



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



EAST AFRICA

Regional Partnerships for Food Security



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AMERICA'S INVESTMENT TO STRENGTHEN EAST AFRICA'S ECONOMIC AND FOOD SECURITY



AFRICA

\$17.8B
U.S. exports

\$17.8 billion in U.S. goods were exported to sub-Saharan Africa in 2015⁴

121,000+
US jobs

In 2014, U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa supported more than 121,000 jobs in the United States⁵



EAST AFRICA

5.3%
real GDP growth

In 2016, East Africa was the fastest growing region on the continent, at 5.3% real gross domestic product (GDP) growth⁶

30%
of GDP
is agriculture

Agriculture accounts for almost 30% of GDP in East Africa⁷

\$2B
US EAC trade

\$2 billion in trade was conducted between the U.S. and the East African Community (EAC) in 2015⁸

\$1B
US FDI to EAC

U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) in the EAC reached \$1 billion in 2014, up 47.5% since 2012⁹

46M
living in poverty

46 million East Africans continue to live in poverty¹⁰

America's Investments in East Africa's Food Security

East Africa sits at a crossroad of American foreign policy interests, balancing the promising potential of its growing economy and its struggle to overcome extreme poverty, food insecurity and the pressures of violent extremism. USAID is working with East African regional partners to expand prosperity, security and resilience in this critical region.

Promoting Trade with the United States

Africa has become an increasingly important trading partner for the U.S., reaching \$37 billion in total trade in 2015, including \$17.8 billion in U.S. exports, a 75 percent increase in exports since 2005.¹ USAID is supporting expanded trade between the United States and Africa through the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which has contributed to the creation of one million jobs in sub-Saharan Africa since its enactment in 2000.² America is benefiting as well. U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa supported 121,000 jobs in the United States in 2014 alone.³

Growing Economic Opportunity

East Africa is the fastest growing region in sub-Saharan Africa and agriculture is at the center of the region's economy and livelihoods. USAID's regional investments spur private and public sector engagement in East Africa's economy, encourage countries in the region to harmonize their agricultural policies and remove agricultural trade barriers, unlock the advantages of regional economies of scale and reduce the cost and bureaucracy of doing business across the region.

Improving Stability, Security and Resilience

USAID's regional investments in East Africa are improving the region's ability to respond to shocks, improve food security and counter extremist groups that seek to destabilize global markets and undermine security. USAID's support for regional economic integration in East Africa has increased foreign direct investment, improved agricultural and manufacturing productivity, and promoted sustained economic growth. Partnerships in the region have enabled East Africa to become an attractive emerging market with more prosperous, secure and stable societies.



Across East Africa USAID promotes the cultivation and trade of alternative staple crops such as sorghum, being inspected (above) in Kenya.

EAST AFRICA: REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR FOOD SECURITY

East Africa's economies are among the fastest-growing in the world, with technological change sweeping across the region and offering tremendous opportunities in agriculture, financial services, medicine, the manufacturing of textiles and apparel, and trade. Labor and capital are moving faster and more easily across borders. East African businesses are better able to access regional and global markets. Opportunities abound, but the stability and prosperity of the region will depend on continued regional economic integration supported by USAID and led by East African regional institutions.

Food insecurity remains a significant barrier to greater regional security, growth and prosperity. Over 27 million people in the greater region are food insecure and require humanitarian assistance, a 39 percent increase in food insecurity over 2016.¹¹ The World Bank estimates that East Africa grows enough food to feed itself, but increased regional economic integration is necessary to enable staple foods to move from surplus to deficit areas to improve food security, especially during times of great stress such as drought.

Through the U.S. government's Feed the Future Initiative, USAID is helping to reduce chronic food insecurity by strengthening markets and lowering barriers to trade in East Africa, which has increased access to affordable, nutritious food. Regional Feed the Future activities focus on expanding access to staple foods – crops and animal products produced by millions of smallholder farmers – that form the basic diet for most East Africans. USAID

is increasing farm productivity for staple foods through improved agricultural inputs and improving access to markets by reducing trade barriers and enacting regional policies and standards for staple foods. Additionally, USAID's regional partnerships and programs are building resilience, to enable communities to withstand and bounce back from shocks such as droughts that threaten their well-being and food security.

