



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

IN THE EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (EALA)

The Official Report of the Proceedings of the East African Legislative Assembly

THIRD ASSEMBLY: FOURTH MEETING - SECOND SESSION

Wednesday, 22nd January 2014

(The East African Legislative Assembly met at 2.30 p.m. in the Chamber of the Parliament of Uganda, Kampala, Uganda.)

PRAYER

(The Speaker, Ms Margaret Nantongo Zziwa, in the Chair)

(The Assembly was called to order)

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

The Speaker: Hon. Members, I wish to welcome you warmly to Kampala, Uganda for the Fourth Meeting of the Second Session of EALA. Allow me to congratulate you upon completion of 2013 and also wish you well in 2014.

Let me also congratulate you, hon. Members for a successful official opening of this sitting in Kampala yesterday. I wish to specifically thank His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni for the honour which he bestowed on us by accepting to officially open our sitting.

Also, I want to congratulate you, hon. Members for the successful oversight activities that were carried out at the end of last year. Those were very important and notably I want to thank hon. Shem Bageine who actually participated in those activities. Thank you very much, hon. Bageine.

I want to congratulate again the EALA football and netball teams for being silver and bronze medallists in the recently concluded completed EALA inter parliamentary games. Congratulations our team captains for the job well done.

Specifically I want to extend our sympathies to those members who got injured during these games. You will appreciate that our bones are not as flexible as they used to be perhaps some 20 years ago and many of us had serious injuries. Just to mention hon. Kessy Nderakindo had an injury, hon. Valerie Nyirahabineza is still nursing a bad finger. Hon. Dr Odette also had an injury and the Clerk, Mr Madete is also still nursing a fractured arm.

We share with you and pray that you are back on your feet and able to proceed with your work.

Let me also mention that hon. Celestin Rwigema had an eye operation and I am happy that he is now not using his glasses. Thank God that he is back.

This is to inform you also that the Commission held its meeting on the calendar and it has been able to do the midterm review but also the program for this sitting. The circular to the effect of this sitting of this session has been circulated and I want to request you humbly that you study it so that you are able to be where you should be at the right time and maybe to ask you that as much as possible, let us attend to these activities because in some instances, they are reciprocal. When we are in Uganda, Kenya or Tanzania, that is when we take the East African Legislative Assembly to the people and some times, we only do that when we are participating in such activities. So kindly take note and abide to the program.

Also the mid-term review program was worked on yesterday by the Commission and it is also ready. It will be circulated by the Clerk. I want you to also take note. There are adjustments in dates of the Plenary sitting which will take place in Kigali, Rwanda so take note when the program comes out. Otherwise, I wish you a good session and a good sitting. Thank you.

STATEMENT FROM THE CHAIRPERSON, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Chairperson, Council of Ministers (Ms Phyllis Kandie): Madam Speaker, hon. Members of this House, may I wish you and the people of East Africa a very happy new year. This being my first maiden address to this august House since assuming the seat of the Chairperson of the Council, I beg to make a brief statement.

First of all, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the government and the people of the Republic of Uganda for the warm welcome and their traditional hospitality extended to us since the beginning of the Fourth Meeting of the second Session of EALA in Kampala.

I particularly wish to thank His Excellency the President of Uganda Yoweri Kaguta Museveni for graciously accepting to preside over our special sitting yesterday. True to his characteristic of his well-known passion of EAC integration, his address did not disappoint.

I wish to further add my voice to that of the honourable Speaker in congratulating His Excellency and the Republic of Uganda on the successful hosting of the Summit in November 2013.

Madam Speaker, allow me to take this early opportunity to also applaud the hon. Members for having passed the resolution on rotational sittings of the Assembly. By this resolution, hon. Members have lived up to the principles and expectations of the Treaty by taking East African integration process closer to the people and therefore fostering truly people-centred integration.

I wish to further personally and on behalf of the Council of Ministers thank my predecessor hon. Shem Bageine for successfully steering the Council in the last one year and I hope I can fit into his large shoes that he left behind.

I am happy that I continue to benefit from his guidance from where he left. I want to observe that I am fortunate that His Excellency the President of the Republic of Uganda yesterday addressed most of the issues that were raised during the press conference which I had wished to respond to. That address gives me the confidence therefore to unequivocally assure this House that the Council of Ministers and the Summit will continue to support and facilitate EALA in discharging the mandate in the EAC integration.

Madam Speaker, as the process of regional integration deepens and widens, there will be moments of anxiety especially on EAC decisions and directives that are perceived to infringe on Partner States national sovereignty. Moving forward to paraphrase the words of His Excellency President Yoweri Museveni, we must pull our collective strengths together as a Community if we are to remain relevant in the fiercely globalised world and not be content with our dwarf status as individual Partner States on our own.

This may require that Partner State cede or pool together part of their sovereignty and place it in our trusted regional institutions if we are to deliver the promises the founding fathers of the Community made to our people upon the revival of the East African Community in 2000.

As I take over the Council Chair, I am critically aware of some of the challenges and sensitivities that are involved in the implementation of the pillars of the integration; the Customs Union, the Common Market Protocol, the Monetary Union and more so the negotiations towards a Political Federation.

The latter two pillars of integration are especially bound to elicit anxiety, extensive and at times it may perhaps lead into divisive debate on the direction and pace of the East African Community integration. These of course are likely to slow down the pace of implementation of some of the decisions and directives as stakeholders and citizens consult each other widely. The success of or failure of the EAC integration is therefore going to be our collective responsibility.

The credit or blame must never be attributed to just the Council, the Assembly, the Summit or any one of the EAC Organs or institutions.

Madam Speaker and hon. Members, I belabour this point because in their wisdom, the drafters of the Treaty uniquely give a pivotal responsibility to this Assembly. The EALA session is a unique mechanism through which the Community is expected to maximise on the complementarities between its institutions and Organs, walking in concert with the policy and decision making institutions of the Partner States.

There is no doubt that one of the greatest challenges to implementation of the directives, decisions, protocols and EALA Acts is a slow pace at which Partner States are moving towards the review amendments and harmonisation of their national laws to align them to those of the Community.

In many respects, these are political processes in which hon. Members, in liaison with their respective national assemblies should actively participate. I do appreciate that for the Assembly to effectively engage in that process, we have to continuously review and strengthen the working relations between the Assembly and the Council, not just at the regional level but also through the coordination of EALA activities at the country level.

I acknowledge that for this to be achieved, hon. Members have to be adequately briefed on a regular basis on the progress made in implementing the directives even before such matters are brought to their attention through the Assembly. Such information the hon. Members must demand.

Madam Speaker, in a recent retreat that I had with hon. Members of EALA Kenya Chapter for instance, I realised that Members lack adequate vital information regarding such important matters as the on-going EAC-EU-EPA negotiations on which they ought to be regularly briefed as a matter of routine. Let us change that trend for the better.

Madam Speaker, in response to the challenge of the slow pace of implementation of the EAC decisions, directives and protocols, the 15th Summit considered and adopted a mechanism for implementation of outstanding Summit decisions. The Summit, among others directed the ministers responsible for East African affairs in their respective Partner States to put in place structured, regular and enhanced follow up mechanisms.

Madam Speaker and hon. Members, I realise that some of the issues that hon. Members and indeed the people of East Africa are eager to get explanations about judging from the questions the members of the press raised during the press conference on Monday 20th January 2014, are going to be raised as substantive questions and motions during the Second Session of the Assembly.

I would therefore at this point wish not to delve into issues as such important matters as the EAC institutional review which has taken long time to conclude and the slow pace of implementation of the Common Market Protocol among others.

I wish however to highlight some of the Summit directive and decisions over which I would be seeking the active support of the Assembly. We all know that greater EAC integration will be achieved through the full implementation of the single customs territory and the Common Market Protocol. The Summit, during its meeting on November 2013 adapted a framework for the operationalization and a road map on the implementation of the single customs territory and directed its commencement effective 1st January 2014 and is expected to fully be operational by 30th June 2014.

The approval and signing of the protocol on the establishment of the EAC Monetary Union during the same Summit was a major milestone. I wish to implore hon. Members to actively engage the relevant national constituencies in the Partner States to ensure that the ratification of the East African Monetary Union Protocol is concluded by 1st July 2014 as directed by the Summit.

I challenge you to actively engage in the implementations of these directives. In addition, I will be counting on your support to the on-going consultations on the revised model structure of the EAC Political Federation. The road map and action plan which will be due for consideration by the next Summit in April 2014.

Madam Speaker, notwithstanding the challenges occasioned by the slow implementation of the Common Market Protocol, looking back where we were slightly more than a decade ago, we must acknowledge that we have made commendable strides. This is apparent in the free movement of goods across the region, the reduction of non-tariff barriers as was highlighted by His Excellency the President of Uganda yesterday especially along the Northern corridor, movement towards a single customs territory and the use of a national ID card as a valid travel document among others. However, a lot remains to be done.

Madam Speaker, you will recall that during our press conference on Monday, the members of the press raised concerns over the implications to EAC unity of the trilateral cooperation arrangement

between the three Partner States of Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya. It was therefore reassuring for the Assembly to have heard it first hand from a member of the Summit His Excellency Yoweri Museveni that leaders are actually in regular consultations on these matters.

This puts to rest the suspicions that the leaders of the Community are working at cross purposes in the integration process.

Hon. Members, as Chairperson of the Council of Ministers, I wish to further reconfirm that during the 15th Summit in November 2013, there were consultations between Partner States which dealt conclusively with the issues that fuel suspicions which threaten to divide our people. As a consequence of the consultations, it was decided that all Partner States and the Secretariat are to be invited to future infrastructure meetings of the Northern corridor.

Their consultations made clear that the initiatives handled at the tri-lateral arrangement are part of areas of the EAC cooperation as provided for in the Treaty. Partner States shall therefore continuously make laws and regular consultations in that process.

I wish therefore to assure you all that the Community is moving on in unity and that there is no cause for alarm. This Assembly must therefore be part of that drive towards strengthening unity.

Madam Speaker and hon. Members, we are all aware that the Republic of Southern Sudan applied for admission to the Community and I wish to confirm to the Members here today that the process of consideration of the application is already at an advanced stage as you were told yesterday. The ongoing international conflict in that country may however temporarily disrupt the negotiation process but it will never end it.

Taking cue from the address of His Excellency the President of Uganda yesterday on this matter, I can only wish the people of South Sudan a quick return to normalcy. Indeed, the East Africa Community as a good neighbour shall not desert the people of the Republic of Southern Sudan at this critical hour of need.

Finally, hon. Speaker, I wish to echo the commendation of the East African media by the Summit for their robust support and role in highlighting topical EAC integration issues and concerns. On behalf of the Council and as a Member of EALA, I wish to urge the media to continue engaging with the Community especially by emphasising the positive things that unite us rather than those that divide us.

Madam Speaker and hon. Members, with these few remarks, I wish to take this opportunity to officially invite all hon. Members to the Kenya County tour in February 2014. I wish you good deliberations and a fruitful year. Thank you.

The Speaker: Thank you very much, hon. Chair, Council hon. Phyllis Kandie for that important statement given to this august House. I also appreciate that this is also a new innovation. We normally have that important statement towards the Budget time but I think the information which is contained therein will be very useful to guiding Members as they make substantive contribution on the floor.

