

# Developing An Enabling Policy Frame Work For Supply of Quality Feeds

*SEYOUM BEDIYE*

*Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research*

*And*

*Ethiopian Animal Feed Industry Association*

# **Content of presentation**

- 1. Relevance of policy frame work**
- 2. Key challenges**
- 3. Policy interventions for feed  
sub- sector development**
- 4. Policy interventions for major  
categories of feed**
- 5. Conclusion**

# 1. Relevance of Policy Framework

- Enabling policy framework has a major role in enhancing agricultural/ livestock productivity
- Of the total productivity growth, technology per se accounts for about one-third and the rest two-third is a function of enabling environments
- Policy framework for ensuring supply of quality feed has a major impact from various perspectives

# Table 1 Macro level impacts of feed

No	Perspectives	Impact
1	Biological	Livestock production and productivity is largely a function of feed quality and the art of feeding
2	Economic	60-70 percent of cost of production and feasibility of livestock production is related to feed
3	Environmental /sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• About 84% of gas emission from livestock sector is related to feed and enteric fermentation</li><li>• Adoption of technologies and practices with the lowest emission intensity would lead to 30% reduction of GHG</li></ul>
4	Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Global compound feed production generates over 400 billion USD per year</li><li>• It employs more than a quarter of a million skilled labor and several millions of unskilled labor</li></ul>

# Additional Factors Pertaining to Developing Countries

- Ensuring nutritional security of citizens particularly food of animal origin at affordable price
- Responding to key drivers such as demographic, nutrition transition, increase income, urbanization etc
- Livestock sector and feed sub-sector development demands policy intervention

# Key drivers and threats in supply of quality feed

## DRIVERS

- Growth in livestock production
- Increasing consumption of food of animal origin
- Un-tapped market potential
- Growing population
- Increase in disposable income

## THREATS

- Increase in price of feed ingredients & compound feeds
- High price of livestock commodities
- Dependence on importation of supplements/additives

## 2. Key Challenges:

### 2.1. Range and Natural Pasture

- **Low productivity and poor quality**
- **Marked seasonality**
- **Drought and climate change**
- **Sustainability**
- **Degradation and bush encroachment**
- **Limited technical services**

## 2.Key Challenges:

### 2.2. Cultivated Forage and Pasture

- **Land allocation by farmers**
- **Challenges in seed or planting material supply**
- **Limited private sector involvement**
- **Lack of commercialization**



## 2.Key Challenges:

### 2.2. Cultivated Forage and Pasture

- **Under developed and inefficient value chain**
- **Lack of quality control, standards and certification in forage seed**
- **Poor marketing system of forage seed**
- **High price of forage seed**
- **Limited technical services**

## 2. Key Challenges:

### 2.3. Crop residues/by-products

- **Limitations in nutrient density/quality**
- **Wastage due to poor handling, storage and improper utilization**
- **Competing uses**
- **Poor marketing system**
- **Poor adoption of improved practices/technologies**
- **Limited technical services**

## 2. Key Challenges:

### 2.4. Feed ingredients or additives

- **Limited supply**
- **High price**
- **Lack of quality control and standards**
- **Poor marketing system**

## 2.Key Challenges:

### 2.4. Feed ingredients or additives

- **Limited awareness at users level**
- **Dependence on importation for key ingredients**
- **Limited private sector engagement**
- **Limited technical services**

## 2. Key Challenges:

### 2.5. Compound feeds

- **Limited production**
- **High price**
- **Most processing plants working under capacity**
- **Limitation in supply of ingredients and high price of key ingredients**
- **Poor delivery system**

