potential as active contributors to land governance, youth have received limited attention in related initiatives.

While youth participation in land matters is both a human right and an obligation, existing barriers hinder their meaningful engagement. Often overlooked as stakeholders or beneficiaries, youth face challenges such as unemployment and limited contributions to development processes, as highlighted by the UN Youth-Global Plan for Sustainable Development, 2016-2020. The underrepresentation of youth in decision-making and development institutions exacerbates these challenges.





Despite technological advancements facilitating the sharing of land governance knowledge, youth in the IGAD region often lack comprehensive information about land rights, governance laws, systems, and policies. This knowledge gap underscores the necessity of assembling, providing, and disseminating relevant information to empower youth and stakeholders. Bridging this gap is crucial for enhancing youth knowledge, fostering meaningful participation, and promoting credible and comprehensive information for improved land access, use, and tenure.

The Youth and Land Governance session, led by youth, explored strategies for integrating youth into meaningful participation in land governance matters. Additionally, it seeks to harness their skills in IT and innovation to drive digital transformations in land administration, use, and management. This proactive approach aims to leverage the youth's energy and innovativeness to contribute to a prosperous, peaceful, and sustainable IGAD region.

## **(ii) Key issues from speakers and discussions**

**Youth representation in decision-making:** The session emphasized concerns about the low representation of youth in decision-making processes. Participants underscored the imperative need for active youth involvement in shaping policies and strategies related to land governance in the IGAD region.

**Gender disparity in land access:** The gender gap in land access was a focal point, revealing that only 10% of women have access to land. Participants stressed the urgency to propose strategies that address this disparity, emphasizing the importance of mainstreaming youth issues in national policies across the IGAD region.

**Weak land rights for vulnerable groups:** A significant challenge identified was the weak land rights for youth, women, pastoralists, and other vulnerable groups. The discussions highlighted the need for political will, equality, and regional peace

to address these challenges and ensure secure land rights for all.

### **Preservation of traditional pastoral knowledge:**

Concerns were raised about the erosion of traditional pastoral knowledge. Participants stressed the importance of advocating for its preservation through intergenerational approaches, recognizing the invaluable role it plays in sustainable land management.

### **Balancing formal and informal land governance:**

The importance of balancing formal and informal land governance, particularly in urban and rural areas, was emphasized because striking this balance is crucial for effective and inclusive land governance practices.

### **Future Interventions by IGAD Youth and Land Steering Committee:**

Proposed interventions by the IGAD Youth and Land Steering Committee include technology integrations, entrepreneurial ventures, climate-resilient practices, and community-based conservation. These interventions aim to address existing challenges and foster sustainable and inclusive land governance.

**Challenges in Jigjiga and Mandera:** Insights from Jigjiga and Mandera highlighted challenges such as gender discrimination, cultural and religious barriers, and the absence of youth representation in decision-making processes. Addressing these challenges is vital for creating an inclusive and equitable land governance framework in these regions.



### Plenary Session Perspectives from Different States:



**South Sudan:** Insights from South Sudan underscored the vulnerability of youth in traditional institutions and the absence of clear land governance policies. This highlights the need for comprehensive policies that consider and protect the rights of youth within traditional structures.



**Uganda:** Uganda showcased good practices, emphasizing a bottom-up approach and the importance of customary land ownership. The success in Uganda suggests the value of recognizing and incorporating customary practices into formal land governance structures.



**Somalia:** Somalia highlighted the borderless nature of pastoralists and emphasized the necessity of creating spaces for youth. The discussions underscored the importance of accommodating the unique needs of pastoralist communities and creating policies that reflect their transboundary lifestyle.

### (iii) Recommendations/Conclusions

Recognizing the pivotal role of youth in shaping the future of land governance, the following recommendations were formulated to advocate for increased youth representation and participation in decision-making processes across IGAD Member States.

- **Increased youth representation:** Advocate for increased youth representation in decision-making processes, emphasizing a bottom-up approach. Ensure that the voices, perspectives, and aspirations of the youth are actively considered in land governance policies and practices.
- **Adoption of AU Youth Charter:** Propose the adoption of the AU Youth Charter in Somalia and other Member States. Urge the IGAD Youth and Land Steering Committee to play a central role

in advocacy efforts, emphasizing the importance of aligning regional initiatives with continental frameworks for comprehensive youth inclusion in land governance.

- **Development of land policies:** Develop and formalize land policies in IGAD Member States, drawing lessons from successful experiences of countries like Kenya and Uganda. Emphasize the need for youth-specific considerations within these policies to address the unique challenges and opportunities faced by young individuals.
- **Preservation of traditional knowledge:** Encourage the preservation of traditional knowledge through intergenerational dialogues and mentorships. Facilitate platforms where elders and experienced individuals can share their wisdom with the youth, fostering a holistic approach to land governance that integrates both traditional and contemporary perspectives.
- **Database creation and work plan implementation:** Create a database dedicated to youth involved in land governance. Implement a work plan that outlines strategies to enhance youth participation in decision-making processes. This database can serve as a resource for identifying youth expertise, experiences, and insights relevant to land governance.
- **Collaborative efforts and policy reforms:** Call for collaborative efforts among stakeholders, policy reforms, and a shared commitment to create an equitable and prosperous future for all in the IGAD region. Emphasize the importance of inclusive policies that consider the diverse needs and aspirations of youth in the context of land governance.

## D. CUSTOMARY LAND TENURE AND INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE

### (i) Background

Customary land tenure governs the expansive landscapes inhabited by pastoralists in the IGAD region.

Governments in the region have taken significant strides in recognizing pastoralists' land rights within the constitutional frameworks of their respective countries. While this progress is commendable, it is crucial to acknowledge that tools for recording, documenting, and registering pastoralists' collective land rights are not yet fully developed and implemented.

