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THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – THIRD SESSION – 2024

COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION

REPORT ON THE PARTICIPATION OF THE 10<sup>TH</sup> AFRICAN GRAIN TRADE SUMMIT  
HELD IN UGANDA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY		MARCH 2024
DATE: 12 MAR 2024		TUESDAY
TABLED BY:	Hon Wanyiku Muhia, CBS, MP Chairperson, Regional Integration	
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## **ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS**

<b>AfCFTA</b>	African Continental Free Trade Area
<b>AGTS</b>	African Grain Trade Summit
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
<b>EAC</b>	East Africa Community
<b>EAGC</b>	Eastern Africa Grain Council
<b>LMICs</b>	Low and Middle-Income Countries
<b>FMCG</b>	Fast Moving Consumer Goods
<b>FWB</b>	Fortified Whole Blends
<b>FWG</b>	Fortified Whole Grains
<b>FWGA</b>	Fortified Whole Grain Alliance
<b>F&amp;B</b>	Food & Beverages
<b>ICIPE</b>	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
<b>SAGA's</b>	Semi- Autonomous Governemnt Authorities
<b>SO</b>	Standing Order
<b>TGCU</b>	The Grain Council of Uganda
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme

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## **FOREWORD FROM THE LEADER OF DELEGATION**

This report contains a summary of the delegation's participation in the 10<sup>th</sup> African Grain Trade Summit (AGTS) held in Kampala, Uganda from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2023. Various topics were discussed by the stakeholders including the importance of ensuring food is sufficient in African continent, Food Security, the State of Play in Africa's Grain Ecosystem, The African Trade Area Help Africa define its place in the Global Grain Trade for Sustainable Food Systems. Low productivity and yields, limited resources, poor infrastructure, poor harvest and climate change issue among others were the topics emphasized in the Summit.

Hon. Francis Mwebesa, the Uganda's Minister of Trade Industry and Cooperatives, during the Grain Summit underscored the importance of the grain trade not only in addressing food security but also in contributing significantly to the economy of African countries. The grain sector plays a crucial role in job creation, income generation, and the overall well-being of the people. However, like many other African countries, numerous hurdles are faced by Uganda in maximizing the potential of their grain industry. Challenges such as post-harvest losses, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of access to finance remain significant obstacles. The African Parliaments should implement the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security and the 10 percent national budget allocation to agriculture development.

I therefore, wish to most sincerely thank the Speaker and the Office of the Clerk of the National Assembly for the invaluable support accorded to the Committee in the discharge of its mandate.

On behalf of the Members of the Select Committee on Regional Integration and pursuant to Standing Order 212 (2) (d) that this House notes the Report on the participation on the 10<sup>th</sup> African Grain Trade Summit (AGTS) held in Kampala, Uganda.

**HON. GEOFFREY MAKOKHA ODANGA, MP**  
**LEADER OF DELEGATION**

## **1.0 PREFACE**

### **1.1 ESTABLISHMENT AND MANDATE OF THE COMMITTEE**

1. The Committee on Regional Integration is a select Committee of the House established Standing Order 212 of the National Assembly's Standing Orders which sets out the mandate of the Committee. The Committee was constituted in October 2023 following adoption of a motion on membership of committees by the House. The Committee comprises of 21 members who will serve for the life of the 13<sup>th</sup> Parliament.

The Committee is also mandated to –

- (a) examine the records of all the relevant debates and resolutions of the meetings of the East African Legislative Assembly;
- (b) examine the Bills introduced in the East African Legislative Assembly and Acts of the East African Community;
- (c) examine the records of all the relevant debates and resolutions of the meetings of the Pan African Parliament, the African, Caribbean and Pacific European Union Joint Parliamentary Assembly and other regional integration bodies; and
- (d) inquire into and examine any other matter relating to regional integration generally requiring action by the House.

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## 1.2 COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

2. The Committee comprises of the following twenty- one members-

Hon. Wanjiku Muhia,CBS, MP – Chairperson  
Kipipiri Constituency  
**United Democratic Party**

Hon. Farah Salah Yakub, MP- Vice- Chairperson  
Fafi Constituency  
**United Democratic Party**

Hon. David Ochieng Ouma,CBS, MP  
Ugenya Constituency  
**Movement for Democracy and Growth**

Hon. Geoffrey Makokha Odanga, MP  
Matayos Constituency  
**Orange Democratic Party**

Hon. Joseph Gachoki Gitari, MP  
Kirinyaga Central Constituency  
**United Democratic Party**

Hon. Didmus Wekesa Barasa Mutua, MP  
Kimilili Constituency  
**United Democratic Party**

Hon. Danson Mwashako Mwakuwona, MP  
Wundanyi Constituency  
**Wiper Democratic Movement**

Hon. Andrew Adipo Okuome, MP  
Karachuonyo Constituency  
**Orange Democratic Party**

Hon. Christopher Aseka Wangaya, MP  
Khwisero Constituency  
**Orange Democratic Party**

Hon. Naomi Jillo Waqo, CBS, MP  
Marsabit (CWR)  
**United Democratic Party**

Hon. Zaheer Jhanda, MP  
Nyaribari Chache Constituency  
**United Democratic Party**

Hon. Rael Chepkemoi Kasiwai, MP  
West Pokot (CWR)  
**Kenya Union Party**

Hon. Elizabeth Karambu Kailemia, MP  
Meru (CWR)  
**United Democratic Party**

Hon. Beatrice Chepng'eno Kemei, MP  
Kericho (CWR)  
**United Democratic Party**

Hon. Fatuma Hamisi Masito, MP  
Kwale (CWR)  
**Orange Democratic Party**

Hon. Irene Njoki Mrembo, MP  
Bahati Constituency  
**Jubilee Party**

Hon. Japheth Nyakundi Mokaya, MP  
Kitutu Chache North Constituency

**United Democratic Party**

Hon. Peter Ochieng Orero, MP  
Kibra Constituency

**Orange Democratic Party**

Hon. Julius Kipletting Rutto, MP  
Kesses Constituency  
**United Democratic Party**

Hon. Peter Kalerwa Salasya, MP  
Mumias East Constituency  
**Democratic Alliance Party**

Hon. Richard Kipkemoi Yegon, MP  
Bomet East Constituency  
**United Democratic Party**

### 1.3 COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT

3. The secretariat facilitating the committee comprises –

**Mr. Mohamed Jimale**  
*Clerk Assistant I (Team Leader)*

Ms. Jane Gathoni  
*Clerk Assistant III*

*Research Assistant III*

Mr. Bernard Toroitich  
*Clerk Assistant III*

Ms. Edith Chepngeno  
*Media Relations Officer III*

Mr. Dominic Kyallo  
*Legal Counsel III*

Mr. Moses Kariuki  
*Serjeant at Arms*

Ms. Damacrine Kwamboka

Ms. Rahab Chepkilim  
*Audio Officer*

### 1.4 MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION

4. The delegation consisted of the following Members: -

- 1) Hon Geoffrey Makokha Odanga, MP - **Leader of the Delegation**
- 2) Hon. Richard Kipkemboi Yegon, MP
- 3) Ms. Edith Chepngeno - Media Relations Officer III/ Delegation Secretary



## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

5. The Committee on Regional Integration in a meeting held on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2023, following an invite from the Ministry of East Africa Community, the ASALs and Regional Development to participate in the 10<sup>th</sup> African Grain Trade Summit (AGTS) held in Uganda from 5<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup>, resolved to send representatives to the Summit.
6. The AGTS event was a high biennial high-level, public-private grain industry event hosted by EAGC that brought together key grain stakeholders from across Africa and beyond for an in-depth, evidence-based discussion on topical grain sector in Africa.
7. First held in 2005, the AGTS has been the driving force behind many of the positive developments in the grain sector such as, harmonization of the grain standard in the EAC, development of Warehouse Receipts Systems and Commodity Exchanges, removal of some grain trade restrictions, policy interventions to strengthen our food systems in the face of Covid-19 pandemic and opening of new market opportunities for grain industry.

### **2.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE SUMMIT**

8. The 10<sup>th</sup> AGTS was to produce tangible results that will encourage continued growth of the grain industry and trade in Africa. Given the background of the year's Summit, "*Defining Africa's place in global grain trade for sustainable food systems*", anticipated results included:
  - (i) Greater support towards structured trade facilitation, that is an organic process of helping grain agribusiness actualize trade opportunities in a structured ecosystem, as a means of bridging the gap between the currently unstructured markets and the "ideal" structured markets.
  - (ii) Policy support for initiatives that will wean off Africa's dependence on global markets for food.

### **2.3 EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

9. The 10th AGTS was an essential grain industry gathering of the year. The Summit was anticipated to provide considerable advantages to industry stakeholders from across the continent in pursuit of greater and better grain trade since it is the main commercial and policy platform for the grain sector.
10. The advantages to stakeholders attending the Summit were for business networking, trade and investment facilitation by: Negotiating incentives to encourage investment in the grain sector and collecting information on potential investment opportunities within the sector and related sectors.

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11. The Summit was also an opportunity to influence policy reforms by joining with fellow actors in the commercial sector to drive policy changes in the grain industry and also influencing changes in policy that will, in the end, enhance the business climate in the grain industry at the national, regional, and continental levels.
12. Branding and visibility to an international audience: Gaining unparalleled visibility to a global audience through intensive branding prior to, during, and following the Summit.

#### **2.4 COURTESY VISIT TO THE HIGH COMMISSION OFFICE IN KAMPALA**

13. The Delegation made a courtesy visit to Amb. Maj. General Gra Owinow, CBS, (KA Rtd), the Kenyan High Commissioner in Kampala.



*Caption- From left; Hon Geofrey Makokha Odanga, Amb Maj Gen Gra Owinow, Hon. Richard Kipkemboi Yegon and Ms. Doris Komen who is a comercial attachee to the Uganda High Commision Office in Kampala, Uganda.*

#### **2.5 KENYA'S NATIONAL INTEREST**

14. Amb Maj Gen Gra Owinow, CBS took the honourable Members through the Kenya's mission in Uganda. He indicated the key interest Kenya seeks to advance & protect is as follows;
  - i. Political Diplomacy  
Amb. Owinow outlined that;
    - More focus is on security since we share border.
    - There are no serious challenges and that there is a joint border Commission.

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15. Some conflicts being witnessed according to the Amb, are in fishing in Migingo Island, L.Victoria and between Turkana and Pokot in Kenya and Karamajong in Uganda. However, he outlined that an M.O.U allowing cross-border movement of community to graze their animals was signed back in 2018, only that the communities does not adhere fully to it.

- i. **On Trade** - He outlined that Uganda is the biggest trading partner of Kenya..There is need to put more strategies in place to look at trade and trade balance between the two countries.
- ii. **On Cultural diplomacy**, he pointed that to promote & protect cultural heritage, Cultural exchanges,
- iii. **On Environmental diplomacy and on Diaspora diplomacy**, provide assistance to other countries.

## 2.6 KENYA - UGANDA RELATIONSHIP

16. On the relationship between the Countries, the Kenyan High Commissioner to Uganda pointed out the following;

- a) The Kenya High Commission in Kampala, Uganda was established in 1981.
- b) The two countries enjoy warm and brotherly relations which have continued to deepen even further.
- c) The two East African Community Member States share a strong historical bond of friendship that forms the foundation of mutually beneficial cooperation and collaboration bilaterally, regionally and internationally.
- d) The two countries have a bilateral cooperation in areas of trade and investment, defence, border security, immigration, health and education.

### 3.0 CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

The conference deliberations were organized on the following thematic areas-;

#### 3.1 KEYNOTE ADDRESS FOR THE 10<sup>TH</sup> AGTS

17. Uganda Minister of Trade Industry and Cooperatives, Hon. Francis Mwebesa, underscored the importance of the grain trade not only in addressing food security but also in contributing significantly to the economy of African countries. He stated that in Uganda, the grain sector plays a crucial role in job creation, income generation, and the overall well-being of our people. However, like many other African countries, numerous hurdles are faced by Uganda in maximizing the potential of their grain industry. Challenges such as post-harvest losses, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of access to finance remain significant obstacles.

18. To address several pivotal aspects that will shape Uganda's agricultural future, Hon Mwebesa said they are doing the following;

- i. **Data Collection & Dissemination:** In a rapidly advancing digital age, data-driven decision-making is paramount. Establishing robust mechanisms for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data across the entire value chain will empower us to make informed, evidence-based policies, ensuring the growth and resilience of our grain sector.
- ii. **Production of Grains and Pulses:** To enhance Uganda's global competitiveness, it's essential to bolster the production of diverse grains and pulses. This will require innovative farming practices, technological adaptation, and an emphasis on quality alongside quantity.
- iii. **Standards Across the Value Chain:** To position African grains and pulses on the global map, we need to establish and adhere to the highest standards. From sowing to harvesting, processing to packaging, and distribution to sales – excellence at every step will differentiate us. And ensure competitiveness in the global arena.
- iv. **Facilitating Healthy Consumption of Food:** As custodians of this continent's nutrition, it is our duty to promote and facilitate the consumption of healthy, balanced diets. Grains and pulses, fortified with essential nutrients, should be accessible and affordable to all.
- v. **Food Safety:** Beyond production, the safety of our food products is paramount. Implementing stringent safety protocols, periodic checks, and educating all actors across the entire value chain about best practices will go a long way in ensuring that our grains are not just abundant, but also safe.
- vi. **Identifying and Seizing Global Trade Opportunities:** The world is an open market, and Africa has the potential to be its major supplier. By identifying, understanding, and

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capitalizing on global trade avenues, we can ensure that African grains find their rightful place on dining tables across the world.

19. In conclusion, Hon. Mwebesa challenged the participants to craft a narrative that showcases Africa not just as a participant, but as a formidable player in the global grain trade. He encouraged the participants to think creatively, share experiences, and identify actionable strategies to enhance grain trade in Africa to explore opportunities for cross-border trade, technology adoption, and policy harmonization.

### **3.2 AfCFTA HELPS AFRICA DEFINE ITS PLACE IN GLOBAL TRADE FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS**

20. During this session, the participants engaged in a discussion and brainstorming session centred on the whether AfCFTA can help Africa define its place in global grain trade for sustainable food systems.

21. According to Ms. Laura Naliaka of Regional Integration Trade Centre/Economic Commission for Africa, Africa is a net cereal importer and wheat accounts for more than a half of Africa's trade deficit in cereals. She said that Africa is a cereal net importer because intra-African exports in cereals accounted for 78% of its total exports between 2016 & 2022. Meanwhile intra-African exports in wheat accounted for 96% exports between the same periods. In her presentation she stated that what ails Africa's Agricultural Ecosystem includes;

#### **i. Low productivity and yields.**

22. It was revealed that Africa utilizes significantly, less fertilizer than other region, adding that, in 2020 an average use for Nitrogen based fertilizers was 72.88Kg/Ha but for Africa it was an average of 16.31kg/ha. Global average for phosphate-based fertilizers was 30.9kg/ha but Africa's was 6.45Kg/ha thus low yields and productivity.

#### **ii. Limited resources.**

23. According to Ms. Naliaka, many countries have not yet met the target under Maputo declaration in which African Countries are expected to allocate at least 10% of the national budget to food and agriculture under the comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADO)

#### **iii. Poor infrastructure**

24. Post-harvest losses are due to poor infrastructures and limited access to market.

25. For grains alone, post-harvest losses are estimated to USD 4billion/year which could meet the annual food requirements of about 48million people (AUC 2018)

#### **iv. Climate change issue**

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26. Climate change and extreme weather conditions are posing severe threats to farmers across the continent.

### **3.3 AfCFTA IS THE PANACEA TO THE CHALLENGES FACING AFRICA'S GRAIN TRADE**

27. On protocol on Trade in Goods - the aim is to enable the free flow of goods and services across the continent and boost trading position of Africa in the global market. As part of its mandate, the AfCFTA is to eliminate trade barriers and boost intra Africa trade<sup>1</sup>.