As you are aware, hon. Members or as I am aware, you may not have had the statement of the minister. At an appropriate time, the Clerk will make it available to enable you internalise it better and also to give you opportunity to guide you as you proceed. So thank you very much, hon. Chair, Council.

LAYING OF PAPERS

The Chairperson, Committee of Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources (Ms Isabelle Ndahayo): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on table the report of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources on the oversight study mission to assess policy and production constraints affecting the livestock region in the East African Community. I beg to lay.

The Speaker: Thank you very much, hon. Isabelle. Perhaps before we move to the next item, allow me to recognise the distinguished East Africans who have joined us today during this sitting. They are in the Speaker's distinguished gallery. I want to welcome them because they are members of the East African Farmers Federation and I know that they are key stakeholders in matters of the production within East Africa. Allow me to mention them by name.

We welcome Mr Stephen Muchiri, we recognise and welcome hon. Safina Kwekwe. You will appreciate that hon. Safina Kwekwe was a member of the Second EALA and she was an active member and actually a former Committee Chair of the Committee of Agriculture, Natural resources and Tourism. Welcome Safina. We also have Mr Samuel Sentumbwe, you are welcome. We also have Ms Elisabeth Nsimandala, welcome. We also have Mr Charles Ogong, welcome. We also have Mr Vincent Mulindwa, we have Mr Leonard Kavundira, we have Mr Billy Butamanya, welcome. We also have Mr George Angala, welcome. We also have Mr Caleb Gumisiriza, you are most welcome. We have Ms Harriet Ssali, welcome. We also have Mr Mayinza Mugoya.

Let me also mention that the East African Farmers' federation has an observer status in the EAC so when they participate by way of attending our sessions, they are actually fulfilling their obligation and their opportunity as observer members to the East African Community affairs. You are most welcome.

EAC SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 2014

The Chairperson, Council of Ministers (Ms Phyllis Kandie): Madam Speaker, I move that the East African Community supplementary appropriation Bill, 2014 be read for the First time.

The Speaker: Seconder? Hon. Kaahwa, hon. Minister Burundi, hon. Secretary General, hon. Minister from Tanzania. Proceed, hon. Minister.

THE EAST AFRICAN SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 2014 BE READ THE FIRST TIME

BILLS'

FIRST READING

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY COOPERATIVES BILL, 2014

Mr. Mike Sebalu (Uganda): Rt hon. Speaker and hon. Members of the East African Legislative Assembly, I beg to move that the East African Community Cooperative Societies Bill, 2014 be read for the First Time. I beg to move.

The Speaker: Seconder? Hon. Ndarubagiye, hon. Celestin Rwigema, hon. Bazivamo, hon. Isabelle, hon. Pareno and hon. Patricia.

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL, 2014

The Speaker: I wish to commend this Bill to the respective committee, I think it is the Committee of Agriculture, Natural resources and Tourism to take the Bill on and be able to produce a report and also able to facilitate this discussion and the eventual passing of this Bill.

BILLS'

FIRST READING

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY CROSS BORDER LEGAL PRACTICE BILL

Ms Dora Byamukama (Uganda): Madam Speaker and hon. Members, I beg to move that a Bill entitled the East African Community Cross Border Legal Practice Bill, 2014 be read for the First Time. I beg to move.

The Speaker: Secunder? Hon. Dan Kidega, hon. Ussi Yahaya, hon. Frederic, hon. Kiangoi, hon. Nakawuki, hon. Hafsa Mossi, hon. Pareno and hon. Valeria, hon. Christophe Bazivamo. Actually members of the Committee of Legal have effectively supported, thank you.

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY CROSS BORDER LEGAL PRACTICE BILL, 2014

The Speaker: This Bill is committed to the Committee of Legal, Rules and Privileges so that they are also able to deal with it and work through so that it is able to be eventually passed into law.

BILLS'

FIRST READING

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY INTEGRATION EDUCATION BILL, 2014

Mr. Zein Abubakar (Kenya): Thank you, Rt hon. Speaker. Hon. Members, I would like to move the motion that the East African Community Integration Education Bill, 2014 be read for the First Time. I beg to move.

The Speaker: Secunder? Hon. Kessy Nderakindio, hon. Nancy, hon. Dr Odette, hon. Patricia, hon. Isabelle, hon. Taslima, hon. Kimbisa, hon. Sebalu, hon. Celestin and hon. Leonce. Again, members of Regional Affairs so the Bill is supported.

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY INTEGRATION EDUCATION BILL, 2014

The Speaker: So let this Bill also be committed to the Committee of Regional Affairs and you work through the process so that we can be able to see it eventually enacted into an Act. Thank you.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON THE OVERSIGHT STUDY MISSION, SUCCESS, POLICY AND PRODUCTION CONSTRAINTS AFFECTING THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN EAST AFRICA TO BE INTRODUCED BY WAY OF MOTION

The Chairperson, Committee of Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources (Ms Isabelle Ndahayo): Thank you, Madam Speaker. I beg to move that the report of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural resources on the oversight study mission to assess policy and production constraints affecting the livestock sector in East African Community be adopted.

The Speaker: Thank you. Hon. Members, the motion- Did I say seconded? Hon. Members the motion on the floor is that the report of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural resources on the oversight study mission to assess policy and production constraints affecting the livestock sector in the East African Community be adopted. Okay, you are presenting the report. Could you proceed to present the report?

Ms Ndahayo: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Since it is my first time to take the floor in this House, allow me to wish you and all Members of this House all the best for this year 2014.

Madam Speaker, the report of the oversight study mission to assess policy and production constraints affecting the livestock sector in the East African Community took place from 28th September to 5th October 2013 in all Partner States. It has almost five parts. First we have introduction, then methodology used, mission findings, observations and then recommendations of the committee. Madam Speaker, let me begin with the introduction;

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Madam Speaker, Livestock represents on average of 30% of the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and about 10% of the national GDP in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). In some counties of SSA livestock represents as high as 90% of the GDP. Over 250 million poor people depend on livestock for their income and livelihoods in this region.

However, the sector is seriously constrained by animal diseases, conflicts, production and marketing constraints and inadequate investments to enhance its contribution to the development of the people of East Africa, despite its great leverage potential. Since the 1980's the livestock sub sector has been subjected to unfavourable government policies resulting from structural adjustment programmes with consequent under-funding from both public and private sectors, as well as poorly functioning institutional settings and weak implementation capacity of policies, regulations and standards. In order to reverse the negative trends of livestock development in East Africa, major institutional and policy reforms are required at national and regional levels. Significant gaps in policy and institutional capacity do exist in EAC Partner States and the poverty reduction potential of livestock cannot be fully realised if these shortcomings are not addressed timely and satisfactorily.

The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources is charged with the responsibility of overseeing implementation of the provisions of the Treaty and the EAC Development Strategy in the special areas of cooperation that fall under Agriculture, Tourism, Environment and natural Resources. It is through this Committee that the bulk of the Assembly's work and final decisions taken by the Assembly with respect to these sectors, can be realised.

1.1 Livestock Sector in East African Community

The East African Community has enormous resources that could contribute substantially to the economies of EAC Partner States and livelihoods of the citizens, especially rural poor who form a large proportion of the regional population.

In East Africa, livestock plays an important role in the economies and livelihoods of the people. Current livestock population in the region are estimated at: 53.7 million cattle, 63 million goats, 27.7 million sheep, 6.5 million pigs, 124 million poultry and 3.1 million camels, placing the region as one of the richest in livestock resources on the continent. Livestock in this region, to a great extent, utilises marginal rangelands that cannot be utilised for crop production, although there is a small but well developed intensive livestock production system for dairy, poultry and wool and pig production. The overall objective of animal production programme in the EAC is to produce enough quality animals and animal products to match the requirements of the rapidly increasing human population in the region and create a surplus for the export market.

The region's livestock potential is not fully exploited and a lot needs to be done to improve the per capita consumption and also increase the export earnings. The challenge, therefore, is to put in place policies, strategies and programmes, the required infrastructure, finance and human resources needed for increased production and productivity, processing and marketing in the livestock sector.

1.2.Objectives:

The objectives of the oversight mission were to:

- i. Assess current livestock policies, legislation and strategies and development plans in the EAC Partner States and Secretariat;
- ii. Assess constraints to livestock production and marketing in the EAC Partner States;and
- iii. Make recommendations for remedial measures.

1.3.Expected Outputs

The oversight mission on the livestock sector expected outputs included:

- Report of findings and Observations made;and
- Recommendations for remedial measures.

2.0 MISSION METHODOLOGY

All Committee Members spent three days in Kenya for broad presentation on livestock in EAC and Africa and interacted with different stakeholders in Kenya; thereafter, the team was split into two subteams, one went to Kampala Uganda and Kigali, Rwanda another one to Dar es saalam Tanzania and Bujumbura, Burundi. In all Partner States, Members met stakeholders involved in livestock and visited different institutions that work in the sector. Later, the whole team met in Bujumbura for a wrap-up meeting and conclusion of the Mission. The table below shows the main activities undertaken and critical findings noted.



KENYA VETERINARY VACCINES PRODUCTION INSTITUTE (KEVEVAPI)

3.0 MISSION FINDINGS

Activity Matrix

Country	Livestock Issues assessed	Critical Findings Noted
REPUBLIC OF KENYA		
MEACA & MALF	The Committee Members made a courtesy Call to the Ministry responsible for EAC and held a joint MEACA & MALF meeting. Presentations were made on Livestock data, Policies, Laws, strategies, Marketing and associated constraints, discussions held on how livestock is captured in the national CAADP Compact and Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Action Plan (ASDS) and main constraints facing the sub-sector highlighted.	In general, Agriculture and Food Security were not being given the attention they deserved to address production constraints. Prevalence of animal diseases especially the Tansboundary ones, was a major constraint to livestock production. Unharmonised and uncoordinated disease control policies and strategies within the region were hampering disease control. There were resource constraints characterised by low budgetary allocation (<3% of 10% allocated to agriculture). Also noted were poor/inadequate infrastructures for animal disease control, livestock production and marketing.
KEVEVAPI	Presentations were made by the CEO on the history and operations of the Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine plant at Embakasi, Nairobi and also on the other animal vaccines produced at Vet Labs, Kabete. A tour of the facility was made to limited areas of the facility due to biosecurity reasons.	KEVEVAPI aims at being the leading Institute of excellence in the provision of high quality and affordable veterinary. In this regard, the mission is to develop safe, efficacious and affordable veterinary vaccines for the improvement of the livestock industry and to contribute complementary products and services in the control of livestock diseases. KEVEVAPI produces quality veterinary vaccines that are key in the control of livestock diseases in the region. The vaccines are produced from locally isolated disease causing bacteria and viruses, thus making KEVEVAPI vaccines the most suitable and

		<p>effective in controlling livestock diseases in the region.</p> <p>Under-utilization of the capacities offered by KEVEVAPI by the East African Region;</p> <p>KEVEVAPI needs to be rehabilitated as it is a colonial institute which has never been rehabilitated.</p> <p>The Mandate of the institute is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce quality veterinary vaccines. • Market and distribute veterinary vaccines locally and abroad. • Undertake research with respect to vaccine development, improvement and production in collaboration with other institutions. • Develop and produce chemicals, media and laboratory materials for use in the production of vaccines and other veterinary products. • Provide information in the field on the suitability and effectiveness of veterinary vaccines. <p>The Mission noted that this was an excellent vaccine production facility that is serving the EAC Partner States and beyond and could serve as a Centre of Excellence for the EAC. The plant was producing about 13 animal vaccines. There were plans to upgrade and expand the plant.</p>
KAGRIC	The Centre Managing Director of KAGRIC, Dr. Wamukuru made a presentation on the history , scope of services and activities and challenges the centre was facing . A limited tour of the Facility was made by the	The Centre offers very important service in improving animal production in the EAC region and beyond and also acts as a repository or bank for exotic and local animal germplasm for Kenya and the region. The Semen extracted

