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COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND NATURAL RESOURCES

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND NATURAL
RESOURCES WITH STAKEHOLDERS ON BUDGETARY ENHANCEMENT IN THE
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR HELD IN THE EAC PARTNER STATES

17TH – 22ND MARCH 2019

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 11 MAY 2021	DAY: _____
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CLERK-AT THE TABLE:	_____

Clerk's Chambers
EALA Headquarters, 3rd Floor
EAC Headquarters
Arusha - TANZANIA

13th May 2019



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	-Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AU	-African Union
ASDP	-Agricultural Sector Development Programme
BIF	-Burundi Franc
CAADAP	-Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CEO	-Chief Executive Officer
CSOs	-Civil Society Organisations
EAC	-East African Community
EALA	-East African Legislative Assembly
ESAFF	-East African Small-Scale Farmers Forum
FAO	-Food Agricultural Organisation
GDP	-Gross Domestic Product
HIV	-Human Immune deficiency Virus
NAIP	-National Agriculture Investment Plan
NBFP	-National Budget Framework Papers
NEAT	-National Effort for the Agricultural Transformation
NEPAD	-New Partnership for Africa's Development
NPD	-National Development Plan
MVIWATA	-Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
PSTA	-Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation
RAIP	-Regional Agriculture Investment Plan
RSS	-Republic of South Sudan
RWF	-Rwanda Franc
TAFSIP	-Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
SSAPU	-South Sudan Agricultural Producers Union
SSP	-South Sudan Pounds
UGX	-Uganda Shilling

Agricultural Growth and Transformation in June 2014. The seven Malabo commitments were translated into seven thematic areas of performance which are:

- a. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process;
- b. Commitment to enhance investment finance in agriculture by upholding 10% public spending target and operationalization of Africa Investment Bank;
- c. Commitment to ending hunger by 2025 by at least double productivity (focusing on inputs, irrigation, mechanization);
- d. Commitment to halving poverty by 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation and sustain annual sector growth in agricultural GDP at least 6%; strengthening inclusive public-private partnership on agricultural commodity value chains; create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains;
- e. Commitment to boosting Intra-African Trade in agricultural commodities and services by tripling intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and fast track continental free trade area;
- f. Commitment to enhancing resilience in livelihood and production systems to climate variability and other shocks; and
- g. Commitment to mutual accountability to actions and results.

c. Enhancing Investment in Agriculture

Enhancing investment finance in agriculture is one of the seven thematic areas of performance under which African countries committed to enhance investment finance, both public and private, to agriculture by allocating at least 10% of public expenditure and to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness. Also, countries committed to create and enhance necessary appropriate policy and institutional conditions and support systems for facilitation of private investment in agriculture, agri-business and agro-industries by giving priorities to local investors.

d. Biennial Review on the Implementation of Malabo Declaration

The African Union leaders requested the African Union Commission and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency in collaboration with partner institutions to institutionalize a system for peer review that encourages good performance on achievement of progress made in implementing the provisions of the Declaration and recognize biennially exemplary performance and conduct on a biennial basis, beginning from 2017, Agriculture Review Process and start reporting on progress to the Assembly from January, 2018.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTIVITY

The overall objective of the activity was to bring together stakeholders in the agricultural sector to discuss the resources allocated to the sector and their priorities for the 2019/2020 Financial Year. This activity provided an opportunity for stakeholders to engage with policy makers to debate and deliberate on the budgetary enhancement in the sector and on the appropriate priorities.

4. METHODOLOGY

The Committee conducted stakeholders' meetings in all Partner States. The meetings were attended by government officials from the ministries responsible for agriculture and related sectors, finance and planning and EAC Affairs. Other stakeholders were Members of National Assemblies especially from the Committees responsible for agriculture, representatives of private sectors, representative of non-state actors and representative of both large and small-scale farmers.

Governments made presentations focusing on the agricultural sector development, national budgetary allocations for agriculture for the 2019/2020 Financial Year and their priorities as well as the status of implementation of the Malabo Declaration. In addition, there were presentations from non-state actors.

In order to cover all six Partner States in the short time allocated to the Committee to undertake this activity, the Committee was divided into three groups, each group covering two Partner States as indicated in the table below.

SN	Group	Partner States	Members
1	Group One	Republic of South Sudan and Republic of Uganda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Mathia Kasamba 2. Hon. Dr. Leonardo Itto Anne 3. Hon. Dr. Woda Odok Jeremiah 4. Hon. Mary Mugenyi 5. Hon. Chris Opoka Okum 6. Hon. Dr. Gabriel Garang Arol Aher
2	Group Two	Republic of Rwanda and Republic of Burundi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Rwigema Pierre Celestin 2. Hon. Nsavyimana Sophie 3. Hon. Bahati Alex 4. Hon. Karerwa Mo-Mamo 5. Hon. Uwumukiza Francoise 6. Hon. Ahingejeje Alfred
3	Group Three	United Republic of Tanzania and Republic of Kenya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Fatuma Ibrahim Ali 2. Hon. Dr. Oburu Oginga 3. Hon. Eng. Mohamed Habib Mnyaa 4. Hon. Josephine Sebastian Lemoyan 5. Hon. Adam Omar Kimbisa 6. Hon. Nooru Adan Mohamed

5. REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES HELD IN THE PARTNER STATES

5.1 REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI

The meeting held in Bujumbura on 20th March, 2019. The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry to the Office of the President Responsible for EAC Affairs, Amb. Jean Rigi opened the meeting by explaining that time has come for commitments and greater actions as Partner States are determined to unlock the economic value in the agricultural sector, boost creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship. He emphasized

the need for all stakeholders to rally behind governments in the implementation and realization of the provisions of the Malabo Declaration.