### **3.4 Problems and Prospects of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement <sup>2</sup>**

A. **The Problems:** The AfCFTA may face several challenges. These include:

i. **Poor infrastructure Over the decades, the poor state of infrastructure has continued to impede development and trade in Africa.**

28. This has the capacity to hamper the operation of the AfCFTA. For instance, transportation, especially with respect to perishable goods across the continent constitutes a major challenge to countries. Therefore, for the AfCFTA to achieve its objectives, it should put in place measures that can solve such intractable challenges to continental development.

ii. **Competitive pressure Another challenge that may likely affect the AfCFTA is increased competitive pressure.**

29. Many of the markets on the continent are traditional economies that rely heavily on farming (usually subsistence) for employment. Therefore, a situation may arise where some of the small farms located in some of the poor African states will find it difficult to compete with large agro-based industries in high-income African countries. This may result in loss of lands and farms, as well as unemployment and poverty.

iii. **Suffocation of local SMEs by other African companies**

30. There is the tendency for local SMEs to be choked by the activities of other companies on the continent. It is commonplace for consumers to make demands for cheaper products. Therefore, given that the AfCFTA provides for lower tariffs on foreign goods, it is most likely that local producers will lose most of their sales to cheaper supplies from other African states.

iv. **Economic imbalances among member states of the AfCFTA**

31. There is economic imbalance across African states. The unevenness in trade growth across Africa may lead to sharing the welfare benefits from the AfCFTA disproportionately. However, the AfCFTA has enormous prospects that would be beneficial for the overall development of the

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<sup>1</sup> [www.icipe.org/support-icipe](http://www.icipe.org/support-icipe)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2307/26976631>

continent. Some of such potentials include the creation of more avenues for markets, stimulation of economic growth, foreign direct investments, etc.

**v. Africa's over reliance on external support African states are mostly dependent on external support for the execution of projects.**

32. This may pose a big challenge to the AfCFTA in achieving its objectives. Often, donor countries attach conditions favourable to them, with little or no regard to what the recipient countries want.

B. **THE PROSPECTS** are identified as:

**i. New markets for African companies**

33. The AfCFTA has the capacity to open up new markets for African companies and expanding their customer base. This would lead to the growth and viability of the manufacturing sector, which will in turn enhance the growth of the small and medium enterprises sector and create avenues for employment.

**ii. Stimulation of economic growth in Africa**

34. The AfCFTA has the capacity to stimulate economic growth in Africa. It is projected that intra-African exports would increase by \$68.5 billion in terms of money value, while intra-African imports would increase by \$73.9 billion. with the likelihood of an overall increase of about 52% (\$34.6 billion) in intra-African trade.

35. Trade in industrial goods is expected to rise by 53% between 2010 and 2022. The AfCFTA can avail African cocoa producers the opportunity to process their cocoa beans into finished products, rather than the foolishness of producing and exporting 75% of the world's cocoa beans, while still importing chocolate products.

36. The manufacturing sector, which accounts for close to 10% of total GDP in Africa, can be enhanced through the Agreement.

**iii. Anti-dumping provisions**

37. The SMEs may be choked by the activities of other companies in Africa, as consumers would likely go for cheaper products, it is pertinent to note that the Protocol on Trade in Goods includes anti-dumping provisions that would enable member-states to apply safeguard measures in the event of a sudden surge in the import of a product which may be detrimental to domestic producers within the country.

38. Adequate implementation of the AfCFTA in a large market of about 1.2 billion people can reduce barriers to trade across the continent. It will also enhance industrialization and manufacturing in Africa, and generate employment. The ACFTA can equally encourage local production and boost

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intra-African trade by 52% by 2022. Nonetheless, with the free trade under attack in much of the developed world, Africa is charting a new path for sustainable wealth and development for the continent.

### 3.5 FACILITATING HEALTHIER CONSUMPTION OF GRAIN

39. A keynote presentation on the topic was made by Mr. David Kamau the Managing Director, Fortified Whole Grain Alliance (FWGA). According to Mr. Kamau, grains account for 50% of calories and more than 40% of proteins consumed in low and middle-income countries (LMICs). A combination of factors led to the predominant consumption of refined grains since the 19th century.

#### i. Technology

40. The advent of the roller mill in Britain led to drastically lower production costs of refined flour and extended shelf life.

#### ii. Consumer Preferences

41. Refined flour was earlier perceived as a 'cleaner' product and consuming it was seen as a status symbol.

#### iii. Market Dynamics

42. The Green Revolution concentrated grain production and consumption on grains which were already mostly consumed in refined form. Byproducts from grain refining became inputs to the animal feed sector.

43. It was stated that the dominance of refined grain foods in diets contributes to both undernutrition and obesity. Only 20-30% of grains are consumed as whole. Low consumption of whole grains is the highest dietary risk factor contributing to the global burden of disease

44. Why shift from refined to Fortified Whole Grains (FWG)

- **5x more nutritious.** 2.2x macro-nutrients and 6.1x micro-nutrients compared to refined unfortified flour.

- **\$0 incremental cost.** High quality FWG flour produced at the same cost as refined flours.

- **25% lower environmental footprint.** Whole grains can feed more people with less land, water, fertilizer use and GHG emissions.

45. Steps to ensure a successful transition to Fortified Whole Grains (FWG) & Fortified Whole Blends (FWB) in public food programs.

#### i. Build awareness about FWG & FWB's importance in diets.

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46. Sensitize the school community and the whole population about the benefits of FWG and FWB via nationwide social marketing.

**ii. Switch maize flour procurement for schools to FWG flour.**

47. Switch all maize flour procurement to FWG flour (budget-neutrally) to provide the structured demand to enable investment by millers

**iii. Invest in production economics to increase affordability**

48. Invest in new machinery to efficiently produce FWG to meet national school feeding program's demand and engage local farmers and aggregators to improve quality throughout the value chain. Include FWG & FWB in other government food programs.

49. Provide FWG and FWB in safety nets instead of refined grains and invest in the transition to FWG and FWB for government subsidy programs.

**3.6 INNOVATIONS FOR RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS IN GRAIN TRADE**

50. According to the Insect Based Farming Concept by Dr. Chrysantus Mbi Tanga - Senior Scientist and the Head of Insects for Food, Feed and Other Uses (INSEFF) Programme, ICIPE, Insect-based technology has high potential to improve health and nutrition of human and animals, soil health, crop productivity and transform food systems through circular economy.

**i.** Cutting-edge research is critical to harness the full potential of the edible insect sector and build confidence among the end users.

**ii.** Capacity building to further research on insects for feed and scaling innovations, public-private sector partnerships, and support of governments and development partners are key to success.

**iii.** Need to create continental standards and enabling policies for quality control, commercialization and increased adoption- of IBF.

51. Storage innovations for reduced food waste. The participants were told that safe storage plays crucial part in value chain. cycle is as shown below;

**Field and harvest > Grain handling > Transport & Storage > Milling > Feed & Food Processing**

52. It was further outlined that current storage problems create huge economic impact such as poor bulk flow that is usually caused by:

**i.** No Mass flow design of bin & hopper

**ii.** No properties knowledge of bulk material

**iii.** Water infiltration

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iv. Stiffeners and inserts in the silo

53. During the second day of the retreat, the participants had a breakfast session themed: Influencing Policy for Enhancing Cross Border Grain Trade in Eastern Africa. The session was broken down into: Grain Trade Logistics, Trade Finance: A lubricant for Grain Trade, Bulk Grain Production for Sustainable African Food Systems: A Myth or Reality? Leveraging Data and Information to Shape Grain Trade Policies and Feeling the Pulse: Africa-Global Pulses Trade Partnership

#### 4.0 KEY SUMMIT OUTCOMES

54. Africa is a formidable player in the global grain trade not just a participant to the various world summits.

55. An account of the global grain trade that presents Africa as a powerful actor, not just a participant.

56. African Countries discussions today, their actions tomorrow, will shape their grain story. So, they should think creatively, share experiences, and identify actionable strategies to enhance grain trade in Africa.

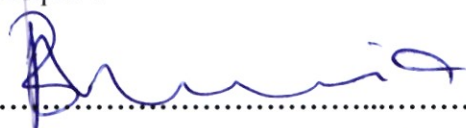
57. African Countries need to explore opportunities for cross-border trade, technology adoption, and policy harmonization not forgetting the role of innovation, digitalization, and sustainable farming practices in ensuring a prosperous grain sector for our continent.

58. Working hand in hand, as partners, is essential in order to build a brighter and more prosperous future for African nations and its people.

#### 5.0 COMMITTEE RECCOMENDATION

59. Having considered the Report by the delegation that participated the 10th African Grain Trade Summit in Kampala, Uganda, the Committee is in agreement with the recommendation by the Maputo Declaration, which states that; "All African National Parliaments should implement the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security and the 10 percent national budget allocation to agriculture development that was endorsed by the African Heads of State and Governments at the Second Ordinary Assembly of the African Union in July 2003 in Maputo Mozambique".

SIGNED.....



DATE.....

7/2/2024

**THE HON. WANJIKU MUHIA, CBS, MP**

**CHAIRPERSON, COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION**

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## **CITATIONS**

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- ✓ Regional Integration Trade Centre/Economic Commission for Africa. Laura Naliaka
- ✓ ECA & CEPIL/CIREM (2023)
- ✓ <http://www.nepad.org/programme/agriculture-and-food-insecurity-risk-management-a-firm>

*Committee on Regional Integration: Report on the participation of the 10<sup>th</sup> African Grain Trade Summit held in Uganda.*



REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY  
13<sup>TH</sup> PARLIAMENT - SECOND SESSION - 2023  
COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION

REF. NA/DAA&OSC/RIC/AGENDA/2023/040

Office of the Clerk,  
National Assembly,  
Parliament Buildings,  
**NAIROBI.**

12<sup>th</sup> October, 2023

**COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION**

The Clerk of the National Assembly presents his compliments to the Members of the Select Committee on Regional Integration and has the honour to inform them that a sitting of the Committee shall be held on **Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2023 at 12.00 p.m.** in the **Committee Room 12, Main Parliament Buildings.**

**AGENDA**

1. Prayer & Preliminaries;
2. Adoption of the Agenda;
3. Confirmation of the Previous Minutes (39<sup>th</sup> sitting);
4. Matters Arising;
5. **Meeting with the Cabinet Secretary, State Department for Labour and Skill Development to consider among others; Status report on alignment of international Treaties for EAC Partners states with Labour Laws;**
6. Any other Business;
7. Adjournment.

Copies to:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Hon. Wanjiku Muhia, MP - Chairperson          | 12. Hon. Rael Chepkemai Kasiwai, MP     |
| 2. Hon. Farah Salah Yakub, MP- Vice- Chairperson | 13. Hon. Elizabeth Karambu Kailemia, MP |
| 3. Hon. David Ouma Ochieng, MP                   | 14. Hon. Beatrice Chepngeno Kemei, MP   |
| 4. Hon. Geoffrey Makokha Odanga, MP              | 15. Hon. Fatuma Hamisi Masito, MP       |
| 5. Hon. Joseph Gachoki Gitari, MP                | 16. Hon. Irene Njoki Mrembo, MP         |
| 6. Hon. Didmus Wekesa Barasa Mutua, MP           | 17. Hon. Japheth Nyakundi Mokaya, MP    |
| 7. Hon. Danson Mwashako Mwakuwona, MP            | 18. Hon. Peter Ochieng Orero, MP        |
| 8. Hon. Andrew Adipo Okuome, MP                  | 19. Hon. Julius Kipletting Rutto, MP    |
| 9. Hon. Christopher Aseka Wangaya, MP            | 20. Hon. Peter Kalerwa Salasya, MP      |
| 10. Hon. Naomi Jillo Waqo, MP                    | 21. Hon. Richard Kipkemai Yegon, MP     |
| 11. Hon. Zaheer Jhanda, MP                       |   |

The sergeant- at Arms to reserve the Committee Room 12, Main Parliament Buildings @ 12.00 p.m.

## Pending Business before the Committee on Regional Integration

- (1) **Business transacted by the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)** at the 4th Meeting of the 1st Session of the 5th Assembly from 11<sup>th</sup> - 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2023 in Arusha, Tanzania: -
- (i) The Budget speech of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) for the FY 2023/2024;
  - (ii) The East African Community Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2023;
  - (iii) The East African Community Supplementary Appropriation Bill, (No 2) 2023;
  - (iv) The East African Community Appropriation Bill, 2023,
  - (v) Report of the Committee on General Purpose on the EAC Supplementary Appropriation (No.1) and (No.2) Bills;
  - (vi) Report of the Committee on General Purpose on the East African Community Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure for FY 2023/2024;
  - (vii) Report of the Committee on Legal, Rules and Privileges on the oversight activity on implementation of the Protocols and Laws Governing EAC Institutions,
  - (viii) Report of the Committee on Communication, Trade and Investment on the oversight activity on Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency,
  - (ix) Report of the Committee on Legal, Rules and Privileges on consideration of the proposal to amend Rule 80(6) of the Rules of Procedure of the East African Legislative Assembly;
  - (x) Report of the Committee on Accounts on the oversight activity to assess the programmes and performances of the East African Health Research Commission;
  - (xi) Report of the Committee on Regional Affairs and Conflict Resolution on the oversight activity to assess the progress made in the development of the EAC Refugee Management Policy;
  - (xii) A Resolution of the Assembly urging the Council of Ministers and the partner States to enhance the effective participation of Women and Youth in Business and to equip them take advantage of the opportunities under the AfCFTA;
  - (xiii) A Resolution of the Assembly to reinstate the pending Bills of the 4th Assembly into the 5th Assembly;
  - (xiv) A Resolution of the Assembly recommending to the Council of Ministers and Partner States to use Local Currencies in all transactions in the East African Community region to boost trade;
  - (xv) A Resolution of the Assembly urging the Council of Ministers and the Partner States to fast-track the implementation of the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agriculture Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods; and
  - (xvi) A Resolution of the Assembly condemning the attack by the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) on Lhubirira Secondary School, Kasese District, in the Republic of Uganda and in the Town of Kasindi in North Kivu
- (xvii) Report of the Second Ordinary Session of the Sixth Parliament of the pan- African Parliament (PAP) Held in Midrand, South Africa from 15<sup>th</sup> May to 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2023

## **(2) Reports**

- (i) Report on the Study Visit To The Common Market For Eastern And Southern Africa (COMESA) Headquarters In Lusaka, Zambia
- (ii) Report on the Inspection visits to the Semi-Autonomous Institutions of the East African Community in Uganda.
- (iii) Report on the visit to the headquarter of Southern African Development Community (SADC) in

**MINUTES OF THE 39<sup>TH</sup> SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION HELD ON TUESDAY 3<sup>RD</sup> OCTOBER, 2023 IN COMMITTEE ROOM 7, MAIN PARLIAMENT BUILDING AT 12:00 PM**

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**PRESENT**

1. **Hon. Wanjiku Muhia, MP** - **Chairperson**
2. Hon. Naomi Jillo Waqo, CBS, MP
3. Hon. Joseph Gachoki Gitari, MP
4. Hon. Andrew Adipo Okuome, MP
5. Hon. Geoffrey Makokha Odanga, MP
6. Hon. Christopher Aseka Wangaya, MP
7. Hon. Peter Ochieng Orero, MP
8. Hon. Richard Kipkemoi Yegon, MP
9. Hon. Fatuma Hamisi Masito, MP
10. Hon. Irene Njoki Mrembo, MP
11. Hon. Beatrice Chepngeno Kemei, M
12. Hon. Rael Chepkemoi Kasiwai, MP

**APOLOGIES**

1. **Hon. Farah Salah Yakub, MP** - **Vice Chairperson**
2. Hon. David Ochieng Ouma, MP
3. Hon. Julius Kipletting Rutto, MP
4. Hon. Danson Mwashako Mwakuwona, MP
5. Hon. Elizabeth Karambu Kailemia, MP
6. Hon. Zaheer Jhanda, MP
7. Hon. Japheth Nyakundi Mokaya, MP
8. Hon. Peter Kalerwa Salasya, MP

**ABSENT**

Hon. Didmus Wekesa Barasa Mutua, MP

**IN ATTENDANCE**

**Committee Secretariat**

1. Mohamed Jimale - Clerk Assistant I
2. Ms. Purity Macharia - Clerk Assistant III
3. Mr. Bernard Toroitich - Clerk Assistant III
4. Mr. Dominic Mwendwa - Legal Counsel II
5. Ms. Edith Chepng'eno - Media Relation officer III
6. Ms. Rahab Chepkilim - Audio Officer II

**AGENDA**

1. Prayer & Preliminaries;

2. Adoption of the Agenda;
3. Confirmation of the Previous Minutes; (38<sup>th</sup> sitting).
4. Matters Arising;
5. **Consideration of the Resolution of the Assembly recommending to the Council of Ministers and Partner States to use Local Currencies in all transactions in the East African Community region to boost trade;**
6. Any other Business; and
7. Adjournment.