This session fostered interactive discussions and engaged participants to explore strategies to enhance the promotion of customary land tenure. The focus extended to securing indigenous knowledge embedded within these customary practices.

## (ii) Key issues from speakers and discussions

**Recognition and legitimization of customary land tenure:** The panel emphasized the importance of recognizing and legitimizing customary land tenure systems, underscoring customary practices, deeply embedded in pastoral communities, as the foundational basis for sustainable land governance.

**Involvement of local communities in decision-making:** The session highlighted the necessity of involving local communities in decision-making processes related to land governance. Recognizing that customary land tenure systems thrive on community consensus, participants identified active participation as crucial for their effectiveness.

**Alignment of legal frameworks with customary practices:** Discussion underscored the need for aligning legal frameworks with customary practices. The panel emphasized that legal systems should complement, not contradict, indigenous tenure systems, ensuring harmonious coexistence between traditional and formal governance structures.

**Urgency of preserving indigenous knowledge:** The session emphasized the urgency of preserving indigenous knowledge amidst rapid changes. Traditional practices, passed down through generations, were acknowledged as invaluable for sustainable pastoral land management. Strategies discussed included documentation, intergenerational dialogues, and mentorship programs.

**Integration of indigenous knowledge with modern practices:** Participants identified the importance of integrating indigenous knowledge with modern practices, recognizing that blending traditional wisdom with contemporary approaches and technology can enhance resilience and sustainability in pastoral communities.

**Role of education and awareness campaigns:** The session highlighted the role of education and awareness campaigns in safeguarding indigenous knowledge. Promoting an understanding of the value of traditional practices within both local communities and broader society was identified as critical.





### Importance of technology, including maps:

Emphasis was placed on the importance of technology, including maps, in strengthening customary land tenure knowledge. Technological tools were recognized for providing communities with a clear understanding of their surrounding environment, enhancing their ability to manage pastoral lands effectively.

### (iii) Recommendations/Conclusions

The preservation of customary land tenure systems and indigenous knowledge is vital for maintaining the cultural heritage and sustainable development of communities. The following recommendations aim to foster the recognition and integration of customary land tenure and indigenous knowledge into land governance practices across the IGAD region.

- **Recognition and legal protection:** Advocate for the formal recognition and legal protection of customary land tenure systems within national and regional legal frameworks. Ensure that these systems are acknowledged and respected, providing a foundation for the coexistence of customary and formal land tenure.
- **Inclusive decision-making processes:** Promote inclusive decision-making processes that actively involve community leaders, elders, women, youth, and other vulnerable groups in discussions related to customary land tenure. Recognize the diversity of perspectives within communities and ensure equitable representation in land governance structures.
- **Documentation and dissemination:** Emphasize the importance of documenting and disseminating indigenous knowledge related to land management and tenure. Develop comprehensive databases or repositories that house this knowledge, making it accessible for current and future generations. Facilitate knowledge-sharing platforms within and across communities.
- **Capacity building and awareness:** Prioritize building the capacity of regional, zonal, county, and woreda offices, as well as community members, to enhance their understanding of customary land tenure and indigenous knowledge. Conduct awareness campaigns to highlight the value of these systems and their contribution to sustainable land governance.
- **Integration of technology:** Explore the integration of technology, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and other relevant tools, to streamline the documentation and analysis of customary land tenure systems. This can enhance efficiency, transparency, and accuracy in mapping and managing indigenous lands.
- **Cultural integration in planning:** Integrate local cultural practices and traditional knowledge into land use planning strategies. Ensure that land governance policies respect and incorporate indigenous practices, contributing to climate-resilient planning that aligns with the cultural context of the communities.
- **Multi-level government coordination:** Encourage multi-level government coordination to align national and regional development priorities with the needs and aspirations of communities practicing customary land tenure. Facilitate communication and collaboration between government bodies and indigenous communities for effective land governance.
- **International cooperation and learning:** Promote international cooperation and learning by sharing experiences and lessons learned in the recognition and integration of customary land tenure and indigenous knowledge. Collaborate with other regions facing similar challenges to exchange best practices and innovative solutions.



### 2.2.3 Theme 3: Cross-Border Policy Coherence and Practices on Trade, Animal Health and Disaster Management in the IGAD Region: Challenges and Opportunities for Pastoral Cross-Border Communities.

#### A. CROSS-BORDER POLICY COHERENCE, PRACTICES, AND ANIMAL DISEASE MANAGEMENT ON TRADE IN THE IGAD REGION

##### (i) Background

Effective cross-border policies and practices are crucial for promoting trade and ensuring the resilience of the pastoral economy in the Horn of Africa region. The following key issues highlight challenges and considerations for improving policy coherence, practices, and animal disease management to facilitate trade in the IGAD region.

##### (ii) Key issues from speakers and discussions

###### Embracing barter trade for pastoral economy:

The need for IGAD states to embrace barter trade to counter the reduction of livestock due to climate change effects. Barter trade can be a sustainable approach to maintain the pastoral economy in the face of environmental challenges.

**Service delivery and access to finance:** Inadequate service delivery to marginalized communities and limited access to finance, particularly bank credit, hinders the growth and development of the pastoral economy.

**Informal trade constraints:** The perception of informal trade as illegal limits pastoralists' access to markets, creating delays and hindering timely transactions. Addressing the informal trade challenges is crucial for market access.

**Climate change and regional insecurity:** Climate change contributes to regional insecurity and land degradation, leading to peace instability within the IGAD region. Mitigating the impacts of climate change is essential for maintaining stability.

###### Market access and transportation challenges:

While accessing markets may not be the primary problem, challenges lie in transportation and the prevalence of illegal businesses among pastoralists, leading to increased conflicts.



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**Formalizing businesses and taxation:** The acknowledgment that informal business is not inherently negative, but it is essential for pastoralists to be aware of their responsibility to pay government taxes. Balancing informal and formal trade is critical for economic growth.