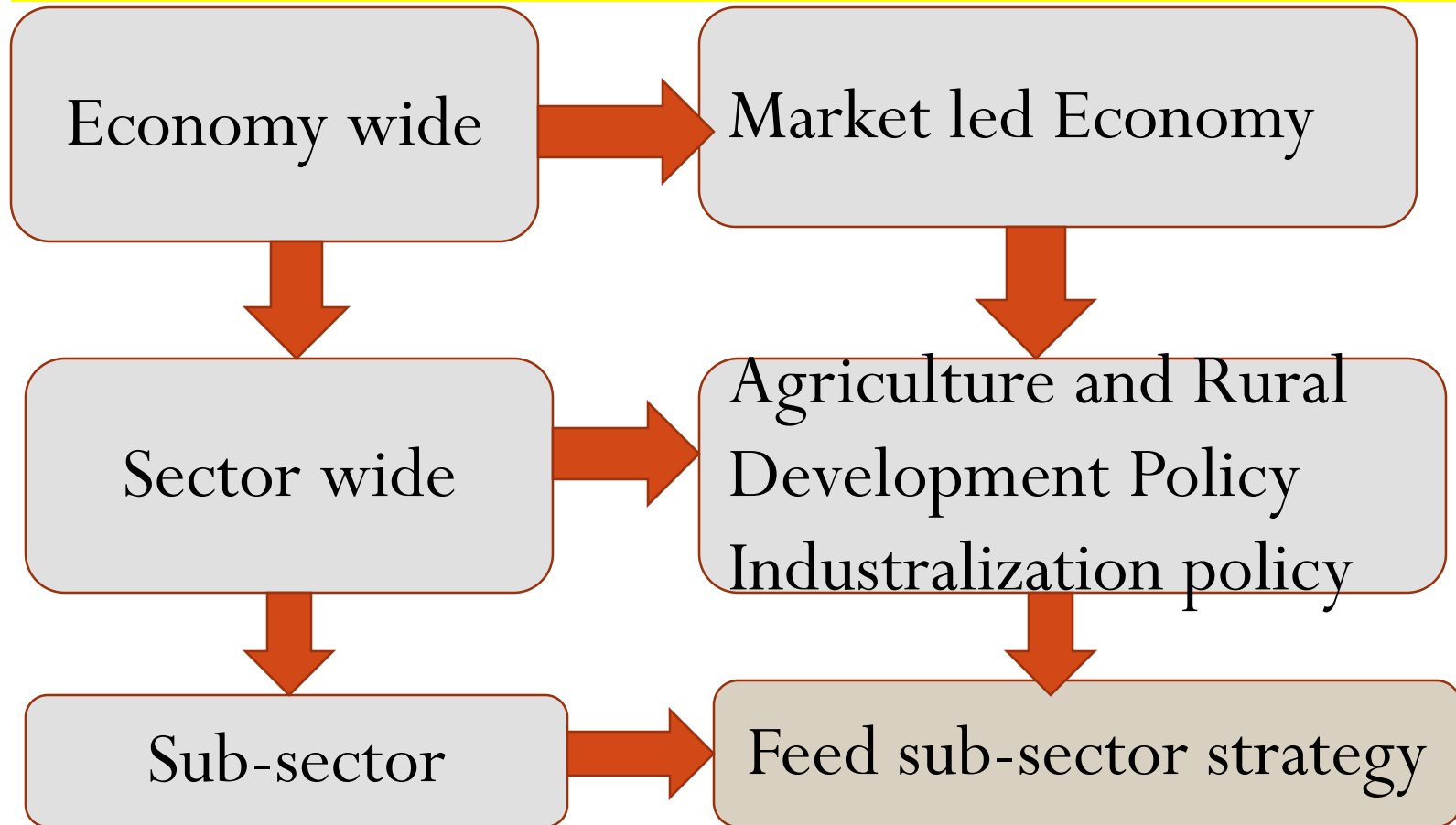
## 2. Key Challenges:

### 2.5. Compound feeds

- **Limited awareness at users level**
- **Limited private sector engagement**
- **Lack of quality control and standards**
- **Poor marketing system**
- **Limited technical services**