**MIN. NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC/2023/196**

**PRELIMINARIES**

The Chairperson called the meeting to order at 12:20 p.m with the Prayer.

**MIN.NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC/2023/ 197**

**ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

The agenda was unanimously adopted having been proposed by Hon. Richard Kipkemoi Yegon , MP and seconded by Hon. Fatuma Hamisi Masito.MP

**MIN.NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC/2023/ 198**

**CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES**

Minutes of the 38<sup>th</sup> sitting held on Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2023 were confirmed as true reflection of the proceedings as having been proposed by Hon. Rael Chepkemoi Kasiwai, MP and seconded by Hon Christopher Aseka Wangaya, MP.

**MIN.NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC/2023/ 199**

**MATTERS ARISING**

**10<sup>th</sup> African Trade Summit, Uganda**

- (i) The Committee was appraised of an invitation letter vide REF **EAC/5/16/VOL.62/(60)** dated 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2023 by the Ministry of East African Community, ASALs and Regional Development regarding participation of the 10<sup>th</sup> African Trade Summit, scheduled in Kampala, Uganda on 5<sup>th</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> October,2023. In this regard the Committee nominated the following Members to attend the Summit;
  - i. Hon. Geoffrey Makokha Odanga,MP
  - ii. Hon. Richard Kipkemoi Yegon, MP
- (ii) The Committee also noted invitation letter vide REF **EAC/5/16/VOL.62/(56)** dated 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2023 by the Ministry of East African Community, ASALs and Regional Development regarding participation of the Fairtrade business Summit to be held at Villa Rosa Kempinski Hotel in Nairobi on Thursday,5<sup>th</sup> October,2023. The Chair requested members to purposely attend and honor the invitation by the Cabinet Secretary.
- (iii) The Chairperson applauded the Cabinet Secretary Ministry of East African Community, ASALs and Regional Development for her kind gesture of inviting the Committee on Regional Integration to different activities.

**CONSIDERATION OF A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDING TO THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND PARTNER STATES TO USE LOCAL CURRENCIES IN ALL TRANSACTIONS IN THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY REGION TO BOOST TRADE**

The Committee was taken through the EALA Resolution recommending to the Council of Ministers and partner states to use local currencies in all transactions in the East African Community Region to boost trade as follows: –

1. The resolution is founded on the primary objective of the EAC under Article 5 of the treaty which focus on deepening and widening the cooperation of partner states in the economic field for the mutual benefit of all partner states. The Partner states have already established the Customs Union and a Common Market facilitate trade and cooperation in the economic field and have undertaken to establish the Monetary Union to facilitate the use of a single currency for the community.
2. The assembly appreciates that the United States Dollar (USD) is the world's dominant currency for trade and investment and for dominating transactions among third parties, including EAC partner states and noting that the use of USD in intra-regional trade and investment the community continues to be exposed to monetary policy and financial risks associated with such use.
3. The benefits of using the local currencies of the partner states in trade and investment includes shielding the region from foreign shocks emanating from outside the region. It should also be noted that partner states had committed to establish Monetary union by 2024. The road map has however been revised to extend that time to 2031 which will delay the establishment and use of a single currency.

**The Committee further noted the legal and factual basis of the EALA Resolution -**

- 1) The use of local currencies of partner states including Kenya Shillings, Tanzania Shilling, Uganda Shilling, Rwanda Franc, Burundi Franc South Sudan Pound and Congolese Franc for purposes of intra-regional trade and inter country trade will —
  - a) Promote local communities in participation of the EAC intra and inter trade;
  - b) Promote the EAC payment system EAPS which was introduced on the 25<sup>th</sup> of November 2013;
  - c) Boost the volume of trade and services among the partner states; and
  - d) Facilitate the full implementation of the EAC Monetary Union.



- 2) **With regards to the legal and factual basis of the Resolution**, the Committee observed that the said resolution is brought pursuant to Articles 49 [2] [d], 59 [1] and 119 of the Treaty and
- 3) **Article 49 (2) (d)** of the treaty is to the effect that, “ The Assembly: *(d) shall discuss all matters pertaining to the Community and make recommendations to the Council as it may deem necessary for the implementation of the Treaty* ,
- 4) The Committee applauded EALA for the resolution on the use of single currency as this will benefit Partner States in terms of investment and shielding the region from foreign shocks emanating from outside the region,
- 5) The Committee underscored the need for Kenya to also evaluate the gains and losses following the adopting of single currency as it may not be a positive move as Kenya’s economy is not doing well as required.
- 6) The Committee applauded the EALA for its recommendation to the Council of Ministers and Partner States to operationalize the use of the local currencies in all transactions in the Community in order to facilitate intra-regional trade, however there were concerns over its practicability considering existence of different exchange rate.

### **Resolutions**

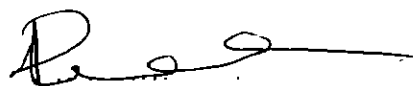
Having examined the said Articles of the treaty and Rule of procedure, the Committee on Regional Integration resolved that the resolution was properly moved before the assembly and that the Assembly recommends to the council of ministers of the Partner State to operationalize the use of local currencies of the Partner States in all transitions in the community in order to facilitate intra-regional trade

**MIN. NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC /2023/201**

**ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting was adjourned at 1.35 p m Next meeting will be on Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2023.

Signed



Date

12/10/2023

**HON. WANJIKU MUHIA, MP – CHAIRPERSON**

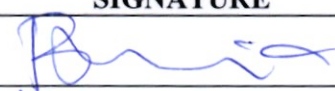

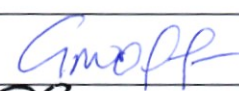
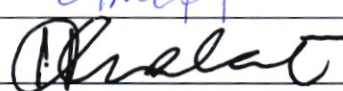

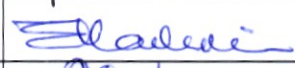

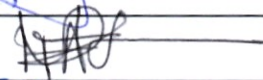
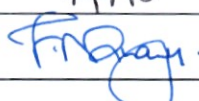

COMMITTEE REGIONAL INTEGRATION

ADOPTION LIST

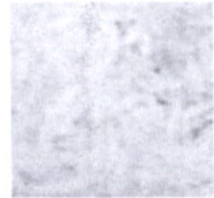
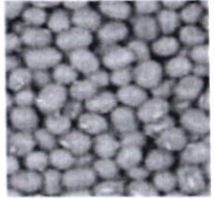
Adoption of the Report on the participation on the 10<sup>th</sup> African Grain Trade Summit (AGTS)  
held in Uganda from 5<sup>th</sup> -7<sup>th</sup> October, 2023

We, the undersigned, hereby affix our signatures to this Report to affirm our approval:

DATE: 15/02/2024

	HON. MEMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Wanjiku Muhia, CBS, MP (Chairperson)	
2.	Hon. Farah Salah Yakub, MP (Vice Chairperson)	
3.	Hon. David Ouma Ochieng, CBS, MP	
4.	Hon. Geoffrey Makokha Odanga, MP	
5.	Hon. Joseph Gachoki Gitari, MP	
6.	Hon. Didmus Wekesa Barasa Mutua, MP	
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20.	Hon. Peter Kalerwa Salasya, MP	
21.	Hon. Richard Kipkemoi Yegon, MP	





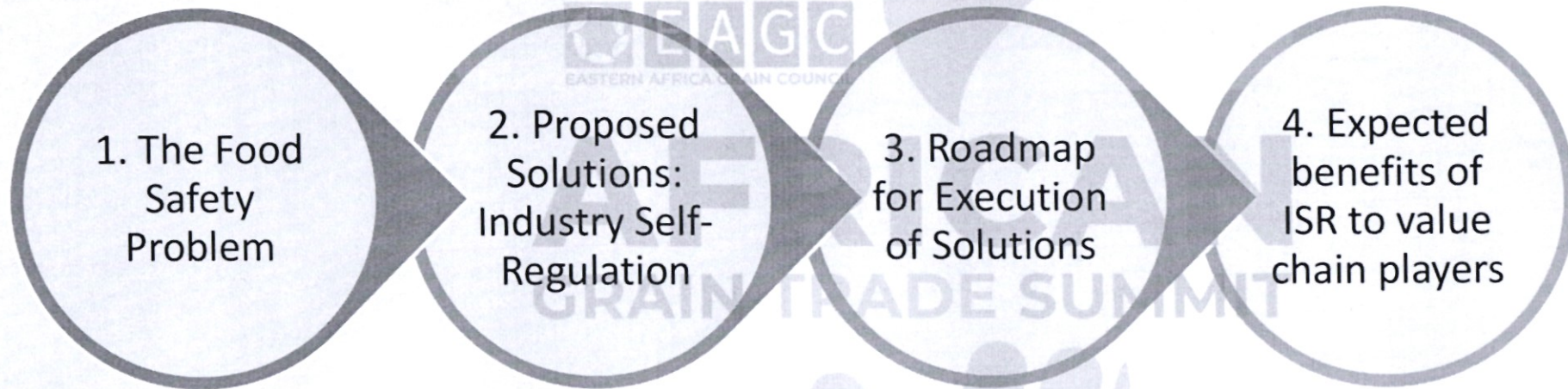
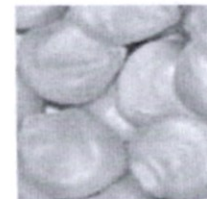
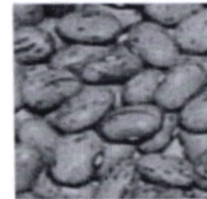
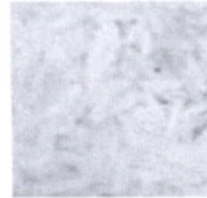
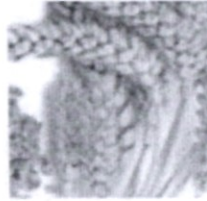
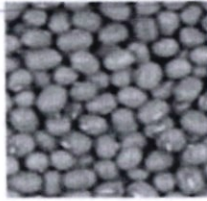
# Industry Self-Regulation models for improving food safety compliance in regional grain trade value chains

**Gerald Makau Masila**

**Executive Director, Eastern Africa Grain Council**

**Presented at the 10<sup>th</sup> African Grain Trade Summit, 5-7<sup>th</sup> October 2023 in Kampala, Uganda**

# Outline



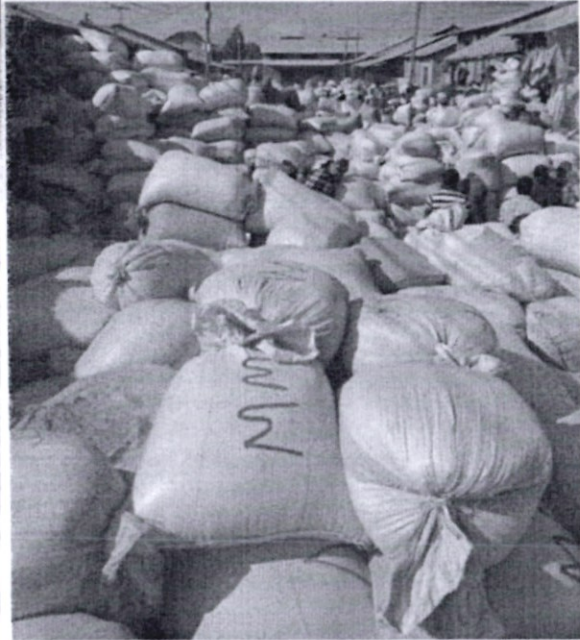
# 1. The Food Safety Problem

L. Limited aggregation and adequate handling of commodities

Food trade is predominantly unstructured and informal. This is characterised by:

2. An opaque market

3. Inefficient linkage between farmers and downstream off-takers



## Farmers stare at bleak season in face of maize price drop

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 7 2014

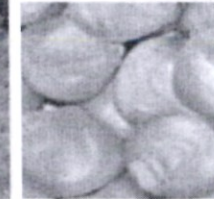
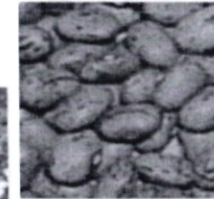
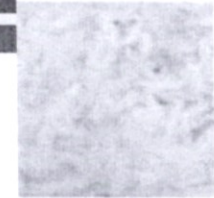
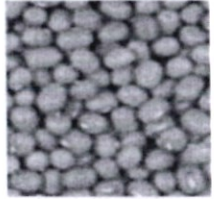
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## Trucks queue outside closed NCPB maize depots

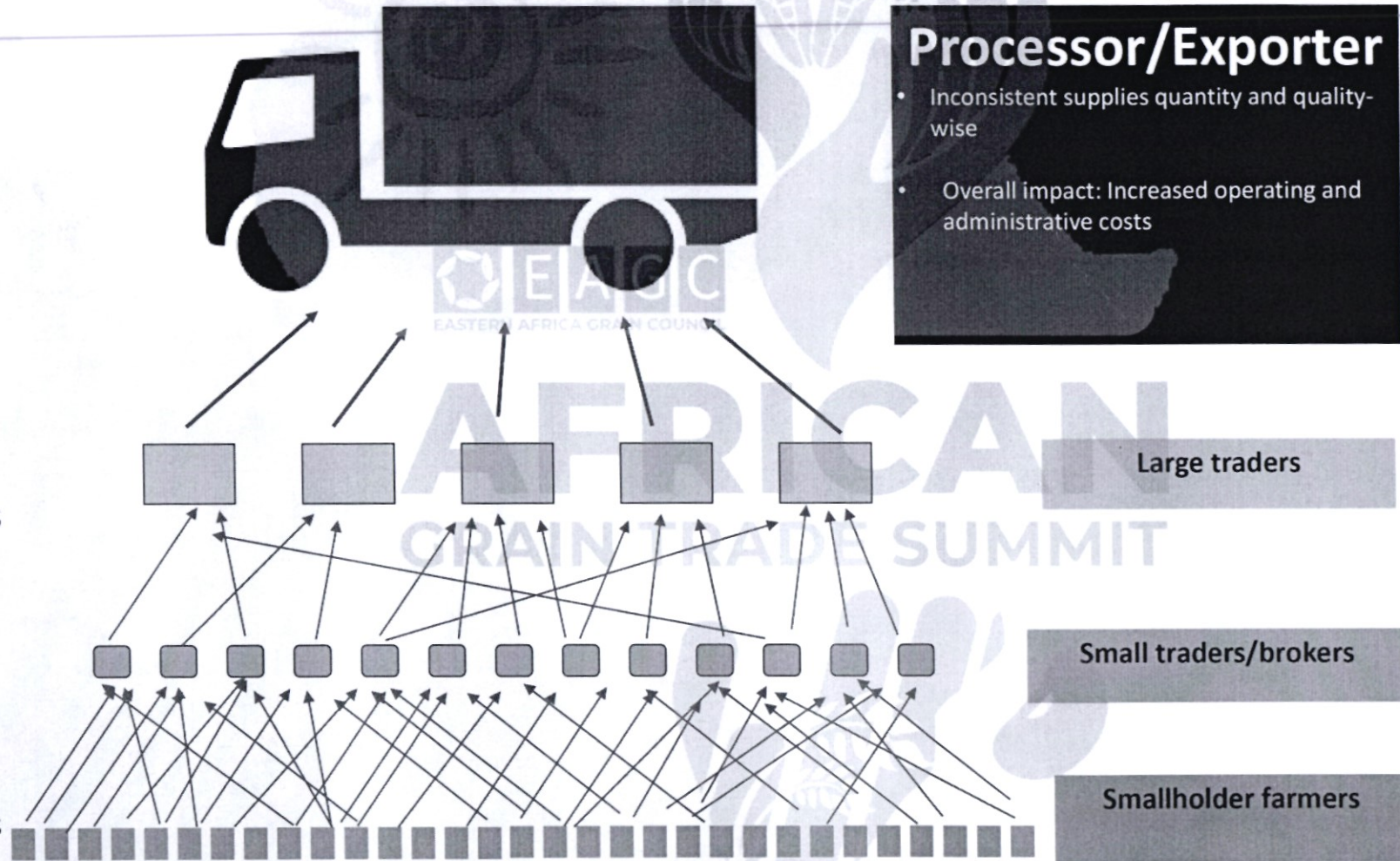
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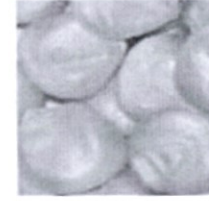
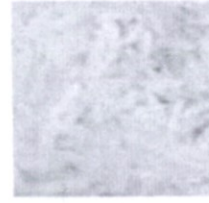
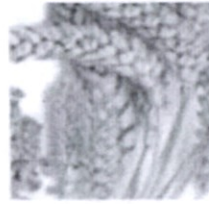
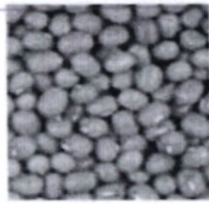
# A typical supply chain