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**Policy guidance and government regulations:** Formal businesses are guided by policies and regulations put in place by governments. Understanding and adhering to these policies are crucial for sustainable and legal trade practices.

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**Infrastructure and cross-border coordination:** Inadequate infrastructure and the lack of coordinated pastoralist events across borders contribute to conflicts over available resources. Improving infrastructure and coordination can alleviate tensions.

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**Animal disease management and vaccination delays:** Delayed vaccination in one state affects neighboring states during animal movement seasons. Cross-border coordination in managing animal diseases is vital for preventing the spread of infections.

### (iii) Recommendations/Conclusions

- ⦿ **Harmonize business laws:** Encourage pastoralists to observe and comply with set business laws and different state regulations when engaging in cross-border trade. Facilitate awareness programs to educate pastoralists on these laws to avoid legal complications and ensure a transparent and lawful trading environment.
- ⦿ **Development of favorable policies for pastoralists:** Governments within the IGAD region should actively develop and implement policies that favor pastoralists, recognizing their vital role in contributing to the economy. These policies should address the unique needs and challenges faced by pastoral communities, creating an enabling environment for their economic participation.
- ⦿ **Conflict resolution for enhanced cross-border trade:** IGAD Member States should prioritize conflict resolution efforts to create a peaceful environment conducive to cross-border trade. Addressing underlying factors contributing to conflicts, such as resource competition, will positively impact pastoralist communities and facilitate the free movement of people and livestock across borders.
- ⦿ **Strengthening animal disease management:** Collaborate on regional initiatives to strengthen animal disease management systems. Implement coordinated disease control measures, including surveillance, vaccination programs, and information sharing among Member States. This will help prevent and manage the spread of diseases, ensuring the health and safety of livestock involved in cross-border trade.
- ⦿ **Community engagement and participation:** Foster community engagement in the development and implementation of cross-border trade policies. Involve pastoralist communities in decision-making processes, ensuring that policies are informed by their experiences and needs, and that they actively participate in the benefits of cross-border trade.
- ⦿ **Capacity building for stakeholders:** Invest in capacity building programs for stakeholders involved in cross-border trade, including government officials, pastoralists, and traders. This includes training on legal frameworks, disease management practices, and conflict resolution strategies, contributing to smoother trade operations.
- ⦿ **Regional collaboration and information exchange:** Promote regional collaboration and information exchange mechanisms among IGAD Member States. Establish platforms for sharing best practices, success stories, and challenges related to cross-border trade, facilitating mutual learning and continuous improvement in the trade ecosystem.





## 2.2.4 Theme 4. Pastoral Mobility, Governance, Conflict and Climate Change Nexus: Promoting Pastoral Resilience, Resource-Related, Conflict Mitigation, Food Security and Ecological Balance amidst Climate Change.

### (i) Background

The IGAD region hosts a significant transhumant population as pastoralists move across national and international boundaries in search for water, pasture and markets. These population live in the 70% land mass constituting the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), areas that are far flung from their nation's capitals, isolated, underdeveloped and marginalized. The pastoral communities rely on livestock – small ruminants, cattle and camels for their livelihood. This production system – livestock keeping – provides significant products such as meat to national, regional and international markets, making the sector a crucial contributor to national and regional economies. In some countries in the IGAD region, livestock contribute to upto 50% of national incomes. These areas are characterized by highly variable weather patterns exacerbated by the evolving global climate change making these communities highly vulnerable and yet resilient. This increases transhumance leading to conflict over these natural resources. These resources are governed by traditional governance mechanisms which may be inconsistent with existing national and regional legal frameworks

or policies. To provide a mechanism to guarantee protection for the transhumant populations, IGAD developed a Transhumance Protocol that provides for safe, free and orderly movement of people and livestock across national boundaries.

### A. Climate Change, Conflict, Mobility and Sustainable Actions in the Context of Pastoralism

### (ii) Key issues from speakers and discussions

#### Climate Change

- **Vulnerability of pastoral communities:**  
 Discussions highlighted the severe impact of climate change on pastoral communities, leading to increased vulnerability. Erratic weather patterns, prolonged droughts, and other climate-related challenges were identified as major threats to pastoral livelihoods.
- **Food security concerns:** Speakers emphasized the negative repercussions of climate change on food security within pastoral communities. Shifts



in weather patterns have led to reduced pasture availability, affecting the well-being of livestock and, consequently, the nutritional security of pastoralists.

- Need for adaptation strategies:** The discussions underscored the urgency of developing and implementing effective adaptation strategies to address the specific challenges posed by climate change. These strategies should focus on building resilience within pastoral systems and promoting sustainable resource management.

### Conflict

- Resource-driven conflicts:** Speakers highlighted the intricate relationship between resource scarcity, exacerbated by climate change, and the emergence of conflicts among pastoral communities. Competition for limited resources, such as water and pasture, was identified as a significant driver of conflicts.
- Impact on livelihoods:** Conflict dynamics were explored in the context of their impact on pastoral livelihoods. The discussions emphasized the need for conflict resolution mechanisms that consider the unique socio-cultural aspects of pastoral communities and their traditional governance structures.

### Mobility

- Transhumance challenges:** The discussions delved into the challenges faced by pastoralists practicing transhumance, especially in the context of changing climate patterns. Speakers highlighted the need for supportive policies that recognize and facilitate the safe, free, and orderly movement of pastoralists and their livestock across borders.
- Conflict over mobility routes:** Issues related to conflicts arising from mobility, including disputes over traditional migration routes, were addressed. It was emphasized that sustainable solutions should be sought to mitigate these conflicts and promote harmonious mobility practices.

### Sustainable Actions

- Diversification of livelihoods:** Speakers advocated for the diversification of pastoralist livelihoods to enhance sustainability. The discussions emphasized the importance of creating alternative income-generating opportunities beyond traditional livestock-keeping, aligning with the principles of climate-smart practices.