	EALA Members to see the breeds of bulls used for Artificial insemination in the region.	from the bulls is used in the EAC countries and beyond in Artificial Insemination Schemes. This is a cheaper way of availing grade animals for small scale farmers.
KAJIADO COUNTY	Team one led by Hon Isabelle Ndahayo travelled by road from Nairobi and visited Namanga Kenya/ Tanzania Border post to assess the proposed One Stop Border Post quarantine facilities for livestock trade. The Team also interacted with Masai pastoral communities in the area.	
Courtesy call on Kajiado County Governor	The Team of EALA Members made a courtesy call to the Governor of Kajiado County and in his office in Kaijiado town.	The discussion focused on the need of proper land use planning in the dry pastoral area. The Governor noted that the District economy is dominated by the livestock sector. However, he noted that urbanization and continued division of land is affecting the local peoples' economy that is livestock based . In this regard he called for proper land use planning.
Kajiado Maasai Women Dairy Cooperative Society	The EALA Delegation was received by leaders and members of the Kajiado Maasai Women Dairy Cooperative Society at Ilkipirash Milk Project Premise along Namanga Nairobi Road.	The visit to Kajiado Maasai Women Dairy Cooperative Society at Ilkipirash Milk Project Premise invoked emotions of the women who are an important pillar of the Society even in Pastoral areas. Kajiado County is a dryland. Despite the harsh climate conditions, the women of Kajiado collect milk from their local zebu cattle and send to KCC Milk Processing plant. This way the women earn money that contributes to their improved welfare. The development model of this cooperative Society targeting women groups, milk production and income generation is noble and helps mainstream the neglected pastoralist

		livestock enterprises to contribute to the national economy.
Namanga Regional Animal Quarantine Facilities	Dr. Muchemi Kariuki , the head of the Namanga Regional Animal Quarantine Facility led the visiting EALA team to tour the facility that was still under construction. The quarantine facility will be part of the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) that is being constructed in Namanga. The quarantine facility is funded by the World Bank under the East African Productivity Project (EAPP). The site Manager informed the visiting EALA Team that cross border meetings had been held with Tanzanian authorities on the facility.	The quarantine facility will enhance safe trade of live animals in the region. The facility will therefore contribute to increase trade, disease control and improved food safety. The facility will improve the contribution of the livestock sector to the region's economy.
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		
Namanga Border Point	At the Namanga border point the EALA team visited the Tanzania border Point Port Health office focusing on Animal Health where one Dr. Rutatina and other officers held discussions with Members of EALA.	It was noted that sunflower seed cake, cotton seed cake, molasses are the key livestock sector related products that are exported from Tanzania to Kenya. Kenya on the other hand exports to Tanzania animal feeds, animal feed premixes, and processed milk products among other processed products. However, it was noted that most of the live animals are traded informally. This is a major concern. The EALA team found that movement permits for live animals are only issued in Dar ES Salaam. Dar es Salaam is 700 Km away from Namanga. Traders find this a problem and therefore resort to informal trade.
Ministry of East Africa Cooperation Affairs (MEACA)	The EALA Team made a courtesy call on the Ministry responsible for EAC Affairs where a brief meeting was held with the Deputy Permanent Secretary and his officers before proceeding to the	The EALA Team outlined their oversight mission as focusing on examining the livestock policies and strategies and documenting of constraints with a view of legislating appropriate regulations and policies that will improve the

	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.	livestock sector.
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MALFD)	The EALA team visited the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development and held a meeting with the Hon. Benedict N. Ole Nangoro (MP), the Deputy Minister in charge of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and a team of technical officers from the Ministry . The focus was on information on Livestock data, Policies, Laws, strategies, Marketing and associated constraints. Discussions involved how livestock is captured in the national CAADP Compact and ASDP.	<p>The meeting noted that the United of Republic of Tanzania with the total cattle of 22.8 million cattle Tanzania has the second highest number of cattle population in Africa. However, it was noted that due to a number of constraints in the sector, the potential is yet to be fully exploited. some key constraints affecting the Sector include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low adoption of improved technologies ; • Inadequate capacity to control existing and newly emerging livestock diseases ; • Most farmers are still practicing traditional livestock farming and are yet to commercialize ; • Land and water resources availability for livestock and other uses; • Insufficient infrastructure, technologies , human and financial capacity for sustainable management of Livestock resources ; and • Low investment in the livestock sector. <p>It was noted that Tanzania has signed a Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Compact and in place the Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan(TAFSIP) with following key areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation development , sustainable water resources and land use Management; • Production and Rural Commercialization; • Rural Infrastructure , Market access and trade; • Private Sector development; • Food and Nutrition Security

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Management , climate change adaptation and mitigation; and • Policy reform and institutional framework. <p>However, during discussions it was noted that in general more investments are required to transform the sector to realize its potential.</p>
<p>The National Veterinary Laboratory</p>	<p>The EALA team visited the National Veterinary Laboratory Facilities at the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development. The laboratory is being improved to attain Biosafety level 3 (BSL3) Status.</p> <p>The Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA) was established in 2012 through executive agency Act cap 245.</p>	<p>The Laboratory aims at promoting animal health welfare through animal disease and vector control study, surveillance and diagnostic services to livestock stakeholders in order to enhance food safety, food security and national economy.</p> <p>It was noted that TVLA roles and functions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To undertake diagnosis and investigation of animal diseases and vector; • To develop and produce vaccines and other biological; • To test and evaluate biologicals, ethno-veterinary and laboratory chemicals; • To analyse safety of animal feed stuff; • To validate tests and standards for animal disease and laboratory diagnosis; • To provide referral veterinary laboratory services and vector borne diseases for national and regional for specified diseases;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish and maintain data base on animal diseases and vectors; • To develop and upscale technological packages; • To regulate veterinary laboratories; • To validate veterinary vaccine and pesticides; and • To validate veterinary cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and devices. <p>In addition to diagnostic work, TVLA is also involved in consultancies, training and vaccine production. However, it was noted the laboratory is undergoing stocking and final modification and needs adequate staff.</p>
REPUBLIC OF UGANDA		
MEACA	Group 2 of EALA Members led by Hon. Daniel Fred Kidega made a courtesy call on the Uganda Ministry responsible for EAC Affairs. The group was received by the Director, Mr. Lawrence Mujuni and his team.	During the discussion, the importance of Agriculture was underscored. The low budgetary contribution to the sector was identified as a major constraint. The Director reported that MEACA Uganda takes EALA recommendations seriously and looked forward to receiving the report and recommendations.
MAAIF	Later the EALA Members visited the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and was received by the Director of Animal Resources Dr Nicolas Kauta and his team. Dr Kauta briefed the mission on the overall performance of the Livestock sector with particular emphasis on policies, legislation	It was noted how livestock issues are being captured in the national CAADP Compact and MAAIF Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) but it was not clear how much of the Agricultural budget goes to livestock. It was apparent that the Uganda's budgetary allocation to Agriculture was lower than the 10% recommended by

	and strategies, Marketing and associated constraints.	Maputo Declaration of Heads of State and Government . It was also noted that the national veterinary laboratory did not have enough staff and decentralization of veterinary staff did not have clear links and responsibilities. Noted also was the lack of data on human resource and the large number of draft policies which had never been submitted to Cabinet for approval. Concern was raised about lack of a national livestock policy and whether the numerous commodity based livestock policies had been harmonized with other policies in line ministries. The Challenge and threat of Transboundary Animal diseases was underscored. The Director requested for a regional coordination mechanism to address these diseases.
COVAB	Later the EALA Members visited the College of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Resources and Bio-security (COVAB), Makerere University to assess how the training was addressing livestock development in the country. They were received by the College Principal and Deputy Principal Prof. Daudi Kabasa and Jesca Nakavuma, respectively. COVAB comprises two schools (School of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Resources-SVAR; and the School of Bio-Security, Biotechnical and Laboratory Sciences-SBLS)and 6 Departments. Along with the conventional training, COVAB in partnership with Government of Uganda is implementing a Skills, Production, Employment and Development (SPEDA Model) Programme that blends, Entrepreneurial, Vocational, Intellectual and Managerial Skills (BEVIM Model) along educational	The EALA Members were impressed by the SPEDA Model of training and developing livestock human resource. They requested that this model be presented to the entire East African Legislative Assembly Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources. They noted that this is a promising education model which should be supported. It should be presented to the Top Policy Management Committee (TPM) of MAAIF, the Sessional Committee of Agriculture of the Parliament of Uganda and the EALA Committee on Agriculture Tourism and Natural Resources. EALA Members were of the view that there is a need to support the upscaling and rolling of this Model to other sectors and to strengthen linkages with EAC and AUC. According to them, the Director of SPEDA should explain

	<p>value chain, while allowing Multiple Entry and Multiple Exit (MEME Model) of learners into training and job market, respectively. The SPEDA Model demystifies the ivory tower syndrome characteristic of university education. They are training different categories starting from the grass-root to the University level and post graduate level to engage academia as partners in development under the African Institute for Strategic Services and Development (AFRISA) platform. The SPEDA Model has already been taken up by some African Countries like Liberia and Sudan. A cabinet Memo by the Ministry of Education on the SPEDA Model has already been written and awaits cabinet approval for the Model to be owned and supported by Government.</p>	<p>to all Partner States the functioning so that all should adopt it.</p>
<p>Fresh Dairy Milk Plant, Kampala</p>	<p>The Committee was received by Mr Robert Walimbwa who gave a brief about the plant. The plant has a capacity to process 500,000 litres of milk per month but currently producing at 300,000l/month, but also produces other milk products like butter, ghee and powdered milk. Milk is received from farmers in main milk shade of Southern, Western and Central Uganda. The Farmers have been organized into primary societies, cooperatives and unions. Owned by Sameer Agriculture and Livestock Ltd, the factory employs about 20 veterinarians who supervise the whole milk value chain. The plant has testing facilities and exports quality processed milk and milk products to the regional and international markets. Inconsistence in</p>	<p>The increased production and processing of dairy products by Sameer and Agriculture and Livestock Company was commendable. The EALA Members received complaints about Management of Fresh Dairy unfair taxation by the other EAC Partner States so that they it can be addressed. A follow up is required on this matter.</p>