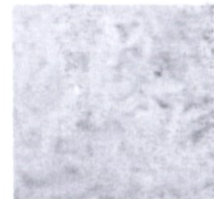
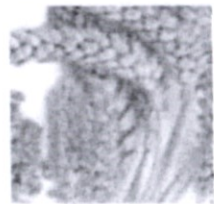
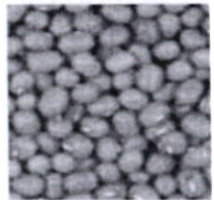
- Multiple handling costs
- Limited quality checks upstream
- Cash-based transactions upstream
- Increased transaction costs
- Higher PHLs



## Processor/Exporter

- Inconsistent supplies quantity and quality-wise
- Overall impact: Increased operating and administrative costs





## 1. The economic cost

- Suppression of intra-regional trade. UG and TZ lose approx. US 16 million and 5.3 million respectively due to the reduced value of agricultural exports resulting from aflatoxin contamination.
- High levels of grain rejection by off-takers: KE millers on average rejected 19% of maize deliveries to their factories (EAGC, 2015). Rejections by millers are as high as 60% on some occasions

## 2. Cost to food security and public health

- **Kenya:** fatalities recorded in Machakos due to aflatoxin
- **Tanzania:** 14 people were killed by aflatoxin contamination through maize meal in Dodoma.
- **Uganda:** Aflatoxin-induced liver cancer cases are estimated to cost the economy US 577 million annually (using the transferred value per statistical life (VSL) method).
- It is estimated that aflatoxin reduces the amount of food available for consumption (in terms of caloric value) by 18 percent, 15 percent and 11 percent in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, respectively thus creating a food security gap (Mayong, 2018).

### Kenya clears air on toxic maize 'ban' after EAC partners condemn action

MONDAY MARCH 18, 2020  
 twitter facebook linkedin email



Trucks with imported maize from Tanzania waiting to offload outside Mombasa Maize Millers in Mombasa in this picture take in August 2019. PHOTO | FILE | NMG

Summary

By LUKE ANAMI  
 More by this Author

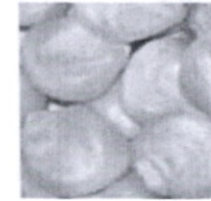
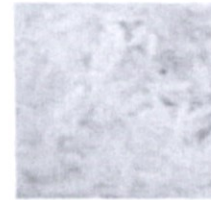
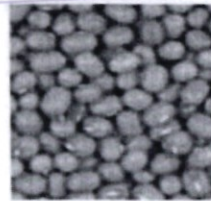
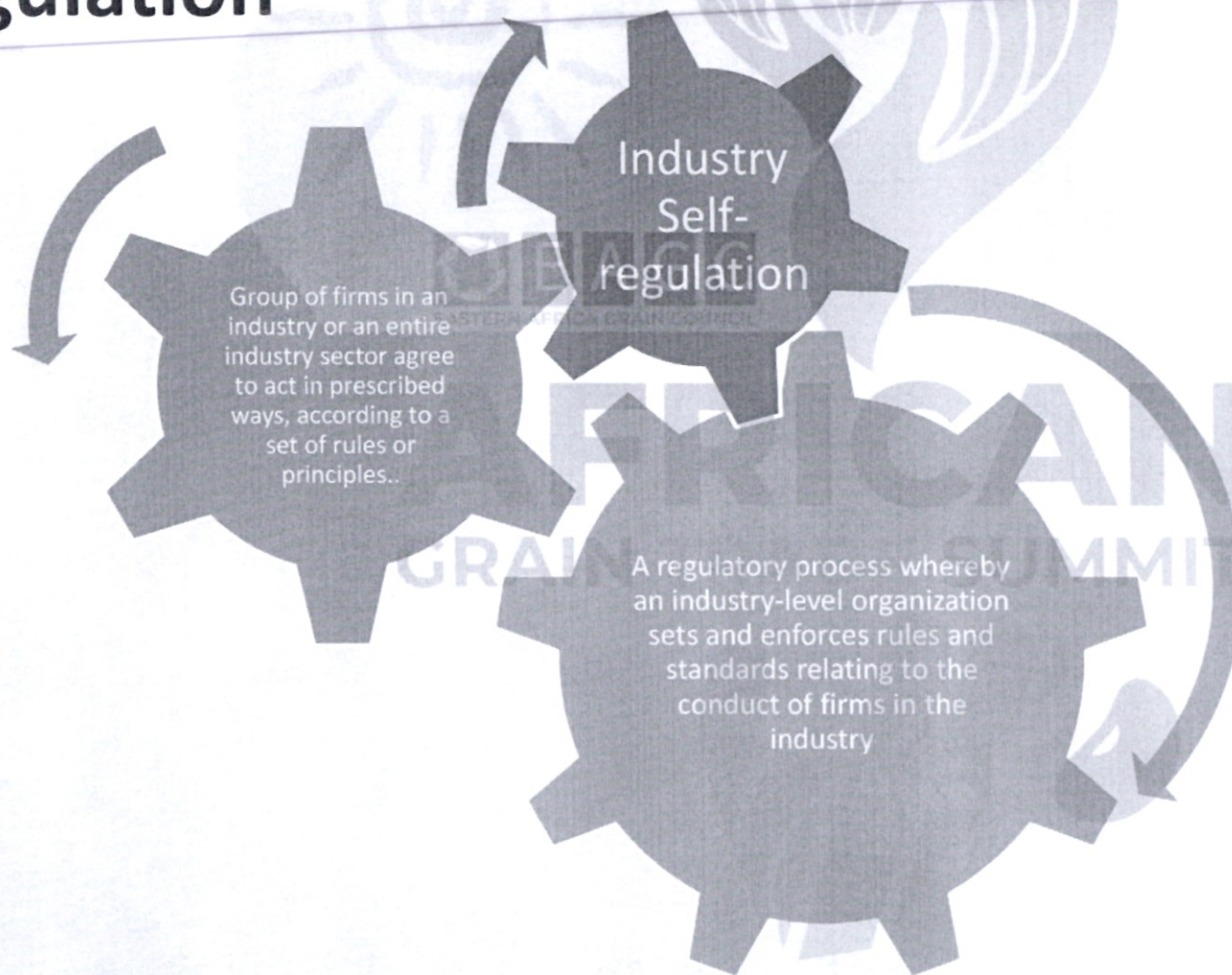
MATCH MY GIFT HEIFER

LATEST

- 1 EAST AFRICA Farmajo overrules Roble's decision to expel AU envoy
- 2 EAST AFRICA Rwanda remembers victims of 1994 Genocide against Tutsi
- 3 EAST AFRICA Somalia expels AU envoy Francisco Madeira
- 4 REST OF AFRICA Rights watchdogs name 'perpetrators' of Tigray atrocities
- 5 BUSINESS Visa opens first innovation hub in Africa
- 6 EAST AFRICA IGAD to set up leadership academy in Nairobi
- 7 REST OF AFRICA Blaise Compaore jailed for life over Thomas Sankara murder
- 8 EAST AFRICA DRC's Tshisekedi set to visit Kenya to sign EAC treaty
- 9 EAST AFRICA States slam Somali PM Roble over handling of MP elections



## 2. The Proposed Solution: Industry self-regulation



# Proposed Solutions

## Overarching solution: Industry Self-regulation

Promoting good agronomic practices

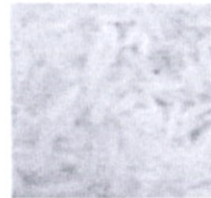
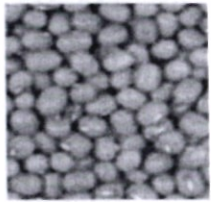
Registration of Value chain players

Promoting good manufacturing practices

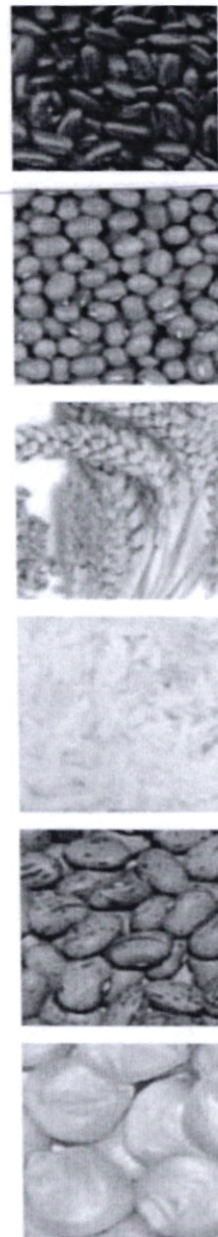
Certification of warehouses and warehouse operators

Awareness creation and capacity building of value chain players, including consumers

Incentivizing food safety compliance



# Basic components of an ISR Framework



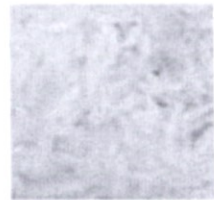
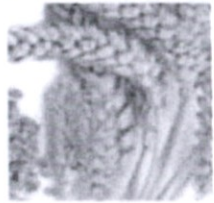
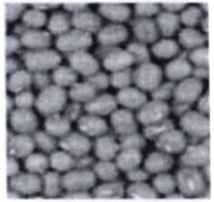
# Rationale for Industry Self-Regulation

Deficiencies in the current public sector-led regulatory arrangements for food safety

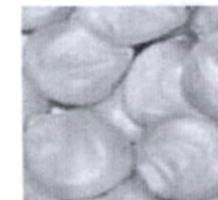
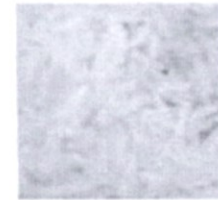
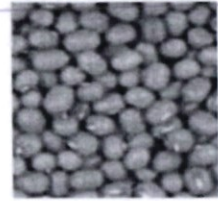
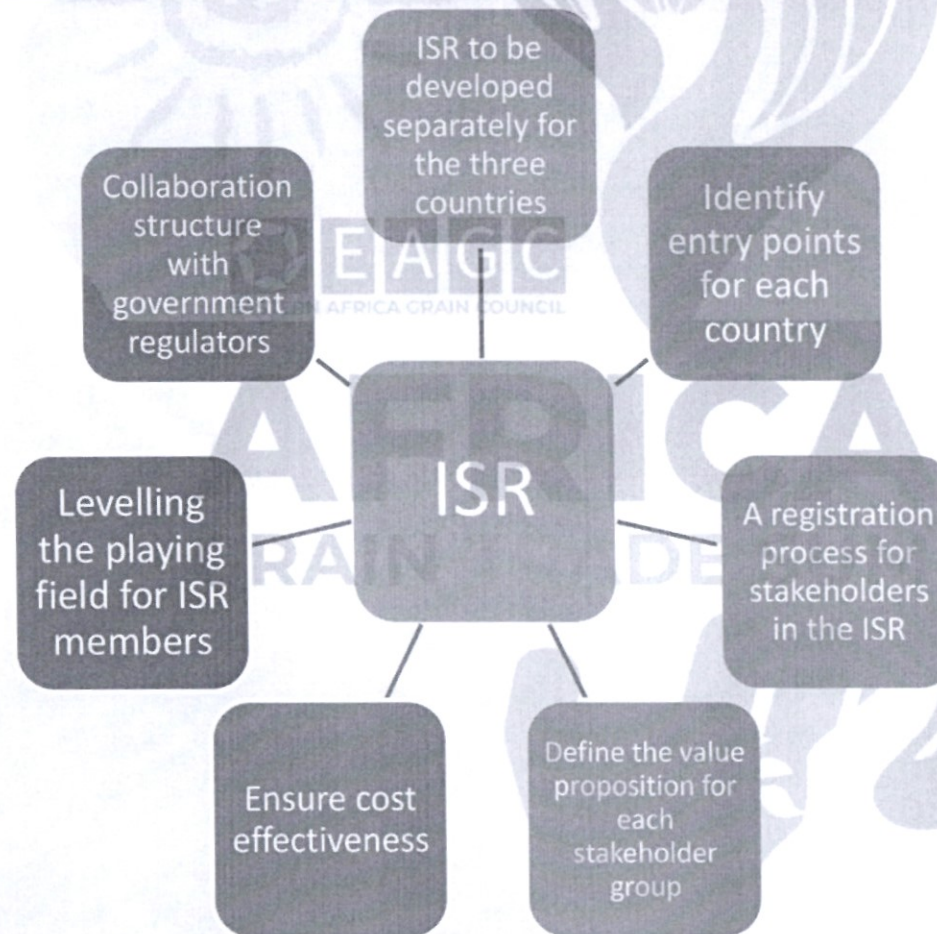
To level the playing field in staple food value chains

Reducing the risk of ad-hoc costly enforcement action by regulators

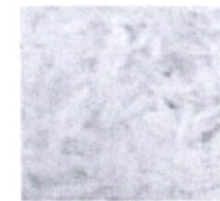
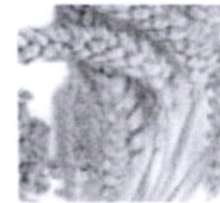
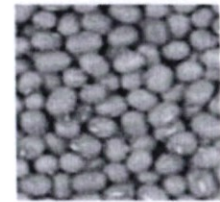
Reducing the cost of compliance by sharing the cost along the value chain