5.1.1 Implementation of the Malabo Declaration in Burundi

According to the 2017 Biennial Review Report, the Republic of Burundi achieved an overall average score of 4.7. It was noted that the Republic of Burundi was on track in five thematic areas, namely: re-commitment to CAADP process; boosting intra-African trade in agriculture commodities; halving poverty through agriculture by 2025; enhancing resilience to climate variability; and mutual accountability for actions and results. However, Burundi need to pay attention to enhancing investment finance in agriculture and ending hunger by 2025.

5.1.2 Budget Allocation for Agricultural Sector in Burundi

The agricultural sector contributed 34.2% of GDP in 2018. This sector includes subsistence agriculture, export agriculture, forestry, livestock, fisheries, etc. Some of the priorities of the agricultural sector in Burundi are:

- i. Construction of irrigation dams;
- ii. Underground water assessment study and management of watersheds;
- iii. National reforestation program;
- iv. Intensification of animal productions;
- v. Construction of hydro agricultural dam of Kajeke;
- vi. National fertiliser grant program;
- vii. Coordination of interventions in the implementation of the National Plan for Agricultural Investment;
- viii. Extension and diffusion of technological innovations in rural environment; and
- ix. Building infrastructure support for agricultural production and mechanization.

Budgetary Allocation for Agriculture in Burundi (in Billions BIF)

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018/19	2019/20
Amount	184.5	159.3	141.9	139.2	
Percentage	11.7%	12.3%	10.4%	9.6%	projected at 10.1%

5.1.3 Challenges faced by Small Scale Farmers in Burundi

The East African Small-Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF Burundi) highlighted the following challenges which face the small-scale farmers in Burundi:

- a. Access to quality extension services such as irrigation and water harvesting schemes;
- b. Access to quality and timely inputs especially local seed and organic fertilizers;
- c. Access to Agriculture Investment Banks by smallholder farmers in rural areas;
- d. Post-harvest losses due to the lack of conservation mechanisms;
- e. Access, use and ownership of land especially among youth and women;
- f. Triple intra Africa Trade in agricultural commodities and services;
- g. Enhancement of resilience in livelihood and production among small scale producers in the advent of climate variability and other shocks; and
- h. Investment in the biodiverse and ecological promotion which increases resilience of farming systems to climate change and strengthens the capacity of smallholder farmers to adapt to climate change.

5.1.4 Recommendations to the Government of Burundi by ESAFF

- i. To ensure government have a disbursement system of 10% in support of smallholder farmers especially the youth and women at the grassroots level;
- ii. Adequate funding to be directed to agro-ecological agriculture that is sustainable, promotes diversity, preserves and promotes local seeds varieties and community owned seeds, preserves agro biodiversity, soil, water and living organisms;
- iii. To allocate budget to enhance resilience in livelihood and production among small scale producers in the advent of climate variability and other shocks;
- iv. Ensure that government allocates more funds in action research which enables small scale farmers have access to extension services, responsive participatory research and suitable technology;
- v. Commit to end hunger and malnutrition by supporting smallholder farmers to double agriculture productivity and reduce post-harvest loss through ensured access, use and ownership of land especially among youth and women; irrigation

- and water harvesting schemes; access to quality extension services, access to quality and timely inputs especially local seed and organic fertilizers; and
- vi. Commit to reduce poverty by half by sustaining annual agriculture growth by at least 6% and create job opportunities to at least 30% of the youth and women.

5.2 REPUBLIC OF KENYA

The meeting in Nairobi held on 20th March, 2019. The representative of the State Department of the East African Community and Regional Development, Mr. Julius Mwabu informed the meeting that it was the right time for stakeholders to discuss what Partner States invest in agriculture. He mentioned some of the achievements of the EAC in the agriculture sector, including the adoption of the food security action plan, food and nutrition strategy, and the Protocol on Sanitary and Phytosanitary which is already ratified by Kenya.

5.2.1 Presentation by the Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum

The presentation of the Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum was made by Mr. Alphayo Kuruna Tum. He explained that agriculture is the backbone of the economy in Kenya, employing more than 75% of the workforce and contributing 31.3% to the GDP which is equivalent to Ksh. 2.695 trillion. He made the following recommendations to the government of Kenya:

- a. To develop a multi-year action plan that is mandatory as from the budget of 2019/2020 to progressively allocate and release timely at least 10% of national budget to agriculture sector to ensure BIG 4 agenda is realized;
- b. To establish Agricultural Investment Bank in Kenya to provide friendly credit to smallholder farmers especially women, youth and poor men in rural areas;
- c. To ensure 10% support to the youth and women at the grassroots level who make 70% of the agriculture labour force in the region;
- d. To ensure adequate funding allocated to agro ecological agriculture which is sustainable, preserves and promotes local seed diversity and community owned seed, preserves agro biodiversity, soil, water and living organisms;

- e. To ensure allocation of at least 1% of the agriculture budget to research;
- f. To ensure cartels and middlemen in Kenya do not distort input support and markets for small-scale farmers;
- g. To eliminate multiple levies across counties in the agriculture value chain;
- h. Ensure the warehouse receipt system Bill, 2018 which has been in Parliament since 2015 is passed;
- i. Speed up establishment of farmer's database in Kenya;
- j. Commit to reduce poverty by half by sustaining annual agriculture growth by at least 6% and create job opportunities to at least 30% of the youth in agriculture;
- k. To allocate substantial budget to enhance resilience in livelihood and production among small scale producers in the advent of climate variability and other shocks; and
- l. Government of Kenya invest in the promotion of biodiverse, ecological and organic farming which increases resilience of farming systems to climate change and strengthens the capacity of smallholder's farmers to adapt to climate change.

