

South Sudan Summit
6th - 7th June
Safari Park Hotel & Casino
Nairobi – Kenya

**Can South Sudan become the
bread basket of the region when
it can not even feed herself?**

Presented by :- Dr Anne Itto
Minister for Agriculture and Forestry,
Government of Southern Sudan

Presentation Outline

- ❑ **Introduction**
- ❑ **Prospects:-**
 - **Rich natural resource base**
 - **Untapped production and productivity potentials**
 - **Strategic location of Southern Sudan in the region**
 - **Current Regional and Global food security situation**
- ❑ **Challenges to development of the Agriculture sector**
- ❑ **MAF strategies for self reliance and contribution to regional and global food supply**

INTRODUCTION

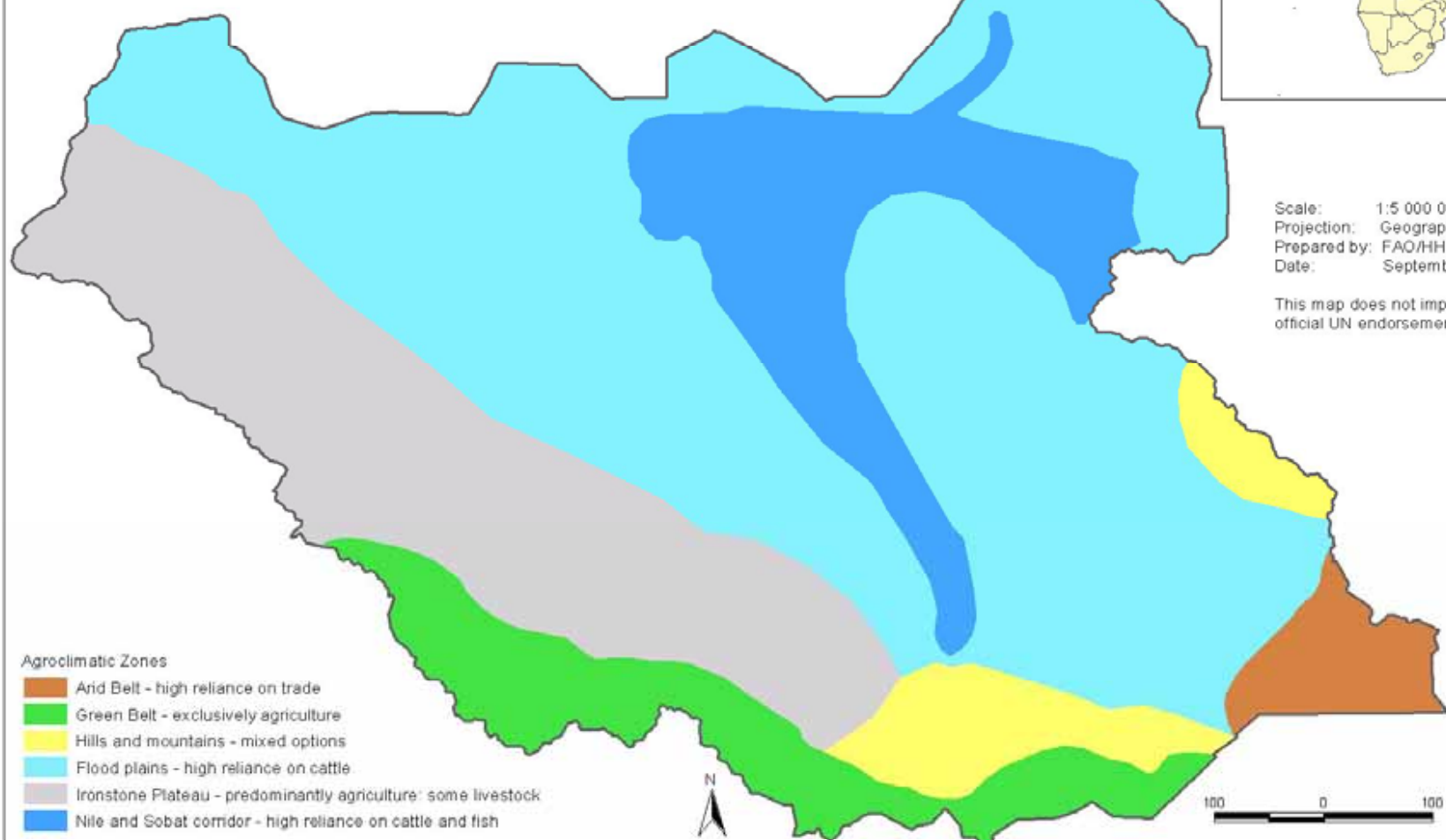
- ❑ Many people believe Southern Sudan is a very hot and dry country, very dangerous to live in, and you only work there when you are paid hardship allowance.
- ❑ Others believe south Sudan is a place of very hungry people who die in thousands and the rest survive on food aid. while a very small group of people, have discovered that Juba, the capital city of the South Sudan is one of the fastest growing cities in the world and south Sudan and some businesses are making fortunes.
- ❑ This summit offers an opportunity for Government of Southern Sudan to share with you the vision, dreams and aspirations of south Sudanese as well as opportunities to contribute to the construction efforts.
- ❑ One sure thing is that every Southern Sudanese expect the quality of their lives to improve from July 9th 2011 .It is GoSS's believes that improvement in the agriculture sector will contribute to improvement in the lives of majority of Southern Sudanese and offers opportunity for the Republic of South Sudan feed the region.