# Key Considerations for establishing industry self-regulation for SFVC



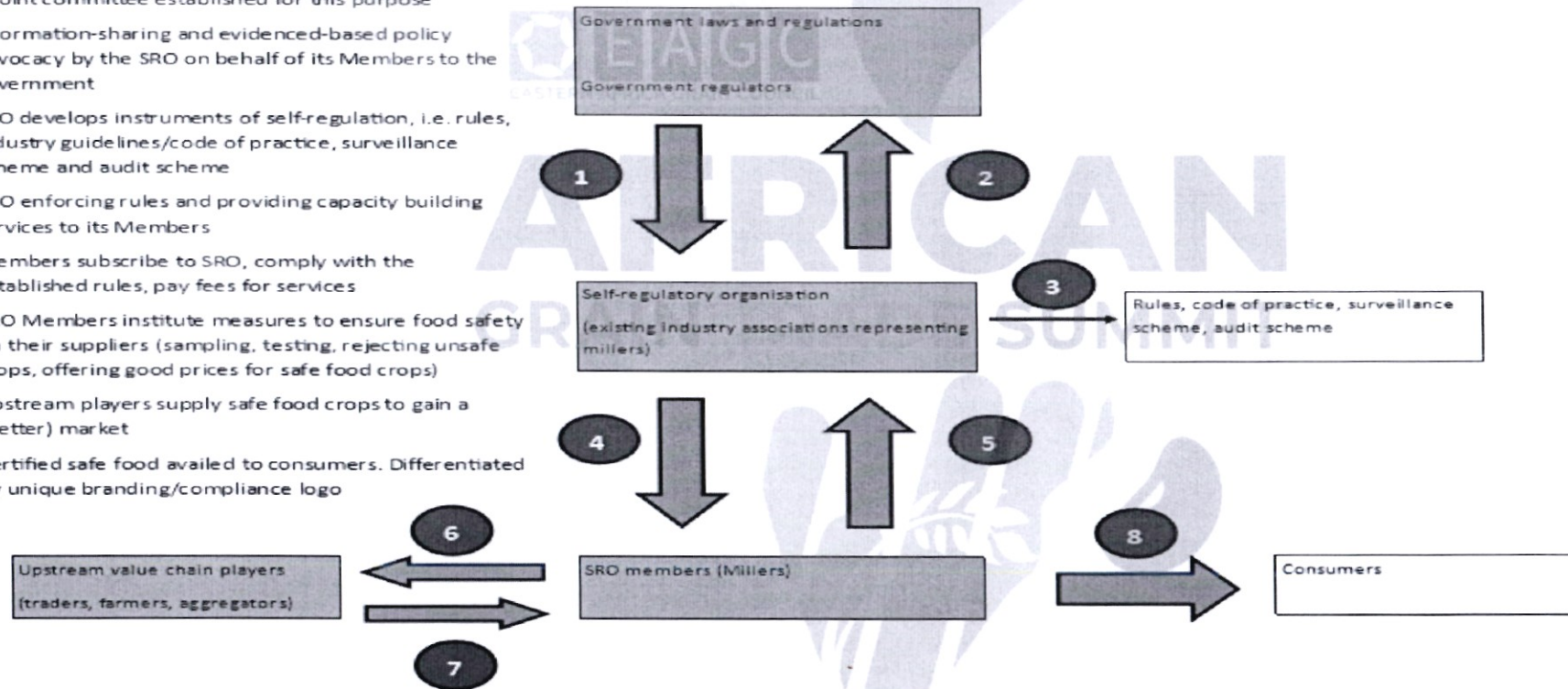
# Envisaged Country Level iterations of ISR



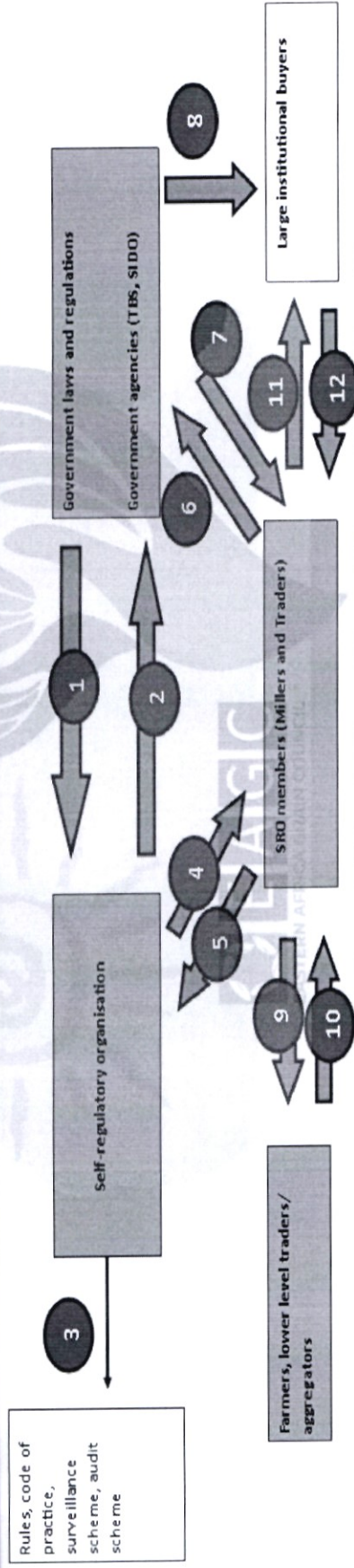
## i. Kenya

### Key

1. Government oversight of ISR scheme through the SRO. A joint committee established for this purpose
2. Information-sharing and evidenced-based policy advocacy by the SRO on behalf of its Members to the government
3. SRO develops instruments of self-regulation, i.e. rules, industry guidelines/code of practice, surveillance scheme and audit scheme
4. SRO enforcing rules and providing capacity building services to its Members
5. Members subscribe to SRO, comply with the established rules, pay fees for services
6. SRO Members institute measures to ensure food safety on their suppliers (sampling, testing, rejecting unsafe crops, offering good prices for safe food crops)
7. Upstream players supply safe food crops to gain a (better) market
8. Certified safe food available to consumers. Differentiated by unique branding/compliance logo



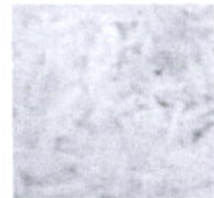
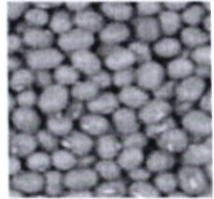
## ii. Tanzania



### Key

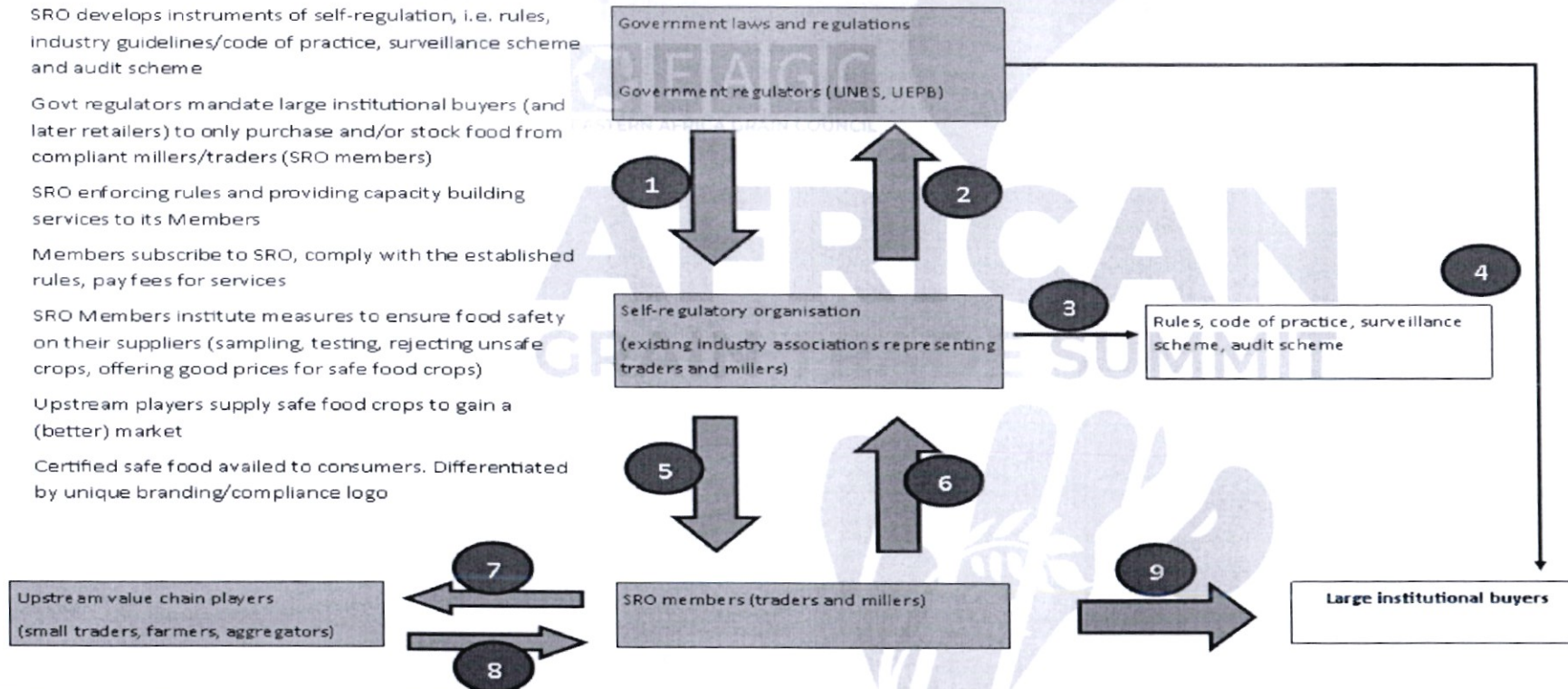
1. Government oversight of ISR scheme through the SRO. A joint committee established for this purpose
2. Information-sharing and evidenced-based policy advocacy by the SRO on behalf of its Members to the government
3. SRO develops instruments of self-regulation, i.e. rules, industry guidelines/code of practice, surveillance scheme and audit scheme
4. SRO enforces rules and providing capacity building services to its Members
5. Members subscribe to SRO, fulfil registration requirements and comply with the code of practice, pay fees for services
6. SRO comply with existing requirements established by govt bodies
7. Govt bodies offer technical assistance to SRO members to facilitate compliance
8. Govt regulators mandate large institutional buyers (and later retailers) to only purchase and/or stock food from compliant millers/traders (SRO members)
9. SRO Members institute measures to ensure food safety on their suppliers (sampling, testing, rejecting unsafe crops, offering good prices for safe food crops)
10. Upstream players supply safe food crops to gain a (better) market
11. Certified safe food available to consumers. Differentiated by unique branding/compliance logo (and compliance documents for large institutional buyers)
12. Large institutional buyers offer an exclusive market to compliant millers and traders (SRO members)

# iii. Uganda



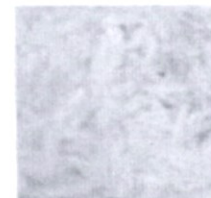
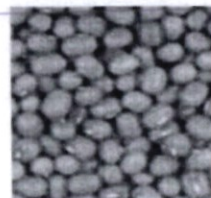
## Key

1. Government oversight of ISR scheme through the SRO.
2. Information-sharing and evidenced-based policy advocacy by the SRO on behalf of its Members to the government
3. SRO develops instruments of self-regulation, i.e. rules, industry guidelines/code of practice, surveillance scheme and audit scheme
4. Govt regulators mandate large institutional buyers (and later retailers) to only purchase and/or stock food from compliant millers/traders (SRO members)
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7. SRO Members institute measures to ensure food safety on their suppliers (sampling, testing, rejecting unsafe crops, offering good prices for safe food crops)
8. Upstream players supply safe food crops to gain a (better) market
9. Certified safe food availed to consumers. Differentiated by unique branding/compliance logo





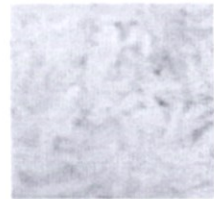
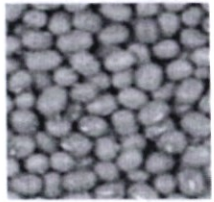
# Coordination of ISR at regional level



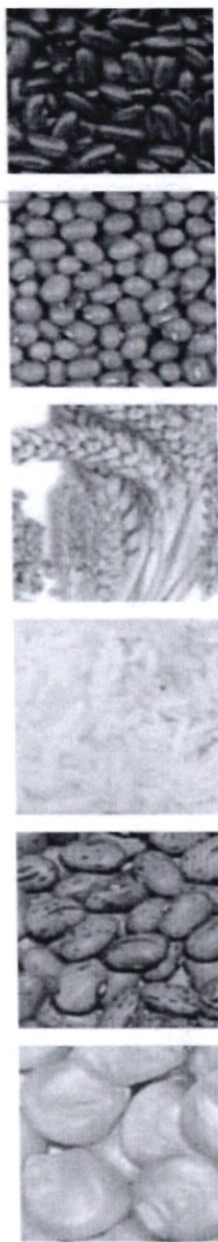
- Developing a harmonized capacity building process
- Mutual Recognition of each country's ISR schemes
- A regional dispute resolution mechanism
- Establishing a periodic regional food safety dialogue forum



