



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

**EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE, TOURISM, AND NATURAL
RESOURCES:**

**REPORT OF THE OVERSIGHT STUDY MISSION TO ASSESS POLICY
AND PRODUCTION CONSTRAINTS AFFECTING THE LIVESTOCK
SECTOR IN EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY**

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**Clerks Chambers, EAC HQs
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ACRONYMS

AFRISA	African Institute of for Strategic Services and Development
ASDS	Agriculture Sector Development Strategy & Action Plan
ASDSAP	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Action Plan
AUC	African Union Commission
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
COVAB	College of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Security and Bio-Security
DSIP	Development Strategy and Investment Plan
EAC	East African Community
EALA	East African Legislative Assembly
EAPP	East African Productivity Project
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KEVEVAPI	Kenya Veterinary Vaccine Production Institute
MAFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MEACA	Ministry of East African Community Affairs
BSL3	Biosafety level 3
MEME	Multi Entry and Multiple Exit
MINAGRE	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
OSBP	One Stop Border Post
SPEDA	Skills, Production, Employment and Development Programme
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
TADS	Trans Animal Diseases
TAFSIP	Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
TVLA	Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

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	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
KEVEVAPI	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 EALA Members to see the breeds of bulls used for Artificial insemination in the region.	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 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 Kajiado 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.	<p>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.</p> <p>The facility will improve the contribution of the livestock sector to the region's economy.</p>
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 Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.	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 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	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

	<p>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>	<p>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 • 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;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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 and	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 Maputo Declaration of Heads of State and Government . It was also

	strategies, Marketing and associated constraints.	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	<p>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 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>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.</p> <p>According to them, the Director of SPEDA should explain to all Partner States the functioning so that all should adopt it.</p>

Fresh Dairy Milk Plant, Kampala	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 a- bout 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 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.	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.
Katuna/Gatuna Uganda-Rwanda Border Post	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.	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. 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.
REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI		
MEACA	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.	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).
MINAGRE	<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 Nsanganyumwami.</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> <p>In addition to the government efforts, a colloquy in the sector was organized in June 2013; it brought together all potential stakeholders including public, private and civil society actors, academicians, technical staff, parliamentarians and donors. The objective of the symposium was to study the situation of livestock in Burundi, identify gaps and challenges and solutions for the development of the sector.</p>
National Veterinary Laboratory	The EALA Members of Sub-committee one visited Burundi National Laboratory (Laboratoire Veterinaire) to assess capacity	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

	<p>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>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 bulding and recruitment of qualified personel.</p>
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA		
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</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</p>

	<p>demand for the national, regional and 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>	<p>support.</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 national level and has collaboration with regional and international laboratories.</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>
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</p>	<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</p>

	<p>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 interface – Aflatoxin work in Kenya. 	<p>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>
REGIONAL ISSUES		
<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</p>	<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</p>

	<p>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>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>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.</p> <p>It also noted that the sections on livestock at the EAC is 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 catarrh 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 fasttrack 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 Tarrif 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.