5.2.2 Presentation from the Government of Kenya on Agriculture Rural and Urban Development Sector

The presentation on Agriculture Rural and Urban Development Sector, Medium Term Expenditure Framework 2019/2020 – 2021/2022 was made by Mr. Mung'ayo Peter from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (State Department of Livestock). He informed the meeting that the Agriculture Rural and Urban Development sector comprises State Department for Crop Development, State Department for Livestock, State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and the Blue Economy, State Department for Irrigation, State Department for Agricultural Research, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, and the National Land Commission. The priorities of the agriculture sector in Kenya are:

- i. Ensure national food and nutrition security;
- ii. Create an enabling environment for sector development;

- iii. Increase agricultural productivity and outputs;
- iv. Improve market access and product development;
- v. Enhance the role of youth and women in the sector;
- vi. Ensure accessibility, equity and sustainable management of land resource for social-economic development;
- vii. Enhance sustainable aquaculture development and utilization of the blue economy;
- viii. Enhance utilization of land through irrigation and drainage services;
- ix. Increase land productivity through land reclamation and rehabilitation of degraded land;
- x. Increase per capita water storage capacity for irrigation and other use;
- xi. Promote, regulate and facilitate agricultural research; and
- xii. Strengthen institutional capacity for efficient and effective service delivery.

The trend in sector allocation and expenditure for 2015/16 – 2017/18 (Ksh. Billion):

	APPROVED ESTIMATES			ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Recurrent	13,510	23,884	29,378	11,301	21,803	29,246
Development	40,653	38,857	35,969	33,296	28,135	24,080
Total	54,163	62,741	65,347	44,597	49,938	53,326

The table above indicates that the total sector allocation increased from Ksh.54.2 billion in the FY 2015/16 to Ksh.62.7 billion in the FY 2016/17 and to Ksh.65.3 billion in the FY 2017/18. The actual expenditure increased from Ksh.44.6 billion in the FY 2015/16 to Ksh.49.9 billion in the FY 2016/17 and increased further to Ksh.53.3 billion in the 2017/18.

5.2.3 Proposed programmes for FY 2019/2020

The following are the proposed programs for the sector for the FY 2019/2020

- a. Crop development and management;
- b. Agribusiness and information management;
- c. Livestock resources management and development;
- d. Fisheries development and management;
- e. Development and coordination of the blue economy;
- f. Irrigation and land reclamation;
- g. Water harvesting and storage for irrigation;
- h. Agricultural research and development;
- i. Land policy and planning;
- j. Land administration and management; and
- k. General administration, planning and support services.

Implementation of the above programs requires Ksh. 138, 019 billion, however the available resources for FY 2019/2020 is Ksh. 56,369 billion as indicated in the table below:

Description	Requirements	Available Resources	Deficit
Recurrent	30,846	18,018	12,828
Development	107,173	38,351	68,822
Total	138,019	56,369	81,650

5.2.4 Observations by Stakeholders

- i. It was observed that the allocation for agriculture is around 2% of the national budget for the FY 2019/2020;
- ii. This activity was undertaken when Kenya was at its advanced stage of the preparation of the national budget, therefore it is difficult for the outcomes of this activity to influence the budget for the FY 2019/2020;
- iii. Data for the investment on agriculture in Kenya should include the budget of agriculture allocated by county governments;

- iv. Trade barriers is one of the problems that affects farmers and distribution of food in the region;
- v. The EAC Sanitary and Phytosanitary Protocol, once in force, will address some of the problems affecting farmers especially on cross border trade;
- vi. It was noted with concern that the interests of youth to agriculture is declining, therefore, there is a need for concerted efforts to attract youth to agriculture;
- vii. Stakeholders noted that mechanization of agriculture is critical in attracting youth to agriculture;
- viii. The provision of subsidized fertilizers and other inputs need to reach all farmers in the region;
- ix. Increase budgetary allocation to training and research; and
- x. Provision of extension services need to be improved and be provided in accordance to demand (demand driven extension services).

5.3 REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

The meeting held in Kigali on 18th March, 2019. It was opened by Mr. Raphael Mugabonejo, the Senior Officer in charge of Foreign and East African Affairs. He thanked EALA for organizing this activity at a time when the allocation of funding to the agriculture sector was on the decline or had stagnated. He urged EAC governments to put more effort and interest in agriculture because it is the backbone of the economy of most of the countries in the EAC region.

5.3.1 Implementation of the Malabo Declaration

Rwanda got the highest score (6.1) on Agricultural Transformation in Africa and emerged the best performing country in the implementation of the seven commitments of the Malabo Declaration. The Republic of Rwanda was on track on the re-committing to CAADP progress, halving poverty through agriculture by 2025, boosting intra-trade in agriculture commodities, enhancing resilience to climate change and mutual accountability for action and results. However, Rwanda need to put more effort in enhancing investment finance in agriculture and ending hunger by 2025.

5.3.2 Challenges faced by Small Scale Farmers in Rwanda

Small-scale farmers in Rwanda informed the Committee that they face the following challenges:

- a. Limited access to finance and agriculture insurance scheme;
- b. Small land and low productivity;
- c. Skills gaps-low level of technology use;
- d. Weak participation in budgeting cycle at grassroots level;
- e. Low bargaining power along the value chain actors; and
- f. Vulnerability to climate change.

In addition to the challenges facing the small-scale farmers, the agriculture sector in Rwanda faces a number of challenges including the following:

- i. Small plot size and limited land availability;
- ii. Rapid population growth with limited land and food production;
- iii. Climate change and weather variability;
- iv. Soil erosion and degradation which is threatening the quality of agricultural land;
- v. Limited capacity of agriculture from reaching its commercial potential;
- vi. Unsatisfactory agricultural commodity markets and value chain;
- vii. The skills gap in agriculture limits productivity and profitability; and
- viii. The agriculture sector currently fails to maximize its contribution to the national development and benefits to women and youth.

5.3.3 Observations by Stakeholders

- a. There is a need for the inclusiveness in reporting to Malabo indicators where farmers, CSOs, Private sector, media, academia and the government should form one team that can compile the overall report;
- b. There is a need for a campaign towards mindset change for both local leaders and citizens towards policy/program development, budgeting and planning processes;

- c. Government and private sector should prioritize infrastructure development such as feeder roads, cold rooms and storage facilities;
- d. The government through meteorological centers should devise means to inform the public especially farmers on the probable whether forecast;
- e. There is a need for the government to work closely with the insurance companies and pursued them to invest in agriculture sector;
- f. To put an agronomist at cell level;
- g. Emphasize in water use and rain harvesting;
- h. Review the whole value chain in agriculture from the production to the end;
- i. Provide subsidies in horticulture sector especially seed and fertilizer; and
- j. Put more emphasis on research.