	<p>taxing among EAC Partner States was hampering trade in dairy products within the region. For example Kenya taxes the importation of Tetrapack milk packing materials making Uganda ' s milk products more expensive on the market. This was looked at as an NTB to milk trade in the region which should be addressed.</p>	
<p>Katuna/Gatuna Uganda- Rwanda Border Post</p>	<p>The EALA Members visited the Katuna Border post purposely to assess the constraints on trade and livestock movement across the border. A joint Meeting between the Rwandan and Ugandan officers working at the border was held. It was reported that the volume of livestock trade through the border had increased and that there is good cooperation between Rwanda and Ugandan officials and the meeting was held in Gatuna. It was reported that since 2010 border had been working on a 24 hours basis and that there was good sharing of resources with their Ugandan counterparts.</p>	<p>There was a need to sustain and strengthen the cooperation and sharing of resources by the Ugandan and Rwandan veterinary inspectors at the border. The Uganda side should improve laboratory office and quarantine infrastructure. The flow of movement at the border includes not only Rwanda and Uganda but also Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo.</p> <p>It was noted that there was no laboratory on the side of Uganda and no quarantine facility and these should be catered for. Yet, there was a new laboratory on the Rwandan side.</p>
REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI		
<p>MEACA</p>	<p>The EALA Sub-committee one made a courtesy call at the Ministry responsible for EAC Affairs and proceeded to the Ministry of Agriculture and livestock.</p>	<p>The objective of the oversight study was outlined to the Director of Productive Sectors and other officers at the Ministry of EAC Affairs. The EALA Members and representative of the Ministry later travelled to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAGRE).</p>

<p>MINAGRE</p>	<p>The EALA Members held a meeting with Hon. Odette Kayitesi, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock and the Permanent Secretary Mr. Joseph Nduwimana and their Technical team including the Director General Eliachim Hakizimana, of animal Production, Revocate Bigirimana and Director of Veterinary Services Dr. Deogratias Nsanganiyumwami.</p> <p>The discussions focused on information on Livestock data, Policies, Laws, strategies, Marketing and associated constraints and how livestock was captured in the national CAADP Compact and Burundi Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Action Plan (ASDSAP).</p>	<p>It was noted that the republic of Burundi has its livestock policy direction outlined in the Agriculture Sector Policy. The Policy aims at improving agricultural production. It was observed the climatic conditions in Burundi are very good to livestock production.</p> <p>It was also noted that the Republic of Burundi was just coming out of war situation. The government had noted a lot of livestock was lost during the war. In this regard the Government had embarked on an aggressive re-stocking project. In the discussions, it was felt that support should be given to the private sector to complement government efforts to restock livestock for farmers in Burundi.</p> <p>It was observed that there is a lot of importation of live animals for slaughter from other EAC Partner States.</p> <p>It was also observed that livestock diseases had been constraining production. During the visit most of the technical officers were in the field vaccinating chicken as a strategy of preventing diseases outbreaks.</p> <p>The meeting also noted that the people of Burundi take livestock seriously because there is a strong political will where the government gives vaccine freely to the population for poultry diseases and national veterinary laboratories were being renovated by government fund only. It was therefore observed that restocking of livestock in Burundi will contribute to food security, income generation and improved welfare of the people in general.</p>
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<p>National Veterinary Laboratory</p>	<p>The EALA Members of Sub-committee one visited Burundi National Laboratory (Laboratoire Veterinaire) to assess capacity and its contribution to livestock development in Burundi.</p> <p>The Members were received with Dr. Lazare Butunungu who took the team of Honourable Members around the laboratory premises to all the sections.</p>	<p>The EALA Members commended the Government of the Republic of Burundi for providing funds for refurbishing the National Veterinary Laboratory. The laboratory was already being worked on and its compound had been fenced to improve the biosecurity of the facilities.</p> <p>It was observed that the laboratory was involved in the diagnostic work in the country disease investigation and training. It was further noted that the laboratory had received equipment and a vehicle from the EAC Avian Influenza Project, the AU-IBAR SPINAP project. However, it was noted that equipments were not being used fully because of capacity in terms of skills. There was therefore need of prioritizing the installation and use of the equipment to improve the laboratory's usefulness to the Country's livestock. The government is now financing the renovation of the building and recruitment of qualified personnel.</p>
<p>REPUBLIC OF RWANDA</p>		

MEACA	<p>The Team of EALA Members Made a Courtesy Call on the Ministry responsible for EAC Affairs and was cordially received by Hon. Minister Jaqueline Muhongayire. She thanked Members for being interested by livestock and appealed to them to advocate for more support to the sector. She informed the Mission that all Rwanda Agricultural Programmes are based on CAADP and that it was important to explore complementarity of Crop Agriculture and Livestock Agriculture. The meeting noted that there is a big movement of livestock trade between Rwanda and Uganda which is different from that between Tanzania and Rwanda.</p>	<p>Hon Muhongayire hoped the Mission of the EALA Members was important to the EAC Partner States and the EALA'S oversight mission would stimulate interest in the livestock sector. The EALA Delegation appreciated the effort and support Rwanda Government was giving to the agriculture sector. Committee Members were requested to advocate for Livestock to receive more support. The Need to explore complementarity between Crop and Livestock Agriculture was stressed. The East African Legislative Assembly was expected to give a feedback to the Ministry of East African Community Affairs of Rwanda about the Mission's outcome. It was noted that there was a need to improve border collaboration along the Rwanda/Tanzania border so that formal livestock trade between the two Republics could be boosted.</p>
MINAGRI	<p>The EALA Members Visited MINAGRI and received presentations from the Director of Planning and Programme Coordination Dr Raphael Rurangwa and Director General Animal Resources Dr Theogene Rutagwenda. The Permanent Secretary, Mr Arnest Ruzindaza, later joined the meeting . It was noted that Rwanda was already on the 2nd cycle of CAADP and her budget contribution to Agriculture was about 13% (with livestock receiving more than 3%) well above what is recommended by the Maputo Declaration. The Agricultural sector was growing at 8.5% (Cf 6% as recommended by the Maputo Declaration). The challenge was to maintain this growth rate and satisfy the food demand for the national, regional and</p>	<p>EALA Delegation was requested to advocate and legislate accordingly. The need to explore complementarity between Crop and Livestock Agriculture was stressed and EALA was Expected to give a feedback to MEACA-Rwanda about the Mission's outcome. Improvement of border collaboration along the Rwanda/Tanzania border so that formal livestock trade between United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Rwanda can be boosted, was recommended. The percentage of budgetary allocation to the livestock subsector should come out clearly. Regulations of Veterinary Medicines in Rwanda and indeed the other EAC Partner States should be addressed and EALA was called upon for support.</p>

	<p>international markets. Rwanda recently updated all her laws and regulations on livestock and Fisheries. There was no standalone livestock policy but the country has developed a livestock Master Plan. Decentralization of veterinary services had not seriously affected service delivery as services were being adequately delivered at the lower levels and reporting was satisfactory. Rwanda has Animal and crop insurance scheme and financing facilities are available for livestock farmers. Rwanda Dairy Board was being strengthened and had made Partnership with Brookside Kenya Ltd to improve the Dairy subsector.</p>	
Girinka Programme	<p>The Girinka programme initiated in 2006, aims at giving one cow per poor family. To date it has given cows to about 149,225 poor families out of the targeted 180,000 families. Each poor family receives an in-calf cow with a veterinary kit. The country was aiming at having one Artificial Insemination technician per Cell to effectively and efficiently serve the Programme. The Mission visited one poor family benefiting from the programme. Thanks to the programme, a widow was able to educate her children, build a decent home, have enough milk for the home and a surplus for sale.</p>	<p>The Girinka programme is a success story which can be borrowed by the other EAC Partner States. However, the programme has challenges of sustaining supply of feeds, credit facilities, delivery of clinical and Artificial Insemination services which should be addressed.</p>
The National Veterinary Laboratory	<p>The EALA Members a visit conducted around the Laboratory by Dr Gafarasi Isidore. The laboratory has adequate, well organised and up to date facilities to handle the diagnosis of the major livestock diseases at</p>	<p>This is a good facility. However, it was observed that there was need to increase technical capacity of the laboratory and work towards its accreditation by the relevant International Accreditation bodies.</p>

	national level and has collaboration with regional and international laboratories.	
INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION		
ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute)	<p>The Committee was received by John McIntire Deputy Director General Integrated Science and Dr Joseph Karugia on behalf of the Director General and other officials of the International Livestock Research Institute, Dr. Smith. Several presentations were made on the collaborative work ILRI is undertaking within the EAC Region. The presentations on International Livestock Research Institute 's work related to livestock development in the EAC . They Included;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview on ILRI's livestock research agenda • Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS); • Bioscience in Eastern and Central Africa (BECA) Hub work; • An overview of the Livestock & Fish Strategy and pig value chain in Uganda; • Tanzania Dairy Value chain work & ILRI's contribution to regional dairy policy; and • Animal and human health inter face – Aflatoxin work in Kenya . 	<p>ILRI's research had identified Non-Technical barriers to trade as a major impediment to livestock trade in the region. Aflatoxicosis and Brucellosis were re-emerging public health problems that need urgent regional cooperation and sound research back-up like ILRI was conducting. ILRI was urged to take more interest in the constraints affecting livestock health, production and marketing within the EAC region. African Swine Fever was a major constraint to pig production in small holder and free range pig production systems in the region.</p>
CONTINENTAL COLLABORATION		

<p>AU-IBAR HQs(African Union Inter-Bureau on Animal and Resources Headquarters</p>	<p>The Committee was welcomed by Dr Baba Samore on behalf of the Director AU-IBAR. Presentations were made on: AU-IBAR Vision, Mission and Mandate and Strategic direction to improve livestock production in Africa, and the key programmes and projects being undertaken. Key roles of AU-IBAR are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to livestock policy review and development; • Support to SPS issues and control of transboundary animal diseases, animal production and marketing;and • improvement of animal information management and dissemination. 	<p>The EALA Committee noted and appreciated the important work the Bureau was undertaking in Africa and within the EAC region in particular. There was need for AU-IBAR to make more publicity of its work and programmes to a wider range of stakeholders in the region. For this reason AU-IBAR was invited by EALA Members to Arusha to make a presentation to Members of Parliament.</p>
<p>REGIONAL ISSUES</p>		
<p>EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY SECRETARIAT</p>	<p>A presentation was made by the EAC Secretariat on the livestock sector in the region including regional livestock development instruments.</p> <p>The Agriculture Sector development instruments in place include the :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agricultural and Rural Development Policy ○ Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy ○ Food Security Section Action Plan ○ EAC Strategy on Prevention and Control of Transboundary animals and zoonotic disease EAC Sanitary and Phito-Panitary Protocol ; and 	<p>It was noted that the region 's livestock potential is not fully exploited and a lot needs to be done to increase production. The challenge, therefore, is to put in place policies, strategies and programmes that will increase production and productivity, processing and marketing in the livestock sector so as to improve the per capita consumption and increase export earnings from livestock and livestock products.</p> <p>The members of the Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources recommended adoption and implementation of the policy so that it can guide development of the sector. It also noted that the sections on livestock at the EAC is</p>

	<p>The development of Instruments at the draft stage are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Draft EAC Livestock policy• Draft EAC Food Security and Nutrition Policy• Draft Mutual Recognition Procedures for Immunological Veterinary Products (IVPs)• Draft Harmonised Preparedness and response plan for pastoralists in the EAC drylands• Draft EAC CAADP Compact• Draft harmonised Livestock Production data capturing instruments	<p>underfunded and understaffed.</p>
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4.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

4.1. General Observations:

- a) The EAC Partner States have great potential for livestock production and the sector itself has the potential to improve the livelihood and development of the Partner States.
- b) Most of the EAC Partner States are not aware that they have great potential for livestock production.
- c) Laboratory staff capacity in some East African Community Partner States requires to be enhanced through training;
- d) The supply of Livestock production is below demand and inadequate funding of livestock results in low production.
- e) The livestock section at EAC Secretariat is poorly staffed and funded.
- f) Poor control of transboundary animal diseases at EAC border posts due to inadequate laboratory infrastructure and qualified staff are still a major hindrance to livestock production and trade in the region.
- g) Unharmonised Animal/livestock policies, laws and regulations in EAC Partner States, inadequate information flow on livestock within and between EAC Partner States and the EAC Secretariat.
- h) Lack of required statistics in livestock; as a result, real contribution of livestock to national economies is not clearly quantified.
- i) Insufficient human resources in number and in quality for veterinary services to farmers.
- j) EAC agreed upon protocol not finalized for implementation.
- k) In some of EAC Partner States livestock is much constrained by scarcity of land population growth.