- Community-centric approached:** The need for community-centric approaches in sustainable actions was highlighted. Discussions focused on empowering pastoral communities to actively participate in decision-making processes and take ownership of sustainable development initiatives.
- Technological innovation:** The role of technology in sustainable pastoralism was discussed, with a focus on innovations such as tracking systems for animal movement. Emphasis was placed on the importance of adopting appropriate technologies that enhance the resilience of pastoral systems.

### (iii) Recommendations/Conclusions

- Livelihood diversification:** Encourage pastoral communities to embrace livelihood diversification as a strategy for resilience. Support initiatives that explore alternative income-generating activities beyond traditional livestock keeping to enhance economic sustainability.
- Participatory approaches for pastoral development:** Ensure active participation and involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including pastoral communities and youth through co-creation, co-financing, co-implementation and co-learning, to foster sustainable actions and community-driven solutions.
- Collaborative platforms for idea exchange:** Establish collaborative platforms where pastoralism ideas, survival strategies, and coping mechanisms can be shared and discussed. Promote regional and international exchanges to broaden the scope of knowledge beyond the Horn of Africa, acknowledging the interconnectedness of pastoralist experiences. In addition, informed by the successful inaugural Expo, IGAD should organize regular Expos to provide opportunities for pastoral communities to share experiences and lessons. These events should facilitate knowledge exchange, showcasing successful practices and innovations that contribute to sustainable pastoral development.
- Research on small arms and cattle rustling:** Conduct research to understand the dynamics of small arms and their role in cattle rustling. Investigate variations in theft patterns across different communities, such as the Somali regions, where insights can inform targeted interventions to mitigate the impact of cattle rustling.
- Sustainable rangelands management:** Prioritize sustainable rangelands management by implementing pasture early warning and monitoring systems. Ensure that these systems consider climate variations and promote responsible land use to maintain healthy ecosystems.
- Alternative and diversified livelihoods:** Advocate for the consideration of alternative and diversified livelihoods for economic sustainability among pastoral communities. Emphasize the importance of balancing social status with economic gain to create more resilient and prosperous communities.
- Local sustainable solutions for climate action:** In light of challenges in meeting climate financing requirements, Member States should explore and implement local sustainable solutions to fund climate action. Encourage innovative financing mechanisms that align with local contexts and priorities.
- Modernization of pastoralism with technology:** Promote the modernization of pastoralism through the integration of technology and innovations. Invest in initiatives that leverage state-of-the-art technologies to enhance livestock management, information dissemination, and decision-making processes.
- Coordination of regional strategies:** IGAD to coordinate regional strategies and policies, including the development of disarmament



models for Member States. Ensure that regional initiatives align with the unique needs and challenges faced by pastoralist communities.

- **Domestication of policies and protocols:** Advocate for the domestication of pastoral development policies and protocols at the national level. Emphasize the importance of aligning these policies with local contexts, addressing thematic areas such as land resource management, water rights, and environmental conservation.
- **Model Law for transboundary movement:** Countries should consider adopting the IGAD Model Law for transboundary movement based on the Transhumance Protocol and align it with their national frameworks to facilitate safe, orderly and free movement of transhumant populations.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment for transhumant routes:** Conduct comprehensive environmental impact assessments to ensure that mapped transhumant routes do not negatively impact existing ecosystems. Prioritize conservation areas and lands with mineral deposits, considering the ecological balance and sustainability.

## B. ENHANCING LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR GOVERNANCE OF PASTORAL MOBILITY (TRANSHUMANCE) – IGAD TRANSHUMANCE PROTOCOL

### (i) Background

The journey to develop the IGAD Transhumance Protocol started in 2017 to facilitate the free, safe and orderly pastoral movement to access pasture and water and critical resources for the transhumant pastoral communities. The process of developing the Protocol was informed by the AU continental policy framework on pastoralism and regional and bilateral agreements between IGAD Member States. The consultative process culminated in an endorsement on February 27,

2020 by the IGAD Committee of Ambassadors followed by the development of an implementation roadmap in November of the same year. In June 2021, ministers from the Member States adopted the protocol for ratification and implementation. Since then, four countries, including Ethiopia have signed it. To operationalize its implementation, Ethiopia has developed a pastoralism policy framework, the only one among IGAD countries. Ministries of Justice and Irrigation and Lowlands shared an update on the current status and the next steps that formed the basis of the discussions.

### (ii) Key issues from speakers and discussions

**Integration of IGAD Transhumance Protocol in Ethiopia's Policy:** Ethiopia has incorporated key provisions of the IGAD Transhumance Protocol into its policy framework, reflecting commitment to regional cooperation. Among the articles it has considered address the purpose, safe cross-border transhumance, protection of herders, access to services, harmonization of legislations, and investments in border communities have been considered.

**Enactment of Pastoral Areas Development Policy and Strategy:** Ethiopia's Pastoral Areas Development Policy and Strategy, enacted in October 2023, provides a comprehensive framework with two pillars, four policy issues, and 13 sectoral strategies. The Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands (MILLs) is playing a leading role in spearheading the implementation processes by transforming the policy into law.

**Legal process of policy implementation:** MILLs is committed to initiating the necessary law, subjecting it to thorough review by the Ministry of Justice and subsequent approval by the Council of Ministers. The legal process involves alignment with the constitution, bilateral and multilateral agreements, and other laws, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs serving as the custodian.

**Resource mobilization for domestication and implementation:** Development of the Pastoralism



Policy into law in Ethiopia requires substantial resources, including human capital, to ensure effective implementation.

**Harnessing indigenous conflict and resource management mechanisms:** Placing the Pastoralism Policy at the core of pastoral areas involves harnessing indigenous conflict and natural resource management mechanisms. These mechanisms, rooted in local practices, can be enhanced to effectively manage sources and contribute to the sustainable development of pastoral communities.

