

TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE IN THE EAC

Lessons from the past 50 years and prospects for the future

Symposium Highlights Report

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM AND EXHIBITION ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

4th to 8th November 2013, Kampala- Uganda

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Executive Summary

Aim, Design and Participation

The East African Community (EAC) has established an institutional framework that presents opportunities for accelerated economic and agricultural development in the Partner States. Crucial to development is the protocol on the EAC Common Market (EACM) that became operational in 2010. It has created a common market of more than 135 million people with a collective GDP that was estimated to exceed \$80 billion in 2012.

All the five EAC Partner States celebrated 50 years of independence between 2011 and 2013. Throughout this post-independence period, agriculture dominated the economies of all the countries. To review agricultural development during the past 50 years, the International Symposium and Exhibition on Agricultural Development in the EAC was convened in Kampala, Uganda from 4th to 8th

Recommendations from the Youth in Agriculture workshop, Technical Symposium and the Specialists Seminars were tabled at the High Level Executive Roundtable for prioritization. The ultimate goal is to have few precise investment areas identified and presented to the Summit Meeting of the EAC Heads of State for adoption..

November, 2013 in the run-up to the 15th Ordinary Summit Meeting of the EAC Heads of State. The program was exceptional in that it included five integrated events: A Youth in Agriculture Workshop; a Technical Symposium; Specialist Seminars; a High Level Executive Roundtable; and an exhibition.

The International Symposium and associated events brought together experts and leaders to critically assess what worked well; what did not work well; and the lessons learned in agricultural development during the past 50 years. To provide evidence-based issues and lessons to support the debate, leading experts and practitioners were commissioned to prepare 15 papers. Three of these were crosscutting keynote papers. The other 12 dealt with themes ranging from agricultural productivity to politics and governance. Ten case studies were also prepared by young entrepreneurs for the Youth in Agriculture workshop. Seven specialist seminars added to the quality of the debate. Twenty international, regional and national public and private organizations and companies participated in the exhibition.

More than 350 delegates (30% of them women) from the EAC and beyond attended at least one of the five events. The delegates came from the private sector in agriculture including farmers, leaders of farmer organizations, agribusiness executives, youth in agriculture, and other practitioners in the agricultural value chains. There were representatives from government ministries and departments, national agricultural research organizations and universities as well as extension service providers, national and regional providers of financial and other essential services. Present also were participants from international and regional development organizations supporting agriculture in the EAC and civil society organizations in the agriculture sector. Recommendations from the Technical Symposium, the Youth in Agriculture workshop and the Specialists Seminars were tabled at the High Level Executive Roundtable which was attended by 63 delegates including ministers, parliamentarians, permanent secretaries and CEOs from the private sector.

Lessons, Conclusions and Priority Recommendations

It was noted with concern that most of those employed in agriculture (especially farming) have remained poor, 50 years after independence despite the fact that the EAC Partner States excelled in several agricultural subsectors. Therefore, it was concluded that in order to accelerate wealth creation, the EAC can and should urgently transform its agriculture from the current subsistence farming, into a modern, vibrant and commercial sector that: a) takes full advantage of the region's abundant natural resources and its youthful population, and b) is highly competitive in the national, regional and global markets. To achieve these, the region should;

➡ Enhance integration within and beyond the agriculture sector

Lessons from the successes and failures in the region show that the Green Revolution bypassed the EAC Partner States because of poor integration of the 5Is (Institutions, Infrastructure, Inputs, Inovations, Incentives) of economic development. At the same time, success in this integrated approach has been demonstrated within the EAC by smallholders in the tea, horticulture, and to some extent maize and dairy subsectors. Lessons from agricultural development achieved in emerging economies such as Brazil, India, China and South Africa show that the 5I integration needs to go beyond the agriculture sector to build synergies with other sectors of the economy. This requires policies and strategies that place the development of agriculture and agribusiness at the centre of economic and social development. Therefore, it was emphasized that learning levels and scaling-out of best practices need to be increased. Best practices should be scaled out from other countries to the EAC; from one EAC country to the others; and from one subsector to the others. This has been, and continues to be, inadequate in the region.

➡ Maintain consistency in policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks

Another major factor in the successful transformation of the agriculture sector is strong and visionary public and private leadership committed to the implementation of consistent policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks. Therefore, there should be a reduction in the frequent and often unnecessary changes in strategies, regulations and other policy instruments leading to: a) uncertainties and disruptions

Various avenues of funding are readily available, but the agriculture sector has a low absorption capacity. Efforts should be directed towards creating a critical mass of farms and agribusiness enterprises that can absorb large and medium funding flows from national, regional and global financial institutions, investors and equity funders.

of farmers and other investors in the agriculture sector; and b) limited continuity of some good initiatives which would have transformed the agriculture sector. One of the causes of the unnecessary changes is the current situation where short term development programs detracts national and regional institutions away from long term plans and programmes. This reduces ownership in the thinking, planning, implementation, funding and accountability for policy and programs in agriculture, agribusiness and rural development.

➡ Build capacity to absorb financing but do not distort the financial markets

Transforming the agriculture sector requires substantial investment and funding. One of the lessons from the past 50 years is that there has been inadequate and often uncoordinated investment in agriculture and agribusiness by the private and public sector. National and regional collaborative programs should invest in agriculture and agribusiness while taking care not to distort the financial markets. Various avenues of funding are readily available, but the agriculture sector has a low absorption capacity. Efforts should be directed towards creating a critical mass of farms and agribusiness enterprises that can absorb large and medium funding flows from national, regional and global financial institutions, investors and equity funders. Another deterrent to investment is the high risk associated with the agriculture sector, which pushes up the cost of financing. The risk can be reduced by introducing incentives for the private sector to operate comprehensive, weather-indexed agricultural insurance on a regional scale.

➡ Accelerate the use of modern technologies and inputs through local manufacturing

In the last 50 years, agribusiness (especially farming) has not advanced due to the extremely low scale use of modern inputs, mechanization and irrigation. Modern technologies are crucial in achieving an enduring transformation of the agriculture sector. This has been demonstrated by the success stories for traditional cash crops in the EAC from the 1950s to the 1970s. There has been more recent successes too, such as in horticulture. It was recommended that efforts be dedicated to utilizing the opportunities made possible by the EACM to develop the local manufacturing of fertilizers, farm machinery, agro-processing equipment, and other modern agricultural technologies and inputs. This calls for a rapid expansion of regional agricultural trade to create economies of scale so that growing demand of technologies and inputs makes them cost-effective.

➡ Expand post-harvest management and processing to facilitate regional trade

Improved post-harvest management and processing of agricultural commodities (especially food crops) is critical in expanding the regional agricultural trade that

Improved post-harvest management and processing of agricultural commodities is a critical pre-condition in expanding regional agricultural trade that underpins wealth creation and food security. Although on its own may not be sufficient, post-harvest processing prolongs shelf life; reduces bulk and thus transport costs; reduces deterioration in quality; enhances food safety; and creates value addition. The region should take advantage of the youth dividend at this node of the agricultural value chain where technology plays a key role.

underpins wealth creation and food security. Post-harvest processing prolongs shelf life; reduces bulkiness and thus transport costs; reduces deterioration in quality; enhances food safety; and creates value addition. All these are necessary for profitable agricultural trade. Therefore, it was recommended that the EAC should establish a regional program to help the private sector to modernize and expand post-harvest handling and agro-industry to process majority of food and

other agricultural commodities into differentiated products to meet demands of consumers in national, regional and international markets.