4.2. Specific Observations

- a) The efforts made by AU-IBAR to improve livestock development in the region and on the continent are highly commendable and encouraged.
- b) A lot of research work has been undertaken by ILRI on livestock which could benefit the EAC Partner States.
- c) A disease by the name malignant catarr has been killing thousands of animals and research had been undertaken.
- d) Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute (KEVEVAPI) is a highly specialized institution that the region should benefit from, to improve livestock production.
- e) The SPEDA education model in the College of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Resources and Biosecurity, Makerere University, is an encouraging success story in the capacity building of human resource for the livestock development in Uganda and elsewhere in the region.

- f) The Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency laboratory refurbishment is in good progress and accreditation to BSL3 Status is awaited.
- g) Girinka programme in Rwanda is an encouraging success story which has benefited many poor families in the Republic of Rwanda and can be replicated in other EAC Partner States.
- h) Full funding of the renovation of veterinary laboratories in Burundi is an encouraging good example of commitment and political will of the government.

5.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

From the presentations, discussions and visits made, the Committee recommends the following :

5.1. To the East African Community Partner States

- a) The Committee urges East African Community Partner States to make use of the efforts made by the African Union -Inter-Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) to improve livestock development in the region and on the continent.
- b) The Committee urges the Partner States to take advantage of research done and the work being undertaken by the International Livestock Research Institute to benefit the national livestock development programmes.
- c) The Committee urges EAC Partner States to make or intensify use of the animal vaccines produced by the Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute (KEVEVAPI) to reduce the cost of importing from abroad and also encourage the institute.
- d) The Committee urges East African Community Partner States to benefit from SPEDA, the education model in the College of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Resources and Biosecurity at Makerere University which success a story in the capacity building of human resource for the livestock development and for development in general.
- e) The Committee wishes that the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries of The United Republic of Tanzania to finalize refurbishment of the Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency as soon as possible and gets the BSL3 accreditation to be competitive worldwide.
- f) The successes of the Girinka programme in Rwanda in increasing livestock production, alleviation of poverty and improvement nutrition in poor families is a good example which should emulate other EAC Partner States. The Committee therefore urges Partner States to similarly develop their livestock sector.
- g) the Committee urges EAC Partner States to review/or formulate livestock policies to address current livestock development issues.
- h) the Committee urges Partner States to improve information gathering, sharing and reporting on the livestock sector to contribute to its development in the region.

5.2. To the East African Community Secretariat

The EAC Secretariat and Partner States should work closely with AU-IBAR on livestock development as Animal Statistics and data on the livestock subsector are inadequate and lacking in many instances. EAC Secretariat and Partner States should collaborate closely with the International Livestock Research Institute on livestock research

- a) The Committee recommends the East African Community Secretariat to adequately equip livestock Section with staff to enable it play its regional coordination role.
- b) The Committee urges the Secretariat to increase Funding to the livestock section to allow it to efficiently address livestock and Fisheries issues.
- c) The Committee urges the Secretariat to develop an integrated regional coordination mechanism (IRCM) for the control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and Zoonoses.
- d) The Committee recommends the Secretariat to establish an information gathering and sharing mechanism for the livestock sector in the region.
- e) The Committee recommends the Secretariat to establish a mechanism of preserving and sharing the region's animal germplasm.
- f) With regard to the discovered disease that has been killing thousands of animals, the Committee recommends the East African Community to take speed interest and spearhead research for the causes and the cure for the malignant catarrh disease.
- g) The Committee urges the East African Community Secretariat to fast-track the finalization and operationalization of the EAC agreed upon livestock protocols.

5.3. To the East African Legislative Assembly

The East African Legislative Assembly should advocate for the following issues:

- a) Improved staffing and funding of the Livestock Section at the EAC Secretariat and in Partner States in accordance with the CAADP recommendations.
- b) Improved coordination, harmonisation and implementation of livestock policies, laws and regulations in the region.
- c) proper legislation in Livestock for the region to facilitate integration, coordination of the sector and harmonization of national laws.
- d) Improved inter-State trade of Livestock and livestock products especially through the removal of Non Tariff Barriers.
- e) Establishment of a Centre of Excellence for animal vaccine production in the EAC: for example, the Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute (KEVEVAPI)

- could be considered as one and the Tanzanian Veterinary Laboratory under TVLA as a Centre of Excellence for the diagnosis of particular animal diseases.
- f) Promotion of the Makerere school of Veteducation model in the region.
 - g) Advocacy for increased investment in the livestock sector to transform it from subsistence to commercial level and
 - h) follow up on the implementation status of these recommendations.

6.0. Acknowledgements

The Committee thanks the Rt Hon. Speaker and the Clerk of the East African Legislative Assembly for the facilitation to the Committee which allowed completion of this activity.

The Committee expresses its gratitude to the EAC Secretariat and to the African Union Inter-Bureau for Animal Resources for their support which allowed Members to undertake an important activity in the entire East African Community Region.

The Committee further extends its gratitude to all EAC Ministries in charge of EAC Affairs as well as the Ministries responsible for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries for the courtesies accorded to EALA Members during their oversight mission of assessing how the Livestock sector operates.

The Committee appreciates the good collaboration of all Institutions visited mentioned in the report for their useful information to the Members of the Committee.

Finally, the Committee commends the joint technical team made by East African Community /East African Legislative Assembly staff for the job well done from the beginning of the mission till the completion of this report.

(Applause)

The Speaker: Thank you very much, hon. Isabelle Ndahayo, Chairperson of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural resources. You will appreciate hon. Members that the report has been very detailed, lengthy but I had to give it an opportunity to that it is read because I think some Members had not had an opportunity to look at it so it was only fair that it could be given an opportunity to be read.

You will appreciate that we also have the duty and mandate to exhaustively discuss it so I will beg that when you catch the Speaker's eye, try to restrict yourself to not more than five minutes so that we are able to give as many members as possible the opportunity to debate.

Hon. Members, the motion on the floor is that the report of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural resources on the oversight study mission to assess the policy and

production constraints affecting the livestock sector in East African Community be adopted. Debate is open.

Mr. Saole Nkanae (Kenya): Thank you, Rt hon. Speaker for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this report. On the onset, may I thank the outgoing Chairman of the Council of Ministers for having done us proud in the short period he was the Chair. He did his work as one of us. He also did it with gusto.

Madam Speaker, in the same breath may I congratulate and welcome our current chairperson of the Council of Ministers. I know she will take us to the next level and we have seen from the short period our chapter as Kenya are more comfortable than the last Second EALA. I am saying that because all of us have been given individual offices in our capital.

Madam Speaker, you heard what she said here that our resolution of the Kenya Tour is just an indication of the people of the island.

Before I delve into the report, this morning or before us, I was not able to accompany this group in the tour of the interior of East Africa. I am a member of the committee but unfortunately it coincided with the accounts committee and we realised that we are not going to get quorum in the Accounts Committee and I volunteered to be there.

I urge the Commission in the near future, please. The Accounts Committee and the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural resources is the backbone of this House so let the two committees operate individually and not coincidentally. I am asking that because I missed that trip but because of my experience, I will contribute to this debate using my natural justice.

Madam Speaker, I have read the report and it is a good report but before I say that, we have pertinent issues and this morning I read the New Vision page nine and it says, there is looming famine in Buganda Central specifically in Sembabule, Kalungu, Lyantonde, Lwengo districts.

I do not know where- I thought Buganda is central and it rained yesterday. Is it true?

The Speaker: You will learn in the process of the week.

Mr. Nkanae: Madam Speaker, last night I also saw a documentary with the Nation TV indicating that in the North rifts of Kenya because of the prolonged drought in Turkana district, there is serious famine. For those of us who read Anthropology, that district is known as the cradle of mankind. That district has fossils and it was recently discovered that it has the highest deposit of oil maybe even in Africa.

In Ngania I and II, Amosing I and II, it is said it has billions of deposits. In the same district, it has underground water to serve or irrigate Kenya for half a century. In the same district, a mother gave birth. She had not eaten for ten days and she could not feed the child and the small children were running around trying to get milk from goats to feed the child and giving the child direct milk- whether there is no water to dilute- the child kept on crying. We do not know whether it is because of hunger or because of the concentration of the milk. The same person is sitting on trillions of dollars. We hope he will have an opportunity to harvest those trillions.

Having said that, Madam Speaker, as an oversight committee entrusted or authorised to oversee the implementation of the Treaty as provided for, we witness a few things. One is land use and urbanisation, disease control, production and marketing of livestock and the general infrastructure.

The implementation of the Maputo declaration by the heads of state is not being implemented as given but may I say Rwanda as a republic is way ahead of us. One, they have introduced what the late Nyerere was calling Ujama into villages called Omudugudu where villages are put together and they have common use of schools, water and electricity and each family is given a cow. That is very good.

The same country is the only country in East Africa which pay a farmer to till his own land during the dry season to await-

The Speaker: Hon. Member, you have one minute to wind up. I warned you that we need to utilise five minutes.

Mr. Nkanae: Madam Speaker, may I give you a candid thing which I will recommend to this House. That a cow as a cow is a very important resource. It is the only animal you can eat alive and dead for life. From the time the young calf is suckling, you take milk. The mother, you draw blood and you have a very interesting pudding from blood which you can eat. The same cow you sell it and get money and you sell it and buy the same meat from the same animal and you say I want that because I know which is suckling.

Ladies and gentlemen, this House adopt the report as it is and it is a good one but let us ask our communities not to ignore livestock production. It is not exploited, we have a lot of animals. Like in Tanzania for example, out of 53 million animals in East Africa, they have 22 million but unfortunately my friend there is milking 40 animals and he gets only 20 litres and an Israeli in Israel milks one animal and gets 45 litres.

The Speaker: Thank you very much, hon. Nkanae.

Mr. Frederic Ngenzebuhoro (Burundi): Thank you, Madam Speaker. I take this opportunity to support the report but before I go ahead with my contribution, I would like to thank His Excellency President Yoweri Museveni for accepting to address this Assembly yesterday. I would also like to thank you, Rt hon. Speaker for organising this session at this special period in January because it is an occasion for us to wish each other a happy new year without using emails or sms but physically. Thank you very much.

I also thank the Chapter of Uganda and the Ugandan people in general for the warm welcome we have enjoyed since we came here.

Madam Speaker, I say that I fully support-

The Speaker: Tilt your microphone, I think that will be better.

Mr. Ngenzebuhoro: Thank you, Madam Speaker. I fully support this report and I totally agree with the recommendations raised in this report but I would like to say something which is very important. It is true that we have many animals in this region as has been raised by hon. Nkanae.

