



ICPALD



**The IGAD Centre for
Pastoral Areas and
Livestock Development**

Background

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), a membership organization of eight countries namely, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, was established in 1986 in response to the recurrent droughts ravaging the region, between 1984 and y. IGAD expanded its institutional mandate in 1996 to encompass food security and environmental protection, economic cooperation and political and humanitarian affairs with the institution renamed IGAD.

Relatively, IGAD Member States host the largest population of Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in the world concentrated in the arid and semi-arid ecosystems. To complement the efforts of IGAD Member States in enhancing sustainable development in these ecosystems, IGAD made a decision during the 45th IGAD Council of Ministers to establish the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) on 12 July 2012. The ICPALD protocol, which is presently domiciled in Nairobi, was signed and adopted on 23 October 2015.

ICPALD Mission, Vision & Mandate

MISSION

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

VISION

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

MISSION

VISION

MANDATE

MANDATE

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

Our Objective

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



Strategic Objectives

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

ICPALD Departmental Thrusts

**Drylands
Development &
Pastoralism**



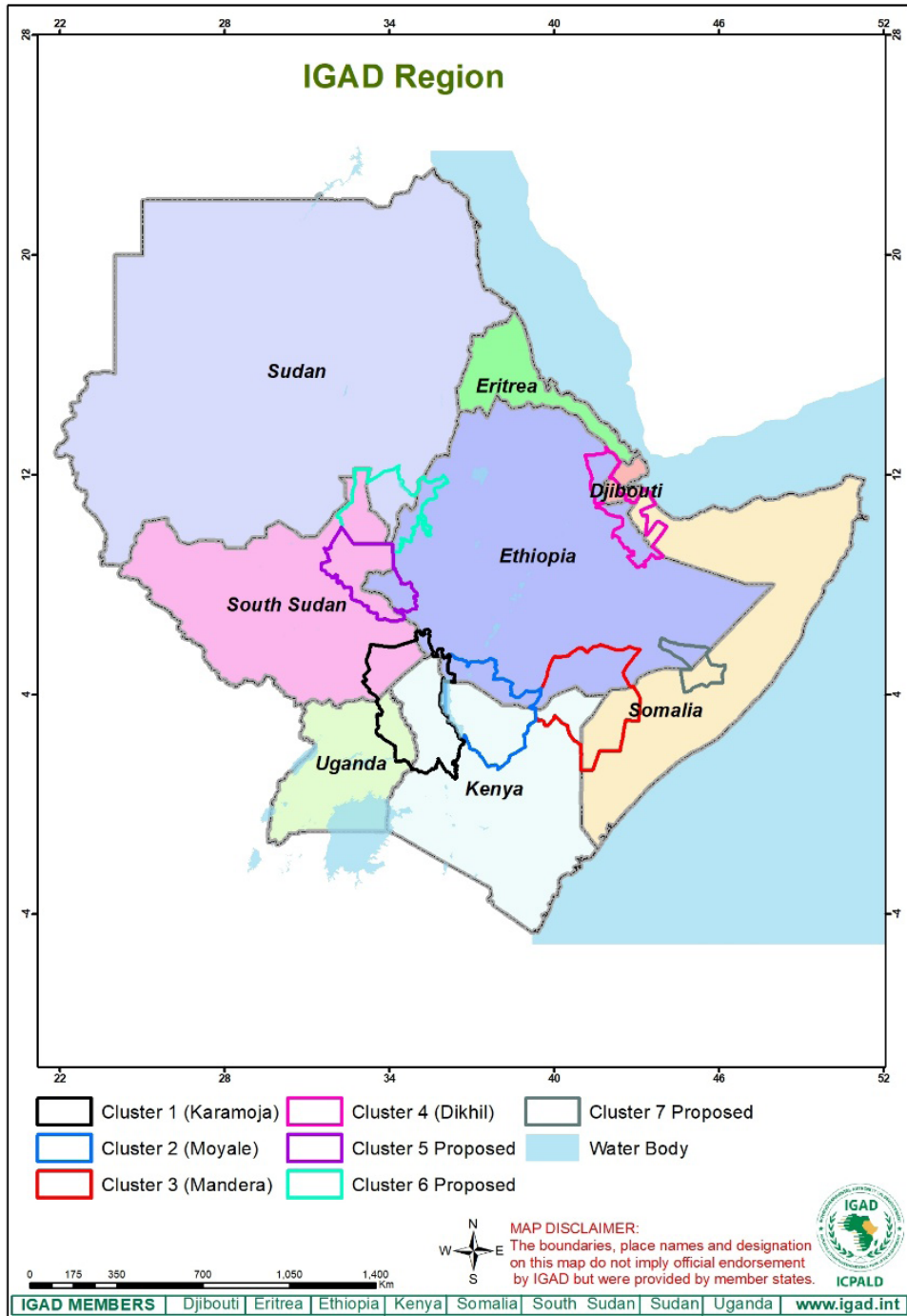
**Research, Policy
& Knowledge
Management**