➤ Attract and retain majority of the youth in agriculture

One of the EAC's greatest assets is its youth. However, lessons from the past 50 years show that they are not interested in agriculture. Most small-scale farmers are more than 50 years old, many of them retirees from salaried employment. The envisaged transformation of regional agriculture requires well designed and properly executed strategies to attract and retain the youth in agriculture, particularly farming. Therefore, it was recommended that special national and regional programs for youth in agriculture be implemented to capitalize on the EAC's demographic dividend. A starting point would be a Kilimo Youth Forum of East Africa to facilitate youth peer learning in farming and agribusiness. There should be affirmative action for the youth when formulating policy on investment and financing. Further more, to realize fully the benefits offered by the demographic dividend, the EAC Partner States should invest substantially in developing the youth human capital.

➤ Accelerate and sustain implementation of EAC regional protocols and programs

While acknowledging the seriousness of the lessons and the recommendations made during the symposium and associated events, the Roundtable noted that recommendations that are very similar are put forward repeatedly because of the exceptionally slow rate of implementation of regional programs and protocols. A fundamental reason for this phenomenon is the limited efforts put into mobilizing everybody who should be involved, from the top to the grass-root communities. The EAC needs to ensure that all regional protocols and programs are sufficiently funded and that the process of mobilizing, raising awareness and building the capacity of all those involved is properly implemented.

It is very encouraging to note that to deal with this problem, at their Summit Meeting held on 30th November 2013, the EAC Heads of State *considered a mechanism for the implementation of outstanding summit decisions and:*

- a) *Directed the Secretary General in consultation with the relevant Heads of State to report regularly on the implementation of decisions including non-compliance and decided that the status of implementation remains a standing item on the agenda of the summit*
- b) *Undertook to report on individual partner states' implementation of decisions involving their respective countries at every ordinary summit.*
- c) *Directed the Secretariat to prepare a comprehensive list on non-implementation of all decisions for consideration at the 12th Extraordinary Summit in April 2014.*

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

aBi	Agribusiness Initiative	KENFAP	Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers
ABS-TCM	African Breeders Services-Total Cattle Management	KMP	Rural Finance Knowledge Management Partnership
ACET	Centre for Economic Transformation	KT	Kilimo Trust
AFAAS	African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services	KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency
AFAM	Agriculture for African Markets	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AFRACA	African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association	MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
AGRA	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa	MEACA	Ministry of East African Community Affairs
BIICS	Brazil, Indonesia, India, China and South Africa	MP	Member of Parliament
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme	NAFSIP	National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture	NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation	NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
EAC	East African Community	NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
EACM	East African Common Market	PIFF	Pukure Integrated Fish Farmers
EADD	East African Dairy Development Project	PPP	Public Private Partnership
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation	R&D	Research and Development
E3ADP	East African Agro-enterprise and Agro-industries Development Programme	RAPTA	Rural Agroprocessing and Trainers Association
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	RUFORUM	Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
GMOs	Genetically Modified Organisms	Tsh	Tanzania shillings
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre	UAE	United Arab Emirates
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	UGX	Uganda shillings
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute	U.S.	United States
ILO	International Labour Organization	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute	WFP	World Food Program
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	YEED	Youth Empowerment in Enterprise Development
		YiA	Youth in Agriculture
		4Ks	Kuungana, Kufanya, Kusaidia, Kenya
		4Hs	Head, Heart, Hands, and Health

Foreword



I am honoured to be writing the foreword of this report that details the outcomes of the International Symposium and Exhibition on Agriculture in the East Africa Community (EAC). The theme of the symposium and its associated events, “lessons from the past 50 years and prospects for the future”, is a timely one. All Partner States have reviewed their agricultural performance, but this is the first time that we have critically assessed agricultural development in the EAC Common Market in a way that has enabled us to learn from each other’s successes and challenges. In my opinion, this was a well planned and executed symposium with associated workshops, seminars and an executive roundtable.

The depth of analysis and the quality of debate enabled us to undertake a better assessment of our successes, failures and lessons in ways that give us an opportunity to plan better for the future as a region as well as individual Partner States. It is for this reason that the Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security held in Arusha, Tanzania in July 2012 endorsed the implementation of this international symposium as an EAC event.

I therefore applaud Kilimo Trust, ASARECA, the EAC Secretariat, the Ministry of East Africa Community Affairs (MEACA) - Uganda and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) Uganda for putting together

the combination of events that included a youth in agriculture workshop, a technical symposium, specialist seminars, a vibrant exhibition and a High Level Executive Roundtable. This is what made the international symposium unique and the first of its kind in the region. On reading this report, you will agree that the youth in agriculture workshop was an exceptionally innovative addition.

I was privileged to attend the session on keynote papers, the opening and closing sessions, and also the executive roundtable which I also chaired. I was impressed by the professional organization and execution of the different sessions which provided a conducive atmosphere for discussing serious matters facing East Africans. As the chair of the roundtable, I was also happy to see a healthy debate that took place between leaders of the private sector and those from the public sector in agriculture.

I am encouraged with the uptake pathway as envisioned by the organizers. It will enable us to process and promote the recommendations to the relevant stakeholders at national and regional levels. I encourage the private sector to adopt, adapt and implement those recommendations

I am encouraged with the uptake pathway as envisioned by the organizers. It will enable us to process and promote the recommendations to the relevant stakeholders at national and regional levels. I encourage the private sector to adopt, adapt and implement those recommendations that require their attention and investment.

that require their attention and investment. The outcomes, which are summarized so well in this report, give me confidence that the international symposium and associated events have given us new momentum to transform the agriculture sector in the EAC

into a modern, vibrant and commercial sector that is globally competitive.

Let me end by appreciating Kilimo Trust for coordinating the planning and execution of the symposium and for the speed at which they have produced this report.

Hon. Tress Bucyananyi (MP)
Minister for Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries - Uganda

Acknowledgements

The greatest heroes of the International Symposium and its associated events are the participants, the exhibitors, the organizers of specialist seminars; the experts who prepared the very rich technical papers; the keynote speakers; the leaders who attended the roundtable, and of course our special guests. We would like to particularly thank the Vice President of the Republic of Uganda, His Excellence Edward Ssekandi for presiding at the opening session. The support provided by the two hosting Ministries in Uganda was exemplary and we would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank Ministers, Hon. Tress Bucyanayandi (Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries) and Hon. Shem Bageine (East Africa Community Affairs). We are also very grateful to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of East Africa Community Affairs – Uganda, Ms. Edith Mwanje not forgetting Ronah Ssewanda, commissioner in the same ministry.



The organization, planning and execution would not have been achieved without the strong partnership between Kilimo Trust, the EAC Secretariat, ASARECA and the hosting Ministries in Uganda - Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, and East Africa Community Affairs (MEACA). The work put in by MEACA-Uganda and the EAC Secretariat was critical to the success we registered. We highly value this partnership and we shall work hard to nurture it especially in implementing the recommendations emanating from the International Symposium and its associated events.

We also like to thank all the members of the four main committees: i) the Symposium Advisory Panel; ii) the Scientific and Technical Committee; iii) the Regional Steering Committee; and last but not least, iv) the Local Organizing Committee.

On my own behalf I would like to thank the Trustees of Kilimo Trust for supporting this undertaking in spirit and financially. Special thanks go to the Chairman Prof. Joseph Mukiibi who initiated the idea and worked tirelessly, chairing the two main committees, to ensure the success we registered.

On behalf of all the organizers, partners and on my own behalf, I would like to recognize the hard work done by all staff members of Kilimo Trust. Special thanks for the coordination provided by the Symposium Organizing Team (SOT) made of Dr. Birungi Korutaro; Mr. Henry Mwololo, Mr. Deus Tirwakunda, and Ms. Jennipher Tibagonzeka. The Youth in Agriculture (YiA) workshop has been recognized to have been innovative and successful – and we would

like to thank very much the “under 30” staff members of Kilimo Trust for organizing and executing the event so well.