Strengthening Regional Institutions

USAID partners with regional intergovernmental organizations (RIGOs) that were established by East African countries to promote development across the region through improved integration, coordination and policy harmonization among member states for improved economic growth, expanded social and health services, and increased peace and security. These partnerships complement work carried out through multilateral, national and private-sector partners, and contribute to results achieved by bilateral USAID missions.

In East Africa, USAID partners with the East African Community (EAC), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), as well as with regional private sector and civil society groups to implement effective solutions to regional development challenges.

Enhancing Food Security

Food security is directly linked to the region's ability to efficiently trade agricultural goods and products, moving food from areas of surplus to areas of need. USAID's regional partnerships promote a well-nourished population with a focus on women and children to alleviate undernutrition that leads to lower levels of educational attainment, productivity, lifetime earnings and economic growth rates.

Increasing Agricultural-led Economic Growth

Through regional partnerships, USAID promotes regional economic integration and coordination across East Africa's agriculture sector. Targeted policy efforts address regional challenges that individual countries cannot tackle on their own – reducing barriers to trade, increasing private sector investment in regional production and marketing for goods and services, promoting intraregional trade in staple foods and livestock to improve food security, harmonizing agriculture standards and policies, and streamlining border trade processes across East Africa.

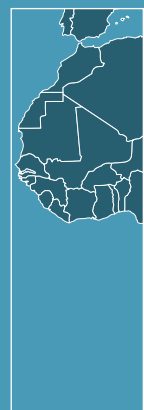
Strengthening Resilience Among People and Systems

Increasingly frequent and intense shocks and stresses threaten the ability of men, women and families in East Africa to sustainably emerge from poverty. USAID's regional partnerships seek to empower vulnerable communities to be more resilient to environmental shocks such as drought, to strengthen regional health policies, to enhance agriculture trade in staple foods and to manage natural resources sustainably. USAID also invests in regionally-integrated information and crisis response systems to track and mitigate cross-border conflict, counter violent extremism, plan for events such as El Niño, protect communities from infectious cross-border diseases and prevent wildlife trafficking.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)



- ▶ Based in Zambia
- ▶ USAID partner since 1998
- ▶ Comprised of 19 African member states



The East African Community (EAC)



- ▶ Based in Tanzania
- ▶ USAID partner since 2009
- ▶ Comprised of six African partner states



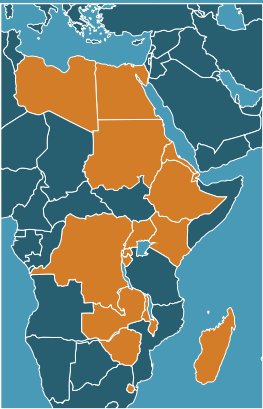
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)



- ▶ Based in Djibouti
- ▶ USAID partner since 2006
- ▶ Comprised of eight African member states



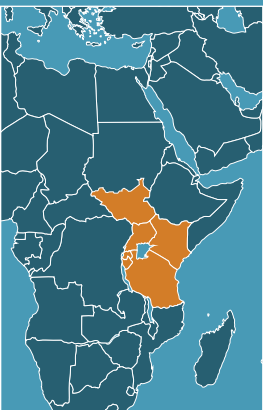
USAID/KENYA & EAST AFRICA KEY FOCUS AREA



Member States



Regional Area of Influence



Partner States

REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY PROFILE



280M

Combined population of Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda¹²



27.1M

Number of food insecure people in need of humanitarian assistance in above countries¹³



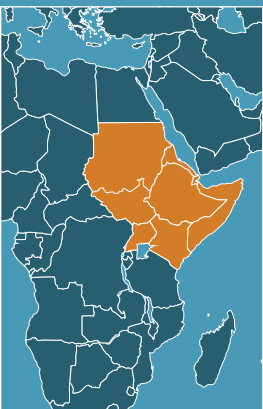
60%

Proportion of East Africans who rely fully on agriculture for their livelihoods¹⁴



1.49B

Cost of U.S. emergency humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa in FY 2016-2017¹⁵



Member States



ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL TRADE AND PRODUCTIVITY

Rice sprouts (above) in central Tanzania's fertile Kilombero Valley. This valley is in the Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania.

