



ICPALD



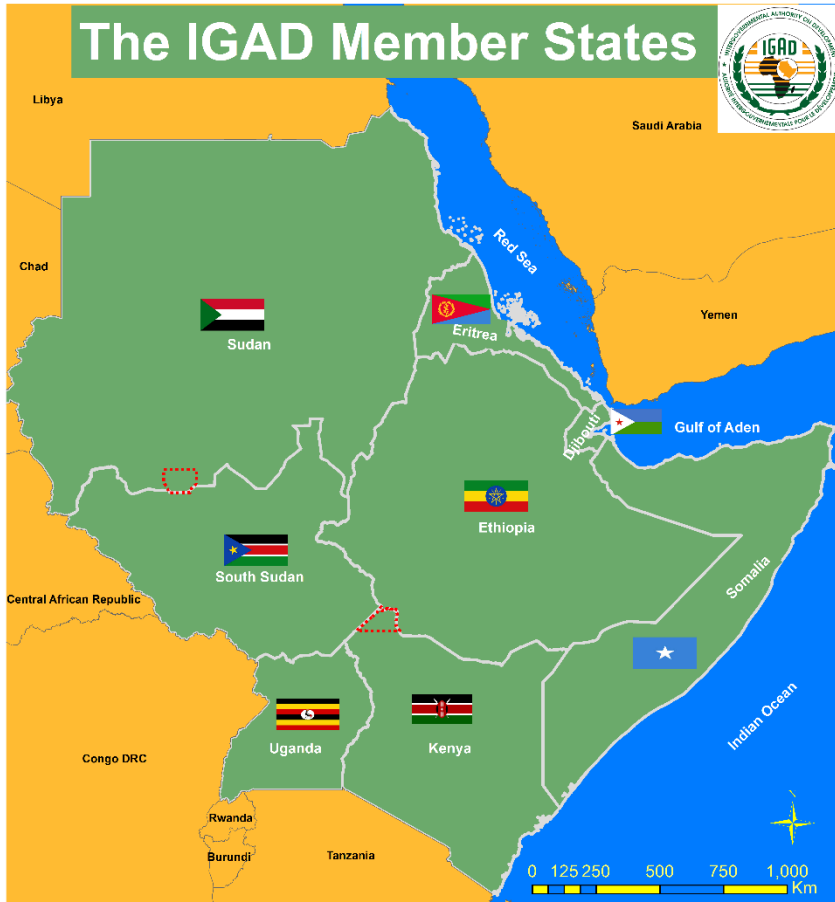
AU-IBAR High-level Annual Coordination Meeting

24th November 2023

ICPALD Key Activities on Animal Resources Development



Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)



- Member State based organization came to existence in 1986, renamed in 1996
- Headquarter-Djibouti
- **Five Pillars of IGAD:** **Pillar 1:** Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment; **Pillar 2:** Economic Cooperation and Regional Integration; **Pillar 3:** Health and Social Development; **Pillar 4:** Peace and Security; **Pillar 5:** Corporate Development Services.
- Specialized Institutions (ICPAC, ICPALD, CEWARN,)
- **Mission:** Promote regional cooperation and integration to add value to Member States' efforts in achieving peace, security, and prosperity.

IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD)

- Agreement of ICPALD establishment at 45th IGAD Ministerial meeting in 2012
- The Protocol signed in 2015

Mission: To promote and facilitate sustainable and equitable drylands and livestock development in the IGAD region

1. Livestock Development
2. Socio-economic, Policy and Marketing
3. Drylands Development and Livelihood





Key Activities

1. Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) control

a. Memoranda of understanding

- Facilitated signing of 6 bilateral (ET-KE, DJ-ET, ET-Som, ET-SSD, ET-SD and SSD-SD) and 1 multilateral (ET-KE-SSD-UG) MoUs on cross border cooperation on animal health and sanitary measures, developed implementation frameworks to operationalized the signed MoUs.





b. Synchronized vaccinations

- Launched synchronized vaccination of priority TADs between Ethiopia- Kenya, Kenya- Uganda between 2019 and 2022; Animals Vaccinated: 28.6 million (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) and 1.12 million beneficiaries (33% female).

The above contributed to the reduction of TADs outbreaks along the cross-border areas, leading to uninterrupted trade in livestock and livestock products and an increase in household income.

