



## Some livestock regional programs enhancing food security in IGAD member states

IGAD/ICPALD

Presented at South Sudan Agricultural Conference Juba Nov 28, 2012

## The member states



Created by Arab Atlas 

## **Some facts about livestock and other resources in the IGAD region**

- The resource base: Livestock, water, fishery, land
- IGAD region is mainly made up of arid and semi- arid lands dominated by livestock and have about 336 million ruminants.
- The contribution of Livestock to the economy is much higher than previously reported. Examples: Kenya, Ethiopia.
- Previous estimate for Ethiopia was 25% contribution to AGDP . This was undervalued and IGAD LPI reported 45% contribution.

## **contd**

### **Market demand:**

- Intra-regional markets- high demand –about 15 % of the livestock domestic demand of South Sudan met from IGAD countries
- Neighbours of South Sudan in 2010 imported collectively more than 44.5 billion USD worth food and agricultural products
- Middle East: about 12 million live animals and over half million meat of annual demand; our proximity than Asia, Australia etc, adaptation to the taste of our animals

## contd

- Marketable supply: unable to meet our demands and export surplus.

### South Sudan

- abundant arable land, water resources, and large stocks of cattle and fisheries
- Livestock resource: about 36 million ruminants; it is key to the livelihoods of millions here
- highest livestock per capita holding in Africa; there is high potential and opportunities to attain food security

## Challenges

- Inadequate food production, increasing food prices and dependency on food aids
- Lack and inadequate policy, legislative and regulatory framework
- Conflicts, hazards such as floods, drought and animal disease outbreaks
- Limited technical capacity
- Under investment in livestock and pastoral/ agro-pastoral areas (markets, other services, capacities)
- Poor state of infrastructure

**What are regional programs supporting MS and South Sudan livestock/pastoral development programs ?**

**IGAD Animal Health Policy framework In the context of trade and vulnerability of the member states**

-Article 1: Trans boundary Animal diseases (TADs), diseases of production, Animal welfare and livestock related emergencies . States agreed

- **harmonization of livestock policies and regulations** at the IGAD level
- Coordinate and enhance the system of animal diseases surveillance and reporting
- Work through IGAD to raise funds for improved institutional and laboratory capacity at regional and national levels

**Article 2; IGAD representation and participation in international standards setting institutions**

- Mobilize national expertise in the form of ***ad hoc working group*** that identify the most relevant international standards, assess extent to which IGAD member states **comply** with them and make recommendations
- Encourage and support the accession to the WTO of those MS that have yet to join the trading system

### **Article 3; Regional and national capacity**

#### **building and provision of livestock services**

In order to enhance the regional capacity **to assist national compliance** with international standards, MS agreed to

- Devise strategies on how to **strengthen national capacities**, both technically and with respect to effective legal and regulatory framework
- Uphold the principle that initiatives to strengthen national capacities should be strategically allocated in order to respond to the specific weakness of any of its MS and respect the principle of intra regional equity in any allocation of resources

### **Article 4; Intra-regional trade in livestock and**

#### **livestock products, inputs and services**

- In line with the respective countries' rules and regulations, remove tariff and non-tariff barriers to intra-regional trade in livestock, livestock products, livestock inputs and services, subject to meeting animal health and safety standards
- Harmonize national regulation on livestock trade including standardization of **cross border trading** procedures and documents
- Ensure , at the national level, that no trade -and competition distortive practices such as subsidies and monopoly operations undermine the economic interests of the other members

## Article 5 ; Institutional provisions

**IGAD secretariat, in line with the decision by the IGAD Council of Ministers (2012), established the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) to serve as:-**

- Technical arm of the secretariat for the development of dry-lands and livestock sector in general, with a particular focus on wealth and employment creation and livelihood security in the ASALs
- To provide technical support to MS multidisciplinary and multi-agency livestock policy hubs in support of inclusive, evidence based and poverty and gender focused policy processes

## contd

- To coordinate relations with relevant technical institutions in the field of livestock including the AUIBAR, FAO, the OIE and Codex
- To undertake regular studies of relevant international standards, reviewing **MS approaches, strategies and capacities** and recommending appropriate steps to achieve compliance
- ICPALD will support South Sudan to review, endorse and implement this Regional Animal Health policy framework approved by other IGAD MS

### **on-going and new IGAD and other regional programs /initiatives**

- SMP- IGAD project financed by USAID , being implemented in IGAD MS and Tanzania
- Reinforcing veterinary governance in Africa - Continental project, financed by EU.
- Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary (Standard Setting) Organizations
- Regional Integration Support Programs (RISP) –EDF. The resource mapping activities by ICPALD
- IGAD also providing technical support through assigning some technical officers to upgrade the animal health laboratory here

### **IGAD Drought Disaster Resillience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI)**

- **Background:** decisions by the Heads of States at a Summit held in Nairobi on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2011 to end the recurring drought emergencies through increased funding of sustainable development in Arid and Semiarid Lands
- The summit called for enhanced partnership with Development Partners to support long-term investments to end drought emergencies in the IGAD region.

## contd

- The preparation of this Strategy was an inclusive, participatory process and builds on converging mandates and objectives of the different stakeholders in the drought disaster resilience sector.

### **The 7 priority intervention areas**

- Natural resource and environmental management;
- Livelihood support and basic social services;
- Market access, trade and financial services;
- Research, knowledge management and technology transfer;
- Conflict prevention, resolution and peace building;
- Disaster risk management, preparedness and effective response; and
- Coordination, institutional strengthening and partnership;.



### contd

- It has mechanism for mobilising resources, and coordination for effective implementation of the strategy.
- It also has the institutional arrangements between the IGAD Secretariat, divisions of IGAD and Specialized Institutions, Coordination Units in Member States, development partners and other stakeholders

### contd

- The Strategy also provides Action Plan for 2013 and 2013-2017 **regional programme paper** with budgets for the successful implementation of the strategy
- Achieving this objective require dedicated and coordinated actions and enhanced **partnership** at national, regional and international levels

## contd

- Support MS to domesticate the AU Pastoral Policy framework

### Coping with Drought and Climate Change: Building capacity for Community Based Drought Management in the Pastoral areas in the IGAD member states

- -Understanding the impacts of climate change on livestock sector
- -Enhancing the capacity of Member States to cascade climate information and reduce climate related risks on crop and animals
- -Support MS in development of community based framework for contingency plans to enable them establish response mechanisms

- Capacity for drought management enhanced at regional, national and community level
- Improved pastoral livelihoods to better cope with drought

### Improving Animal disease surveillance in support of trade in IGAD member states

- -Systems for Animal Identification, Traceability and Health Certification Improved
- -Surveillance Systems and Disease Control Strategies at National and Regional Levels Improved

## Conclusions and Recommendations

- South Sudan , with high and diverse livestock and large areas of grazing resources, there is high potential for the livestock to substitute import, contribute attainment of food security and export
- Public and private sectors need not only focus on crop production; shall also appreciate the contribution of livestock to the livelihood/economy and produce for market
- Need to increase the investment in livestock developemnt to at least 3% of the national budget (30 % of the 10% national budget )

## contd

- Develop/update worakbale menchanism and strengthen sectoral and intersectoral coordination
- Encourage and support the participation of the private sector through enabling enviroment/policy in place
- organzing and capacitating livestock value chain actors to enable them produce for market (import substitution/reduction, diversify , value addition/ finishing , fodder production for trade). **Experince sharing-IGAD**
- Facilitate and strengthen **cross boder** program for improved disease control and trade