THE COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA)



COMESA's Mission: Endeavor to achieve sustainable economic and social progress – particularly in trade, customs and monetary affairs, transport, communication and information, technology, industry and energy, gender, agriculture, environment and natural resources.

COMESA is the largest regional economic organization in Africa, with 19 member states and an estimated population of 390 million.¹⁶ Established in 1994 and based in Zambia, COMESA has maintained a strong partnership with USAID to promote food security, trade and investment.

Agriculture and food security are at the heart of the COMESA region's development and potential as agriculture represents 32 percent of COMESA's GDP and provides livelihoods for up to 80 percent of the region's labor force. Moreover, agriculture represents 65 percent of foreign exchange earnings and contributes more than 50

percent of raw materials to the industrial sector.¹⁷

USAID's partnership with COMESA focuses on reducing trade barriers for staple foods, seeds and fertilizer; to expand regional markets and promote economic growth. Since 2009, when COMESA launched its customs union, the organization's free trade area has grown to include 19 member states and intraregional trade between COMESA member states has grown from \$15 billion to \$21 billion in 2014.¹⁸ The COMESA free trade area has also spurred increased global trade and U.S. exports to COMESA were valued at \$8.4 billion in 2013.¹⁹

USAID/KEA's partnership with COMESA focuses on bringing transformation in trade and investment, agriculture, conflict mitigation and administration, governance, and institutional strengthening.

This partnership contributes to the Africa-led vision of a united COMESA economic region. COMESA has been a key driver in harmonizing policy and standards to expand regional markets and economic growth, especially in the areas of biotechnology, seed, and fertilizer.

USAID's/KEA's support to COMESA has focused on harmonizing policies and standards, particularly in agriculture, which has helped intraregional trade within the COMESA region grow.

Promoting Food Security through Agricultural Trade

A portfolio of activities under the partnership agreement between USAID and COMESA is improving regional food security by reducing barriers to agriculture-related trade and promoting business investment to increase efficiency in staple food trade across the region.

Supporting Regional Smallholder Farmers

To enhance food security and increase incomes among smallholder farmers, USAID partners with COMESA's Alliance for Commodity Trade in East and Southern Africa (ACTESA) to expand access for smallholder farmers to national, regional and international markets for staple food crops and livestock. USAID's support to ACTESA is also linked to the U.S. government's Feed the Future initiative, creating enabling policy environments that stimulate regional markets and harmonize standards across COMESA member states in three specific areas: biotechnology, seed and fertilizer.

Improving Regional Agricultural Policy Coordination

USAID supports COMESA's work on the East and Southern Africa's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), in partnership with the New Partnership for Africa Development and the African Union, to coordinate development of country and regional "compacts" to increase investments in agricultural productivity and trade.

Reducing Trade Barriers

COMESA and its member states are actively engaged in putting into place regional food security and trade policies that protect humans, animals and plants from various diseases, pests and other contaminants. Through the development of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) policy measures, the COMESA Business Council (CBC) is working to reduce trade barriers and constraints to intraregional trade of food agricultural products. Through USAID support, CBC hosts Risk and Policy Analysis workshops and training of cross-border traders on SPS policies and regulations. USAID has also supported COMESA in establishing Trade Information Desks at 10 border points.

Intraregional trade between COMESA member states grew from \$15 billion to \$21 billion in 2014.¹⁸

Kenya is home to various agriculture products for export to global markets. A worker (below) sorts macadamia nuts at Kenya's Mac Nuts processing plant in Machakos County for export to the U.S. and Europe.





Seed trade within the COMESA region currently stands at \$1.4 billion and is expected to grow to \$5 billion in the next five years.

USAID & COMESA | Improved Seed and Seed Trade

The seeds that agriculture stems from may be small, but they play a central role in advancing food security and economic growth. In a region where agriculture represents 30 percent of the economy, poor quality seed weakens the agriculture system, which undermines the entire economy.²⁰ For East and Southern Africa, regions that depend so heavily on agriculture for food and economic security, improved seeds are the foundation of regional prosperity.