**Recognition of pastoralism as a viable livelihood:** Ethiopia recognizes pastoralism as a viable livelihood option anchored in the federal constitution. With the implementation of the Pastoral Areas Development Policy and Strategy, pastoral communities gain the flexibility to continue pastoral practices or diversify into alternative livelihoods.

**Ratification and domestication of IGAD Transhumance Protocol:** Ratifying and domesticating the IGAD Transhumance Protocol in Ethiopia is seen as essential to establish a legal framework ensuring the orderly, safe, and free movement of pastoral communities across national boundaries.

**Collaborative commitment and roadmap development:** Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands has reiterated its commitment to collaborate with relevant ministries. Teams have been assigned to work with the ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs to develop a roadmap for the ratification process.

**Integration with regional initiatives:** The ratification process provides an opportunity for Ethiopia to integrate with regional initiatives,



collaborating with the Ministry of Finance and contributing to a broader regional roadmap.

### Consideration of IGAD Model Law on

**Transhumance:** IGAD has developed a Model Law on Transhumance that can be adapted and contextualized by Member States. Ethiopia, in consultation with relevant ministries, will consider adopting the model law on transhumance as it also evaluates the necessity of amending existing laws, such as the proclamation on Rural Land.

### (iii) Recommendations/Conclusions

- ⦿ **Ratification and domestication:** The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) should expedite the ratification and domestication of the IGAD Transhumance Protocol. Other Member States should commence the necessary steps – signing, ratification and domestication to pave way for the implementation to legally protect transhumant populations in the region.
- ⦿ **Awareness and collaboration:** In Ethiopia and other Member States, it is crucial to raise awareness about the Protocol among relevant ministries/departments/agencies for joint understanding and implementation. Neighboring states should also develop bilateral agreements to facilitate the smooth rollout and implementation of the Transhumance Protocol.
- ⦿ **Legal review and amendment:** Ethiopia's Federal and Regional executive organs should conduct a comprehensive review of existing laws in light of the transhumance protocol and policy, making necessary amendments to align with the established framework.
- ⦿ **Comprehensive law for pastoral communities:** Enact a comprehensive law that specifically addresses the needs and concerns of pastoral communities, in line with the provisions outlined in the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance.
- ⦿ **Resource allocation for advocacy:** Allocate sufficient resources to advocate for pastoral policies and their effective implementation across the IGAD region.
- ⦿ **Legislation in Member States:** Member states are encouraged to ensure that pastoral mobility is explicitly addressed and captured within their national legislation.
- ⦿ **Collaboration with stakeholders:** Governments should actively collaborate with various stakeholders to advance the pastoral development agenda in the region, fostering partnerships that consider the interests of pastoral communities.
- ⦿ **Establishment of legalization/equalization fund:** Establish a legalization/equalization fund aimed at addressing legal and land tenure challenges faced by pastoral communities, promoting the objectives of the IGAD Transhumance Protocol.
- ⦿ **IGAD support for ratification:** IGAD is urged to support Ethiopia's ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs and Irrigation and Lowlands in the ratification process through established processes.
- ⦿ **Development of domestication roadmap:** The Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands, in collaboration with relevant ministries such as Justice and Agriculture, should develop a comprehensive roadmap for the domestication of the IGAD Transhumance Protocol. This should align with the national pastoral areas development policy and strategy.
- ⦿ **Initiation of ratification process:** The Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands should take the lead in preparing necessary documentation to initiate the ratification process of the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance within one month.



## 2.3 Exhibitions

The Regional Pastoralism Expo attracted a diverse array of exhibitors, spanning pastoralists, pastoral communities, private sector actors, investors, and development partners, along with projects/ initiatives supporting pastoral communities. Serving as a dynamic hub, the Exhibition provided a stage for exhibitors to showcase their vibrant cultures, investment opportunities, and impactful initiatives implemented in pastoral areas across the region.

Participants were immersed in a multitude of exhibits, delving into cultures, relishing pastoralists' cuisines, and gaining insights into the challenges and innovative solutions shaping pastoral resilience. Exhibitors actively engaged with participants, celebrating the cultural diversity of pastoral communities by presenting traditional practices, rituals, cuisines, and crafts that define the unique identity of each community. The vibrant displays included attire, music, and customs, fostering a deeper appreciation for the rich cultural heritage embedded in pastoral life.

Moreover, the Expo served as a strategic platform for stakeholders to explore and capitalize on

investment opportunities within pastoral areas. Exhibitors underscored the economic potential of livestock keeping and pastoral areas, emphasizing its substantial contribution to national and regional economies. Attendees actively participated in discussions with private sector representatives, exploring sustainable investment avenues aligned with the pastoral way of life.

The exhibition spotlighted various projects and initiatives aimed at enhancing pastoral resilience. Implementing organizations shared success stories, challenges faced, and lessons learned, covering a spectrum from sustainable rangeland management to climate adaptation strategies. This knowledge exchange fostered a collaborative spirit, allowing participants to envision a future where pastoral development is not only impactful but also sustainable.

Beyond its cultural and economic dimensions, the exhibition space became a forum for discussions on policy frameworks in pastoral areas. Policymakers and government leaders from IGAD Member States interacted with pastoralists and communities, fostering dialogue and engagement on critical policy considerations.









## 2.4. Closing Session

The IGAD-sponsored sessions ended on January 28, 2024 paving the way for the Ethiopian-focused part of the Expo until February 1, 2024. The session was closed by representatives from IGAD and the Member States with the following remarks.