We have many cows, sheep and rabbits but unfortunately in some parts of this region, people continue to suffer due to malnutrition. People continue to suffer due to under nourishment. Kwashakwor is there and unfortunately our population do not know that those animals can provide animal protein. Those animals are mainly for markets.

Can I say that a cow can give you money it is true but unfortunately that money can be badly spent in very unnecessary expenditures while at home children are suffering from Kwashakwor and many diseases because of that.

I would like to recommend that at a regional place we put in place or develop a policy to fight and prevent such malnutrition and undernourishment because it is a shame when we pretend to have very important resources and our population continues to suffer.

Having said that, Madam Speaker, once again I would like to thank the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural resources and its chairperson for the report which is well done. I would also like to add something towards my colleague from Kenya, hon. Nkanee and what he said about the outgoing Chairperson of the Council for what he has done in such a short time. I would like to see this House move a resolution to thank him publicly. Thank you.

The Speaker: Thank you very much.

Mr. Dan Kidega (Uganda): Thank you so much, Madam Speaker. My apologies, I have a cold and my voice may be hoarse but I would like to take this opportunity to welcome our colleagues to Uganda. Please enjoy the traditional hospitality of Uganda and I wish you a happy new year.

Madam Speaker, I would like to join you and the rest of the members to thank President Museveni for addressing this House yesterday. In his very traditional way of domesticating very sophisticated thinking and models into a very easy to understand and presenting good leadership. We thank him for that and for being consistent because we have many leaders in the world today who behave like ticks. Today they are here, tomorrow they are there. They are never consistent and that does not provide leadership so I would like to applaud the President of the Republic of Uganda.

I would also like to thank the Chairperson of Council of Ministers for her very powerful speech. Where I come from, when a hen has hatched chicks, the one that will be a cock can be seen on that first day. In her I have seen a very powerful leader.

The Speaker: Oh, I thought you were going to say you have seen a cock. Proceed.

Mr. Kidega: That is an African adage meaning you can judge good things right from the onset. No doubt I am sure she is going to fit effectively in the shoes of the past Chair.

Madam Speaker, I would like to commit that I am a member of the committee and I was privileged to have led the subcommittee that moved from Uganda to Rwanda. This has been one of the best missions I have participated in since I joined EALA. I do not know whether it is because of my personal bias of interest in agriculture and animals but it was so informative, very engaging and the participation was wide and I would like to congratulate our chair and the administration of EALA for the organisation. It was very informative.

Madam Speaker, I would like to draw our attention to Society for International development report on EAC launch that took place in Nairobi. They stated very graphically that there is a decline in investment in the agricultural sector in the Community. That report is in total concurrence with this report of the Community.

If I can divert a bit, that report of the Society for International Development which is now going to become an annual feature of the Community needs to be studied carefully by this House and responded to because it revealed these findings way before we went to the field. If there is a decline in investment in the agricultural sector then this region may face problems.

Governments and people in this region are excited about the new discovery of oil and gas, presence of diamonds and gold and several other mineral resources. These are depletable resources. In terms of eating, this is what could be starters. The main course of our survival is agriculture. These resources we are discovering like oil, diamonds and other mineral resources are supposed to be starters to the main stay of our economy which is the agricultural sector.

So it is disheartening to realise that experts are finding that investments into this sector is on a decline. I think we as leaders must address ourselves to this aspect. To the livestock sector, it is even more starved. My chairperson gave you the statistics of the contribution of the livestock sector to the agricultural GDP and eventually to the national GDP but if the report went further and exposed this House to the findings of how much contribution of the national budget goes to the livestock sector, you will be shocked. This means that if more money was invested in this sector, there would be more accrued to the national wealth.

So I think we need to pay more attention to what matters and what feeds us instead of getting excited with things that are very easily depletable.

Madam Speaker, livestock resources is very important for the quality of human resource. If you did geographical mapping of the region, areas where people feed much on animal protein, the human quality is a little different from that of people who feed more on plant protein. I am not a nutritionist but I know for a fact that animal protein contributes better to the brain development of a child. Look at the pastoralist communities and the people who live around lakes and water bodies who eat fish, drink a lot of milk and children of rich people who are drinking and feeding on animal protein. They develop better than children of the poor.

So if we want to have a long term investment in better human resources in the region, we should increase on the per capita consumption of animal protein in the region and therefore increasing on the production of livestock in the region.

Kudos to Rwanda. You know Rwanda is fond of so many things: one laptop per child, one cow per house and now I hear one cup of milk per child from the one cow per family. In Rwanda now, every child will at least drink two or three cups of milk per week- I do not remember the statistics we were given. Watch the space, you will see the quality of children that will come out of that.

So I would like to implore our people to improve on livestock production and make sure the Community benefits-

The Speaker: Try to wind up.

Mr. Kidega: Two more points. I would like to applaud Makerere University; CoVMARBS. Madam Speaker, we went to the College of Veterinary Medicine, Animal resources and Bio Security. There is something very good happening in that university. It should be on record that the Principal of that college and the staff are making this region proud. They have come up with a model that if well studied will transform this region. Tem African countries have already taken the model to implement in their countries and none from East Africa, not even Uganda. The government of Uganda is just trying to prepare a Cabinet model so that this model can be accepted and adopted as a thing of Uganda. So we need to be a little more serious.

Madam Speaker in the interest of time let me make one more point; livestock development and the genetical material. We went to one of the internal institutes in Kenya under the African Union and found out that in the process of developing genetical material, there was cross breeding; more of GMO between a cow and a horse and they are going to come out with a being which I do not know what- I asked the offices there, actually it was cross breeding between a baboon and a cow and they think they are doing scientific trials. I said, is GMO already legally accepted? What kind of experiment is this? How safe is our livestock sector? So these are fundamental things that we need to address ourselves to.

Finally, I would like to say thank you to the Speaker and the chairperson of the committee for this great report. I beg to support.

The Speaker: Thank you.

Mr. Christophe Bazivamo (Rwanda): Thank you, Rt hon. Speaker. First of all allow me also to thank the Republic of Uganda for the warm hospitality and of course the President of Uganda for his opening speech yesterday which was very inspiring. Let me also wish you all a happy new and prosperous year 2014.

Rt hon. Speaker, I have three points to highlight. One, this oversight study-

The Speaker: The back bench, everyone was very keen when you were debating and gave you all their ears. It is good manners if you reciprocate.

Mr. Bazivamo: This oversight study has shown us again that on one side our Partner States are with huge potential for livestock production and that our region is actually blessed with highly knowledgeable institutions like the one we saw in Kenya but unfortunately on the other hand our region is suffering from an underfunded and understaffed livestock sector this resulting in low livestock production and many problems in this sector. Actually let us not be shy in saying the sector is neglected. We have to do a lot in that sector.

I want to emphasise the highlighted need in the report to mobilise Partner States, the East African Community Council of Minister, the East African Community Secretariat for better funding of the livestock sector. Furthermore, I also want to commend Makerere University school of veterinary medicine for what they have done with Speda model of training which has to be upgraded and promoted at regional level and I wish the Secretariat and Council of Ministers to pay attention to this approach so that it can be promoted regionally for the benefit of East Africans.

Finally, the committee was informed of the fact that many instruments in the livestock sector at regional level have been discussed and agreed upon to facilitate the management and collaboration among Partner States targeting improved livestock productivity and trade and among other instruments, they have noted volume three on fisheries and volume two on animal health but unfortunately, most of these instruments are not operational.

As a committee, we call upon the Council of Ministers and the Secretariat to fast track either the finalisation of this instrument or the operationalization of the one which has already been finalised so that the region can benefit from this kind of good collaboration and complementarity between our Partner States towards improvement of livestock production and productivity.

In addition, the Council of Ministers and the Secretariat should look deeper in these regional, international and very important knowledgeable institutions we have to try to see how to help them, and promote them so that our Partner States can benefit more from what they are doing so that this livestock sector can be more productive than it is now. I beg to support the report, thank you.

The Speaker: Thank you.

Ms Judith Pareno (Kenya): Thank you, Rt hon. Speaker. I wish to support this motion and I personally would say that I was really touched by the great potential that we have as a region in livestock. Having gone through the Partner States, we were able to visit so many institutions but I would like say that in the same breath I was really disappointed by the manner in which we have not really exploited this sector and have not even taken advantage of what we have; so much potential but we have not really been able to exploit this potential.

Madam Speaker, in our report we have been able to tell this House that we realise that there are policy gaps and that there is underfunding for the sector both for the public and private sectors and I think this has also led to lack of markets of the products that we have.

Madam Speaker, I would like to give an example of the Kenya Veterinary Vaccines production institute. We were told this institute is much older than our independence so as we were celebrating our 50 years of independence, we have an institution that has not even seen a single rehabilitation since before independence. In fact we were told these buildings were constructed by colonialists and yet this is an institution that is able to serve the entire region. In fact we were informed that this institution is underutilised. It has the capacity but it is underutilised. It can produce but it is underutilised and at the end of the day, we were able to see an institution that is in need of rehabilitation, an institution that could even be a model for this region but because we have not seen potential probably in agriculture or the potential of this institute, we have not even taken advantage of that.

As a committee, we have recommended that this be one of the institutes that we can be able to uplift and be able to use as a model because it can.

Madam Speaker, as a livestock farmer, I personally raised an issue of a disease that has not even been able to get anybody's attention yet it is a disease that has killed thousands of animals and it is upon our asking at the International Livestock research Institute and I had to describe the circumstances surrounding this disease for them to tell us whether they have done research on it or whether they even know about it.

After describing the circumstances, they were able to tell us that this disease is called *maligna Quatar*. And then we asked, have you done research on this disease and they said, no. This is an international livestock research institute that is supposed to be serving this region. I want to describe what happens with this disease or the circumstances that surround this disease so that you understand. I want to say that as we have the seventh wonder of the world where we all rush because the seventh wonder of the world is here and we go and watch the beast as they cross, for us probably- Let me call it Masai because we seem to be in that corridor where these animals migrate from the Serengeti to the Mara.

As Masai, what we see is a wonder that has never gotten a resolution. So there is a seventh wonder but there is also this other wonder because the moment these animals cross and the moment they start getting their young ones, any animal that feeds on that grass where they have gotten their young ones, after about three months because we know it because we have lived with this problem over and over, after about three months, this animal gets a nervous breakdown and dies. In fact it loses sight. It gets a nervous breakdown, starts losing its direction, goes blind and then it does. But it only happens to the cows, it does not happen to the goats or sheep. That is why I asked them, when I described this and told them this is what happens, they said it is called *Maligna quatar*. Any research on it? Nil in the region yet you all know the corridor from Serengeti all the way to the Mara crossing, our farms all the way to Kenya. How many livestock are lost there? How many of the young ones do they give birth to as they migrate?

So every time we lose. I personally lose two to three cows every year as these wildebeest migrate. So tell me about those others who are in this corridor and nobody does research on this. so when this came out that there is no research all over the region. At least we have made a recommendation that we ask this House to support that research be undertaken for this particular disease because we are really losing a lot and I wonder of any other disease that could be there that people do not know about because if we do not express what we go through as East Africans then we will not be able to know exactly what happens.

Madam Speaker, I wish to support particularly this recommendation and all the recommendation's that we have made because they will have far reaching effects when they are implemented. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

The Speaker: I will take hon. Odette. You realise that these are committee members but at times they are really passionate about some of the issues.