Prospects for South Sudan to become the bread basket of the region!

FACTOR 1: Untapped Natural Resources and diverse agro-ecological conditions

- ❑ According to latest data from satellite imagery, the total land area in South Sudan is 658,842 sq. km and only 27,712 sq. km has been cultivated, this is equivalent to 4% of the total area.**
- ❑ About 50% of total land surface area is prime agricultural land ,while the remaining 50% is composed of marginal arable land ,forests ,mountains and wetlands .**
- ❑ South Sudan receives adequate annual rainfall ,favorable to grow a range of crops and the amount and distribution of rainfall varies by region ranging from 500mm per year in the north providing a growing season of 130 - 150 days ,to about 2,000mm in the Southwest where the growing season is 280 – 300 days.**

Agro-ecological zones



- Agroclimatic Zones
- Arid Belt - high reliance on trade
 - Green Belt - exclusively agriculture
 - Hills and mountains - mixed options
 - Flood plains - high reliance on cattle
 - Ironstone Plateau - predominantly agriculture; some livestock
 - Nile and Sobat corridor - high reliance on cattle and fish

Scale: 1:5 000 000
Projection: Geographic
Prepared by: FAO/HHFS
Date: September, 2004

This map does not imply official UN endorsement.



COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES

ECOLOGICAL ZONE	FIELD CROPS	HORTICULTURAL CROPS	STATE
1. Arid Belt	Sorghum, Bulrush millet Finger millet, Cowpeas Pigeon peas ,maize	Vegetables, fruit trees such as Mangoes, Guava ,orange and citrus	Eastern Equatoria
2. Flood Plains	Paddy rice, Upland rice, lowland rice ,Sorghum , Sugar- cane ,maize, sesame ,G/nuts ,cowpeas and Sugar-cane	Vegetables, Vegetables, fruit trees such as Mangoes, Guava ,orange and citrus	Eastern , Central Equatoria , Jonglei ,Upper Nile , Northern, Western Bahr El Ghazal & Unity .
3. Green Belt	Cassava, Sorghum, Finger millet, Bulrush millet, Sugar- cane ,Maize Sweet potatoes, G/nuts, Sesame ,Upland rice Sugar-cane Soya beans Cotton	Irish potatoes, Apples, Avocado Citrus, Vegetables, Vegetables, fruit trees such as Mangoes, Guava ,orange and citrus , Tea Coffee, Pine apples	Eastern ,Central , Western Equatoria
4. Hills & Mountains	Maize , Wheat, & sorghum	Vegetables , Irish potatoes , Apples Grapes , Tea & Coffee	Eastern , Central, Western Equatoria
5. Ironstone Plateau	Cotton, Sorghum , Maize, G/Nut , Finger millet, Bulrush millet , Soya beans , Cassava Sweet potatoes	Passion Fruits , Citruses ,Mangoes Coffee & Pine apples	Western , Central Equatoria, Western Bhar El Gazal and Warrap
6. Nile/ Sobat Corridor	Sugar-cane , Sorghum, Rice, Sesame ,maize , Sweet potatoes ,cotton and Millet	Fruits trees such as Mangoes, Citrus & several Vegetables	Central Equatoria , Unity , Lakes , Upper Nile ,Jonglei .