### **Djibouti – Mohamed Hassan Ismael, Pastoral Representative, Ali Sabieh**

- Pastoralism has to change and adapt to the evolving climate
- Need to adopt technologies to enhance adaptation of pastoralists in the IGAD region by adopting cross-breeding for increased milk production
- Collaboration with partners and donors is critical to improve management of water resources such as irrigation infrastructure



### **Kenya – Mohamed Ali Mohamed, Governor, County Government of Marsabit**

- Despite pastoralism's significant presence in the region, it hasn't received the attention given to other sectors like crops, which have dedicated boards such as the Kenya Tea Board and Coffee Board of Kenya.
- This Expo highlights that pastoral communities can coexist peacefully through enhanced peace and unity, enabling them to focus on development rather than conflicts.
- Government leaders at all levels should provide robust leadership for developing pastoral areas, allocating necessary resources to minimize conflicts.
- The commitment of the Ethiopian government, evident in resource allocation and increased irrigation, should inspire other regional countries to invest in irrigation infrastructure. This is

crucial given the evolving challenges of climate change leading to substantial livestock losses during recurrent droughts. Sufficient water resources will allow pastoral communities to diversify their livelihoods, reduce conflicts over natural resources, and build resilient economies.

- IGAD should champion regional policies providing market information for economic products in pastoral areas and linkages to market opportunities. This requires equipping pastoral communities with skills for improved livestock breeding, enhancing the quality and quantity of products like milk and meat.
- Regular organization of Expos by IGAD, hosted by different Member States, is essential for continuous learning and experience sharing.



### **Adet Kiir Chol, SG, South Sudan Pastoral Union**

- South Sudan boasts a livestock population that surpasses its human count, with pastoralists traversing national boundaries into countries such as the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda.
- IGAD should actively assist South Sudan in ratifying the Transhumance Protocol and associated policies, ensuring pastoralists enjoy secure, unrestricted, and organized movement across neighboring borders.
- IGAD should champion the establishment of a collaborative border market to facilitate cross-border trade.



### **Hon. Christine Nakimwero, Women MP & Shadow Minister for Water & Environment in Uganda**

- Transforming pastoral areas should involve the inclusion of youth and women, with a focus on encouraging women's participation in sustainable rangeland management.





- Recognizing and addressing challenges in pastoral areas, such as climate change, land tenure, security, conflict resolution, and gun ownership, is crucial.
- Nations should be held accountable for developing pastoral areas, possibly through legislation that allocates a percentage of the national budget for use as determined by these communities and their leadership.
- An audit of all policies and frameworks on pastoralism across the region should be conducted by IGAD to streamline and harmonize efforts.
- Transforming pastoralism requires meticulous planning, including understanding herd sizes to inform appropriate rangeland plans aligned with national, regional, and international goals.
- Their presence at the Expo facilitated interactions with government officials from other nations, pastoralists, and stakeholders, aiding in understanding the necessary legislations for transforming pastoralism in Kenya and the region.
- Their active participation equips them to advocate for pastoralism's recognition as a crucial sector within the central government's planning system.
- The reiterated importance of embedding pastoralism alongside agricultural developments within national budgets and allocation processes underscores their commitment to advancing the pastoralist agenda.

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#### **Dr. Dereje Wakjira, Director, IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development**

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#### **Pastoral Parliamentary Group – Hon Daniel Nanok, MP from Turkana West**

- The Pastoralists Parliamentary Group comprises members of parliament from pastoral counties in the Kenyan Parliament, fostering a platform for mutual learning and idea exchange on pastoralism. As lawmakers, their role involves shaping the country's legislation.
- On behalf of IGAD's Executive Secretary, Dr. Workenegh Gebeyehu, Dr. Dereje Wakjira, ICPALD's director, acknowledged the diverse mosaic of the region's pastoralism, aptly reflected in the Expo's theme. He emphasized the strong bonds among IGAD countries, with pastoral communities playing a pivotal role in the region's borderlands, sharing cultures and languages.



- Dr. Wakjira highlighted IGAD's implementation of policies and frameworks, including the Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance protocols, fostering safe and free cross-border movement. This movement, in turn, facilitates cross-border trade and sustains ecosystem health at the border areas.
  - Recognizing the vast untapped potential discussed at the Expo, he affirmed a commitment to leveraging these opportunities to transform pastoralism and enhance the resilience of pastoral communities.
  - He assured delegates and participants that the insights gained from the Expo would guide IGAD's future policies, strategies, and programs in the region. Additionally, these outcomes would support Member States in developing national initiatives aimed at improving the lives and livelihoods of pastoral communities.
- 
- Eng. Aisha Mohammed – Minister, Irrigation and Lowlands**
- The Expo served as a platform to showcase the rich cultures and economic prospects of pastoral lands in Dikhil, Karamoja, Mandera, and Moyale clusters. Eng. Mohammed, representing Ethiopia's Ministry of Irrigation and Lowland, emphasized the timeliness of the thematic discussions, aligned with the ministry's vision to enhance the resilience of pastoral communities amid global climate change.
  - She urged Member States to collaborate, with IGAD's support, to ensure a coherent cross-border policy on trade, livestock production, and health. This collaborative effort aims to transform pastoralism and strengthen resilience against climate change impacts in the arid and semi-arid lands.
  - Highlighting Ethiopia's leadership, Eng. Mohammed cited the development of the Pastoral Development Policy and Strategy, the first in the IGAD region. This policy emphasizes collaboration, coordination with partners, and accountable national pastoral development, promoting cross-border movement and regional policy harmonization.
  - Eng. Mohammed expressed that the Expo discussions' outcomes would guide the Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands in planning and implementing relevant programs. This aligns with the ministry's National Lowland and Pastoral Development Diagnostics, shaping all lowland research and development initiatives.

- She called for collaboration among development partners, national and regional governments, and the private sector to jointly transform pastoralism. This collaborative effort aims to ensure resilient pastoral systems and communities in the face of global climate challenges within the region.