The achievement was made possible by the partners who supported us and we sincerely acknowledge and thank the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF); the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD); the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA). We also take this opportunity to thank all the sponsors: World Bank – Uganda; aBi Trust – Uganda; National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) – Uganda; Bank of Uganda; FAO; KCB–Uganda; Kenya Airways; and Plan International, for their financial and technical support.

We received support from many other organizations, service providers and individuals who we have not been able to mention here, but this does not diminish our appreciation of the valuable support that led to the successful organization, planning and execution of the events.

Nuhu HATIBU

Chief Executive Officer, Kilimo Trust

Introduction



In mid-2011, the Trustees of Kilimo Trust began to organize an international symposium to bring together East Africans to assess what worked well; what did not work well and the lessons learned in agricultural development during the past 50 years. This was in recognition that between 2011 and 2013 the five EAC Partner States celebrated 50 years of independence. This process culminated in the convening of the International Symposium and Exhibition on Agricultural Development in the EAC, held in Kampala, Uganda on 4 - 8 November 2013, preceding the 15th Ordinary Meeting of the Summit of the EAC Heads of State. The International Symposium and the associated events were also designed to look back at the past 10 years of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Further, with only two years remaining for the EAC Partner States to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals set for 2015, this was an opportune time for undertaking a critical assessment of progress made.

Fifteen commissioned papers were prepared by leading agricultural experts to support the week's debates. Three of these were crosscutting keynote papers. The other 12 focused on specific themes ranging from agricultural productivity to politics and governance. Ten commissioned case studies were prepared by young entrepreneurs for the Youth in Agriculture Workshop. Seven Specialist

Seminars added to the quality of the debate while 20 international, regional and national public and private organizations and companies participated in the exhibition.

More than 350 East Africans and their international partners attended at least one of five integrated events – the Youth in Agriculture (YiA) Workshop, the Technical Symposium, the Specialist Seminars, the High Level Executive Roundtable, and the exhibition. The delegates came from the private sector in agriculture including farmers, leaders of farmer organizations and other practitioners in the agricultural value chains. There were representatives from government ministries and departments, national agricultural research organizations and universities as well as extension service providers and providers of national and regional financial and other essential services. Others were from international and regional development organizations supporting agriculture in the EAC, civil society organizations and youth in agriculture. The busy week started on 4 November 2013 with the YiA Workshop that brought together more than 75 youth. The workshop offered the youth an opportunity to share experiences and discuss the opportunities and challenges facing the agriculture sector. After the workshop, a select group of the youth attended the technical symposium and participated in the debates on the vision of the youth on the future of agriculture in the EAC.

The technical symposium was attended by more than 250 delegates from 5 to 7 November, 2013. The opening session was presided over by the Vice President of the Republic of Uganda, H.E Edward Ssekandi, on behalf of H.E the President, Yoweri Museveni.

Other speakers at the opening session included the Minister for Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries in Uganda, Hon. Tress Bucyanayandi; the State Minister for East African Community Affairs - Uganda, Hon. Shem Bageine; the Governor of the Central Bank of Uganda, Prof. Emmanuel Tumusiime Mutebile; the Executive Director of ASARECA, Dr. Fina Opio; the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of East African Community Affairs – Uganda, Ms. Edith Mwanje; and the Representative of the Secretary General of the EAC Secretariat, Mr. Charles Njoroge. Remarks were also made by representatives of the symposium's organizing partners – IFAD, USAID and the CTA.

The Technical Symposium was implemented in four main parts. The opening was followed up by a plenary session where three crosscutting keynote papers were presented. The delegates then attended three parallel sessions for the presentation and discussion of the commissioned papers. These were followed by a plenary session and closing of the technical symposium, presided over by Hon. Tress Bucyanayandi.

The Specialist Seminars were held on the afternoon of 6 November, 2013. These allowed regional and international organizations and private companies to conduct detailed specialist discussions. Seven seminars were designed to enable the delegates, in smaller groups, to engage in deeper discussions of critical issues and topics, incorporating the practical insights introduced by the organizers. Topics covered included changing perceptions on traditional food staples; regional development of agro-industries; water for food security, research and development; and the benefits of biofertilizers and biopesticides in sustainable agriculture.

The Executive High Level Roundtable was attended by 63 delegates on 8 November 2013. It was chaired by Hon. Tress Bucyanayandi and provided a rare opportunity to bring ministers, government officials and legislators together with industry CEOs from the private sector. They debated and consolidated the discussions that had taken place throughout the week. It used recommendations from the YiA workshop, the technical symposium and the Specialist Seminars to formulate Big Idea Actions for taking the agriculture sector in the EAC to a higher level of performance and competitiveness in the global economy. The roundtable deliberated on the lessons and recommendations and then prioritized the lessons and recommendations (see the Executive Summary for details). These were tabled at the EAC Sectoral Council for Agriculture and Food Security for consideration with the relevant recommendations to be forwarded to the EAC Council of Ministers and the EAC Summit of Heads of State.

The exhibition featured 20 organizations' stands exhibiting the latest in agricultural technologies, products and services. The exhibition fed into the knowledge base that informed the week's dialogue.

On behalf of all the organizers, the partners, the sponsors and the delegates who made the International Symposium and its associated events such a success, Kilimo Trust is proud to publish this report on the outcomes. The report is designed to highlight the debate, the different perspectives, the key lessons commonly agreed, and the principal recommendations. The events of the week generated bright new ideas on what should be done differently in order to transform the agriculture sector in the region. We are pleased to announce that this report is just one of the many products that are either already available electronically or are under preparation. For example, all the papers in full, the presentations and the videos of the event are on www.kilimotrust.org/internationalsymposium. Please visit this web page to access the rich knowledge gathered during the week of 4 – 8 November 2013.



Opening & Keynote Plenary Session



This section summarizes key messages from the opening speeches and keynote papers. The speakers highlighted what the region has to offer, what it requires to develop further, and the direction in which the sector should be taken.

ACCESS TO SOPHISTICATED MARKETS IS CRITICAL TO THE TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE

Presenting the opening address, the Vice President of the Republic of Uganda, H.E Edward Ssekandi, emphasized that agricultural transformation for wealth creation is achieved by graduating from the marketing and export of raw commodities to the marketing and export of processed and highly differentiated food and other agricultural products. For this reason, H.E the Vice President said that the EACM is an unprecedented opportunity for market-oriented transformation. He also emphasized the urgent need for full liberalization of regional trade in food and agricultural products by removing all regulatory obstacles and barriers (both tariff and non-tariff) so that the potential of the EACM can be fully realized.

Referring to the importance of sophisticated markets in the transformation and modernization of agriculture, H.E the Vice President observed that investment in non-farming subsectors in the rural areas is a priority in order to expand rural purchasing power.

WE NEED INNOVATIVE WAYS TO SUSTAIN INSTITUTIONS AND IMPLEMENT EAC PROTOCOLS



Hon. Shem Bageine

The ministerial remarks delivered by Hon. Tress Bucyanayandi and Hon. Shem Bageine elaborated further on the protocols, programs and decisions already adopted by the Summit of EAC Heads of State in the context of the theme of the

International Symposium and its associated events. They said that the focus of EAC agricultural integration is to make the sector a strong engine for wealth creation, poverty reduction and food and nutrition security for the people of the EAC Partner States. Both ministers applauded the timely organization of the International Symposium which brought together a wide and varied range of practitioners and experts to deliberate on the issues that are now being discussed at EAC negotiations, sectoral meetings and summit meetings.

Hon. Bageine pointed out that this year (2013) the EAC Council of Ministers and the Secretariat had agreed to accelerate the implementation of the Food Security Action Plan and called on the delegates for good ideas

on how a wide spectrum of stakeholders could support this process. He pointed out that the EAC's Sanitary and Phytosanitary Protocol is being completed and requested delegates to take this into account in the debate on how regional trade in food and agricultural products can be expanded and accelerated. He requested those involved in the implementation of the protocol to work hard to ensure that once approved this protocol will be translated quickly into operating procedure at border posts.