Dr. Odette Nyiramilimo (Rwanda): Thank you very much, Rt hon. Speaker. I will be brief because some issues that I wanted to raise have been raised already like about the nutritious value of the livestock products which was eloquently mentioned by hon. Dan Kidega so I will leave that one. I want to tell Members of how I was impressed by the centre of Artificial Insemination in Kenya. We visited that centre where we were shown all the different breeds of bulls which produce semen and I thought of our countries which have to order sometimes semen from Europe while we have it in one of our Partner States. That is a shame. We do not exploit what we already have and I think buying the semen in Kenya might be a lot cheaper than going to Europe to import semen.

I was also impressed by the Speda model in Uganda. Actually it has been discussed a lot so I will not enter into details of it but I want to mention how the director of that institute started to

talking to us. He said how the *wazungu* when they came they were supervising Africans to works so that is what they taught us. Today they have decided that they should not teach people to go and supervise workers but they want to teach workers. Even if somebody has a Masters' degree in agriculture or veterinary medicine, that person should not go and just supervise peasants working but he should go himself or herself and work in the field. So that is the difference of what was being practiced in our schools and universities.

Every student coming out of that school will go with work because they will work on a project and even how the project might be funded, the school will help the student to have the fund and then they go out producing honey, fish, cows or whatever but it is a real good experience that we have had there and they promised that they could come and talk to the House and the Secretariat if possible. So if it was possible to spare time for them to come and talk to us and explain what they do so that we can also bring this good experience to our different Partner States.

The Speaker: Try to wind up.

Dr. Nyiramilimo: Madam Speaker, as I try to be brief, I only want to make some corrections because I beg to support the report and the corrections to be made are on pages 12 and 13. On page 12 there are key areas of the compact between Cadip and Tanzania and all that list should move to the second column and not the third column. The same applies for page 13, the roles of TVLA which are listed in the third column should move. I apologise because I am a member of the committee but while we were correcting it, we did not notice all these but they were described when we visited those institutions. There are also a few typing errors that we will correct together with our clerk. Thank you very much.

The Speaker: Thank you.

Mr. Abubakar Ogle (Kenya): Thank you, Madam Speaker that you eye was finally able to catch a passionate pastoralist who is directly affected by the livestock industry. I was born and bred within that livestock and I know what livestock really means.

Having said that, Madam Speaker, I appreciate the report and its very extensive comparison amongst the Partner States and the far reaching recommendation's it makes but one thing that amazes me is that they have not been able to capture well enough in this report the one animal that is so close to my heart; the camel.

I happen to keep about 100 great camels in Namanga. This is one of the areas that the committee visited and madam chair of the committee is aware and I have given her that information that I keep these animals there when we were involved in that Burundian negotiation. I do not need to give the details. You made a visit to Namanga. I would have been quite happy if you made a visit to my farm in Namanga to see the value of the camel and what it means to the lives of so many of us who grew up there.

Perhaps, Madam Speaker one thing we also need to appreciate is that of the five Partner State sin the East African Community, the one country that perhaps huge swathes of the country about I think more than half of the country is occupied by the livestock sector is Kenya. The tragedy of our time sis that in Kenya, the pastoral communities have been considered to be some kind of baggage on the rest of the country that they were net exporters of insecurity, guns and all these kinds of things. Nobody ever- Successive Kenyan governments have not been able to invest in

anything at all in that part of the country to a point where we have had a situation for the last 50 years of our independence there was not even the slightest infrastructural improvement in that part of the country- nothing.

The fact is that while the rest of the country considers Northern Kenya to be a source of insecurity and guns and even Al Shabaab, the fact is the rest of the country always at any given time feed on livestock products from that part of the country. They cannot go without a meat product in their breakfast, lunch and dinner. What they produce from the rest of the country is hardly even utilised. In fact it is the other way round. Northern Kenya and the pastoral part of Kenya can afford to go without the cabbages, carrots and everything that is grown in these other parts of Kenya but they cannot do without our products.

Any investment is considered to be in the context of agriculture which really means tea, coffee, sugar and not anything else. Never livestock at all. So the communities in that part of the country are just beholden to some very old and ancient technologies, they do not know anything, they have no market for their livestock products, they have just had no help ad as a result, the livestock sector in Kenya particularly and I can say it may even have extended to Masailand, the livestock sector in that part of the country has virtually remained as it was not 50 years ago but 100 years ago. So it is very critical that the report particularly captures two things; the need to put extensive infrastructure and the development of Northern Kenya as part of developing the livestock sector and secondly, you must be able to capture the importance of the camel as a valuable animal in the livestock sector. Thank you very much.

The Speaker: Thank you very much, hon. Ogle.

Mr. Zein Abubakar (Kenya): Thank you, Rt hon. Speaker. Allow me first to say it is always a pleasure to come back to Uganda. The hospitality of the people of Uganda is incomparable in the region.

Secondly Madam Speaker, allow me to restrict myself to things that I think either were said in passing or I believe have not been given the weight that they require. Allow me to start with what hon. Dan Kidega had touched on, on the question of inequality. I truly believe that if you look at the design of policy in terms of interventions on farming in general, agriculture and livestock in particular, you would see that not only is there low funding for this sector and that we are not doing well enough with standards that we ourselves have accepted as standards that we should aspire to through the Maputo Declaration, if you compare what is then given to agriculture vis-à-vis livestock, you see that livestock gets a very small percentage and if you then extrapolate that to the national budget, it is much lower.

Therefore I believe, Madam Speaker that if we do something about investment in the livestock sector, we will also be addressing partly the question of inequality within our countries.

Secondly Madam Speaker, I believe that this report also alludes to the tension that exists between those who are involved in agriculture and those who were involved in livestock trade and investment. It is very sad that 50 years down the line after our independence, none of our five Partner States have adequate policy framework to resolve the tension that exists between the farmers and those who are pastoralists and also livestock- (*Interruption*)

Mr. Ndarubagiye: Thank you very much, Rt hon. Speaker and hon. Zein for giving me space. The real problem that we have had for the last 50 years in many countries is agriculture and livestock are in one ministry. It is wrong. They should be separated and the problem will be solved immediately. Thank you.

Mr. Zein: I accept that and also add that being a person coming from a fishing community, those who appreciate fish like those who are from this town is that the mistake is not only lumping agriculture livestock but they also add fishing. So it is a tripartite problem. So I agree with you but we also need to allow for coordination of intervention.

The point I was making is that part of the challenge of resolving the competing interest between farmers in agriculture and those who are involved in pastoralism is alive and we need to address it. We also need to work with the communities and see how they can build synergies between those two industries.

Thirdly Madam Speaker, we must invest in value addition as far as the livestock industry is concerned. We can no longer afford as a region to deal with schemes. We must add value to that scheme and maybe sell shoes and belts and bags.

Fourthly Madam Speaker, there is an absolute need for us to revisit the question of research and what kind of services we give the people of East Africa. I did not hear in this report but I know maybe with the exception of Rwanda that extension services to livestock farmers is going down than up and sometimes we are put in a corner and say that extension services could be considered a subsidy. No, we could say extension services are part and parcel of research and access of services to those who need it most.

Lastly Madam Speaker, it is important to also understand that there is a security dimension to this industry and hon. Ogle rightly says that if you map the East African regions, the most insecure regions seem to be those preoccupied or feel the presence of pastoralists. It not only enjoys the lowest levels of investment but there is no security presence of the kind that is required to give confidence for investors to plough back their investments in order for this industry to grow. I thank you very much, Madam Speaker for this opportunity.

Ms Dora Byamukama (Uganda): Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. I would like to add my voice to those who have welcomed you to the pearl of Africa which is also gifted by nature and this is why we get rain in a dry season and sometimes we get sunshine in a wet season. You are welcome.

Secondly Madam Speaker, permit me to also add my voice to those who have appreciated the speech of the President. I have listened to these speeches for coming to three decades and they never lose their instructive wisdom nor do they ever lose their freshness. We are very privileged to have him as the head of state and we thank him again for gracing EALA with his presence.

Madam Speaker, allow me to go very quickly to the points I would like to raise and I fully support the report. Number one is the issue of definition. What is the definition of livestock? I looked in the Treaty and I did not see this definition but I am glad my brother hon. Ogle did raise the issue of camels being included. I think we also have ostriches being reared on farms, we have crocodiles being reared so I believe this definition of livestock is not static and it would be very

important for us to keep on capturing the different aspects which are included including the wildlife so that we can make appropriate intervention in this particular area.

Madam Speaker, my second point is on the issue of the Treaty. Allow me quickly to allude to Article 107 and we have a mandate under Article 49 to ensure that this is particularly implemented. Allow me to say very quickly that it has several aspects on livestock multiplication and distribution. Maybe the committee could take it on as an extra activity specifically because it says, *“The Partner States shall (a) develop mechanisms for cooperation in livestock breeding including artificial insemination institutions and livestock breeding centres (b) encourage and facilitate exchange of genetic material to widen the base of livestock development (c) encourage private sector participation in livestock multiplication and distribution (d) develop common regulatory framework in livestock multiplication, trade in semen, embryos, breeding stock, drugs and vaccines and (e) harmonise quarantine regulations in artificial insemination and livestock breeding centres.”*

I believe that the committee did touch on these aspects in this particular article but I also believe that this is an area where the committee can do more interrogation alongside the Secretariat. I am glad the Secretary General is here so that we also ensure compliance in this particular area.

I was particularly touched by the issue of genetic material and this is under (b). What do our Partner States say about genetic materials because this position needs to be clarified so that we are on the same page when handling this issue so maybe this could be another activity or it could be included specifically?

Madam Speaker thirdly and I am coming to a close is the issue of value addition. The point was taken by hon. Zein and that is why I was applauding. The other point I would like to raise apart from the issue of value addition is the free movement of livestock. I am glad to note that so far we are registering success on free movement of persons but the issue of movement of livestock still presents a big challenge. I know some farmers who wanted to buy for example cows from one of the regions in Western Uganda and they had a problem assessing these documents so this is another area which I believe maybe the Secretariat, which has been very successful on the issue of removal of NTBs in the movement of persons could look at the issue of movement of livestock because this is a matter which is very important to our people as has been noted by others.

I would like to mention the issue of value addition and in particular the issue of processing. When you look at a kilogram of beef in the East African region, it ranges from about US\$ 5. If we were able to sell it on the European market, we could fetch as much as US\$ 40 or US\$ 45; ten times as much. What can we do in order to have value added so that the products are of a quality which is not questioned by anybody? Because most of the issues they bring are phyto-sanitary issues and therefore I think we need to give more money and give some more subsidies in these particular areas.

Finally Madam Speaker is the issue of planning. I see the constraints which have been raised before but I would like to say as was mentioned by hon. Nkanae that we know when the dry season is coming. We know when the wet season is coming. What stops us from harvesting and storing enough water? What stops us from having silos where food can be stored so that we do not talk about food shortages and famine? Because food shortages and famine also impact on the

economy and eventually lead to inflation. I think we should stop agonising. We should do things differently and organise better in this area.

With those few comments, Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you and I support the report.

The Speaker: Thank you very much. I can see hon. Tiperu insisting but I think hon. Sarah Bonaya was also on the floor so I will take hon. Sarah Bonaya and then hon. Tiperu but let us be brief. Three minutes so that we are able to invite the Chair Council to make her comments.