## 03. Conclusion



The Regional Pastoralism Expo symbolizes the Horn of Africa and East Africa's commitment to transform pastoralism and address challenges like mobility, governance, conflict, climate change, and rangeland management. Recommendations highlighted the importance of robust legal frameworks, especially the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance, emphasizing ratification, domestication, and tailored laws for pastoralists. Rangeland restoration proposals focused on community-centered approaches, private sector involvement, and engaging women and youth. Land governance suggestions prioritize participatory processes, traditional knowledge integration,

and advanced technologies. Recognizing youth as pivotal, recommendations advocate increased representation, AU youth charter adoption, and formalized land policies. Transforming the livestock sector calls for co-creation, change agent involvement, and technology integration to attract the youth. These collective recommendations serve as a roadmap for sustainable pastoral development, reflecting a commitment to collaboration, innovation, and resilience for the Horn of Africa's pastoralists.



# Annexes

## PROGRAM AGENDA

DAY 1: FRIDAY 26TH JANUARY 2024		
Time	Activity	Venue
09:00	<b>Expo Tour</b> – Showcasing Pastoral cultural values, technological innovations, value chains, investment opportunities, development potentials, industrial zones, etc (Exhibitors)	Millennium Hall Exhibition booths
	<b>Session I: Official Opening Ceremony</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Traditional Blessings: Traditional Leaders</li><li>Welcome Speech: HE Aisha Mohammed, Minister of MILLS</li><li>Keynote Remarks: Country Representatives</li><li>Opening Speech: HE Dr Workneh Gebeyehu, IGAD Secretary General</li><li>Opening Speech: Guest of Honour</li></ul>	Millennium Hall
12:30	LUNCH BREAK	
14:00 - 16:00	<b>Panel Discussions:</b> <b>Session II:</b> <b>IGAD Ministerial Meeting on Political economy of the livestock sector in the IGAD region</b> <b>Session Moderator: Dr. Joshua Wathanga</b>	Axum Hall
	<b>Session III:</b> <b>Theme:</b> Pastoral <b>mobility, governance, conflict and climate change nexus:</b> Promoting pastoral resilience, resource-related conflict mitigation, food security and ecological balance amidst climate change <b>Sub-theme:</b> Climate change, conflict, mobility and sustainable actions in the context of pastoralism <b>Moderator: Dr. Titke - ICPAC</b> <b>Panellists:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. HE Jeremiah Ekamis Lomorukai Napotika – Governor Turkana County</li><li>ii. Prof. Alex Ariho – Director General, Excel Incubation</li><li>iii. Dr. Shazia Chaudhry - Department of Diplomacy and International Studies, University of Nairobi</li><li>iv. Japheth Kasimbu – IGAD Transhumance Expert</li><li>v. Rebecca Ndeto, University of Nairobi</li><li>vi. Sunday Okello, Conflict Analyst, CEWARN</li></ul>	Lalibela Hall
16:00	Showcasing (Expo Tour)	Exhibition booths
17:00	End of Day 1	
DAY 2: SATURDAY 27TH JANUARY 2024		
Time	Activity	Venue
09:00	Showcasing (Expo Tour)	

09:00-10:30	<p><b>Panel Discussions:</b></p> <p><b>Session IV:</b></p> <p><b>Theme :</b> Supporting and nurturing <i><b>pastoral land governance, heritage and indigenous practices</b></i> in a dynamic economic and political environment</p> <p><b>Sub-theme:</b> Pastoralists land use and management dialogue</p> <p><b>Moderator: Dr. Dahir Yosuf Abdi: Director, Soil and Water Research Directorate, Somali Region Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Research Institute.</b></p> <p><b>Panellists:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Mr. Bogale Abebe – Senior Livestock Resource Development and Land Use Expert. Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>ii. Mr. John Ntambo – Deputy Director, Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development.</li> <li>iii. Mr. Mohammed Ahmed – Deputy Bureau Head, Environment Protection Bureau, Somali Regional State, Jigjiga.</li> <li>iv. Mr. Sala Alio Mohammed – County Executive Committee Member for Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development, Solid Waste Management and Sanitation</li> </ul>	<p>Axum Hall</p> <p>Exhibition booths</p>
	<p><b>Session V:</b></p> <p><b>Theme: Pastoral mobility, governance, conflict and climate change nexus:</b> Promoting pastoral resilience, resource-related conflict mitigation, food security and ecological balance amidst climate change</p> <p><b>Sub-theme:</b> Pastoral Areas Development Policy and Strategy and the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance</p> <p><b>Moderator: Nicholas Okemwa - Legal and policy consultant</b></p> <p><b>Panellists:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Ministry of Irrigation and Low Lands, FDRE</li> <li>ii. Ms. Amelmal Bekele Tola - Ministry of Justice, FDRE</li> <li>iii. Japheth Kasimbu – IGAD Transhumance Expert</li> <li>iv. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, FDRE</li> </ul>	<p>Lalibela Hall</p>
11:00-12:30	<p><b>Panel Discussions:</b></p> <p><b>Session VI:</b></p> <p><b>Theme : <i>Pastoralism and livelihoods</i>:</b> Transforming livestock sector in drylands for climate resilient and sustainable development</p> <p><b>Sub-theme:</b> Transforming livestock sector in the pastoral areas of Greater Horn of Africa</p> <p><b>Moderator: Dr. Yohannes Girma, Representing MOA of Ethiopia</b></p> <p><b>Panellists:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Mr Kelifa .Hussien ; President of the Ethiopian meat producers and exporters association</li> <li>ii. Mr Nichlas Ngahu, CEO Kenya Meat and Livestock industry council</li> <li>iii. Mr Tumal Orto, Representative of the pastoralist community, Kenya</li> <li>iv. Ethiopian Pastoralist Research and Development Association (EPARDA) / PFEDr.</li> <li>v. Dubale Admasu, USAID</li> <li>vi. Dr. Ameha Sebsibe, IGAD</li> </ul>	<p>Exhibition booths</p> <p>Lalibela Hall</p>