A significant portion of seed trade in East Africa occurs in informal cross-border transactions, in which seed is not held to any quality or health standards. USAID estimates that the lack of standards is a key reason that only one in four small-scale farmers across the COMESA member states have access to high-quality, improved seeds, while over 500 million people living in the region depend on seed-based crops such as beans, maize, rice, cotton, wheat, cassava, potatoes, soya beans and millet. Unfortunately, many small-scale farmers can only access low quality, outdated seed varieties, which are more susceptible to plant diseases and pests. This diminishes yields for farmers and lowers agricultural productivity.

Accessing improved seed is a region-wide challenge. As recently as three years ago, some countries had regulations that did not allow importation of seed, except for research purposes.

“Five years ago, we faced challenges in trading of seed across the border. To get seed to Uganda across the border was a challenge. This was because of trade barriers and regulatory barriers. It was not easy to take our varieties across. Each country had its own regulations and standards,” said Azariah Soi, Managing Director at the Kenya Seed Company. “To cross over, there were barriers that required us to show proof of origin, and because standards were different across countries, there was an issue with clearance. That has now been dealt with, thankfully, and the standards are

now harmonized across the board for East African countries.”

In 2015, with USAID’s support, COMESA launched regional seed trade harmonization regulations to address the lack of seed and grain trade standards among seven COMESA member states. Known as COMESA’s Seed Harmonization Implementation Plan, or COMSHIP, this agreement is establishing regional standards and policies for better access to improved seed varieties for smallholder farmers. USAID is also supporting COMESA to expand its regional seed catalogue, to enable more efficient trade of seed across borders and improve access to information on available seed varieties in each country.

“COMESA member states are going to generate more money from cross-border seed trade... ensuring that member states have more resources to support small-scale farmers. This will enhance food security at the household level as it will empower farmers to have the right seeds; quality seeds which will guarantee a good crop,” says John Mukuka, Seed Expert with ACTESA, speaking on the support and partnership with USAID. “Through COMSHIP, farmers will have an opportunity to make money...the answer to food security for small-scale farmers.”

ACTESA reports that seed trade within the COMESA region is expected to grow from \$1.4 billion to \$5 billion in the next five years. With improved regional standardization of seed regulations, the potential for expanded trade of improved seed is even greater. Additionally, increased export of improved seed from the region to global markets will contribute to the economic growth of national economies and trade blocs within Eastern and Southern Africa.



IMPROVING REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL TRADE AND COMMON MARKETS

Post-harvest processing of agricultural products like green beans (above), boosts profits for farmers and expands employment and supply opportunities.



THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

The EAC's Mission: Widen and deepen economic, political, social and cultural integration in order to improve the quality of life of the people of East Africa through increased competitiveness, value added production, trade and investments.

With six partner states – Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda – the EAC region has emerged as a leading economic hub in Africa with a market size of 150 million people and a GDP of over \$147 billion.²¹ Tanzania and Kenya are the only non-landlocked countries and link the region to global markets via ports on the Indian Ocean. The EAC as a regional institution is a central player in the region's economic development, and USAID supports the institution to improve the quality of life in East Africa through increased competitiveness, value-added production, enhanced food security, trade and investment.

With agriculture and livestock accounting for more than

80 percent of what is traded intraregionally, USAID's partnership with the EAC improves food security across East Africa by harmonizing agricultural standards and policies, building cross-border market linkages to foster trade, and bringing investment to expand agribusiness and scale technologies.²²

The EAC represents an important trade partner to the United States, especially in agricultural goods. Total trade between the U.S. and the EAC was valued at \$2 billion in 2015 and the Department of Commerce reports that U.S. trade with the EAC supported 10,000 American jobs in 2014. The U.S. imported \$215 million in agricultural products for consumption from EAC countries in 2014.²³

Food Security Through Agricultural Markets and Trade Standards

Common Trade Systems and the East African Customs Union

As intraregional trade is essential to building strong agricultural markets, USAID has supported the EAC in implementing a Customs Union to enable East Africans to move goods regionally with fewer delays and less expense.

Using USAID support, the EAC has implemented One-Stop Border Posts (OSBP) to enable people, vehicles and goods to make a single stop when exiting one country and entering another. In addition to reducing the time required to cross borders, the OSBPs enable border agencies to enhance security cooperation and jointly identify risks in cargo or people, while allowing the rest to pass the border more easily.