5.3.4 Budget allocation to the Agricultural Sector in Rwanda

The trend of budget allocations to the agriculture in the Republic of Rwanda in RWF:

Financial Year	National Budget	Budget allocated to Agriculture	Percentage of the budget allocates to agriculture
2016/2017	2, 232, 434, 495, 968	132, 978, 983, 647	5.7
2017/2018	2, 620, 112, 574, 793	203, 671, 273, 110	7.8
2018/2019	2, 586, 150, 586, 717	175, 702, 454, 438	6.8

5.3.5 Parliament of Rwanda

The Members of the Parliament of Rwanda made the following recommendations to the government:

- i. Increase up to 10% of the total budget allocated to agricultural sector;
- ii. Empower the youth and women involved in agricultural activities;
- iii. Build the capacity of farmers to participate in the budgetary processes;
- iv. Strengthen the partnership between the government and the private sector in agricultural sector; and

- v. There is a need for annual meetings of Members of National Assemblies (Committees on Agriculture), Members of EALA and stakeholders of the agricultural sectors.

The Members of the Parliament of Rwanda made the following commitments:

- a. The Parliament of Rwanda will continue to monitor implementation of Malabo Declaration;
- b. The Parliament of Rwanda will make sure that laws in place are followed and facilitate the attainment of the agreed goals; and
- c. The Parliament of Rwanda will continue to monitor the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA 4).

5.4 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

The meeting held in Juba on 18th March 2019, and it was graced by the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Hon. James Duku Janga. The meeting was attended by stakeholders from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, the Ministry responsible for EAC Affairs, Farmers Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and FAO.

5.4.1 Status of the Agricultural Sector in South Sudan

The Republic of South Sudan is naturally endowed with agricultural potential given its favorable soil, water and climatic conditions. It is estimated that about 70 percent of the total land area is suitable for producing a wide range of agricultural products, including annual crops such as grains, vegetables, coffee and fruits, fisheries and various forests products. Currently, the land used for agriculture is estimated at 3.8% to 4% of the total land suitable for agriculture.

On the other hand, the Republic of South Sudan is an agro-pastoralist country with huge livestock population, currently standing at 11 million cattle, 11.7 million goats and 11.1 million sheep. However, one of the challenges is that the livestock farmers are disjointed and prefer keeping large herds of cattle, sheep and goats of low quality due to traditional beliefs.

The Committee was informed that currently, the focus of the government in the agriculture sector is to enhance the resilience of vulnerable households, to reduce food and nutrition insecurity, and to increase household income. To realize these goals, the Government of South Sudan identified the following three priority areas to guide investments/interventions in the sector:

- i. Sustainable increase in agricultural production and productivity realized;
- ii. Agriculture-based economic growth and incomes increased; and
- iii. Increased resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.

The overarching aim of the National Effort for the Agricultural Transformation (NEAT)

- a. Improve production for food security and self-sufficiency in the regions;
- b. improve health and nutrition across the country;
- c. Take agriculture as an alternative economic engine complementing oil and gas; and
- d. Increase income for over 80 percent of the population.

5.4.2 Sector Budget Allocation in FY 2018/19 and FY 2019/2020

The Committee was informed that the Republic of South Sudan allocated 0.23% of its national budget to the agriculture sector in FY 2018/2019. The Committee was further informed that they are not expecting any increment for FY 2019/2020.

5.4.3 Sector Priorities in the Medium Term

The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries informed the Committee that, apparently the priority of the Government of South Sudan is the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity by putting in place a functional government and restoring peace and security in the country. However, he noted that the government is committed to prioritizing and supporting the agriculture sector. The following constitutes priorities in the agriculture sector:

- i. Conforming to national and international obligations like the Malabo Declaration on enhancing the budget for the agriculture sector, ensuring food security, among others;

- ii. The use of oil revenue to develop the requisite infrastructure to spur agriculture;
- iii. Attracting foreign companies and individuals to invest in agriculture especially in commercial farming, agro-processing and industrialization;
- iv. Development and expansion of road infrastructure;
- v. Provision of water for agriculture production through irrigation infrastructure;
- vi. Improving agricultural productivity by provision of farm inputs and equipment; and
- vii. Undertaking agriculture and livestock census.

5.4.4 Status of implementation of the Malabo Declaration

The Republic of South Sudan was not among the 47 AU Member States that reported their progress on the implementation of the Malabo Declaration for the Biennial Review in January 2018. However, according to the presentation made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to the Committee, the Republic of South Sudan was able to implement the following in 2015 and 2016:

- a) Under Commitment 1 (recommitting to CAADP Process), the government of the Republic of South Sudan was able to do the following:
 - (i) Establishment of communication on internalizing CAADP;
 - (ii) Put in place national CAADP roadmap for implementation of the Malabo Declaration;
 - (iii) NAIP appraisal report;
 - (iv) NAIP implementation reflected in the national budget;
 - (v) Establishment of the NAIP monitoring and evaluation system.
- b) Under Commitment 2 (enhancing investment financing in Agriculture), the Committee was informed that in 2015, Agriculture was allocated 102,510,349 SSP out of the total national budget of 11,278,764,895 SSP which constituted 0.91% of the national budget. In 2016, Agriculture was allocated 502,010,010 SSP out of 38,074,035,039 SSP which constituted 1.3% of the national budget.

5.4.5 Presentation from Small Scale Farmers of the Republic of South Sudan

The small-scale farmers of the Republic of South Sudan presented the following challenges:

- a. Access to timely quality seed for farmers;
- b. Limited access to updated technology to combat climate change/post-harvest losses;
- c. Inadequate of storage facilities;
- d. Limited access to credit to support farmers; and
- e. Non implementation of government policies and legal frame work to support Agriculture.