Hon. Tress Bucyanayandi

Hon. Tress Bucyanayandi on his part reiterated that there can be no growth without investment directed at the producers, especially smallholder farmers, to enable them to access and use modern inputs. He called on delegates to debate innovative ways

to establish sustainable institutions such as cooperatives and associations. He noted that while there was some truth to the complaints about poor performance, the sector remains the most important productive sector in the EAC economies. "Even the little manufacturing there is in the region is nearly all agriculture- with 66% of manufactured value added(MVA) coming from agro-industries".

FOCUS ON GOOD POLICIES, PUBLIC GOODS AND SERVICES NOT SUBSIDIES AND LOANS



Prof. Emmanuel Tumusiime Mutebile

Prof. Emmanuel Tumusiime Mutebile, Governor of the Bank of Uganda, said, "The very weak performance of agriculture in East Africa, especially food crop agriculture, demonstrates that our agricultural policies have not worked. They must be

reformed." He added that the structural transformation that all developing countries (as well as development strategists, policymakers and organizations) are pursuing cannot be achieved without modernizing the agriculture sector. To emphasize the point made earlier by Hon. Bucyanayandi, the Governor said that there is enough evidence worldwide to illustrate that the modernization and commercialization of farming is almost always a precondition of industrialization.

The Governor brought some counterintuitive thinking into the debate by suggesting that, "Modernizing agriculture will require more financial resources ... but the amount required is not vast ... and it should be possible to provide the public goods and services with relatively modest increases in the share of government budgets allocated to agriculture." This statement generated much debate in subsequent sessions during the week. He continued to challenge the status quo when he said that in order to achieve sufficient momentum to transform the region's agriculture, "getting the policies right is more important than the total amount of public resources invested". He also underscored the importance of getting priorities right with respect to financial support to smallholders. "Providing loans to farmers is sometimes seen as the key to raising productivity ...for the most part this is mistaken unless there are good links to markets". Smallholders are not attractive to buyers as they do not produce large surpluses. At the same time, they cannot increase their productivity and thus surpluses without access to funds to procure modern inputs. The debate took another interesting turn when the governor said, "Governments should avoid subsidizing the provision of goods and services that can be supplied by the market, such as credit and fertilizer.

AS A COLLECTIVE UNIT, SMALLHOLDERS ARE THE BIGGEST INVESTORS IN AGRICULTURE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



Mr. Hamed Haidara

This was the central message in the remarks delivered on behalf of IFAD's President by Mr. Hamed Haidara, IFAD's Country Director for Burundi. He highlighted the fact that IFAD is committed to action in the EAC as evidenced by the presence of country offices with resident country

directors in each of the Partner States. The majority of IFAD's programs in Eastern and Southern Africa are with the EAC Partner States. This is a significant commitment given that IFAD covers more than 20 countries in the region. Mr. Haidara emphasized the importance of investing in smallholders. This is a timely and relevant message given that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) currently dominate development thinking. He ended by requesting that all delegates commit to action to implement the recommendations from the symposium and its associated events.

WE WANT TO EXPLORE SPECIFIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION ON ACTION POINTS



Dr. Olu Ajayi

Dr. Olu Ajayi, CTA's Senior Program Coordinator, delivered a speech on behalf of the Director Dr. Michael Hailu. He noted that the review of the past to draw lessons for the future is aligned with the overall mission of CTA, which is to enhance

agricultural and rural development policy processes and value-chain development for food security, prosperity and sound natural resources management in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) region. This is achieved by: a) supporting evidence-based and multi-stakeholder engagement in agricultural policy processes and strategies that empower farmers, women and youth in the ACP countries; b) promoting value addition and markets; and c) strengthening the capacity of ACP institutions and networks in information, communication and knowledge management to increase incomes, generate jobs and encourage young people to get involved in agriculture. As a full partner in the organization of the International Symposium, CTA is looking forward to working with the organizers and other stakeholders to translate those recommendations falling within its mandate into tangible results and outcomes.

OPERATING AS A BLOCK IN MATTERS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT WILL YIELD FOOD AND INCOME SECURITY



Charles Njoroge

This was the message of the Deputy Secretary General EAC, Mr. Charles Njoroge, on behalf of the EAC Secretary General. His statement echoed the EAC's mandate to achieve economic integration within the EAC. Mr. Njoroge said

that if the region operates as a cohesive bloc, it will yield optimal benefits for the Partner States by fully utilizing economies of scale, competitive and comparative advantages.

WE HAVE MADE THE FIRST STEP IN WALKING THE TALK, PLEASE FOLLOW THROUGH

Was the call to action from Mr. Leslie Reed, Director of the USAID Mission in Uganda. Through his representative, Mr. Martin Fowler, USAID Adviser on Agriculture and Livelihoods, the director assured delegates of USAID's commitment to



Martin Fowler

seeing the region become the bread basket and economic hub of the continent. USAID supports ASARECA in its work on cassava and maize; the East Africa Farmers Federation in promoting trade; and the East Africa Grain Council in developing a regional food balance sheet. USAID also works with the Government of Uganda and the EAC Secretariat to maximize trade opportunities through initiatives like the current President Obama's new Trade Africa Initiative. USAID's goal, as with the EAC, is for the region to achieve sustainable food and income security in the near future.

THE UNDOING OF AGRICULTURE KNOWS NO BORDERS



Dr. Fina Opio

During her opening speech, the Executive Director of ASARECA, Dr. Fina Opio highlighted the challenges affecting the sector in the region and beyond. She firmly clarified that, isolated efforts would not save the region from such challenges for many of them know

no barriers especially pests and diseases. In that regard, ASARECA under her leadership was spearheading work to consolidate efforts in the countries of its operation in the control of diseases and pests as well as harmonization of policies. In conclusion, she called upon all stakeholders to bring together their individual efforts in order to realize any significant impact in agriculture.

STRONG LEADERSHIP AND THE INTEGRATION OF AGRICULTURE WITH OTHER SECTORS IS CRUCIAL FOR BALANCED TRANSFORMATION



Dr. Uma Lele

Lessons for East Africa from Asia and Latin America, presented by Dr. Uma Lele, a former senior adviser to the World Bank and currently an independent scholar. The paper compared agricultural transformation in Brazil, Indonesia, India, China and South Africa (BIICS). The analysis was based on historical data comparing structural transformation in 109 countries. The analysis showed that good indicators of balanced outcomes of structural transformation are high-factor productivity in agriculture coupled with a minimal gap between agriculture's share of employment versus its contribution to the GDP. The BIICS countries provided good case studies because of the similarities and marked differences among them with respect to agriculture. They all have large agriculture sectors, making each a significant player in the world's food and agricultural markets. The three Asian countries have high population density and thus acute pressure on land while Brazil and South Africa are characterized by marked land and income inequality.

Choose technologies to increase productivity without drastically cutting employment in opportunities agriculture.

The comparison of the BIICS and the EAC Partner States



shows that economies of scale in either population (and thus internal markets in China, India and Indonesia) or scale of farms through mechanization in Brazil and South Africa are also important factors in agricultural transformation and development. However, the rapid decline in employment in the agriculture sector and the increase in rural poverty in Brazil and South Africa, compared to the slow decline in agricultural employment and the rapid reduction in rural poverty in China illustrates that "large-scale" is not always beneficial. This is perhaps explained by the difference in the mechanization strategies of the Asian countries compared to Brazil and South Africa. While the

What is the best way of achieving rapid structural transformation to support economic development with benefits to those employed in agriculture that are comparable to those in non-agricultural sectors? This was the focus of the keynote paper,

Asian countries developed sophisticated but small and labor-intensive machinery, Brazil and South Africa went for large-scale farming and labor-saving mechanization. Consequently, both countries achieved high productivity and surpluses but with serious reduction in employment opportunities in agriculture. On the other hand, China retained a relatively higher proportion of its population in agriculture while excelling in increasing productivity and production. This case study provides very clear choices for the EAC Partner States.