USAID supported the EAC in enacting the Customs Management Act to bring customs regulations and procedures into compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO) and World Customs Organization (WCO) standards. The EAC's Harmonized Customs Procedure and Harmonized Customs Valuation Methods represent major steps toward achieving compatibility with the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement and WCO recommended best practices.

USAID has also supported the EAC's efforts to implement a Common External Tariff to rationalize duties on cotton, textiles, apparel and staple foods entering the EAC, and reduce trade barriers. With USAID's support, the EAC is moving toward customs interconnectivity through adoption of a web-based system to allow centralized sharing of customs-clearance information to save time and money and increase transparency.

Common Market and Standards

To liberalize trade in goods, services, cross-border finance and the movement of people, USAID has supported the EAC to advance the Common Market for the region. This has included establishing Joint Border Committees (JBCs) to improve coordination between government agencies and the private sector at 16 key border posts across East Africa. To improve transparency in trade information, USAID supported the EAC to implement a Trade Help Desk, a web-based system with trade statistics and market access information.

As part of the Common Market, the EAC, working with regional partners, harmonized policies and standards for 22 staple foods to liberalize and increase regional trade in these commodities. These standards also help prevent the spread of aflatoxin among crops, a major health concern for the region. The EAC Common Market, which enabled goods moving through East Africa to clear customs only once, is a key outcome of USAID's regional partnership with the EAC. Additionally, a Simplified Certificate of Origin was introduced to allow duty-free cross-border shipment of EAC-origin goods worth less than \$2,000, allowing small farmers and traders to access larger markets and move food and other goods from areas of surplus to areas of need.

USAID is supporting the EAC to implement the EAC SPS Protocol to promote better food safety measures, plant protection, and animal health across the region. The EAC SPS Protocol will help mitigate and control risks arising from pests and diseases and improve the competitiveness of EAC produce for external markets. The EAC SPS Protocol requires partner states to harmonize and mutually recognize SPS standards across the region and helps EAC partner states meet commitments under the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreement on the application of food safety and animal and plant health regulations.



Total trade between the U.S. and the EAC was valued at \$2 billion in 2015 and the Department of Commerce reports that U.S. trade with the EAC supported 10,000 American jobs in 2014.²³

East Africa's ports, such as the Port of Mombasa (left), are important to regional and international trade of agricultural products.



Florence Atieno, Chairlady of the Busia Cross-border Women Traders' Association, stands by sacks of grain ready for export at the Kenya-Uganda border.

USAID & EAC | Reducing Trade Barriers for Small Business

Sarah Atieno is a middle-aged, full-time mother who doubles as a grain trader at the Kenya-Uganda border. For years, because of lack of transparency on cross-border trade restrictions and regulations, Sarah, like most cross-border traders, used irregular routes to move goods. Women like Sarah, who represent 70 percent of unofficial cross-border traders in the Eastern Africa region, are vulnerable to attacks along these routes, leading to cases of extortion, assault or loss of goods.²⁴

Reducing or eliminating barriers to agriculture trade, and increasing transparency and efficiency along authorized trade routes, enables local traders like Sarah, as well as large regional and American businesses, to reduce the time and cost and unpredictability of cross-border trade. The increased efficiencies enable expanded regional agriculture trade, which contributes to sustained growth, poverty reduction, food security and inclusive development.

There is enormous potential for increasing regional trade in East Africa. Intra-regional trade between EAC countries accounts for only 10 percent of their trade with the rest of the world, which is much lower than intra-regional trading blocs in Europe (60 percent) and Asia (40 percent). To promote agriculture trade and improve regional food security, USAID has supported the EAC to reduce agriculture trade barriers through several interventions including development of the Single Customs Territory (SCT). Promotion of the SCT will help standardize trading platforms, remove duplicative duties and other restrictive regulations, and minimize excessive border controls on staple foods and other goods moving within the EAC by establishing common standards.

Real time sharing of customs information upon arrival of goods at the port has lessened internal border controls and reduced transit time between port and destination along the Northern and Central Corridors, along

which most trade in the region travels. The network of transport infrastructure, facilities and services in these corridors link ports and trade centers in Kenya and Tanzania to the Great Lakes countries of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as Southern Sudan and Ethiopia.