5.4.5.1 Undertaking by Small Scale Farmers

- i. Continue to lobby and advocate with government with regards to 10% budget allocations;
- ii. Strengthen SSAPU seed Company and liaise with other organization & traders to provide timely and quality seeds to farmers;
- iii. Organize cooperatives & farmers groups to build storage facilities in areas of production surpluses and also lobby with organizations supporting concept of aggregation;
- iv. Sector development (Crop, livestock, Aquaculture, Apiculture, Poultry);
- v. Work with partners to combat impact of climate change through promotion of agroforestry and energy saving technologies; and
- vi. Looking for additional funding from prospective donors.

5.4.5.2 Pastoralist Union of the Republic of South Sudan

The following are the objectives of the pastoralist sector in the Republic of South Sudan:

- a. To establish legal pastoralists associations in all 32 states plus Abiyei Administrative area including Apex General HQs in Juba;

- b. Mapping of social and economic zones for livestock across the country showing priorities for investments;
- c. Introduction and application of hides/leather and leather industry for economic development;
- d. Marketing of raw materials especially for meat through establishment of modern slaughter houses and milk industries;
- e. Veterinary services and technology;
- f. Research & development and technology transfer; and
- g. Appointment of Permanent Apex Executive Committee in HQs- Juba.

5.4.5.3 Challenges facing Pastoralist

- i. Traditional misconceptions towards commercial values of the livestock (meat, milk, hides & skins);
- ii. Mapping according to zone terrestrial;
- iii. Inadequate of capital;
- iv. Inadequate of capacity building & training;
- v. Inadequate of veterinary services (drugs);
- vi. Spread of diseases among the pastoralist communities;
- vii. Scarcity of clean drinking water for the nomads & animals;
- viii. Inadequate of educational services to the nomads;
- ix. Lack of mobile markets to provide goods for nomads;
- x. Restrictions on the movement of livestock (need for free movement);
- xi. Inadequate data /information;
- xii. Climate change /Aquatic: (water, forestry, drought, grazing land etc.); and
- xiii. Heavy and overlap of animal taxation from state to state.

5.4.5.4 Opportunities for Pastoralist in the Republic of South Sudan

- a. To propose building of local slaughter houses in Malakal and Renk town at the present to export meat to Sudan via Paloch airport; and

- b. Chances for establishing plants for milk products in Reñk & Wadakona towns at the present side by side with leather industry.

5.4.6 Observations by Stakeholders in the Republic of South Sudan

- a. The stakeholders urged EALA and other Organs and Institutions of the Community to fast track the integration of the Republic of South Sudan into the EAC. They noted that the Government and people of South Sudan are ready and prepared to embrace the EAC integration agenda. They appealed to the Assembly to undertake more activities in South Sudan to create awareness and empower the people;
- b. The Minister for Livestock and Fisheries on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture and Food Security made a commitment to undertake the necessary political and institutional reforms to be at par with other EAC Partner States;
- c. In view of its expansive arable land and livestock population, the Republic of South Sudan presents enormous potential for growth and development of the agriculture sector if peace and security is restored, and appropriate funding and investment is made to the sector;
- d. Currently, the livestock farmers are disjointed and prefer keeping large herds of cattle, sheep and goats of low quality due to traditional beliefs. There is need for these farmers to organize themselves into co-operative societies for effective co-ordination, access to financing and marketing of their produce;
- e. It was noted that little has been made to promote the private sector, particularly agriculture to steer development in South Sudan;
- f. It was also noted that there are some small-scale farmers who have formed associations and SACCOs. However, they are not well organized and coordinated; and
- g. It was further noted that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is currently a key non-state player in the Agriculture sector in the Republic of South Sudan.

5.5 REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

The meeting was held in Kampala on 22nd March 2019, and it was graced by the Minister responsible for Agriculture, Hon. Vincent Ssempija. The meeting received and discussed presentations from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries as well as Farmers Organizations and Civil Society Organizations.

5.5.1 Status of the Agricultural Sector in Uganda

The Committee was informed that agriculture remains the main thrust of Uganda's economic growth. The sector contributes 25% of national GDP and employs over 70% of Uganda's population. The overall goal of the sector is to achieve an average growth rate of 6% per year over the next five years. The development and growth of this sector is anchored on four strategic objectives outlined in the National Development Plan 2 and the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan 2015/16 – 2019/20:

- i. To increase production and productivity of agricultural commodities and enterprises;
- ii. To increase access to critical farm inputs;
- iii. To improve access to markets and value addition and strengthen the quality of agricultural commodities; and
- iv. To strengthen the agricultural services institutions and also create an enabling environment for the sector to grow.

5.5.2 Sector budget allocation for FY 2018/2019 and FY 2019/2020

According to the approved budget for FY 2018/2019, the allocation to the agriculture sector is UGX: 892.91 billion out of the national budget of UGX: 25.0932 trillion, representing a 3.5%. The projected budget allocation to agriculture for the FY 2019/2020 is UGX: 919.84 billion, out of the projected national budget of UGX: 25.668 trillion which is 3.6%.

5.5.3 Sector Priorities in FY 2019/2020

According to the presentation made by the official from the Ministry of Agriculture, the sector budget strategy in 2019/2020 is in line with the national budget strategy of

promoting agro-industrialization and unlocking key constraints affecting the performance of the agricultural sector. The following have been identified as the key priorities in FY 2019/20:

- a. Extension service provision by linking model farmers to the technologies available at the Regional Research Centers and recruitment of more extension workers at the Districts and Sub-counties;
- b. Agro-industrialization and value addition programmes;
- c. Water for agriculture production through large irrigation infrastructure;
- d. Fertilizer use through a comprehensive update of the national soil suitability maps and construction of a fertilizer factory;
- e. Access to finance and insurance by finalizing the Agriculture Finance Policy;
- f. Seed inspection and certification through rehabilitating national analytical laboratories and equipping the agriculture inspectors;
- g. Animal feeds to boost animal productivity through increased pasture production through partnership with private sector;
- h. Animal, vector and disease control with focus on enforcement of quarantines, vaccine and acaricide trials;
- i. Coffee and cotton development for export promotion through quality improvements;
- j. Dairy development with focus on rehabilitation of cold chain infrastructure, procurement of milk handling equipment, and ensuring quality and safety of milk and milk products;
- k. Promotion of agriculture research and development;
- l. Animal genetic development and breeding; and
- m. Provision of seed, planting, breeding, stocking materials and value addition equipment to farmers.