3.1 NERICA Upland Rice with potential for commercial production



Factor 2: Unexploited yields and production potentials

- ❑ **80% of the population in Southern Sudan is engaged in traditional subsistence farming** of crops, forests, livestock and fisheries, using household labor, own seeds, traditional implements and no fertilizer and **where yields are about 0.5Mt/ha and farm sizes are 0.5 to 1.5 ha and field and post harvest losses are very high (10-40%)**
- ❑ **Potential for mechanized rain fed agriculture production is high but currently Renk is one of 8 government schemes which is operational.** Renk covers an area of 2 million feddan and is suitable for sorghum and sesame . The management of the scheme collapsed in the 1990s and **current yields are extremely low (.3 metric tons/ ha)**
- ❑ **Irrigated agriculture has great potentials,** however currently this farming system is limited to the Aweil Rice scheme , while some pump schemes in northern Upper Nile have closed due to the state of disrepair of the pump and irrigation infrastructure.

FACTOR 3: Strategic Location of Southern Sudan in the region

- ❑ **South Sudan is neighboring five countries in the region and has strong connection with Middle East.**
- ❑ **Existing and potential for regional infrastructure network development is great (roads, water electricity, railway, airports, telecommunication and transport)**
- ❑ **Opportunity to join regional economic blocks : COMESA, IGAD, EAC and APC**
- ❑ **Regional public and private institutions involved in commodity trade and exchange and financing .**
- ❑ **Regional and global food security situation :**
 - ✓ **Population suffering food insecurity**
 - ✓ **Africa imports food**
 - ✓ **Food prices have been on the rise an indication of increased demand for food**

Challenges

- Attitude and image
- Weak institutional & human capacity
- Inadequate policy and legal environment
- Poor & Inadequate rural infrastructure and rudimentary markets
- Limited access to quality production inputs and outputs and financial services
- Inadequate & weak research and extension systems
- Limited public and private investment in the sector

Traditional Agricultural Farming Practices methods



Deforestation, overgrazing , soil erosion and desertification



THE SHAMBE NATIONAL PARK BURNED LAST YEAR



Poor Infrastructure including Storage , Roads ,feeder roads , Pest & Diseases Control



**GoSS plans to ensure South Sudan is food self
reliant and contributes to regional and global
food security by 2013**

2011-2013 targets

- Produce at least 2 million metric tons of cereal a year
- Increase productivity from .5 to 1.0 Mt/ha
- Increase average farm size from .5 to 3-5 ha
- Implement cut one tree plant five policy in all ten states

Priority Intervention

- ❑ Building institutional and human capacity to provide effective policy and strategic guidance to agricultural development .
- ❑ Creating a policy and legal environment conducive to efficient and sustainable delivery of agricultural production inputs and support services to farmers
- ❑ Increasing farmers access to production inputs, technology and services
 - Build and rehabilitate research capacities.
 - access to affordable and high quality improved seeds and fertilizers.
 - Integrated pest & diseases management .
 - Agricultural markets and agribusinesses .
 - Rural financial services .
- ❑ Improvements of rural infrastructure (roads, water ways, railways, stores, irrigation infrastructure)

Cont' priority interventions

- ❑ Developing public-private partnerships to increase investment and improve management capacity
- ❑ Reducing risk : financing, integrated pest control systems, agricultural insurance schemes, crop irrigation and early warning systems .
- ❑ Development of market infrastructure, information systems
- ❑ Establishing linkage and gaining membership of regional economic blocks (EAC, COMESA, IGAD, ACP etc) which is expected to be accompanied by infrastructure development and economic integration

Role of private sector in achieving our commitment to food for all and becoming the bread basket

- Invest your money in any part of the value chain (production, through marketing to processing
- GOSS-MAF will ensure that your business is protected and remains profitable



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