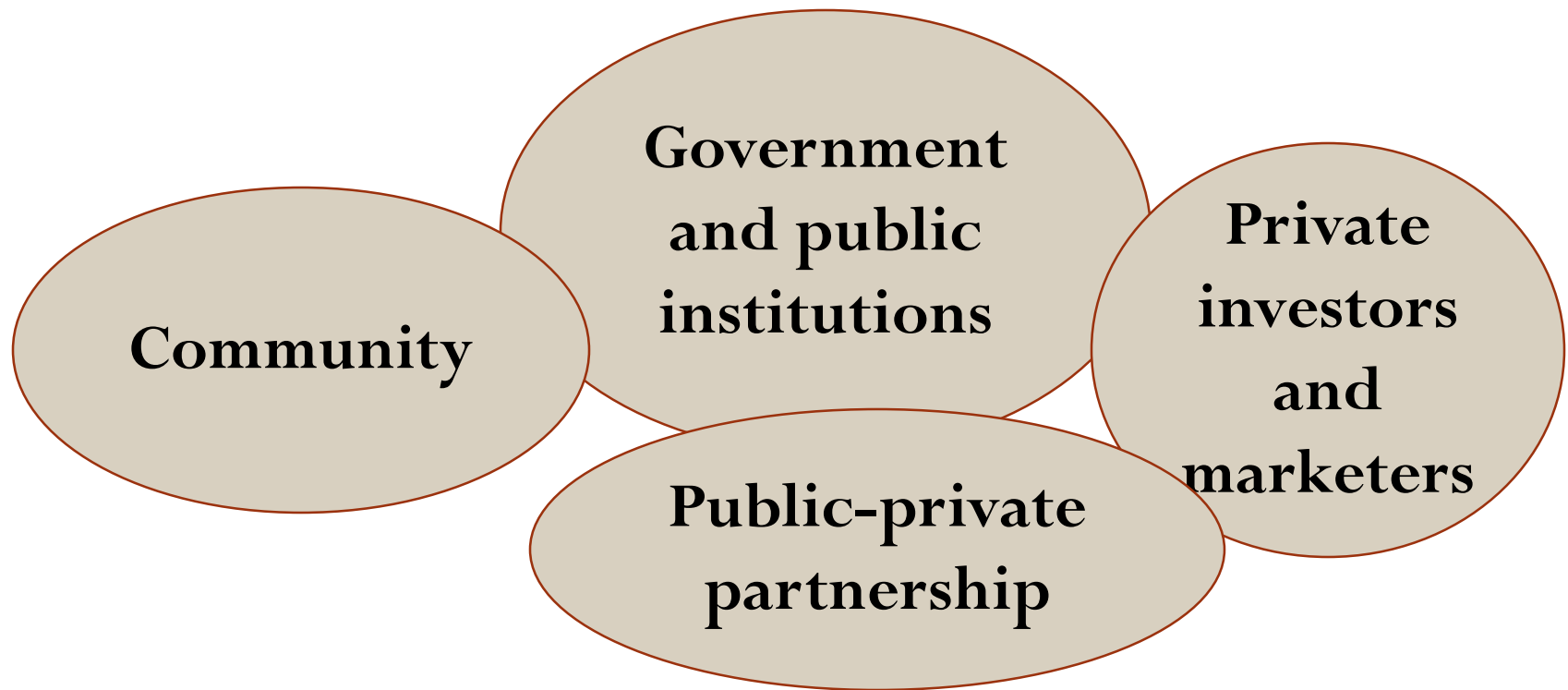
### 3. Policy Frame Work for Feed Sub-Sector Development

# Stages in policy framework: The Ethiopian Case





Who are the key actors in the policy framework for ensuring supply of quality feed?