5.5.4 Status of Implementation of the Malabo Declaration

According to the Inaugural Biennial Review Report adopted in 2018, Uganda recorded strong performance in the following areas:

- i. Under the CAADP processes completed, Uganda registered 73%;
- ii. two times the expected performance in 2017 in establishing trade facilitation measures; and
- iii. Two times the expected performance in 2017 in improving food security and nutrition.

On the other hand, Uganda's weak performance areas were:

- a. Only 3.1% of total public expenditure spent in agriculture in 2016;
- b. 29% of the children under 5 are stunted;
- c. 90% of smallholder farmers do not use improved seed; and
- d. Only 1.7 kilogram per hectare of fertilizer usage compared to the Abuja Declaration target of 50 kilogram per hectare.

5.5.5 Presentation from Small Scale Farmers in Uganda

The small- scale farmers of the Republic of Uganda made the following presentation:

- i. Commended the Government of Uganda for consistent increase in budget allocations to the sector in terms of volume from UGX 479.9bn in FY 2015/16, to UGX 823.4bn in FY 2016/17, UGX 866.8bn in FY2017/18, and UGX 892.92 FY 2018/19 and now projected for UGX 919.8bn in FY 2019/2020.
- ii. Concerned that compared to the total increase in the national budget, the increment is insignificant during the years stated above, as the sector's proportion to the national budget has averagely ranged at 2.6% over the last 4 years.
- iii. Concerned that whereas there is an increment in the total volume of money allocated to the sector, the total disbursements to the sector have consistently been lower in some instances than the proposed amount in the National Budget Framework Papers (NBFP).
- iv. Further concerned with the stagnation of the sector growth below 4% for the previous concluded three financial years of the Second National Development Plan (NDP II) recorded at 3.2% in FY 2015/16, 1.6% in FY 2016/17 and 3.2% in FY 2017/18. This growth is far below the renewed commitment of 6% of the African Union (Malabo 2014).

- v. In terms of sector contributions to GDP, there has been a consistently low contribution recorded at 23.7% in FY 2015/16, 21.5% 2016/17 before reducing to 21% in FY 2017/18. This poor sector performance should be a growing concern to Government as the country is agrarian and the sector engages over 81% of the population.

5.5.6 Recommendations of Small-Scale farmers to the Government of Uganda

- i. Consider the establishment of a central institution to consolidate smallholder agriculture funds so far scattered under different institutions and programs which will reduce duplication, rationalize operational costs and outcomes;
- ii. Develop concrete annual plans starting from the budget of July 2019/2020 that will ensure progressive and speedy realization of the Malabo Declaration;
- iii. Ensure government allocates at least 1% of the agriculture budget to responsive participatory research on the indigenous varieties for the purpose the need for food diversification;
- iv. Address the hunger and malnutrition issues by supporting smallholder farmers to double agriculture productivity (crops, livestock and fisheries) and reduce post-harvest loss;
- v. Make a deliberate effort to sustain annual agriculture growth by at least 6% and invest in creating job opportunities to at least 30% of the youth;
- vi. Invest heavily in knowledge provision and dissemination through extension services to train farmers on land conservation and sustainable farming methods that increase production and conservation of land with adoption of generated technologies;
- vii. Increase intra-regional trade in agricultural commodities and services;
- viii. Conclude policies that support enforcement of standards like the Food and Drug Authority Bill, Food and Nutrition Bill and the Food Safety Bill;
- ix. To invest in the promotion of agro-ecological farming which increases resilience of farming systems to climate change and strengthens the capacity of small-scale farmers to improve their livelihood and production in the advent of climate variability and other shocks; and

- x. Invest in implementing common policy priorities like the adaptation policy responses, mitigation policy responses, prediction policy responses identified in the National Climate Change Policy to address climate change challenges by investing approximately 1.6% of the annual GDP into programs in the different sectors to tackle climate change.

5.5.7 Observations by Stakeholders

The following were the observations of the stakeholders in Uganda:

- i. It was noted that despite its potential, the agriculture sector has been growing slowly over the years and continues to attract limited funding from government, far below the continental benchmark of 10%. Over the last five years, Uganda's population has been growing at 3.3% per annum while output in agriculture has been growing at an average of 2% per annum;
- ii. It was also noted that in the FY 2017/2018, Uganda's agricultural annual output growth rose close to 6%, matching the required regional undertaking of 6% annual growth by the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP); and
- iii. Whereas the government of Uganda increases the budget allocations to the agriculture sector from UGX 479.9 billion in FY 2015/2016 to the projected UGX 919.8 billion in 2019/2020, these increments are still inadequate to improve the agricultural annual output growth and sector contribution to the GDP.

5.6 UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

The meeting in the United Republic of Tanzania held in Dodoma on 18th March, 2019. The meeting was graced by the Deputy Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, Amb. Ramadhan M. Mwinyi. He informed the meeting that agriculture sector contributes an average of 30% of GDP, employs 70% of the nation's labour force, accounts for 30% of exports and 65% of inputs to the industrial sector. He mentioned several achievements including development of marketing infrastructure and systems, increasing access and use of agricultural mechanization, launch of Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP II), establishment of Agricultural Development Bank and improvement of infrastructure.