Irrigation matters in increasing total factor productivity.

In the early 1960s, the total agricultural factor productivity in the EAC Partner States was comparable to that of BIICS and Egypt. However, by 2010, the agricultural total factor productivity had either decreased, remained static or increased by only 50% in the EAC Partner States. In comparison, it more than doubled in all the BIICS except India and almost trebled in Egypt. The difference in productivity was found to be driven by the extent of irrigation. Egypt, which delivered the highest rate of growth in yield per hectare and had the highest total factor productivity, was the country with the highest irrigation ratio to population at 1.7 ha/capita. China and India had the second highest irrigation ratio of between 0.042 – 0.045 ha/capita followed by South Africa at 0.03 ha/capita. On the other hand, the EAC Partner States had a combined 0.002 ha/capita of land under irrigation (only 6% of South Africa). India was the only anomaly in this correlation between irrigation and growth in productivity.

Internal savings are important. Another factor that distinguishes Asian countries from the other countries used in this comparison is the rate of internal savings. In 2012, internal savings reached 50% of GDP in China and more than 30% of GDP in India and Indonesia. By comparison, the EAC Partner States on average saved less than 10% of GDP. The high savings rate in Asia was reflected in high domestic investment leading to faster capital formation among the population with China leading in becoming the first developing country to become a net provider of overseas development assistance. India and Indonesia followed close behind.

The message for the EAC Partner States is that modernization of agriculture to eliminate poverty and hunger requires:

- ✓ Long term, consistent and well-coordinated strategies with governments in the driver's seat,

- ✓ Sufficient human and technological capital through training, research and development,
- ✓ Economies of scale, especially through regional integration in agricultural trade,
- ✓ Adequate physical infrastructure including irrigation, energy and transport,
- ✓ Efficient public, private and civil institutions.

CAADP IS MORE THAN THE MAPUTO DECLARATION



Unami Mpofu

The CAADP framework is designed to bring about agricultural transformation through an Africa-wide coordination of country strategies and investment programs for agriculture. The framework focuses on harnessing human and institutional capacities, enhancing policies, building

alignment to the national growth agenda, and better evidence-based planning and quality of national agriculture and food security investment plans (NAFSIP). CAADP also provides mechanisms for regional peer learning and review and for facilitating the alignment and harmonization of development efforts. It is about rallying stakeholders to find and consistently implement sustainable solutions to end hunger and eradicate poverty through agriculture, which is more than the Maputo Declaration. This was the central message of the keynote paper delivered by Ms. Uma Mpofu on behalf of NEPAD's CEO, Dr. Ibrahim Mayaki.

What have we learned then after a decade of CAADP implementation? With 43 countries already actively engaged, the CAADP process has led to marked improvement in planning processes, inclusiveness and increased participation of non-state actors. It has enhanced accountability and created a supportive enabling environment. A common vision of an African agenda on agriculture and agricultural development has been put into practice as well. The coordination among various players and the engagement of government ministries, civil society and private businesses has also improved. However, as evidenced by the limited improvement in key indicators, there are still wide gaps in implementation, which is out of phase with good planning, priorities and strategies by a wide margin. The next decade must be defined by the pursuit of tangible results with respect to the socio-economic wellbeing of the continent's people, especially women and youth and rural communities.

The key indicators of success includes:

- ✓ Wealth creation through decent jobs and incomes in agriculture;
- ✓ Improved food and nutrition security through trade;
- ✓ Increased volumes and quality of investment by both the public and private sectors coupled with; accountability and evidence-based assessments of progress,
- ✓ Enhanced human capital and institutions through science and technology; and
- ✓ Accelerated regional integration in trade and markets as an integral and essential component of sustainable national solutions.

How do we accelerate and expand attainment of the CAADP goals? To achieve the desired levels and rate of transformation of African agriculture, a two-pronged approach is planned through systems and capacity transformation, and enhanced productivity and value addition. Towards this end, the CAADP Results Framework provides the following major milestones in tracking progress in the next 10 years to 2024:

- ✓ Agribusiness and entrepreneurship that increases the volume of agricultural primary products that are processed, to at least secondary level, by African agro-industries; and new job opportunities created within the agriculture sector and allied industries;
- ✓ Infrastructure aiming at, for example, increasing proportion of the continent's agricultural land (rural areas) with integrated access to power, irrigation and ICT installations;
- ✓ Markets, trade and regional integration measured by, for example, Africa's share of the global food and agricultural trade; and increase in regional and Africa wide trade in food and other agricultural products;
- ✓ Socio-economic growth and inclusive development using transparency and public accountability in the acquisition and use of land, water and forest resources; increased capacity for stronger resilience and social protection; and reduction in hunger and malnutrition;
- ✓ Total factor productivity to achieve inclusive growth consistent with an industrializing continent;
- ✓ Decisive and visionary leadership and institutions that has a critical mass of African leaders championing agriculture and rural development; and
- ✓ A political system that internalize accountability for agriculture development; and strengthen capacities of state institutions.

INVEST IN INFRASTRUCTURE AS A COMPLIMENT TO POLICY



Timothy Wesonga

The keynote paper, Rethinking Agricultural Development: the Case of East Africa, by Mr. Timothy Wesonga of the EAC Secretariat, outlined the EAC vantage point. EAC integration is being implemented in stages. The Customs Union and Common Market, which

allows free movement of people, capital, labor and services, is operational. This will be followed by monetary union and ultimately political federation. Regional agriculture interests are served by the Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security. The council's mandate includes seed and livestock multiplication, plant and animal disease control, food security and irrigation and water catchment management. The EAC Agriculture and Rural Development Policy (2006) reflects the commitment of the Partner States to foster economic cooperation. It sanctions the provisions of the EAC Treaty as set out in Chapter 18, Articles 105-110, that guide production, development and opportunities arising from regional integration and globalization. Despite this progress by the Partner States, results on reducing poverty and elevating living standards has been mixed. This begs the question whether existing policies are sufficient for realizing national strategic visions for agriculture. Institutional sluggishness and poor coordination between central and local government officials have undermined legal and regulatory frameworks. This has served to hamper cross-border trade in particular.

Investment in transport infrastructure is crucial. As an example, trade figures rose after the completion of the new road between Arusha and Nairobi. There are a raft of additional challenges ranging from high input costs, non-functioning marketing institutions and too few entrepreneurs to fragmented research, ill-equipped extension systems and poor land use policies. Tanzania cultivates less than 20% of its arable land while the rate of cultivation in Rwanda and Uganda stands at around 40%. The UNDP Development Report 2012 shows that sub-Saharan Africa is not really improving its production compared to Asia and Latin America. The solution is to harmonize the EAC approach to food security and wealth creation. This includes trade liberalization with the end goal of transforming the region into a net food exporter.



Youth in Agriculture Workshop



THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR MUST TAP INTO THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

There are 100 million youth in the EAC Partner States. Nearly half are under the age of 15. By 2050 there will be more than 250 million youth in the region. Given that the youth have an abundance of energy and enthusiasm and the ability to innovate and adapt quickly to new technologies, they represent what has been dubbed “the demographic dividend”. However, agriculture is attracting a very small proportion of the youth. The workshop used case studies from the youth to explore options for their greater involvement in agriculture and agribusiness. As such, the YiA workshop was an opportunity for the youth to share experiences and examine the opportunities and challenges facing their participation in the sector. After the workshop, a select group of the youth participated in the technical symposium and took part in debates with the other delegates on the vision of the youth on the future of agriculture in the EAC.