In 2015, implementation of the SCT enabled duties to be paid only once, at the port of entry, rather than in each country, simplifying transportation and increasing transparency for 90 percent of all goods entering the EAC. The SCT reduced the number of fees and clearances paid for the transit of goods from country to country — decreasing traffic congestion at borders, shortening transit time and reducing shipment costs. For example, five years ago, cargo arriving in Mombasa and transiting to Kigali, Rwanda, took 21 days and had to clear customs five separate times: at entry and exit points in Kenya and Uganda and upon arrival in Rwanda. Today, that same container, after paying duties at the Port of Mombasa, clears customs only once upon arrival in Kigali and the trip takes just six days thanks to the OSBPs which enable people, vehicles and goods to make a single stop when exiting one country and entering another.

According to Florence Atieno, Chairlady of the Busia Cross-Border Women Traders' Association, women who are cross-border traders like Sarah Atieno benefit directly from the regional partnership between USAID and EAC. She says previously these traders would have had to pay 100 Kenya Shillings (Ksh), or \$1 to move goods across the border due to their lack of knowledge of formal fees for cross-border trade. Using formal border trade routes, these traders now pay only Ksh 30. Florence, Sarah and other women traders also benefit beyond monetary gains from a successful USAID-EAC partnership; their goods are safe, easier to transfer, and they are less vulnerable to extortion or abuse.



BOOSTING RESILIENCE IN EAST AFRICA MARKETS AND COMMUNITIES

Pastoral livelihoods, like livestock shown here in Kenya, play a central role in the economies of the eight member states of IGAD.



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY FOR DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)

IGAD's Mission: To assist and complement member-state efforts to increase cooperation to achieve food security and environmental protection, promote and maintain peace and security, manage humanitarian affairs and support economic cooperation and integration.

Droughts and other natural disasters have negatively impacted the lives and food security of people in the Horn of Africa for decades. The World Bank estimates that by 2030, the number of vulnerable, drought-affected people living in drylands is projected to be 60 percent higher than in 2010. This will result in significant challenges and increased food insecurity for the region.

IGAD was formed in response to recurring and severe threats to the people, ecologies and economies in the Horn of Africa. Based in Djibouti, IGAD is a body of eight member states – Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda (Eritrea is currently inactive) – that has evolved its mission to assist and complement

efforts of its member states in peace, security, agriculture, environment, economic cooperation and social development.

Since 2006, USAID has partnered with IGAD to strengthen regional security, improve climate prediction and analysis, and promote resilience and economic development. USAID's five-year regional strategic plan with IGAD focuses on increased trade, investment and food security; health services and systems for marginalized and vulnerable populations; increased security of populations vulnerable to regional threats including violent extremism; and strengthening IGAD's institutional capacity to develop and manage development programs.

Regional Food Security Through Resilience and Response Systems

A study by the United Kingdom in Kenya and Ethiopia estimates that over time every \$1 invested in resilience will result in \$2.90 in reduced humanitarian spending, avoided losses and development benefits. Initial results from recent studies suggest even greater financial benefits.

IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI)

IGAD's Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative is a strategy that has been endorsed by governments and development partners across the region. IGAD was mandated by heads of state in 2012 to coordinate the initiative. The goal of IDDRSI to lead the regional countries and partners to work together to

mitigate the catastrophic impact of recurrent droughts on the region's development. Recurrent droughts and multiple failed rains have increased the region's dependence on expensive emergency disaster relief. Through USAID's regional partnership, IGAD conducts research and shares time-critical information about drought conditions and food security. USAID also enhances IGAD's ability to plan and manage its resilience activities.

RESILIENCE:

USAID defines resilience as the ability of people, households, communities, countries and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.

Across the arid and semi-arid lands of East Africa, where drought is a common shock to regional livelihoods and economies, USAID is investing in improved resilience measures to bolster trade and regional security.





Livestock trade contributes between 10 and 20 percent of the GDP of IGAD member states' national economies and crop and animal agriculture employs 75 percent of the region's population.