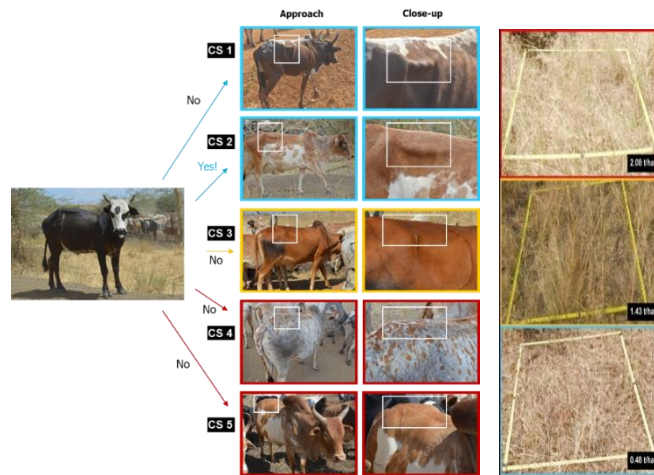




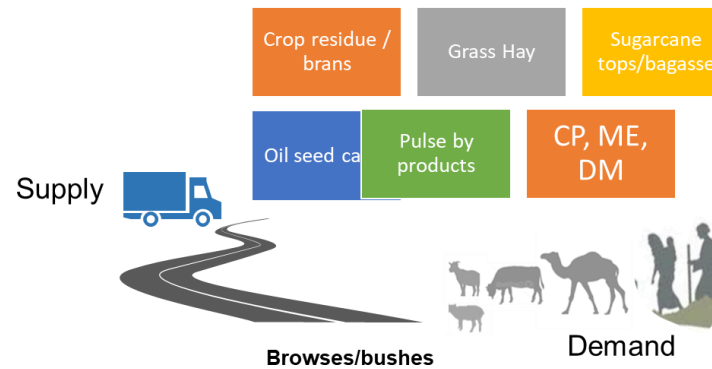
ICPALD

2. Supported development of Early Warning Tools-Kenya, Somalia, Sudan & Uganda

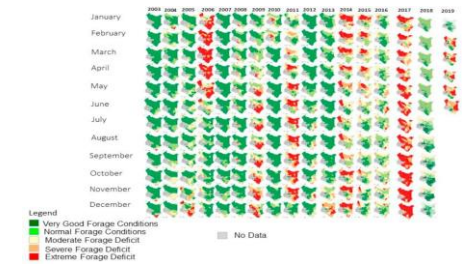
a. Pictorial Evaluation Tool (PET) for forage and body condition



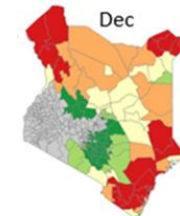
b. Feed Inventory and Balance Sheet



c. Forage Condition Index – Time Series



d. Predictive Livestock Early Warning System (PLEWS)



Tools inform decision makers of demand versus supply; Kenya, Sudan, Somalia and Uganda supported to know the feed balance/demands. Based on this result, Kenya is working on feed investment plan





ICPALD

3. Supported Private Sector to boost regional (IGAD) & inter-regional (IGAD-MENA) Trade

a. Facilitated private and public sectors to participate in Gulf Food fair (2016-2018 and 2023) and Nairobi international Agriculture Society of Kenya where they showcased their promotion materials. They obtained new buyers of their live animals and meat from MENA and increased sell





b. Supported member states seek for alternative markets in Asia (Malaysia, Hongkong) and North Africa (Ghana). Contributed to increased exports- meat, for instance Ethiopia is exporting frozen edible offal to Vietnam. Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia are following up to obtain permit from Malaysia

c. Using the B2B opportunity created at IGAD inter-regional platform for IGAD exporting and MENA importing countries, the following business were successful; Djibouti exported 7,900 cattle to Jordan (with an estimated value of USD 5.5 million), Kenya exported 17,000 blackhead sheep to Egypt (worth USD 1.2 million).





ICPALD

4. IGAD Protocol on Transhumance

- Endorsed and adopted by the IGAD council of Ministers and Four Member States have already signed the Protocol
- Seeks to exploit socioeconomic benefits of the pastoral systems by allowing free, safe & orderly movement of transhumant pastoralists across international borders to access water & pasture as an adaptation to climate variability.
- Member States are positive to ratify & domesticate the Protocol. Sensitization meetings on ratification & domestication of the instrument has been conducted to the Member States' legal experts & policy makers
- Member States have also been sensitized on the benefits of the Protocol & have started drafting national pastoral laws in line with the Protocol.





5. Rangeland Management

a) Regional Rangeland Management Strategic Framework (RRMSF)

b) Development of a Field Guide for Participatory Rangelands Management (PRM)

- Contributes to Natural Resource Management output that aims to enhance the sustainable management and use of transboundary rangeland resources for community resilience

Going Forward, it will involve:

- Compiling lessons from PRM implementation & develop policy briefs – as part of support to scaling out effort
- Promote PRM to stakeholders for resource mobilization
- Facilitate training of ToTs to champion the course of PRM
- Identify champions in pastoral areas benefiting from PRM and facilitate exchange visits





6. Regional strategies

- Developed a number of regional strategies /guidelines on Animal health; SPS, Animal welfare, LITs in collaboration with MS and partners and supported MS to domesticate



7. Coordinate a number regional networks and platforms

- Regional Animal Health Network
- PPR control and eradication coordination committee/road map
- Regional fodder and range platform
- Regional LITs forum
- IGAD –MENA interregional regulatory body platform
- IGAD exporters and MENA importers platform



8. Developed ; mobilized and implementing a number of Resilience Building projects

In collaboration with a number of partners and IGAD MS (AUIBAR, FAO, USAID, EU, SDC, Sweden, AfDB, WB among others)



Key challenges faced

- *Resource Constraints:* Increasing international conflicts have constrained resource mobilization for resilience-building initiatives, limiting investments in opportunities; most projects last only 3 years before any impact can be observed among beneficiary communities; limited investment on sustained feed development and marketing
- *Climate Change Impact:* The increasing frequency of droughts and floods due to climate change has eroded resilience-building efforts along the livestock value chain.
- *Limited coordination among partners* that affect enhanced complementarities and synergies

Lessons learned/ Recommendations

- Investment in resilience building initiatives can win off community dependence on cash handouts
- Neighbor countries willingness to cooperate in management of common challenges in a harmonized manner- synchronized animal vaccination against priority TADs or control of desert locusts
- The need for strong coordination among the resilience projects and stakeholders to ensure complementarity and synergy in each of the major clusters
- The need to agree on how to make policy makers and other stakeholders proactive as per the early warning information and devise accountability mechanism
- Enhance coordination among partners in resource mobilization and implementation and cross border areas
- Support implementation of principle of Subsidiarity



ICPALD

THANK YOU