Ms Sarah Bonaya (Kenya): Thank you, Madam Speaker for giving me the floor and I would like to start by thanking the Uganda Parliament for the hospitality they have given us. I would also like to thank the President for accepting to come and give us his usual wise counsel and it was appreciated that as usual he has a lot of information and wisdom to give to the Assembly.

I would also like to congratulate the new Chair of the Council and I would like to congratulate her and give her my support during her tenure.

Madam Speaker, I would like to say that I grew up as a pastoralist child, I have roamed the deserts of Northern Kenya taking care of these livestock we are talking about so it is very passionate to me but because of time, I just want to add my voice because most of the points I had wanted to raise have been raised by other presenters.

One major issue of concerns is the insecurity in the pastoralist areas. Unfortunately it has affected some of us for life because we tend to put our capital not in banks but on feet and they walk around and they can easily be moved from one point to another making you impoverished overnight and personally that is how I grew up because my father died in one of these raids when I was only four and the animals were taken away.

Fortunately or unfortunately that is how I landed in school because the livelihood could no longer be sustained as a pastoralist. But for the last 50 years, the same communities are going through the same processes and I think as a region we need to appreciate that these people occupy vast lands in Partner States. We cannot hide our heads in the sand like the proverbial ostrich. As I stand here, we have serious conflicts. Thousands of livestock have been taken across the border to Ethiopia and they purport that governments are negotiating to return the animals but you cannot imagine the level of instability, marginalisation, destitution created for these communities and these are East Africans whom the Constitution has sworn to protect as individual citizens of the region.

The livelihood of these people- Actually people chose to study and understand is quite predictable. They have very clear migration patterns where they stay during the rainy season and here they move to during the dry season so even access to basic commodities like health care for humans and livestock, marketing and all those support systems that others enjoy is very possible to do because with the right study and research, we can be able to map these communities and avail to them the relevant services.

I would also like to thank the EAC because there is a Mr Wesonga, a very serious officer whom I have managed to interact with and who has been hosted to deal with the issue of livestock and he is very knowledgeable. He worked with African Union before he came here so we hope and pray that more effort will be put into this sector because much as we have neglected the livestock, we

have also neglected the human population that coexists because if you look at the pastoralists- In December I went all the way to the pastoralist community to live with my relatives. I could not find any road or water point, no road signs, no mechanic anywhere in sight but we slept with my children for one week because I appreciate my culture, my people. I cannot say that because I am a Member of EALA I will be cut off from those people who have been marginalised.

Since these are our own relatives, can we be realistic and include them in the national and regional development agenda so that this becomes a productive group other than people who are considered as bandits because they need to defend their lives and property and wealth which is solely in their livestock. Thank you.

The Speaker: Thank you.

Ms Nusura Tiperu (Uganda): Thank you very much Madam Speaker. I would like to join my colleagues in welcoming you all to Uganda. I hope you were able to enjoy the hospitality of the Ugandan people right from the airport to the market areas like Owino and the malls as you have been moving in the area.

Madam Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in appreciation of the President's speech while opening Parliament and I was very proud especially when I saw him focusing on doing business easier in the region. I would like to take this opportunity to let our East African leaders know that as the cost of doing business is becoming easy in East Africa, the protection of the business people in the region is also very key and so when we are talking about policies in the region, we need to focus on ensuring that our local people are protected through ensuring that when investors come in, at least the locals are shareholders in their respective businesses otherwise we also have a problem of some of the East Africans getting out of business.

Madam Speaker, I am proud of this report and I would like to associate myself with it. I would like to support it in its entirety and say that to talk about constraints affecting livestock is very key and it is very noble of this House because indeed in East Africa, cows are very pertinent to many of our communities. I am saying this in particular because you know in Uganda whenever the President speaks, he often times does not forget to refer to the cow and when you look at some of our traditional dances, it seems we are picking so much from the cow so the value of a cow or the camel as hon. Ogle would want it is so much that as a region, we cannot ignore speaking about such a valuable commodity that is very pertinent to the livelihood of the population.

Madam speaker, I would like to speak in specific terms to some of the farmers from Uganda. We have a petition before the Ugandan Parliament from the farmers from Ankole and they were basically talking about the problems they are facing as farmers. We have had an increase in the number of deaths of cows due to the East Coast fever, we have a problem of shortage of water due to drought, we have a problem of invasion from wild animals and some of the farmers are asking if it is possible for governments to see whether they could fence some of the game parks that are near to highly populated areas. We have a problem of the low cost of milk in Uganda. A litre of milk goes for about US\$ 300 in the villages and yet the cost of producing milk-

You know most of the farmers have moved from the traditional cows to the modern cows and to bring up the cow to the level of production is so costly. When you look at the cost of milk, there

is a very big problem so as we speak, the President has sent a number of emissaries to lobby for markets for our milk and I would ask the Secretary General and the Secretariat to join our members of the Summit in the struggle to fight for good prices for our milk and also to deal with some of the fake- We have people who are bringing in fake acaricides which are causing death of our livestock. We also have that as a very big problem in Uganda and I believe in the whole region.

Madam Speaker, I would like to say that we need to encourage as many investors as possible to come and invest in the Livestock Sector. We need to ensure that we talk to our people to bring in machines that can focus on the by-products of the cows like the skin that my colleagues had talked about. We need to encourage free movement of cattle especially from the land locked areas towards the coast so that we would be looking for- (*Interruption*)

Mr. Kidega: I am sorry and I know you are constrained by time-

The Speaker: And you are debating on the same issue twice. Proceed.

Mr. Kidega: Thank you so much. One of the most fundamental things that we must focus on as governments and community is the quality of abattoirs if we want our products to access markets. It is only East African countries that cannot export beef to the EU market because of the standards of the abattoirs and how we handle our beef. So such infrastructure must be addressed. Thank you.

The Speaker: Hon. Tiperu, wind up.

Ms Tiperu: Thank you very much my colleague, hon. Kidega about the quality of abattoirs. Actually there is a call for investors to go to countries like Tanzania and even Uganda so as to come and put back our abattoirs to correct order.

Allow me to conclude by saying that it is high time as a region that we focus on improving and increasing the number of cattle because we have a problem of malnutrition in most of the families and in that regard, I want to thank the committee for highlighting the issue of the Jerenca project in Rwanda which started and it is picking fire. I hope the whole region adopts it because we need to feed out children so as to have a healthy population.

I would like to thank hon. Ogle in a special way because I did not know the value of camel milk but we have made a pact that every time I am in Kenya his family will be bringing me camel milk in Chester House. *Asanteni sana.*

The Speaker: Thank you. May I invite the Chair, Council to make her comments on this report?

The Chairperson, Council of Ministers (Ms Phyllis Kandie): Madam Speaker, I thank the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources for having undertaken a timely and important assessment on matters pertaining to agriculture in general and livestock development in particular.

Madam Speaker, the report covers critical aspects of production of livestock products and sustainable development of livestock industry. It brings to the fore the challenges and draw backs facing the research institutions. In short, the report assists this august House and indeed the

Community in actualising the ideals of livestock multiplication and distribution as provided under Article 107 of the Treaty and under the EAC Development Strategy 2010- 2011 to 2015-2016.

Madam Speaker, for purposes of a way forward, I have noted not only the committee's observations in part 4.0 but more importantly the recommendations in part 5.0. I would like to assure this august House that the Council will study these recommendations with a view to agreeing on the best way forward and a follow up. Madam Speaker, I support the motion, thank you.

The Speaker: Thank you very much, Chair Council. I now call on the Chairperson of the Committee to wind up debate.

Ms Ndahayo: Thank you, Madam Speaker. First of all I would like to thank all Members who contributed and supported the report. All your views were to support and to complete the report. So many observations and recommendations were added to our report and I thank all members who contributed to them.

Allow me, Madam Speaker to mention the names of members who contributed to this report. There is hon. Nkanae, hon. Frederic, hon. Kidega, hon. Bazivamo, hon. Pareno, hon. Dr Nyiramirimo, hon. Ogle, hon. Zein, hon. Leonce, hon. Dora, hon. Bonaya, hon. Tiperu and hon. Chair Council Kandie. Thank you very much.

Madam Speaker, as has been raised by members to complement our report, I appreciate their addition and I would like to come back to the issue raised by hon. Dan Kidega and say that livestock in our region was not given priority in the budget as it is in our GDP so as others have said, we need to look at this because as we have said, among others, the constraints facing this sector there is underfunding and understaffing. If we do not take this issue into consideration, we cannot move forward. So I think we need to improve finances to this sector to refinance and increase staff and build capacity of staff in this sector.

Madam Speaker, there was an issue raised by Members about the use of our institution; the institutions available in our region on livestock. Hon. Pareno raised the issue about the disease which is affecting most of our animals. If we use our institutions properly, this disease could have been taken into consideration in different researches. We need to conduct proper research in order to deal with all these emerging diseases.

I also support the correction made by hon. Odette. It was a mistake and we will correct it.

I would like to say that I have understood the concern of hon. Ogle about the camel but I want to say that we did not forget these kinds of animals because they are part of livestock. However the time which was allocated to this activity could not allow the committee to visit all the important areas including your farm. Sorry for that otherwise we could even visit hon. Kidega's farm which is in Uganda but it was not possible. What I can say in addition also to what hon. Dora has said, this is the first time to deal with the issue of livestock during this Assembly. It is like a beginning and in order to move forward, I think we need to make more effort in this sector and we will be able to deal with other aspects in this area as hon. Dora has mentioned.

I would also like to support the recommendation made by hon. Ogle. I do not know how we forgot it because we mentioned it when we were discussing with the committee members about the improvement of infrastructure. This is very important to the development of livestock so I think it is very important. We will take it as a new recommendation and also EAC Partner States and EAC Secretariat should contribute to the improvement of infrastructure to ease movement of livestock in our region. This has also been raised by hon. Zein. I really support the idea of giving enough percentages on livestock so that we can deal with the question of inequality and also to deal with the issue of coordination of livestock. I think we need to have regional policies which can be used as a tool to harmonise and make sure that we have proper coordination of intervention in this sector.

Madam Speaker, I would also like to support the idea of improving the free movement of livestock in our region. I have seen that there are a lot of initiative sin our region. As you have heard in the report, there are a lot of quarantines being constructed in different borders of our region and we have made recommendations to improve these facilities. As we have said in the report especially on the part of Namanga border on the Tanzanian side where there is need for decentralisation of the services of ... to allow traders of livestock ease their business-

So Madam Speaker, I would like to thank all members who contributed and all other members who support the report even if they did not have time to mention it. Thank you very much.

The Speaker: Thank you very much, Chairperson of the Committee of Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources. Hon. Members, the motion on the floor is that the report of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources on the oversight study mission to assess policy and production constraints affecting the livestock sector in East Africa be adopted. I now put the question.

(Question put and agreed to.)

The Speaker: Hon. Members, I want to congratulate you upon completing today's agenda. I just have one communication that after the discussion by the Commission on preparing the members on business to follow, there will always be a little circular following the Order Paper of the previous day so that you are able to know what business we shall deal with the following day.

Also just for your information, on Thursday we have got a gracious invitation by Quality Chemicals Limited for a dinner. I am just announcing it so that you put it in your program so that you know that Thursday evening on 23rd at Sheraton 7.00 p.m. we have this very important invitation.

With those announcements, I want to adjourn the House to tomorrow 2.30 p.m. House stands adjourned.

(The House rose at.. p.m. and adjourned until Thursday 23 January 2014 at 2.30 p.m.)