## 3.1. Enhancing differentiated feed sub-sector development

- **Crop-livestock mixed farming system**
- **Pastoral and agro-pastoral production**
- **Urban and peri-urban set up**
- **Commercial livestock production**

### 3.2. Enhancing involvement of the community and public sector in development and utilization of grazing resources and eco-system conservation

- Institutionalize involvement of the community in planning, development and utilization of range and other grazing resources
- Monitoring and control of the size of range land and grazing resources in livestock zones
- Initiatives for drought preparedness and promotion of sound range management practices as part of the policy framework

## 3.3. Enhance Private sector engagement

- **Special and attractive economic incentives in provision of land, loan, tax and duty free**
- **Enhancing national capacity in guiding and rendering support to private sector**
- **Technical support in business development and entrepreneurship**

## 3.4. Enhancing public-private sector engagement

- **Piloting innovative production of quality feed**
- **Transfer of proven technology**
- **Scaling up research recommendations**
- **Technical capacity building for feed processors and feed micro-business**

### 3.4. Enhancing Capacity and Service Delivery of Public Institutions

- **Enhance actors convergence in research service delivery**
- **Improve extension service guided by focused and differentiated feed sector development**
- **Enhance marketing system**
- **Refine feed standards and enhance regulatory service**

## 3.5. Enhancing public-private sector engagement

- **Piloting innovative production of quality feed**
- **Transfer of proven technology**
- **Scaling up research recommendations**
- **Technical capacity building for feed processors and feed micro-business**

## IV. Policy Interventions for major categories of feed



# 4.1. Range and Natural Pasture

Purpose: Enhancing productivity, quality and sustained use of range resources and natural pasture for ensuring feed security

- Rational grazing land utilization based on livestock production system
- In pastoral set up focus on range rehabilitation, quality improvement and sustained use
- Indigenous knowledge, community participation and use of modern tools and techniques
- Infrastructure, human capacity, technology and organizational set up
- In the high land the grazing land policy focus on identification and delineation of key grazing resources and focus on cut and carry system

## 4.2. Cultivated Forage and Pasture

Purpose: Put in place the required policy frame work for enhancing contribution of cultivated forage and pasture

- Special support for private sector engagement in production, value addition and marketing of cultivated forage and pasture
- Encourage private sector, farmers union and organized youth engagement in production of forage seed/planting material
- Integration of value chain and innovation systems for realization of vibrant commodity plate form
- Capacitating public institutions to discharge their technical responsibilities in supporting forage and pasture development
- Public –private sector engagement in cultivated forage and pasture production, processing, marketing and utilization by policy frame work

## 4.3. Crop residues/by-products

Purpose: Enhance contribution of crop residues/by-products for the supply of quality feed

- Develop and implement policy frame work for integration of food-feed aspects in crop varietal development
- Developing policy frame work for minimizing nutrient losses in the field and storage and utilization
- Develop and implement policy frame work and technical options for competing uses of crop residues
- Capacitating public institutions to discharge their respective responsibilities
- Public–private sector engagement in collection, processing, marketing and utilization of crop residues as livestock feed

## 4.4. Feed ingredients or additives

Purpose: Ensure availability, quality, affordability and effective uses of feed ingredients, additives and supplements

- Develop and implement policy framework for private sector, and farmers union in production of key feed ingredients
- Developing policy framework for domestic production of feed additives/supplements
- Policy framework for capacitating public institutions for enhancing domestic production or importation of key feed ingredients or additives
- Enhancing public–private sector engagement in production, processing, marketing and utilization of feed ingredients/additives

## 4.5. Compound feeds

Purpose: Ensuring supply of quality feed by putting in place the required policy frame work for compound feed

- Effective engagement of private sector in production and marketing of compound feed
- Support to retailers, agro –dealers micro-business for enhancing delivery
- Marketing system of compound feed through market structure and market information
- Safety and quality of compound feed through effective quality assurance procedures
- Revisiting tax regime to improve price/affordability of compound
- Capacitating public institutions to discharge their responsibilities
- Public–private sector engagement in promoting use of compound feed

# 5. Conclusion

- Policy frame work is critical for ensuring supply of quality feed and attainment of macro-level goals of livestock sector
- The policy frame work for ensuring supply of quality feed should consider the interest of major stakeholders
- Good understanding of macro level and sector wide policies is a key step in designing feed sub-sector policy frame work
- Policy frame work for ensuring supply of quality feed requires attention to:
  - *Focused or differentiated feed sub-sector development (production system),*
  - *Major categories of feed and*
  - *Identification of policy interventions*

**THANK YOU**