5.6.1 Agriculture Budget and Priorities for FY 2019/2020

The presentation on the agriculture budget and priorities for FY 2019/2020 was made by Mr. Simon Mpaki from the Ministry of Agriculture. He informed the meeting that the Government started implementing the Agricultural Sector Development Programme phase two (ASDP II) in FY 2017/ 2018. ASDP II have the following components which are in line with the National Plans and Strategies and CAADP:

- a. Sustainable water and land use management;
- b. Enhanced agricultural productivity and profitability;
- c. Commercialization and value addition; and
- d. Sector enablers, coordination and monitoring and evaluation.

The estimated cost for implementing the ASDP II for the first five years is Tsh. 13.81 trillion out of which 41 percent will be contributed by the Government and Development Partners and 59 percent by the private sector. Implementation of ASDP II is expected to achieve an annual sector growth of 6%:

- i. Improve sustainable land use and water management;
- ii. Raise agricultural productivity through increased availability and utilization of agro-inputs and mechanization;
- iii. Strengthen pre and post-harvest management and enhance market access;
- iv. Strengthen Agriculture Training Institutes and infrastructure;
- v. Coordinate implementation of crop development strategies and strengthen regulatory services;
- vi. Improved research system and delivery of research outputs to stakeholders;
- vii. Formulate and review crop sub-sector policies and legislative frameworks to facilitate private sector investment in agriculture;
- viii. Strengthen coordination, statistics, monitoring and evaluation of agriculture sector;
- ix. Enhance mainstreaming crosscutting issues in agriculture (youth participation in agriculture, gender, environment, nutrition and HIV/AIDS);
- x. Facilitation of agricultural insurance awareness programme; and

xi. Establishment of farmer's database

The budget of agriculture in Tanzania was at 3% by the time CAADP was adopted. It increased up to 7.6% in the FY 2010/11. However, it dropped to 3.6% by FY 2017/2018. The growth rate of the sector is 4% which is below the national average economic growth of 7% and CAADP target of 6% annually. The decline of the budget allocation was occasioned by the need to put more emphasis on infrastructure development and the cessation of Agricultural Development projects.

The budget trends for the Ministry of Agriculture is as follows:

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Recurrent	64,562,759,000	64,105,298,000	64,467,746,800
Development	150,253,000,000	98,119,516,000	143,577,033,140
Total	214,815,759,000	162,224,814,000	208,044,779,940

The meeting was informed that the Agriculture Sector budget comprises many ministries and departments including Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Trade and investment, President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Local Government Authorities, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Moshi University College of Cooperative and Business Studies. However, the budget presented above is only for the Ministry of Agriculture.

5.6.2 Implementation of CAADP and Malabo Declaration in Tanzania

The presentation on the implementation of CAADP and Malabo Declaration was made by Mr. Revelian Ngaiza, the Policy Advisor the Ministry of Agriculture. He informed the meeting that Tanzania signed CAADP Compact on 8 July, 2010.. Thereafter, Tanzania formulated the National Investment Plan (NAIP). In Tanzania, CAADP– NAIP is known as Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP) 2011. The TAFSIP major investment priority areas are:

- a. Irrigation Development, Sustainable Water Resources and Land Use Management;
- b. Agricultural Productivity and Commercialisation;
- c. Rural Infrastructure, Market Access and Trade;
- d. Private Sector Development;
- e. Food and Nutrition Security;
- f. Disaster Management, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation;
- g. Policy Reform and Institutional Support.

All the activities costed at Tsh. 8.3 trillion (USD 5.4 billion).

According to the first Biennial Review Report Tanzania scored 3.1 which was below the minimum score of 3.94 required for a country to be on track for implementing the commitments of Malabo Declaration by 2025.

5.6.3 Presentation for Small Scale Farmers in Tanzania

Mr. Steven Ruvuga, the CEO of Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA) made the presentation on behalf of small-scale farmers. He informed the Committee that:

- a. The budget should be directed to attain inclusive growth (focus on smallholder farmers) in the right way example in irrigation schemes, rural processing linked with markets, promotion of rural cooperatives, rural financing; and increased agricultural research activities;
- b. Promote intra-regional food trade: regional surveillance of capacity and food security;
- c. To make a choice of sustainable agriculture (ecological, agroecological, organic) that shall promote our sovereignty; and
- d. Small scale farmers have concerns over the EAC Seed and Plant Varieties Bill, 2018, because it was developed without wider consultation and it poses threats to national sovereignty and it promotes corporate monopoly of seed.

5.6.4 Observations

- i. Access to finance and investors credit is still a big problem in Tanzania and the entire region especially for youth. The Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank does not have the capacity to provide credits to all farmers in the country;
- ii. Stakeholders were concerned with the small number of students who enroll in the agriculture and related courses as compared with other courses. Likewise, the number of graduates who decide to engage in the agricultural sector is declining;
- iii. Plans in agriculture should have special focus on youth in order to attract them in the agricultural sector;
- iv. Tanzania should enhance its budget allocation to agriculture to reach the 10% agreed commitment;
- v. Stakeholders were concerned with barriers to trade in the agricultural products;
- vi. Tanzania need to invest more on irrigation for sustainable agriculture;
- vii. The interface between government and farmers should be formalized and take place annually;
- viii. There is a symbiotic relationship between agriculture, infrastructure and agribusiness;
- ix. Tanzania has potentials in agriculture which, if utilized properly, can feed the entire EAC;
- x. There is a need to improve the extension services that are accessible to farmers, especially the smallholders;
- xi. Cooperative societies need to be strengthened;
- xii. East African Community should improve the system of complementarity among the farmers in order to avoid unnecessary competition;
- xiii. There is a need to invest in the improvement of local seed to protect our countries;
- xiv. More budgetary allocation is needed in training and research activities;
- xv. Tanzania need to invest and promote the home-grown economic models;