The quality of presentations and debate by the youth showed that contrary to conventional wisdom, “the glass is half full” and that the youth are already involved in

agriculture in a businesslike, innovative and exciting way. What remains is to increase the number of youth in agriculture, especially at the farm end of the value chain. The regional youth demographic underscores the need to radically change the approach for involving the youth. They should be driving regional policy and development.

In his closing speech, USAID deputy director for the Uganda mission, Mr. Mark Meassick challenged governments and

donor organizations by saying, “Our public and donor investment policies really don’t reflect the importance of youth and their involvement in agriculture. Much in the same way that it took years to finally recognize the central role of women in agriculture, we also need

to recognize the importance of youth to agriculture”. He recommended that youth who are already in agriculture should pass on their skills through youth-to-youth learning and exchange platforms to build the confidence of other youth who aspire to become farmers and agribusiness entrepreneurs. He added that much evidence emerged from the workshop to demonstrate that the youth in the region are ready to transform their lives through agriculture. However, they are attracted to technologically advanced agriculture and not to “hoe” farming.

There are approximately 100 million youth in the EAC Partner States and nearly half of this number is under the age of 15. By 2050, there will be more than 250 million youth in the region.

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AGRICULTURE OFFERS, THE YOUTH NEED TO “WALK THE TALK”



Kyateka Mondo

This was the central theme for the opening speeches at the workshop. The guest of honour, Mr. Kyateka Mondo, Commissioner for Youth Affairs in the Ministry of Gender, Youth Affairs and Social Development – Uganda, challenged the youth

to use their knowledge and fascination with modern technology to introduce innovation into agribusiness to give it a competitive edge.

Dr. Fina Opio, the Executive Director of ASARECA, cited four courses of action to attract and retain the youth in the field of cutting-edge agricultural science and technology. Agriculture should be made more attractive to the youth so that they see it as a business rather than a way of life. There should be more advocacy to involve young professionals in agriculture-related science and technologies using media tools such as platforms for professionals. There should be greater investment in developing the capacity of young professionals. The quality of agricultural education needs to be improved radically to address contemporary challenges and innovations.



Dr. Fina Opio

Ms. Mpofu of CAADP pointed out that, there is a pan-African program dedicated to the development of a workforce for a modern African food system. She urged the youth to take matters into their own hands by adjusting their mindset to recognize and pursue the immense opportunities in the agriculture sector for instance engaging in constructive dialogue and pursue self-employment as a viable and desirable career.



Unami Mpofu

Speaking on behalf of the Secretary General, the Deputy Secretary General for Political Federation at the EAC Secretariat, Mr. Charles Njoroge, explained that the EAC has either completed or is in the process of completing several policies, strategies and programs to support youth

development. These are a comprehensive, coherent and harmonized regional youth policy; the ratification and implementation of the African Youth Charter; the establishment of youth resource centers; a program to link the youth and their enterprises to regional and international markets; and advocacy for increased investment in developing and empowering the youth. He called on the youth to take full advantage of these initiatives.

LEARNING FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF THE YOUTH IN AGRIBUSINESS

The youth were commissioned to present 12 papers on aspects of agricultural value chain (inputs, supply, production, value addition and marketing). Although the businesses started by the youth were as various as the number of youth who attended the workshop, it was interesting to note that most of the issues raised by the presenters were similar even though they lived in different countries. This suggested that regional solutions could be designed to solve local problems. According to the presentations, most youth in the region venture into agriculture because of the high rate of unemployment, especially among those aspiring for white-collar jobs.

From scratch to US\$20,000 turnover in four years. This is the inspirational story of Chickstar Investments Ltd, a farming and marketing business started in 2009 by Mr. Astariko Ombima, a university graduate who left his job in a leading bank to embark on chicken farming.



Mr. Ombima's experience highlights several factors that are important in attracting youth to farming. He said his interest was first sparked by his parents, who were successful maize farmers. Other factors that contributed to stoking his interest in farming included knowledge and information gained from surfing the internet, watching farmers relate their success stories on television; and learning about the benefits of farming at agricultural shows and from Kenya's Youth Enterprise Development Fund. The final push came when his parents provided him with 1.6 ha of land. Using US\$350 of his savings as start-up capital, Mr. Ombima invested in day-old broiler chick business starting with a batch of 500. Four years on, the business has diversified into dairy, maize and bean farming; transport and an ICT service shop. The most interesting aspect of the business is the primary market for Chickstar products - learning institutions - covering primary schools to universities. This demonstrates how

public sector procurement can be used to support the growth of start up. Mr. Ombima itemized six areas where support for agribusiness start-ups could be improved: access to seed capital; marketing skills and access to markets; risk management; access to quality inputs; transport; and prompt payment by off takers, especially public organizations and commercial bulk buyers.

Forty food recipes have enabled Harriet Nkoobe to turn cassava into a cash crop beyond expectations. She is the proprietor and manager of the Rural Agro-processing and Trainers Association (RAPTA). For RAPTA, cassava is not a “famine crop” but an attractive cash crop. RAPTA started in 2003 after Ms. Nkoobe attended a training session in Ghana sponsored by Sasakawa Global 2000 on the uses for cassava flour. Now it is a thriving business that sells 40 different food products made from cassava flour. The initial investment consisted of group savings of US\$100 and a grant from Sasakawa Global 2000 in form of a cassava chipper and a grater. Ten years later, the company is valued at US\$11,000 and has an oven, a drying yard, store, processing room, kitchen, board room and offices. RAPTA employs 14 youth and has built up an out grower network of 937 farmers, most of them youth. According to Ms. Nkoobe, the biggest challenge lies in meeting food quality and safety standards as food grading equipment is not available on the local market. Another problem is that the out growers are unreliable with regard to quality, quantity and timely supply. RAPTA is providing training on good agricultural practices to its outgrowers to achieve year-round, consistent supply.

Opening youths’ eyes to agriculture with ICT. Lydia Kimani started Agriculture for African Markets International (AFAM International) in December 2012 with US\$600 in capital from her own savings as well as support from her parents’ savings. AFAM International is slowly building an agricultural information service by tapping into youths’ fascination with the internet and social media to fill the gap in youths’ access to information about agriculture and its potential. With 800 connections on LinkedIn, 2,000 friends on Facebook a growing following on Twitter, AFAM is demystifying agriculture for the youth while pointing out its opportunities. This has translated into an average of three enquiries a day about agriculture. Formal consultations, from which the organization can realize income, have begun coming in.

Investing retained earnings to build a precision farming business. A team of nine graduates in Rwanda, led by Marie Chantal Uwamariya, started Agrocare Cooperative in 2012. With US\$2,500 from member contributions and driven by the desire to create employment and generate income, the group began producing mushrooms (10



kg a week), tomatoes and pepper in five small greenhouses. A year later, their business was producing 70 kg of mushrooms, 200 kg of tomatoes, 30 kg of yellow and red pepper and 25 kg of green peppers a week.

With weekly sales averaging US\$100, the cooperative has already begun to realize one of its objectives of generating income for its members. The group plans to expand from 5 to 20 greenhouses and subsequently boost production to 1,000 kg of tomatoes and 150 kg of cored pepper a week. The team has thought outside the box to raise the funds to underwrite this expansion without resorting to costly commercial bank loans. Not only do they intend to plough back the sales profits into the business, they are planning to participate in innovative awards competitions. The current developments are that, their farm is considered a showcase and is being used for demonstrations and training of trainers. The team would like to see the establishment of a regional forum so that other youth in the region can learn how to transform their lives through agriculture. Networking at forums also introduces young entrepreneurs to regional markets.