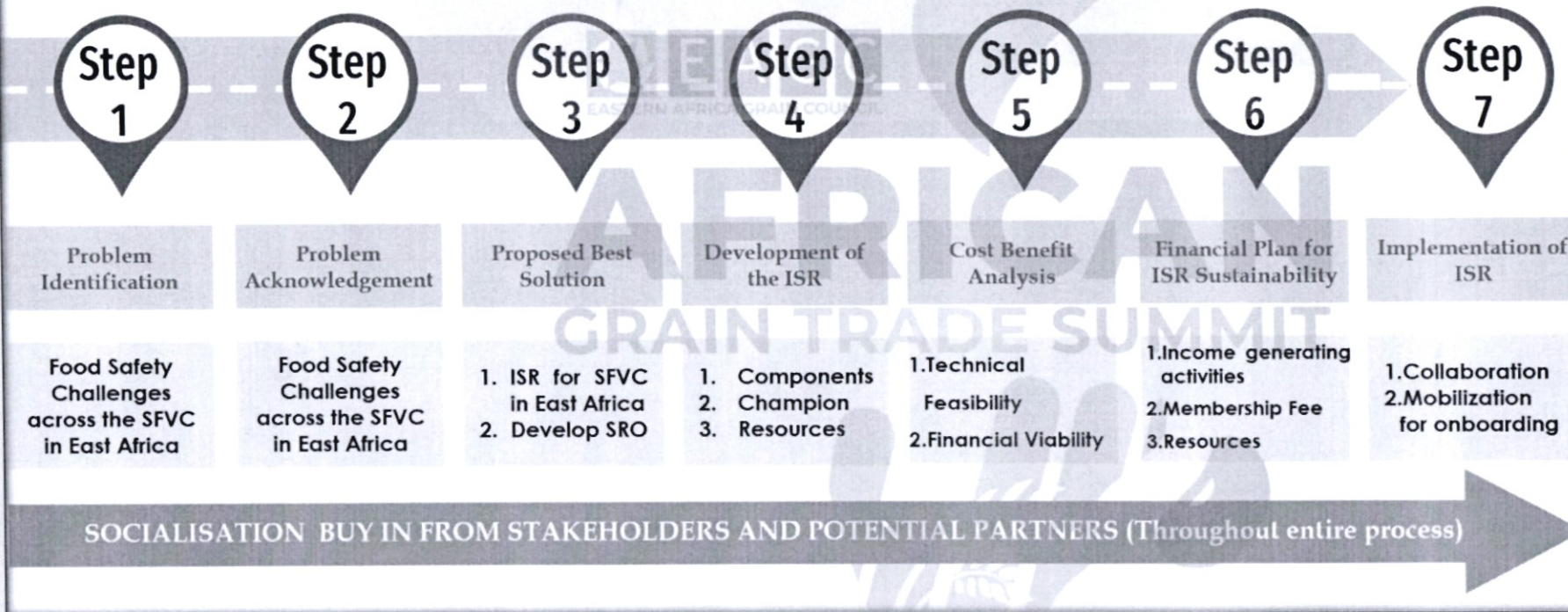
# Potential Partnerships



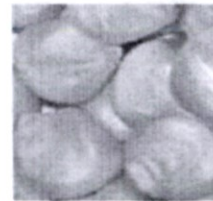
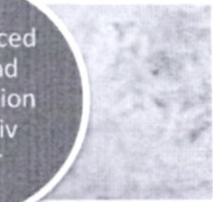
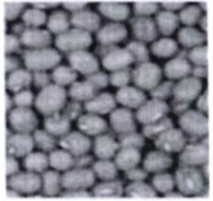
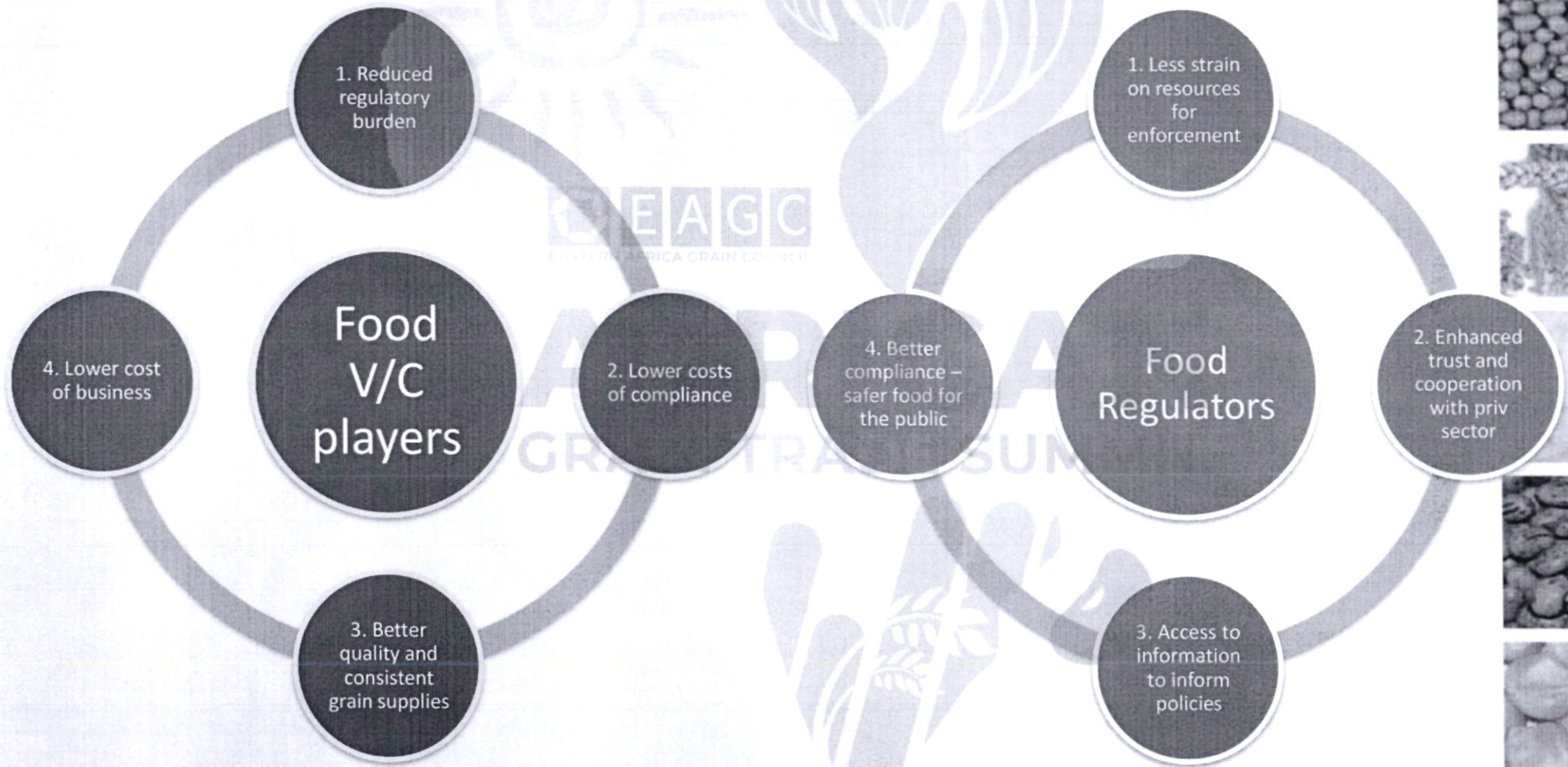
# 3. Roadmap for Executing Industry Self-regulation



## Roadmap to ISR for SFCV in East Africa



# 4. Expected benefits of ISR to value chain players



# EAGC Efforts in establishing ISR

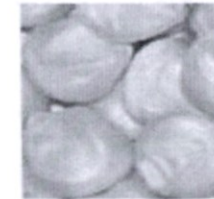
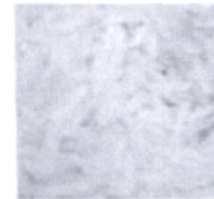
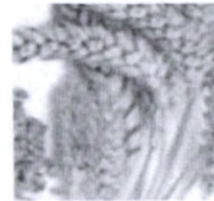
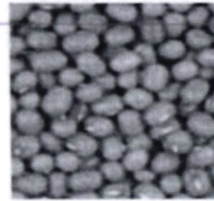


**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**Policy LINK**  
LEADERSHIP & COLLABORATION  
FOR BETTER POLICY SYSTEMS

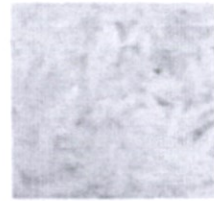
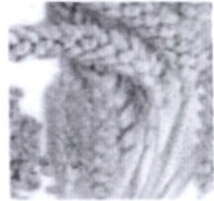
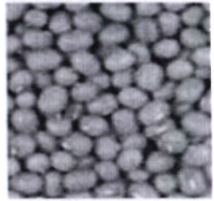
EAGC in partnership with USAID PolicyLINK undertook several engagements to establish ISR:

1. Hosted a virtual Strategic Partners Group meeting in November 2021 where ISR was proposed as a holistic regulatory measure to help address food safety challenges.
2. Short synopsis paper on food safety and the room for ISR in the grain sector
3. Country level consultations for ISR in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania in April 2022
4. Regional level consultations, hosted in Nairobi in April 2022
5. Published a White Paper on ISR and technical brief





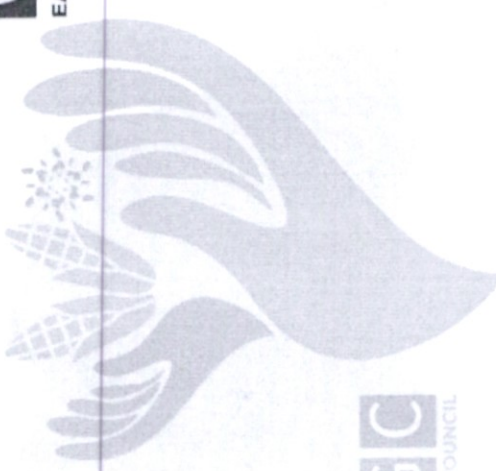
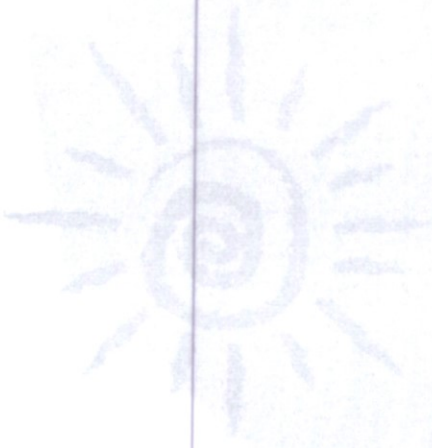
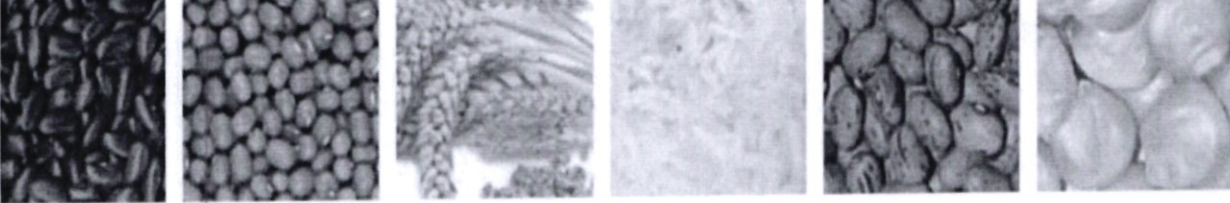
The Grain Council of Uganda  
Making Uganda the Grain Basket of the region



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With support from AGRA, EAGC and TGCU jointly implemented the Improving Compliance with Maize Quality Standards along Trade Corridors in East Africa project from 2021 to 2023. The project supported efforts towards ISR by:

- Trade conducted under supervision of industry bodies (EAGC GSoko process)
- Establishing a mechanism for sampling, testing and grading at source and destination;
- Establishing traceability of commodities
- Capacity building exporters on standards compliance



# The End

## AFRICAN

### GRAIN TRADE SUMMIT



# Innovations for fortified wholegrain foods for resource efficiency and business competitiveness.

EAGC Summit 2023,

Charity Magwenzi, October 2023.



FORTIFIED  
WHOLE GRAIN  
ALLIANCE



# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

01

## ADVERSE EFFECT OF REFINED GRAINS ON EFFICIENT UTILISATION OF RESOURCES

- Importance of grains to African diets.
- Refining and its impact in numbers.
- Fortified wholegrain foods for the efficient utilization of resources.



03

## INNOVATION IN THE PROCESSING OF WHOLEGRAIN FOODS

- Drying, toasting, roasting.
- Extrusion.
- Fermentation.
- Blending.

02

## THE HISTORY OF REFINING OF GRAINS

- Industrial revolution and urban migration.
- Perfection of refining processes and equipment.
- Evolution of the African diets and behaviors.
  - Sensory appeal.
  - Status symbols.
  - Convenience.

04

## STIMULATING DEMAND FOR WHOLEGRAIN FOODS

- Sensory appeal and nutrition.
- Consumer research and analysis of trends.
- Commercialization of traditional foods concepts.
- Concluding remarks.

# 1. ADVERSE EFFECT OF REFINED GRAINS ON EFFICIENT UTILISATION OF RESOURCES

- 45% of caloric intake in Africa is grains.
- 3 main grains- maize, wheat, rice, mostly consumed refined.
- 10-30% losses due to refining processes.
- 50% of arable land is used to grow grains. Competition for arable land increasing. Refining exacerbates the situation.
- Refining contributing to carbohydrate-rich, nutrient poor dietary patterns.
- 30% of world's undernourished are in Africa.
- 7% increase per year in obesity in Africa since 2000.
- Africa needs to change how it processes and consumes grains and now!

## 2. THE HISTORY OF REFINING OF GRAINS

- Industrial revolution and urban migration.
- Large infrastructural investments, Perfection of refining processes and equipment.
- Evolution of the African diets and behaviors.
  - Sensory appeal.
  - Status symbols.
  - Convenience.

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### 3. INNOVATION IN THE PROCESSING OF WHOLEGRAIN FOODS

- Drying, toasting, roasting.
- Extrusion.
- Fermentation.
- Blending.
- Another industrial revolution is required to create appropriate technologies for large-scale processing of wholegrain foods.



## 4. STIMULATING DEMAND FOR WHOLEGRAIN FOODS

- Sensory appeal and nutrition.
- Consumer research and analysis of trends.
- Commercialization of traditional foods concepts.



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Thank you!



# AFRICAN GRAIN TRADE SUMMIT



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# The State of Play in Africa's Grain Ecosystem