- xvi. The ministry of Agriculture of Tanzania Mainland should collaborate with the ministry of Agriculture of Zanzibar when preparing various reports; and
- xvii. Tanzania need to prepare and implement subsidy systems which facilitate farmers especially on seeds, fertilizers and agricultural inputs.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS OF STAKEHOLDERS' TO EALA

- a. EALA to provide oversight over the EAC Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (EAC-RAIP) and ensure that the Second Biennial Review Report is discussed at the national and EAC levels including the Summit;
- b. Institutionalize agriculture budgetary hearings between EALA and national stakeholders and make it an annual event culminating to the EAC Agriculture Budget Summit;
- c. Coordinate with Partner States and EAC Secretariat to spearhead the establishment of the East Africa Agriculture and Food Security Commission to spearhead issues of agriculture transformation and Food security in the region;
- d. EALA to ensure that the draft EAC Seed and Plant Variety Bill, 2018 does not erode national and smallholder farmers' sovereignty over seed and that farmers should be given opportunity to debate its relevance before it is tabled to EALA;
- e. EAC should address the problem of barriers to intra-regional trade in all agricultural products;
- f. Urge all EAC Partner States that have not ratified the EAC Protocol on Sanitary and Phytosanitary to do so in order to improve the production and trade of agricultural produce in the region;
- g. Urge the Council of Ministers to invest in building the technical capacity of more EAC policy negotiators at continental and global level and promote joint planning between Ministry of EAC Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Trade of specific EAC member states for better trade policy negotiations;
- h. Urge the Council of Minister to direct Partner States to allocate more resources to training and research; and

- i. Urge all EAC Partner States to domesticate the AU Resolution on organic agriculture (EX.CL/Dec621(ZV111)) and support the East African Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiatives.

7. THE CHALLENGES THE COMMITTEE ENCOUNTERED DURING THE UNDERTAKING OF THIS ACTIVITY

The following are some of the challenges the Committee encountered during the undertaking of this activity:

- a. Members of National Assemblies from the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Kenya and Republic of South Sudan did not participate when the Committee was undertaking this activity;
- b. This activity took place when the Partner States were at an advanced stage of preparation of their national budget for 2019/2020; and
- c. Some key stakeholders are not giving priority to the activities of the committees of EALA because the Assembly does not provide them with transport allowances to reimburse their transport cost.

8. OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Agriculture is the backbone of all economies in the East African Community and it is the sector that employs the majority of the citizens in all Partner States and is the source of food for the entire region. The region has all the potentials for the production of food for our consumption and for export. The following are some of the issues the Committee observed during the undertaking of this activity:

- i. The Committee noted that despite its potential, the agriculture sector has been growing slowly over the years and continues to attract limited funding from governments, far below the continental benchmark of 10%. Partner States do not have action plan for attaining the 10% budgetary allocation to the sector;
- ii. Dependence on weather does not guarantee sustainable development of agricultural sector in the region;

- iii. Majority of people engaged in agriculture in all Partner States are small scale farmers including women and youth who do not control most of the available resources;
- iv. Stakeholders are concerned with the draft EAC Seed and Plant Variety Bill, 2018 because they were not involved in its development;
- v. There are barriers to intra-regional trade in agricultural inputs and produce which is a big disincentive to farmers and it causes hunger in some parts of the Community while there is plenty of food without markets in other parts at the same time;
- vi. Young people are losing interests and appetite with agricultural activities, a situation that, if not addressed, threatens the sustainability of the sector;
- vii. Partner States need to develop a working framework for involvement of stakeholders in the national budgetary processes to discuss budgetary allocations and priorities in the agricultural sector;
- viii. Many people in the Community are expecting EALA to put more effort to promote the integration agenda and to interact with other organs and institutions of the Community; and
- ix. Domestication and implementation of the Malabo Declaration is the right way to go for all EAC Partner States.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources makes the following recommendations:

- I. The Council of Ministers to direct Partner States to develop a multi-year action plan that is mandatory for a progressive enhancement of budgetary allocation for agriculture with a target of reaching the agreed 10%;
- II. The Council of Ministers to direct Partner States to consider this report and implement all recommendations including the Partner States' specific recommendations contained in this report;

- III. Partner States to institutionalize the process of consultation with stakeholders in the budget processes, especially stakeholders in the agricultural and related sectors;
- IV. The Council of Ministers should put a mechanism for the removal of all tariff and non-tariff barriers to agricultural trade;
- V. Partner States to embark on funding agro ecological agriculture that is sustainable, promotes diversity, preserves and promotes local seed varieties and community owned improved seed, preserves agro biodiversity, soil, water and living organisms;
- VI. Partner States should commit to reduce poverty by half by sustaining annual agriculture growth by at least 6% and create job opportunities to at least 30% of the youth in agriculture;
- VII. The Council of Ministers to consult with key stakeholders especially small-scale farmers to receive their comments on the draft EAC Seed and Plant Varieties Bill, 2018 before the Bill is tabled at the Assembly;
- VIII. EAC Partner States to domesticate the AU Resolution on organic agriculture (EX.CL/Dec621(ZV111)) and support the East African Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiatives;
- IX. The Council of Ministers to direct all Partner States that have not ratified the EAC Sanitary and Phytosanitary Protocol to ratify it;
- X. The Council of Ministers to establish the EAC Agriculture and Food Security Commission;
- XI. Partner States to employ mechanism that attract youth and young people to engage in agricultural sector. This should go together with strategies to attract more enrollment in the agriculture and related courses and modernization of agriculture;
- XII. The national Assemblies of the Partner States should take actions to ensure that Partner States increase their budget allocation to the agricultural sector for the purposes of reaching the 10% commitment under the Malabo Declaration;

- XIII. EALA through the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources should institutionalize the engagement with Committees responsible for agriculture of the National Assemblies of Partner States;
- XIV. Partner States should invest and involve small scale farmers in the applied research in the agricultural sector;
- XV. EALA should strengthen its oversight role on agriculture and other sectors; and
- XVI. EALA need to consider providing transport allowance to stakeholders who participate in the activities of its committees.