Value addition for more cash from mushrooms. In Uganda, Joseph Taremwa, a director of Youth Empowerment in Enterprise Development (YEED) Uganda, and a team of other young graduates are processing mushrooms into soup. The business started in 2011 with an initial capital investment that included a contribution of US\$1,500 from members and US\$2,500 as a grant from the Orskov Foundation. The business now has a capital investment of US\$24,000 and an annual turnover of US\$16,000. The main challenge is delayed payments from the wholesalers who buy their product. YEED’s most striking achievement is how it has reached out to other youth. It has trained about 80 youth and women groups in mushroom production in Uganda, Zambia and South Sudan. It has created employment opportunities for the youth (five company directors, seven employees and more than 300 outgrower farmers). In 2012, YEED Uganda was the first runners-up in the Science Week in Uganda organized by the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology and the Log’el Project. In 2011, it was the second runners-up in the Green Business Challenge Competition organized by the International Labour Organization (ILO). For the Younger Achievers Award 2010, YEED Uganda was nominated one of the top five in the category of vocational skills in agriculture and was awarded a Certificate of Innovation and Excellence.

Turning knowledge into a business is the focus of Martin Ssali of Smart Food Ltd. He used his research paper on soya bean to kick off his business in 2008 with a US\$100 soft loan from his supervisor. A year later, he won an innovations grant of US\$5,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation. From these small beginnings, Smart Food Ltd has grown into a US\$20,000 enterprise with an outgrower network of



5,000 farmers and can process 4MT of soya into different products annually. In 2012, Mr. Ssali won the Young Achievers award in Business and Trade in Uganda. The cost of developing a market presence and brand recognition is the major challenge faced by small enterprises such as Smart Food Ltd. The company has invested US\$1,400 in developing a website and designing and printing flyers. It also offers promotional discounts to attract consumers. Mr. Ssali said that tax incentives and easy access to good machinery and equipment leasing would attract more youth into agricultural processing.

Demand for white meat a niche market for Pukure Integrated Fish Farmers. PIFF was started in 2001 with an initial investment of US\$779, which was used for setting up a fish pond for fingerlings and plate-size fish. In 2005, PIFF established a hatchery and nursery ponds after securing funding from the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF). The business won the Best Performer category of the NUSAF projects in 2007 and was subsequently visited by Uganda's president, H.E Yoweri Museveni. The business signed a two-year contract to cost-share with USAID's Livelihoods Education and Sustainable Development project to establish local hatcheries and ponds in Amuru and Gulu Districts. Currently PIFF has a capital investment of nearly US\$73,000 and supplies schools, supermarkets and prime restaurants with fish. It is also a recognised demonstration fish farm in Northern Uganda. With the new national emphasis on opening up regional markets, Mr. Peter Okoya, the managing director, sees a great future for inland fish farming, especially as open-water fish stocks are becoming increasingly vulnerable.

Purpose drives entrepreneurship. Thirst for education motivated Mr. Evans Kosgei's joining the agriculture sector as a middleman in Kenya's Trans Nzoia County in the 2004/2005 cropping season. Mr. Kosgei's father provided a pickup truck and obtained a US\$7,060 bank loan as his input to becoming a partner in the business in which he would own a 70% shareholding. The balance of the

shares (30%) were allocated to Mr. Kosgei. The business operated on a 35% net profit per bag which translated into a US\$2,115 total net profit for 244 bags that were procured and sold to Kenya's National Cereals Produce Board during the first year of operation. The business enabled Mr. Kosgei to pay for his A-level school fees and the capital to diversify into other businesses. The business concept was simple "narrow your profits while expanding your volumes". He did this by offering a US\$3 premium over the other middlemen.



Turning horticulture into a US\$170,000 fortune. When Innocent Namuhoranye finished his A levels in 2008, he joined the Evergreen Grass Management Company, which landscaped and laid lawns and pitches. As a side business, he started Good Amica Business Company, growing vegetables for the local market. Subsequently he sold to supermarkets and then exported to Gabon. In 2011, with the aim of improving the quality of his export products, Mr. Namuhoranye went into partnership with Agricol and Klein Karoo Seeds Marketing, both South African companies, to supply him with turf and horticultural seeds. His first contract was to supply kikuyu grass to the Rwanda Ministry of Agriculture. He has since expanded to include smallholder farmers, who are currently his biggest market segment. The company markets 10 gm, 50gm, 125 gm, 250 gm, 500 gm and 1 kg packs of seed that are affordable to customers. With an initial investment of about US\$50,000, he has been able to grow his horticultural and seed companies to US\$170,000 in operating capital. In May 2013, Mr. Namuhoranye began a degree in business studies at the Kigali International University. His message for prospective entrepreneurs was to match the customer with the product. In other words, farmers will only buy seed if it's more cost effective than their own seed. He also warned against compromising quality when reducing operating costs. This was crucial for expanding the market base and creating brand loyalty.



Parallel Technical Sessions



Twelve commissioned papers were presented and discussed in three parallel clusters. The aim of clustering was to allow the delegates to use the limited time available for constructive debate leading to thoughtful and focused conclusions and recommendations. Each cluster dealt with closely related sub-themes. Cluster 1 dealt with production, productivity and market access. Cluster 2 dealt with knowledge systems and agricultural business development. Cluster 3 dealt with human capital, natural resources and policies.

Evidence from the commissioned papers shows that a lot work has been done in the agriculture sector or is in progress. Although individually, the efforts would not yield the much needed impact to liberate the region from hunger and poverty, a plan to coordinate the different efforts should be put in place as a matter of urgency. A holistic approach to undertaking agricultural interventions is essential and should be fast-tracked with the market being the driver of the sector.

The afternoon of 6 November 2013 was set aside for seven specialist seminars. The seminars addressed issues along the lines of the symposium's theme of assessing 50 years of progress and setbacks in the agriculture sector

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN PRODUCTION, PRODUCTIVITY AND MARKET ACCESS

Transformation to achieve a regional competitive edge was the common theme underlying the presentations and discussions in Cluster 1. The commissioned papers were:

- ✓ On Farm Production and Productivity in the EAC: fifty years after independence - by Prof. Shellemiah Keya and Prof. Patrick Rubaihayo.
- ✓ Institutional Aspects of Post-harvest Management and Agroprocessing - by Prof. Geoffrey Mrema and Dr. Jean Ndikumana.
- ✓ Agricultural Marketing and Trade for Wealth Creation - by Prof. Isaac Minde and Dr. Jean Ndimubandi.
- ✓ Trends, Drivers and Determinants for Agricultural Productivity in the EAC - by Dr. Joseph Karugia and Dr. Paul Githiga.

Progress has been good, but the food staples subsector is held back by subsistence farming



Prof. Shellemiah Keya

Presenting their paper and conclusions, Prof. Keya and Prof. Rubaihayo noted that low levels of mechanization and limited soil-water conservation, rainwater harvesting and modern irrigation means the food subsector has failed to take advantage of the tremendous

advances made in the last 50 years with respect to crop and animal breeding, agronomy and animal husbandry, ICT, and other technologies. However they reaffirmed the importance of agriculture in building the economies of the EAC Partner States.

From food surplus to deficit. It is disturbing to see that over the last five decades, the EAC Partner States have moved from being a food-surplus to a food-deficit region despite their notable success with developing high-yielding crop varieties and livestock germplasm. For example, cereal production growth of 1.3% average a year is below the global average and insufficient to keep pace with the EAC population growth rate of just under 3% a year.

Yield are less than 1/3 of the potential. The greatest concern is that yields for most agricultural commodities in the EAC are, more often than not, less than one-third of their potential e.g. Uganda is the world's second largest producer of bananas after India yet there is scarcely any surplus for export because yields are only 5 MT/ha compared to 31 MT/ha in India. The second major problem is the small and fluctuating volumes produced by farming enterprises because of the limited mechanization of farming.