USAID & IGAD | Expanding Markets for Livestock

The arid and semi-arid lands that dominate the landscape of the IGAD region in East Africa might at first seem sparse; however, the region is endowed with an estimated livestock resource base of 373 million animals. This represents one of the largest markets for livestock trade in the world.²⁵ Overall, livestock trade contributes between 10 and 20 percent of the GDP of IGAD member states' national economies, and crop and animal agriculture employs 75 percent of the region's population.²⁶

Without stable markets for livestock trade, employment opportunities dry up for youth and pastoralists, straining regional economic and food security and creating openings for extremist groups. In a region that already hosts 2.5 million internally displaced people and 3.1 million refugees, stronger livestock trade opportunities equate to increased economic opportunity and reduced regional migration.²⁷ Among the threats to livestock trade are sporadic disease outbreaks that have prompted trade bans and restrictions in the past, constraining exports within the region and to the Middle East. These restrictions reduce government revenue and income for pastoralists, with rippling effects that push pastoralist communities deeper into poverty and conflict.

To increase livestock trade and secure the region's long-term economic and food security – a mandate of Feed the Future – USAID, through the African Union's InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), is supporting IGAD to increase coordination and harmonization of standards for livestock trade within the region, including coordination of disease surveillance, prevention and control. Harmonizing livestock trade standards increases efficiency and helps producers to meet regional and global market standards.

USAID's work with IGAD is mitigating the risk that regional animal trade will introduce diseases across borders. Live animals from the region, destined for

export, are held in quarantine stations prior to export, which allows countries in the region to access livestock markets despite the difficulty of achieving whole country or zonal disease-free status. USAID's regional support to IGAD has also improved the capacities of the quarantine stations through standardized quarantine regulations, practices and procedures.

"Each animal is checked for disease and certified in accordance with international standards. We now have internationally certified quarantine facilities in our region which make it easier for vaccines to be administered and livestock monitored for diseases before they are exported. The region is now better positioned to tap into nontraditional livestock markets. For example, Ethiopia is now exporting to Vietnam," remarked Dr. Ayan Mohammed, Coordinator of IGAD's USAID portfolio.

By preventing disease outbreaks that have, in the past, led to livestock trade bans, USAID's partnership with IGAD is enabling trade of eight million animals per year (a value of \$600 million) to Middle Eastern and North African countries.²⁸ This trade has been essential to boosting economies in the hard-pressed arid countries in the IGAD region, contributing to both food security and political stabilization.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations asserts that with growing global populations, as well as rising affluence and urbanization, there is increased demand for livestock products particularly in developing countries. Global demand is projected to increase by 70 percent to feed a population estimated to reach 9.6 billion by 2050.²⁹ With the prospect of growth in demand from both domestic and global markets, the IGAD region is well positioned to meet this demand, while also strengthening economic and food security in this sensitive region.