**Livestock
Development**



The IGAD Region Cross-Border Transhumance & Ecosystem



Livestock in the IGAD Region

The IGAD region is among the most endowed in livestock resource in Africa and host huge livestock population (see table 1). The livestock sector constitutes a major economic, social, and cultural facet of life for over 250 million people of the IGAD region. Particularly, the ruminants like cattle, sheep, goats, and camels are crucial for ensuring food security, livelihoods, and economic stability for millions of people in the IGAD region. As such, it is important to understand the state of livestock population by animal type in the IGAD region.

Table 1: Livestock population 2024 in the IGAD region

Country	Camels	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Donkeys	Total
Djibouti	70,902	300,871	470,014	518,966	8,443	1,369,196
Eritrea	400,646	2,140,811	2,462,123	1,897,173	518,459	7,419,212
Ethiopia **	8,145,790	70,291,767	42,914,865	52,463,535	11,791,896	185,607,853
Kenya **	2,971,111	17,467,774	17,127,606	27,740,153	1,832,519	67,139,163
Somalia	7,496,636	4,535,919	10,241,518	11,178,929	22,726	33,475,728
South Sudan	-	13,646,686	14,563,459	16,444,483	364,651	45,019,279
Sudan	4,960,849	32,318,770	41,332,641	32,598,924	7,654,560	118,865,744
Uganda **	12,418	14,477,878	4,363,756	17,358,355	63,000	36,275,407
Total	24,058,352	155,180,476	133,475,982	160,200,518	22,256,254	495,171,582

*Source: Compiled from FAO and National Livestock Statistics***

The above table shows that Ethiopia holds the largest population of livestock, followed by Sudan and Djibouti holds the least number of livestock. Evidently, Goats are the dominant livestock species within the IGAD region, followed by cattle, sheep, camels, and donkeys.

ICPALD Interventions from 2015 – 2025

Interventions

- 1 Facilitated the signing of seven (7) cross-border memorandums of understanding (MOUs) among countries in the IGAD region on Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) control.
2. ICPALD partnered with UN FAO and supported five Member States (Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda) to develop an animal feed inventory and feed balance sheet to enhance animal feed security

Livestock and Meat Trade

3. ICPALD has supported livestock and livestock products traders from the IGAD countries to participate in the GULF food fair.
4. ICPALD has been facilitating annual inter-regional platforms between IGAD exporting and MENA importing countries.
5. ICPALD facilitated capacity building and experience exchange on feedlot establishment and management.
6. Standard Operating Procedures for Quarantine in the Greater Horn of Africa.

Outcomes

- About 17.4 million animals were vaccinated against TADs, benefitting over 514,000 households in cross-border areas.
- The above resulted in the reduction of TADs outbreaks along the two cross-border areas, leading to uninterrupted trade in livestock and livestock products and an increase in household income.
- Countries' level of animal feed security understood, thus some countries initiated national strategy to address animal feed demands, in terms of (i) total energy and (ii) total protein requirements.
- Some traders from the region identified export pathways; meat exports from the region increased in volume and value.
- The B2B (business to business) forum helped in the reduction of export rejections and enhanced livestock off take from the IGAD countries.
- Animal feedlot business expanded in Kenya and Uganda
- Compliance enhanced and rejection reduced in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) trade.

ICPALD Interventions from 2015 – 2025

Interventions

Outcomes

Regional Strategy

7. IGAD Protocol on Transhumance for facilitated regional free, safe and orderly livestock mobility across the borders.

- The Protocol aims at exploiting the full social and economic potential of the pastoral system in the IGAD region by facilitating free, safe and orderly cross-border mobility of herders and livestock to access water and pasture, and by enhancing Member State investment in pastoral regions.

8. Regional Strategy on Sustainable and Resilient Livestock Sector in the View of Climate Change in the IGAD region.

Animal Health Strategy.

Regional Strategic Framework: Rangeland Management for ASALs of the IGAD Region.

- Member States to use the strategy as a model to produce national strategies and policies for climate change adaptation of the livestock sector

9. Regional Guidelines on Livestock Identification and Traceability (LITS) in the IGAD Region.

IGAD Model Legal Framework for Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITS).

- Member States to use the guidelines and model to produce harmonized national strategies, laws and policies for LITS in the livestock sector, aiming to improve livestock disease control, mitigate cattle rustling and enhance livestock trade in the region.

Rangeland & Ecosystem Management

10. Participatory Rangeland Management Guidelines for practitioners.

Pasture and Pasture Seed Production in the IGAD Region.