10<sup>th</sup> African Grain Trade Summit | 5<sup>th</sup> October 2023



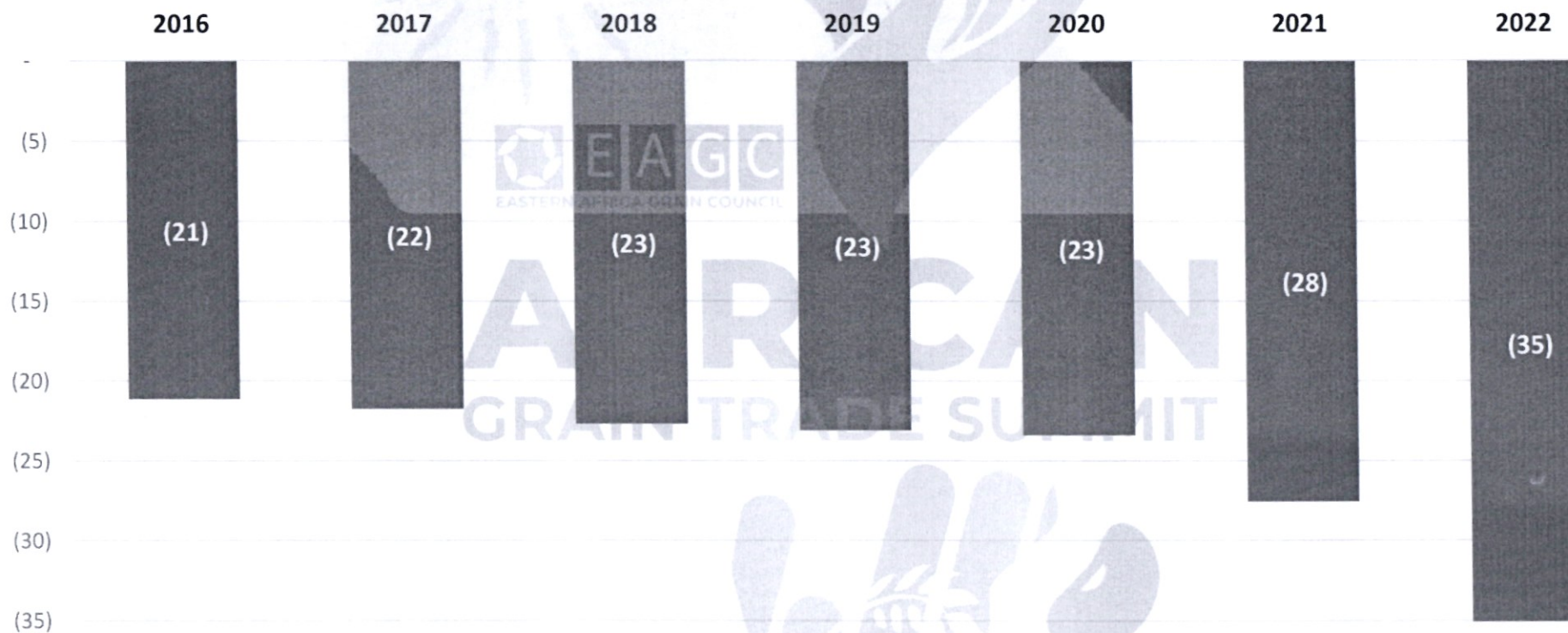
**Laura Naliaka**

Regional Integration Trade Centre/Economic Commission for Africa



# Africa is a net cereal importer...

## Africa's cereals trade deficit (USD billions), 2016-2022

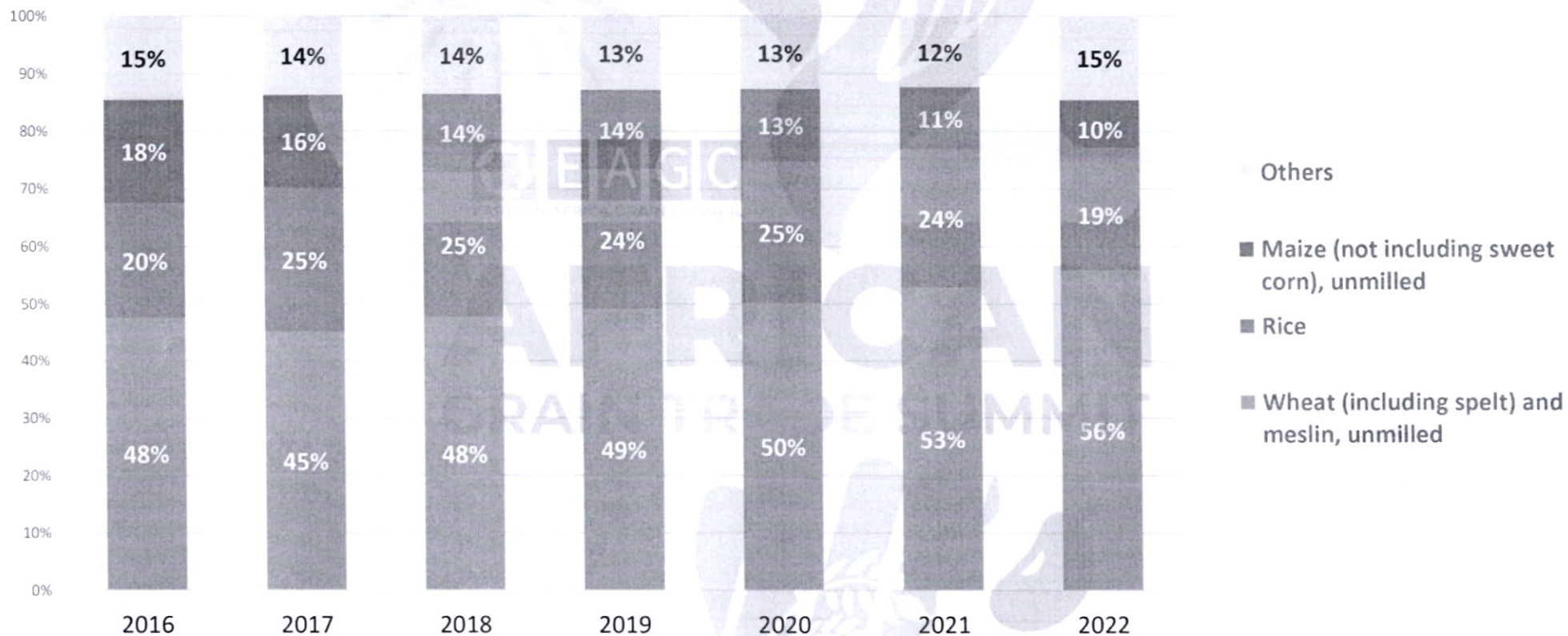


Source: UNCTADSTAT (2023)

Note: Cereals definition is based on SITC 04

Wheat accounts for more than half of Africa's trade deficit in cereals...

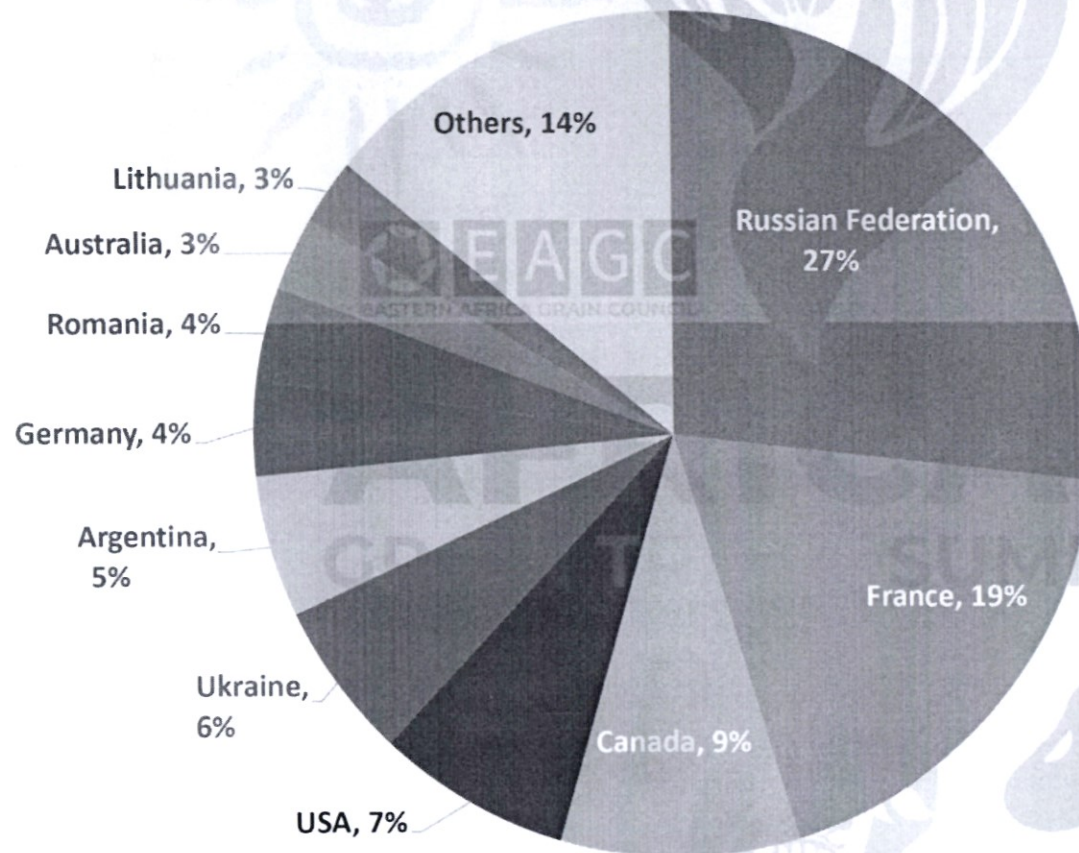
Breakdown of Africa's cereal trade deficit by product, 2016-2022



Source: UNCTADSTAT (2023)

# Main sources of Africa's wheat imports...

## Africa's top 10 sources of wheat imports, 2022



Source: UNCTADSTAT (2023)

# Why is Africa a net cereal importer?

## CEREALS

Intra-African exports  
in cereals accounted for  
78% of its total exports  
between 2016 & 2022

Intra-African exports – \$2.6 billion  
Imports from outside Africa – \$36 billion

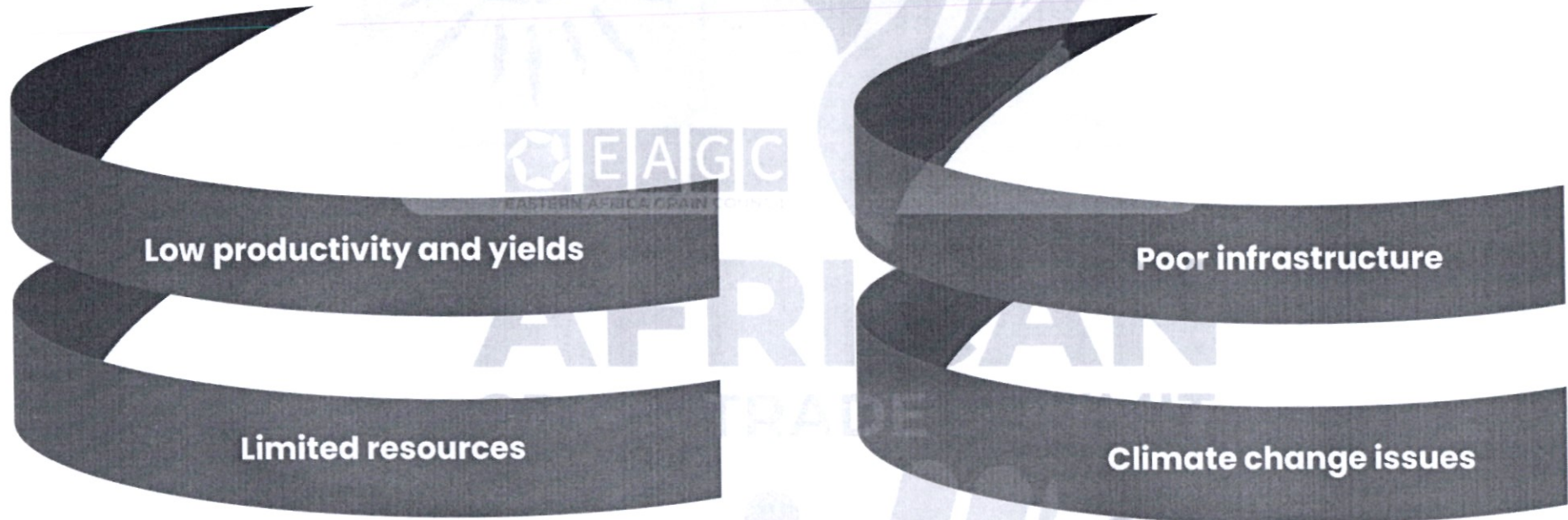
## WHEAT

Intra-African exports  
in wheat accounted for  
96% of its total exports  
between 2016 & 2022

Intra-African exports – \$289 million  
Imports from outside Africa – \$20 billion

Source: UNCTADSTAT (2023)

# What ails Africa's agricultural ecosystem?



## What ails Africa's agricultural ecosystem?

**Africa utilizes significantly less fertilizer than other regions.**

In 2020, on average, global use for Nitrogen based fertilizers was 72.88kg/ha; for Africa it was an average of 16.31kg/ha

Global average for phosphate-based fertilizers was 30.9 kg/ha; Africa's was 6.45 kg/ha (FAO data)

**Post harvest losses due to poor infrastructure, limited access to markets etc.**

For grains alone, the value of post-harvest losses are estimated to equate to ~USD 4 billion/year which could meet the annual food requirements of about 48 million people (AUC, 2018)

\*AUC Post Harvest Loss Management Strategy - -attainment of the Malabo Declaration Commitment to halve the current levels of post harvest losses by 2025

## What ails Africa's agricultural ecosystem?

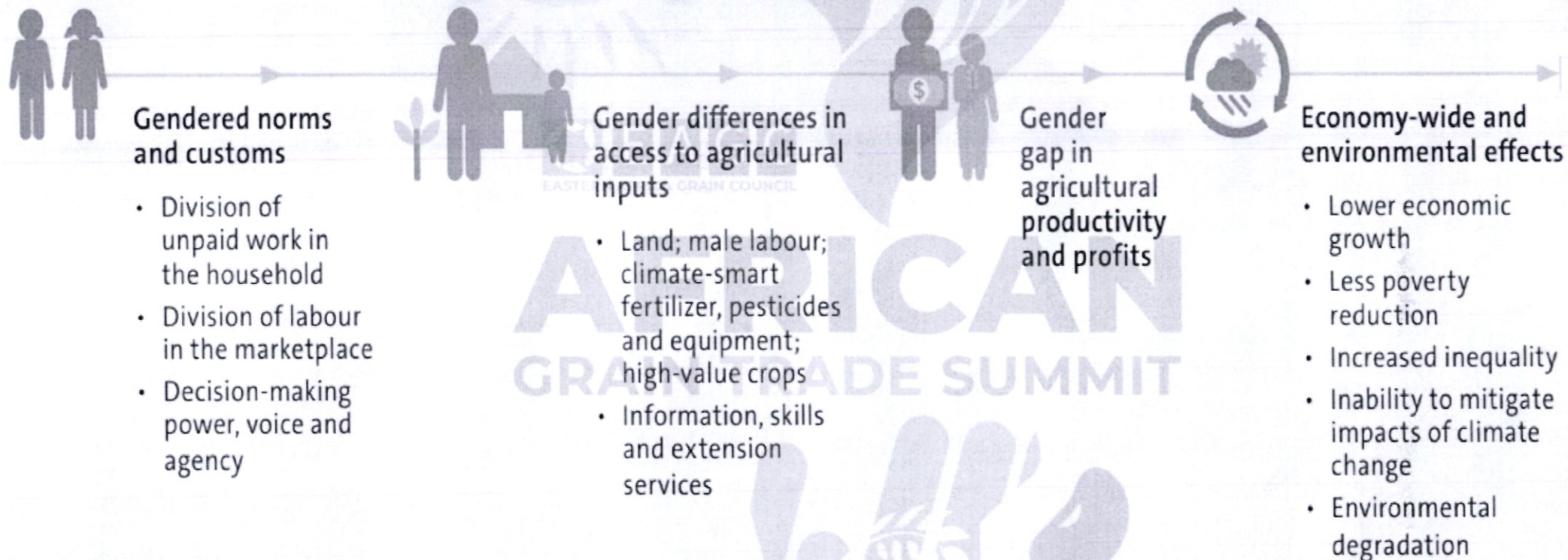
**Minimal allocation of budgetary resources to the agricultural sector**

**Many countries have not yet met the targets under the Maputo declaration, in which African countries are expected to allocate at least 10% of their national budget to food and agriculture under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)**

**Climate change and extreme weather conditions are posing severe threats to farmers across the continent**

# What ails Africa trade in cereals?

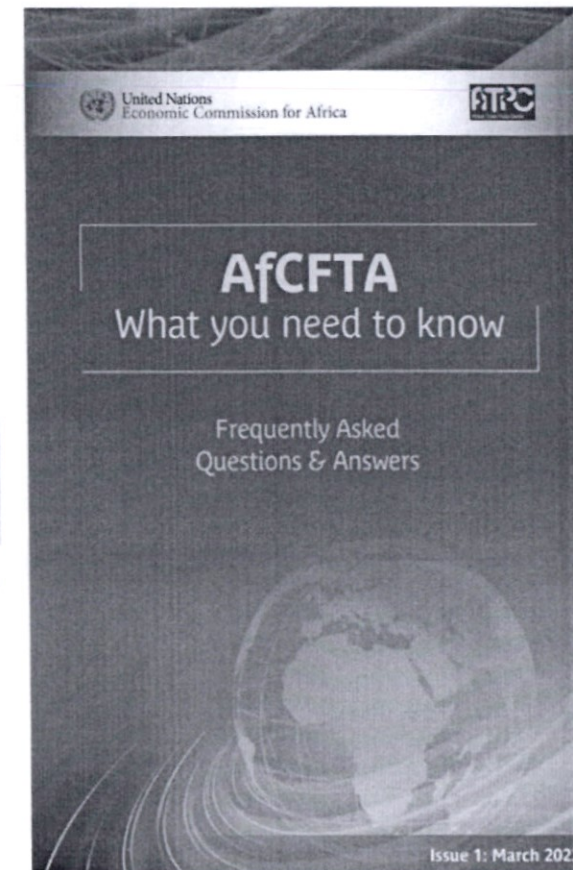
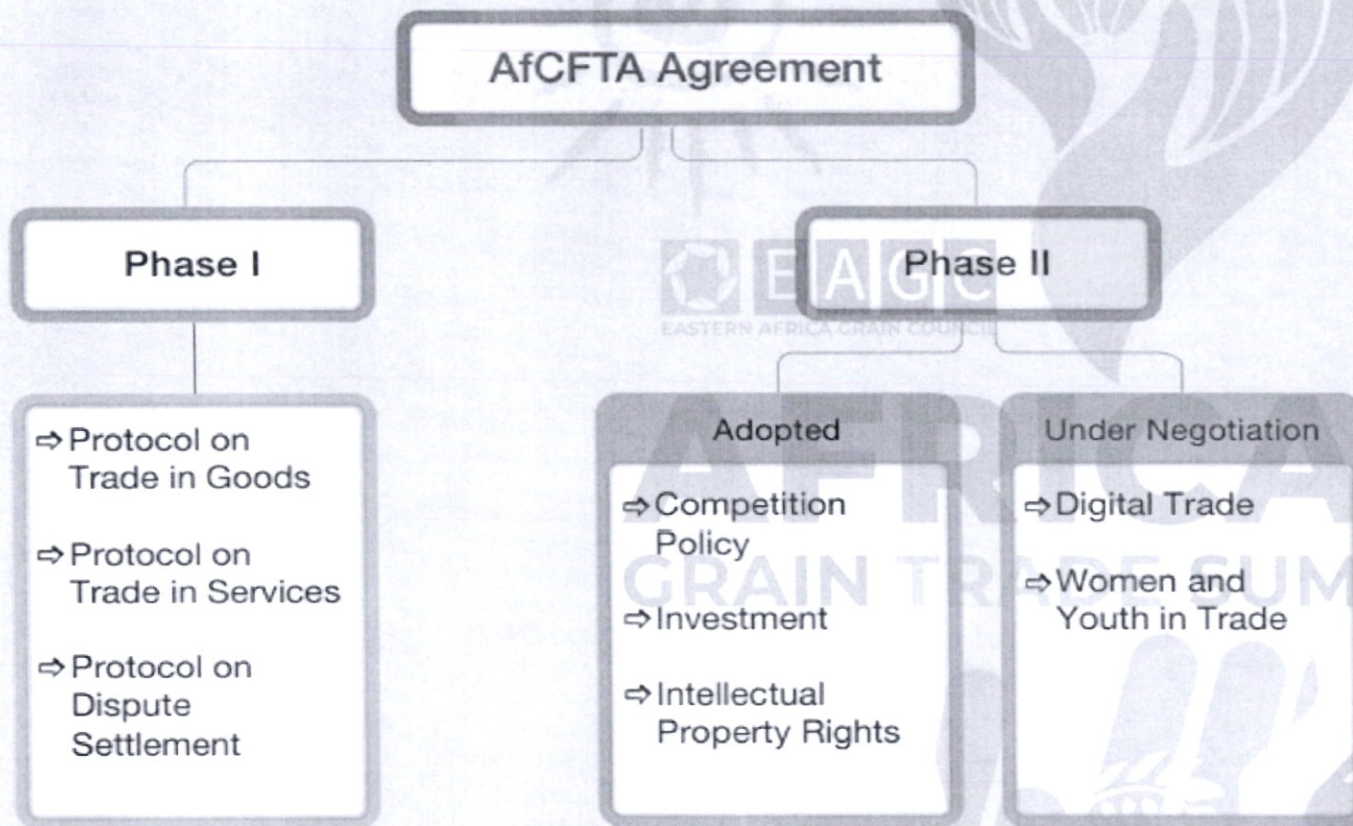
## Path model of gender gaps in agricultural productivity