	<b>Session VII:</b> <b>Theme:</b> Pastoral <b>mobility, governance, conflict and climate change nexus:</b> Promoting pastoral resilience, resource-related conflict mitigation, food security and ecological balance amidst climate change <b>Sub-theme:</b> Enhancing legal and policy framework for governance of pastoral mobility (transhumance) – IGAD Protocol on Transhumance <b>Moderator:</b> Nicholas Okemwa – Legal and Policy Consultant <b>Panellists:</b> i. Japheth Kasimbu – IGAD Transhumance Expert ii. Mr. Bereket Mamo Eltamo – Ministry of Justice, FDRE iii. Sebsibe Bade – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, FDRE iv. Ms. Etawork Tesfaye Gebreab – Ministry of Justice FDRE	Axum Hall
12:30	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	
14:00-16:00	<b>Session VIII:</b> <b>Theme :</b> Supporting and nurturing <b>pastoral land governance, heritage and indigenous practices</b> in a dynamic economic and political environment <b>Sub-theme:</b> Gender responsive alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism <b>Moderator:</b> Shadrack Omondi – Land Tenure Expert - IGAD <b>Panellists:</b> i. Hon. Justice Peter Wabomba Wasike -Principal Magistrate - Mandera ii. Hon. Justice Muhyadin Mohamed Sambul - Mandera Kadhis Court iii. Suhura Hassan – Director Gender, Bureau of Women and Children. iv. Zeinab Mude – Chairperson Maendeleo Ya Wanawake, Mandera Nort v. Noor Abdow – Coordinator Mandera County Human Rights Network Program	Exhibition booths Axum Hall
	<b>Session IX:</b> <b>Theme :</b> Cross-border <b>policy coherence and practices on trade, animal health and disaster management</b> in the IGAD region: Challenges and opportunities for pastoral cross-border communities <b>Sub-theme:</b> Cross-border <b>policy coherence</b> and <b>practices</b> and animal disease management on trade in the IGAD region <b>Moderator:</b> Dr. Diba Wako, Director of Regional Livestock Program (Mercy Corps) <b>Panellists:</b> i. Dr. Solomon Desta, Freelance Consultant, Pastoralism in the Horn of Africa ii. Tumal Orto, Progressive Pastoralist from Northern Kenya iii. Dr. Yohannes Girma, Advisor to State Minister of Livestock, MoA, FDRE iv. Hon. Meri Jino- LC5, Kaabong District, Uganda v. Dr. Wamalwa – Moderator (ICPALD)	Lalibela Hall
16:00	Showcasing (Expo Tour)	
<b>End of Day 2</b>		
<b>DAY 3: SUNDAY 28TH JANUARY 2024</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Venue</b>
09:00	Showcasing (Expo Tour)	



09:00-10:00	<p><b>Panel Discussions:</b></p> <p><b>Session X:</b></p> <p><b>Theme:</b> Supporting and nurturing <i>pastoral land governance, heritage and indigenous practices</i> in a dynamic economic and political environment</p> <p><b>Sub-theme:</b> Customary land tenure and indigenous knowledge</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Audace Kubwimana. ILC Africa Coordinator</p> <p><b>Panellists:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Ken Otieno – Executive Director, RECONCILE</li> <li>ii. Muhyadin Ahmed – Somali Cluster Legal Officer, IGAD</li> </ul>	<p>Axum Hall</p> <p>Exhibition booths</p>
	<p><b>Session XI</b></p> <p><b>Theme:</b> Pastoral <b>mobility, governance, conflict and climate change nexus:</b> Promoting pastoral resilience, resource-related conflict mitigation, food security and ecological balance amidst climate change</p> <p><b>Sub-theme:</b> Towards domestication of IGAD Protocol on Transhumance through national pastoral laws</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Japheth Kasimbu</p> <p><b>Panellists:</b> MFA, Office of AG, MILLS (Names TBC)</p>	<p>Lalibela Hall</p>
	<p><b>Session XII</b></p> <p><b>Sub-theme:</b> Rangeland restoration for feed, food and nutrition resilience in Drylands</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Dr. Dominic Kathiya Lokeris, Livestock and Rangeland Development Expert, IGAD</p> <p><b>Panellists:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Dr Stephen Mureithi, Rangeland Restoration Ecology and Management, University of Nairobi</li> <li>ii. Professor Denis Mpairwe, Makerere University</li> <li>iii. Ms Sadia Muse, Country Director PENHA</li> <li>iv. Mr Aderajaw Molla, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia</li> <li>v. Professor Ahmed R. Elbeltagy, Animal Production, Natural Resource Management and Resilience, African Union</li> </ul>	<p>Exhibition booths</p> <p>Axum Hall</p>
	<p><b>Session XIII</b></p> <p><b>Sub-theme:</b> Youth and Land Governance in pastoral areas</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Joselyn Bigirwa – Land and Gender Expert, IGAD</p> <p><b>Panellists:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Judith Atikunda (Uganda)</li> <li>ii. Ben Amollo – (Kenya)</li> <li>iii. Abebe Abebaw – (Ethiopia)</li> </ul>	<p>Lalibela Hall</p> <p>Millennium Hall</p>
12:30	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	
	<p><b>Session XIV</b></p> <p><b>Closing Ceremony for the IGAD Sessions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional Blessings</li> <li>• Joint Declarations - Sessional Rapporteurs</li> <li>• Closing Remarks – H.E. Dr Workneh Gebeyehu, IGAD Executive Secretary</li> <li>• Opening Speech - HE Aisha Mohammed, Minister of MILLS</li> </ul>	<p>Millennium Hall</p>
16:00	Showcasing (Expo Tour)	
<b>End of Day 3</b>		

## Participants

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CATEGORY	COUNTRY	NAME / DESIGNATION	Email
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Judiciary	Kenya	Hon. Muhyadin Mohamed Sambul - Mandera Kadhis Court	
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MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND LOWLANDS

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