References

1. Africa | United States Trade Representative. N.p., n.d. Web. Aug. 2, 2017. <<https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/africa>>.
2. "Joint Statement on the U.S. Africa Leaders' Summit and the 13th Annual AGOA Forum," U.S. Senate, Committee on Finance, August 4, 2014. Web. Aug. 2, 2017. <<http://www.finance.senate.gov/newsroom/chairman/release/?id=07609622-fdb0-4491-ac92-599e94088a1a>>.
3. Africa | United States Trade Representative. N.p., n.d. Web. Aug. 2, 2017. <<https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/africa>>.
4. Africa | United States Trade Representative. N.p., n.d. Web. Aug. 2, 2017. <<https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/africa>>.
5. Africa | United States Trade Representative. N.p., n.d. Web. Aug. 2, 2017. <<https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/africa>>.
6. African Economic Outlook 2017. N.p.: African Development Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations Development Programme, 2017. PDF.
7. Feed the Future. East African Regional Profile. Web. Aug. 1, 2017. <<https://www.feedthefuture.gov/country/east-africa-regional-0>>
8. "Regional Economic Communities (REC)." East African Community | United States Trade Representative. N.p., n.d. Web. Aug. 1, 2017. <<https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/africa/regional-economic-communities-rec/east-african-community>>.
9. "Regional Economic Communities (REC)." East African Community | United States Trade Representative. N.p., n.d. Web. Aug. 1, 2017. <<https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/africa/regional-economic-communities-rec/east-african-community>>.
10. State of East Africa Report. "Consolidating Misery? The Political Economy of Inequalities in East Africa." Society for International Development. Web. Aug. 1, 2017. <<http://www.sidint.net/sites/www.sidint.net/files/SoEA-2016.pdf2016>>
11. Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, Eastern and Central African Region. Slide Presentation. July 20, 2017. Food and Agriculture Organization.
12. World population. Country Meters. N.p., n.d. Web. Apr. 12, 2017. <<http://countrymeters.info/>>.
13. Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, Eastern and Central African Region. Slide Presentation. July 20, 2017. Food and Agriculture Organization.
14. "SAP Rural Sourcing Management Solution Launched to Support and Grow East Africa's Smallholder Farming Sector." AllAfrica.com. N.p., May 11, 2017. Web. Apr. 5, 2017.
15. Horn of Africa Complex Emergency Fact Sheet # 7. USAID. Jul. 10, 2017. Web. Aug. 1, 2017. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/hoa_ce_fs07_07-10-2017.pdf>
16. "Regional Economic Communities (REC)." Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) | United States Trade Representative. N.p., n.d. Web. Apr. 8, 2017. <<https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/africa/regional-economic-communities-rec/common-market-eastern-and-southern-africa-comesa>>.
17. Regional Livestock Policy Framework COMESA. Lusaka: COMESA, 2015. PDF.
18. East Africa Regional Development Cooperation Strategy 2016-2021. N.p.: USAID, n.d. PDF.
19. "Regional Economic Communities (REC)." Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) | United States Trade Representative. N.p., n.d. Web. Apr. 8, 2017. <<https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/africa/regional-economic-communities-rec/common-market-eastern-and-southern-africa-comesa>>.
20. Status and Trends of Agricultural and Rural Development Indicators in the COMESA Region (2009): n. pag. Web. Feb. 4, 2017. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/238722284_Status_and_Trends_of_Agricultural_and_Rural_Development_Indicators_in_the_COMESA_Region>.
21. East African Community Vision 2050. Arusha: n.p., Feb. 2016. PDF.
22. East Africa Regional Development Cooperation Strategy 2016-2021. N.p.: USAID, n.d. PDF.
23. "Regional Economic Communities (REC)." East African Community | United States Trade Representative. N.p., n.d. Web. Apr. 8, 2017. <<https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/africa/regional-economic-communities-rec/east-african-community>>.
24. Crossing borders: Challenges of African women involved in informal cross-border trade. Web. May 29, 2017. <<https://agrigenderjournal.com/2016/12/30/crossing-borders-challenges-of-african-women-involved-in-informal-cross-border-trade/>>
25. "Livestock." ICPALD. N.p., May 13, 2015. Web. Mar. 15, 2017. <<http://icpald.org/pillars/livestock/>>.
26. IGAD Centre for Pastoralist Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) (ICPALD) Strategic Plan. N.p.: ICPALD, Dec. 2015. PDF.
27. 65.3 Million Individuals - UNHCR. N.p.: UNHCR, Web. June 25, 2016. PDF.
28. 2015 East Africa Report. USAID. Web. Aug. 1, 2017. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/EastAfrica_2015AnnualReport_-_508_compatible.pdf>
29. Livestock and the environment. Food and Agriculture Organization. Web. Aug. 1, 2017. <<http://www.fao.org/livestock-environment/en/>>

Photo Credits

Front Cover	© USAID	p 8	© East Africa Trade and Investment Hub
p 1	© USAID	p 9	© AGMARK
p 4	© USAID/Megan Johnson	p 10	© USAID/Riccardo Gangale
p 5	© East Africa Trade and Investment Hub	p 11	© USAID/Tine Frank
p 6	© USAID	p 12	© USAID/Tine Frank
p 7	© Fintrac Inc.		

U.S. Agency for International Development

PO Box 629, Village Market 00621

Nairobi, Kenya

Telephone +254 20 862 2000

Fax +254 20 862 2680 / 2682

Email: usaidea-info@usaid.gov

www.usaid.gov/east-africa-regional

 [USAIDEastAfrica](https://www.facebook.com/USAIDEastAfrica)

 [@USAIDEastAfrica](https://twitter.com/USAIDEastAfrica)