Source: UNWomen (2019)



# Can AfCFTA be the panacea to the challenges facing Africa's grain trade?

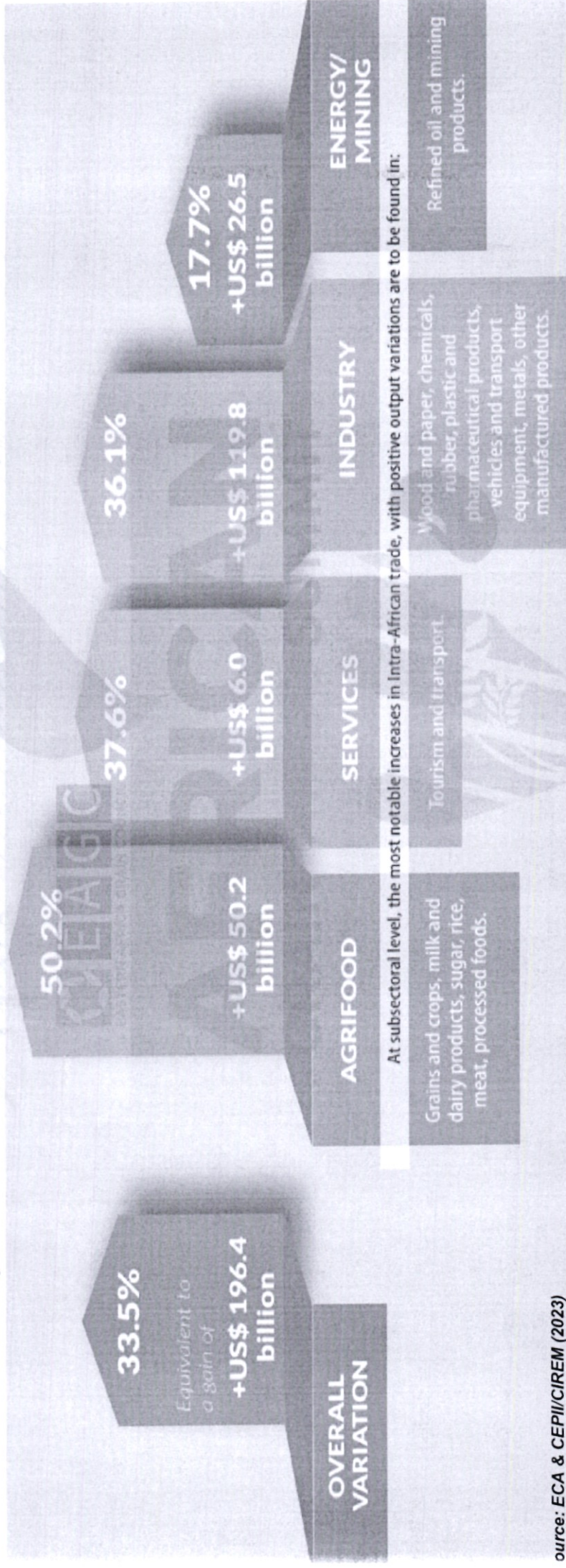


# Implementing the AfCFTA Agreement to boost intra-African trade



The AfCFTA is expected to have positive impact on Africa's global GDP, trade and output with benefits largely concentrated in intra-African trade

*% change in intra-African trade, overall and by main sectors with AfCFTA implemented in 2045 as compared to baseline (i.e., without AfCFTA)*



Source: ECA & CEPII/CIREM (2023)

IdeastoAction

[www.uneca.org](http://www.uneca.org)

ideas  
for a  
prosperous  
Africa

Ideas to Action



**THANK YOU!**

[laura.naliaka@un.org](mailto:laura.naliaka@un.org)

**AFRICAN**  
GRAIN TRADE SUMMIT

Ideas  
to  
Action



**Speech by EAGC Chairman, Mr. David Mutazindwa, at the 10<sup>th</sup> African Grain Trade Summit held from 5<sup>th</sup> -7<sup>th</sup> October 2023, at Speke Hotel, Kampala, Uganda.**

Ladies and gentlemen, distinguished guests, and fellow participants of the Grain Trade Summit.

A warm greeting to each one of you. As the Chairman of the Eastern Africa Grain Council, it is an honour to welcome such a diverse and esteemed assembly to this crucial summit, convened to shape the future of grain trade in our beloved continent. Welcome to the 'Pearl of Africa,' which provides a fitting backdrop for our discussions and deliberations on a subject so crucial to the heart of our continent.

When the Eastern Africa Grain Council was founded, we held a vision – a vision where the potential of every grain harvested in our lands would be fully realized, nourishing not just our families, but fueling our economies. Today, as we convene under this banner, that vision remains more pertinent than ever. The African grain – it's more than just sustenance. It is a symbol of our resilience, our heritage, and our commitment to a brighter tomorrow.

Eighteen years ago, when the African Grain Trade Summit embarked on its journey, the challenges before us seemed insurmountable. Fluctuating prices, post-harvest losses, poor infrastructure, and a lack of knowledge exchange were some of the many issues plaguing the grain trade in Eastern Africa. But, through collective effort, resilience, and an unwavering commitment to our shared vision, we have achieved significant milestones.

Today, as the Eastern Africa Grain Council, we stand testament to what is possible when public and private stakeholders come together with a shared vision and purpose. Our commitment to building a vibrant, efficient, and sustainable grain trade sector has borne fruit in various ways.

From facilitating investments in storage and logistics to championing policies that promote cross-border trade; from building the capacity of smallholder farmers to embracing technology for market information and transparency, our journey has been both transformative and inspiring.

But, while we have much to celebrate, our work is far from over. Africa is on the cusp of a new dawn, with its youthful population, technological advancements, and unparalleled agricultural potential. Yet, challenges like climate change, pests, and diseases, and global market dynamics require us to be ever-vigilant and adaptive. Over the past decade, Africa has faced unprecedented challenges – from erratic weather patterns to locust invasions, from economic hurdles to the global pandemic. But in every instance, our grain sector has demonstrated not just survival, but the capacity for growth and innovation.

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**SOUTH SUDAN**

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Looking around this hall, I am reminded of the famous African proverb: "If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together." Our gathering here is a testament to our collective commitment to not just surviving but thriving in this ever-evolving grain trade landscape.

The Eastern Africa Grain Council has been at the forefront of promoting structured grain trade. This has meant advocating for better policy environments, facilitating trade linkages, and creating avenues for capacity building. As we reflect on our achievements, it is crucial to also set our sights on the future. As we project into the next decade:

1. **Sustainability** is no longer an option; it is a necessity. As stewards of the earth, we must seek methods that are not just profitable, but also kind to our environment and sustainable for generations to come.
2. **Innovation** should be our middle name. From adopting digital tools to understanding new-age farming techniques, from seeking alternative uses of grain to optimizing supply chains, innovation will be the key to unlocking our immense potential.
3. **Inclusivity** must define us. The grain trade is not just the domain of large corporations or a privileged few. We must, and we will, create space for the smallholder farmers, for the young entrepreneurs, for the visionary women who often are the backbone of our agricultural communities.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Uganda, teaches us that nature's bounty is rich, but we must nurture it with care, respect, and wisdom. This land, with its fertile soils and vibrant communities, is a mirror to much of our great continent. It is from such rich terrains and from such resilient spirits that our grain grows, feeds nations, and fuels economies.

Therefore, this summit is not just a reflection of our past achievements but a clarion call to chart the way forward, to dream bigger and to set our sights even higher. This is particularly important given that Africa still spends so much on food imports. The Covid 19 pandemic and the ongoing war in Ukraine have exposed our underbellies as a continent. It's time we smelt the coffee and worked towards food security for our beloved Continent.

Let us envision an Africa where:

- Every grain produced reaches the market and fetches a fair price.
- Smallholder farmers, who are the backbone of our agricultural systems, have access to the best tools, knowledge, and markets to thrive.
- Technology and innovation drive every aspect of the grain value chain, ensuring efficiency, transparency, and sustainability.
- Cross-border trade is seamless, and policies are harmonized to unleash the full potential of our regional markets.

Achieving these goals requires collaboration. It requires us to break down silos, to listen, to learn, and most importantly, to act.

This summit provides the perfect platform for that. I urge every one of you to engage deeply, to forge new partnerships, and to commit to actionable outcomes.

In conclusion, let us remember that the grain we trade is more than just a commodity. It is a symbol of life, of hope, and of continuity. As we engage in discussions, make trade deals, and forge partnerships, let's keep at the heart of it all, the African spirit of Ubuntu - I am because we are. I therefore to take this opportunity wish to reiterate my deepest gratitude to all our partners, donors, and stakeholders who have journeyed with us over the past decade. Your belief in our mission and your continued support is the wind beneath our wings.

As we look to the next decade and beyond, let the spirit of Munyonyo, a symbol of resilience, beauty, and promise, inspire us to soar even higher. For in unity, in purpose, and in action, lies the bright future of the African grain trade.

Here is to another decade of unity, prosperity, and growth! I look forward to participating in the deliberations of this Summit, which are important for shaping the future for generations to come. I hope you took a few extra days off: do remember to make time to enjoy our country after the Summit.

Thank you.

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**Speech by Uganda Minister of Trade Industry and Cooperatives, Hon. Francis Mwebesa, at the 10<sup>th</sup> African Grain Trade Summit held from 5<sup>th</sup> -7<sup>th</sup> October 2023, at Speke Hotel, Kampala, Uganda.**

Ladies and gentlemen, distinguished guests, and fellow participants of the Grain Trade Summit,

I am truly honoured to stand before you today as the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Uganda, representing our nation at this significant Africa Grain Trade Summit. I extend my warmest welcome to all the delegates, speakers, experts, and partners who have gathered here to deliberate upon one of the most critical facets of our continent's agricultural landscape.

Africa, as we all know, is blessed with abundant agricultural resources; yet we face challenges in harnessing this potential to ensure food security, economic growth, and poverty alleviation. The grain sector is at the heart of this challenge and offers tremendous opportunities for transformation. It is our responsibility as African nations to seize these opportunities and chart a course toward sustainable agricultural development.

In Uganda, we recognize the importance of the grain trade not only in addressing food security but also in contributing significantly to our economy. The grain sector plays a crucial role in job creation, income generation, and the overall well-being of our people. However, like many other African countries, we also face numerous hurdles in maximizing the potential of our grain industry. Challenges such as post-harvest losses, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of access to finance remain significant obstacles.

To address these challenges, the Government of Uganda is committed to implementing a range of policies and initiatives. These include investments in modernizing our agricultural infrastructure, enhancing our storage and processing facilities, and promoting value addition to our grain products. We are also working to strengthen partnerships with both local and international stakeholders, including private sector actors, to foster innovation and growth in the grain sector.

Moreover, Uganda recognizes the importance of regional cooperation and integration in achieving a thriving grain trade across Africa. The East African Community, of which Uganda is a member, is a testament to our commitment to regional integration. We believe that by fostering stronger ties with our neighbours, we can create a more seamless and efficient grain trade ecosystem that benefits all our nations.

The theme of this summit, "Defining Africa's Place in the Global Grain Trade for Sustainability," underscores a multi-faceted approach. As we delve deeper into our discussions, we are challenged to address several pivotal aspects that will shape our agricultural future:

1. **Data Collection & Dissemination:** In our rapidly advancing digital age, data-driven decision-making is paramount. Establishing robust mechanisms for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data across the entire value chain will empower us to make informed, evidence-based policies, ensuring the growth and resilience of our grain sector.



2. **Production of Grains and Pulses:** To enhance our global competitiveness, it's essential to bolster the production of diverse grains and pulses. This will require innovative farming practices, technological adaptation, and an emphasis on quality alongside quantity.
3. **Standards Across the Value Chain:** To position African grains and pulses on the global map, we need to establish and adhere to the highest standards. From sowing to harvesting, processing to packaging, and distribution to sales – excellence at every step will differentiate us. And ensure competitiveness in the global arena.
4. **Facilitating Healthy Consumption of Food:** As custodians of this continent's nutrition, it is our duty to promote and facilitate the consumption of healthy, balanced diets. Grains and pulses, fortified with essential nutrients, should be accessible and affordable to all.
5. **Food Safety:** Beyond production, the safety of our food products is paramount. Implementing stringent safety protocols, periodic checks, and educating all actors across the entire value chain about best practices will go a long way in ensuring that our grains are not just abundant, but also safe.
6. **Identifying and Seizing Global Trade Opportunities:** The world is an open market, and Africa has the potential to be its major supplier. By identifying, understanding, and capitalizing on global trade avenues, we can ensure that African grains find their rightful place on dining tables across the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as we engage in discussions over these critical areas, let us remember that we are crafting a narrative. A narrative that showcases Africa not just as a participant, but as a formidable player in the global grain trade. Our discussions today, our actions tomorrow, will shape the grain story of Africa.

I therefore encourage all participants to think creatively, share experiences, and identify actionable strategies to enhance grain trade in Africa. Let us explore opportunities for cross-border trade, technology adoption, and policy harmonization. Let us also consider the role of innovation, digitalization, and sustainable farming practices in ensuring a prosperous grain sector for our continent.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to the organizers of this summit for providing us with this invaluable platform to collaborate and learn from one another. Together, we can overcome the challenges and unlock the immense potential of the grain trade in Africa. Let us work hand in hand, as partners, to build a brighter and more prosperous future for our nations and our people.

Thank you, and I wish you all a productive and successful Africa Grain Trade Summit.





10<sup>TH</sup> AFRICAN  
GRAIN TRADE SUMMIT



# Defining Africa's Place in Global Grain Trade for Sustainable Food Systems

5th-7th [Month] 2023 | Kampala, Uganda

AGRA



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