- The IGAD region has a scientifically informed model on productive rangeland management.

11. Facilitating alternative livelihood interventions through distribution of assorted planting seeds, pesticides, fungicides, farming equipment, honey production & processing equipment, in Morungole, Kaabong District in Uganda

- Food security and livelihoods challenges resulting from climate change have been mitigated.

Pictorial: Activities & Interventions



Ethiopia-Somalia Cross-Border Vaccination in Jigjiga



Handover of Assorted Alternative Livelihood Items in Morungole, Kaabong District- Uganda



Clearance of the 62Km Usake-NewKuch road in Kaabong, Uganda



Knowledge Learning Hub on Anticipatory Action in Kacheliba-Amudat Cross-Border Area



Half-moons construction by Community Members in Rupa, Uganda



Grass re-Seeding by Community Members in Rupa, Uganda



Learning Mission to Botswana, on Beef Value Chain, with Delegates from Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda.



Approval of the IGAD Protocol by Government of Kenya's Cabinet



Training for laboratory technicians in the cross-border areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia



Regional Pastoral Expo in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Tractor handover in Mandera, Kenya



Pastoral communities market alternative livelihood goods at expo in Kitale, Kenya Kitale



Markey Feedback Collection from Meat Importers in Dubai, UAE



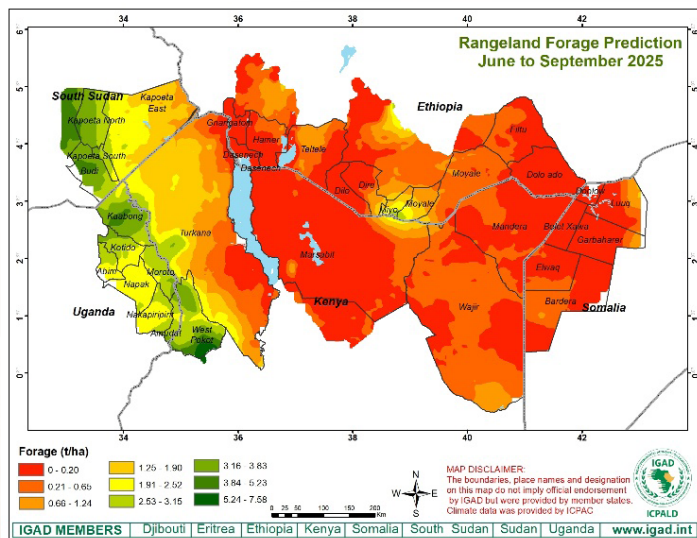
Data collection along the cross-border areas of IGAD Clusters of Moyale, Karamoja & Mandera to inform Anticipatory Action



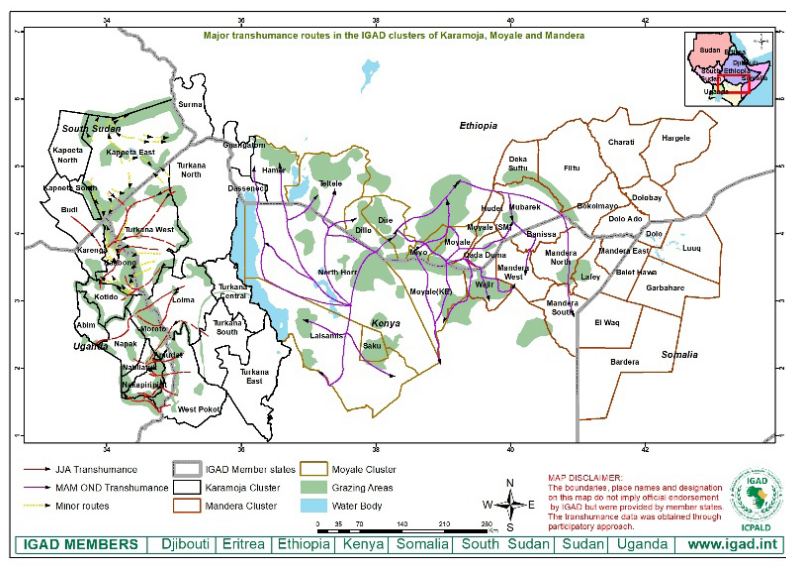
Community Dialogue on Cross-Border Resource Sharing in Naput, Moroto-Uganda

Key Mapping Products

The cross-border forage prediction model is a planning and decision support tool aimed at informing the livestock and other relevant sectors on the seasonal forage conditions which then form the basis for tailored advisories for anticipatory action. ICPALD is producing quarterly forage prediction for selected cross-border areas.



Participatory mapping engages the community and captures existing indigenous traditional migratory routes in the region.



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