Accelerate adoption of modern technologies. The authors' conclusion was that the EAC has barely started to realize its agricultural potential. However, rapid progress requires the widespread and integrated adoption of modern inputs, ICT and other innovations while focusing on markets. Good governance across the board in the agriculture sector is also essential.



Prof. Patrick Rubaihayo

Fifty Years of Cyclic Experimentation with Agricultural Value Addition and Post-harvest Processing



Prof. Geoffrey Mrema

Prof. Geoffrey Mrema and Dr. Jean Ndikumana provided a detailed review of the history of post-harvest processing and value addition in the EAC from 1950 to 2013. They demonstrated that there has been phenomenal experimentation in post-

harvest handling and agro-industry, both of which were considerably affected by the many changes in agricultural policies during this 60-year period. Immediately before independence, post-harvest systems and agro-industries were primarily the preserve of large-scale settler farmers working with small-scale out growers to produce cash crops for the export market. In Tanzania, sisal accounted for the largest installed capacity for agroprocessing. There was also significant installed capacity in Kenya and Uganda for processing of coffee, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, dairy and beef.

Politically driven "one size fits all" approaches hindered progress.

The integration of smallholders was implemented in a meaningful way from the first decade after independence to the mid-1970s. The first integration was initiated in Kenya in 1954 and anchored on the intensification of agricultural production in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces. This was coupled with the establishment of post-harvest processing and marketing infrastructure; integrating rural roads; markets; warehouses; processing factories; and institutional frameworks such as the Smallholder Crop Development Authority which principally covered tea, coffee, dairy and beef. However, only the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) managed sustained development to become the most successful integrated institutional innovation for agricultural development in the EAC. Attempts in the 1970s in Uganda and Tanzania to replace the successful native cooperatives with commodity development authorities (CDAs) managed by civil servants largely failed. These CDAs were parastatals managed by civil servants. This led to a decline in agricultural marketing and post-harvest processing activities. Other changes ranged from the indigenization of small and medium-sized enterprises in Kenya to the nationalization of strategic sectors of the economy in Tanzania. Uganda fell somewhere in the middle until the mass expulsion of the Asian community after former President Idi Amin seized power in a military coup in 1971. The changes had mixed results in the region. While agro-industry and agribusiness in Tanzania and

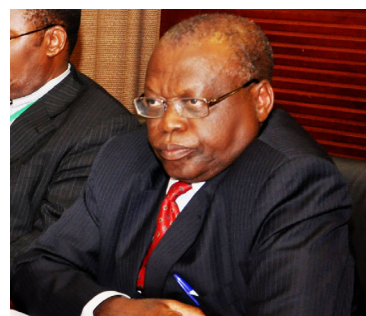
Uganda declined, Kenya's agro-industrial development went from strength to strength. The main lesson to be learned from the fabulous success in the tea subsector despite the policy changes, on one hand, and the average or below-average performance in other commodities, on the other is that, agricultural development strategies should avoid the "one size fits all" approach.

Unnecessary change of strategies made things worse during the period 1973-93. The first East African Community (EAC(1)) of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda collapsed in 1977 bringing trade between the countries to a virtual halt, especially in processed agricultural goods. At the same time, bumper harvests made possible by the Green Revolution in Asia and Latin America exposed the woefully inadequate capacity of the post-harvest systems in most of developing world. This led to several global initiatives to reduce post-harvest losses. In Africa the focus was largely on understanding and improving the traditional storage and primary processing systems at the household level. Consequently, the major multilateral and bilateral donors provided assistance for post-harvest management, often using untested technologies while neglecting lessons already learnt in the region. A good example was the ten cashew-processing factories built in the rural areas of southern Tanzania. They all experienced severe technical and operational problems and finally were abandoned in the late 1980s. Generally, by the early 1990s food imports were on the rise; regional trade was stagnant; and commodities that were export leaders in the first decade after independence were no longer competitive in the global market. This environment prompted governments, with donor support, to embark on Economic Structural Adjustment Programs. The emphasis shifted from commodity boards and parastatals to cooperatives and associations. The private sector was being viewed more positively. The move toward privatization had a positive impact on the post-harvest systems and value-addition activities in the region. There was an increase in cross-border trade, especially between the three countries of EAC(1). Much of the trade at this time was dominated by Kenyan agro-industry exports to Tanzania and Uganda while raw agricultural products flowed the other way. Companies investing in agroprocessing were beginning to look at the entire region as a potential market as well as a source of raw materials. In summary, during a 20-year period regional agricultural development policy went full circle with the result that many opportunities were lost. This should be avoided in the future.

Although still limited (with a lot more to be desired), stable strategies are paying dividends (1993-2013). Privatization of the business activities of the parastatals is almost complete in all the countries in the region. New companies, most of them locally incorporated, have

emerged. Some have registered phenomenal growth over the past two decades to become multi-million-shilling regional conglomerates marketing leading brands of processed foods and other agricultural products. The region has also excelled in two new agro-industries, exporting horticulture and fish. Investment in infrastructure is more integrated and encouraging with respect to boosting private-sector investment in agro-industries. However, the value-chain approach is now on the development agenda and is seen by many as a panacea for agricultural development, particularly in the context of post-harvest and value-addition processes.

As a result, there is a danger of repeating the "one size fits all" mistakes of the past. Bearing this in mind, it is encouraging to note that as a result of the 2008 - 2009 global food crisis, there are now several global and regional initiatives to introduce a comprehensive and unified response to the challenge of achieving global food security. This is an opportunity for a new vision for regional agriculture that is productive and boosts the number of small- and medium-scale commercial farmers (especially women and youth) who supply to agribusinesses. Institutional innovations which promote commercial enterprises, especially in smallholder farming, and innovative systems for coordinating smallholder production, marketing and processing are called for if this vision is to be realized. The principal ingredient will be the adoption and strong enforcement of a regulatory framework that promotes fair trade, accountability, and safety and quality standards.



Dr. Jean Ndikumana

Low productivity is worrying in the light of food security.

In their paper, Trends, Drivers and Determinants for Agricultural Productivity in the EAC, Dr. Joseph Karugia and Dr. Paul Guthiga said that low productivity especially of cereals partly explained the prolonged food insecurity in the region. Cereal yields recorded an annual increase of 1% over the period 1965 – 2010. Over the same period, maize yields grew at an average rate of 1.1% annually with high fluctuations both within the region and nationally. The regional trends in cereal productivity conceal underlying wide disparities between the Partner States. For



Dr. Paul Guthiga

instance, during the period 1985 -1990, the average productivity was 1.8MT/ha in Kenya while in Rwanda it stood at 1.2MT/ha. Rice yields almost doubled from an average of 1.1MT/ha in 1965 to 2MT/ha in the period 2005 - 2010 but are still well below the global average of 6MT/ha

In some instances, an increase in production has been recorded. Unfortunately, such an increase can be attributed to the expansion of land under crops and the number of animals as opposed to productivity. For instance, between 1965 and 2010, the EAC area that was harvested increased by 97% from an average of 4.8 million ha from 1965 to 1970 to 9.6 million ha from 2005 to 2010 while the amount of land under beans grew by 300% over the same period. However, is already presented elsewhere, this expansion was not accompanied by increasing productivity. Therefore, the authors recommended an increment of funds going to R & D which should be coupled with investment in technology uptake to enhance productivity and profitability. They suggested a coordinated approach to implementation of policies to ensure complementarity.



Dr. Joseph Karugia

Improved and more sophisticated marketing arrangements are critical in meeting the food requirements of the increasing population in the EAC



Prof. Isaac Minde

This was the message by Prof. Minde and Dr. Ndimubandi. They noted that the ongoing urbanization and rapid economic growth are pushing up consumers' purchasing power generating demand for food and pushing food

demand away from traditional staples towards foods like meat and milk. It is projected that by 2050, urban population will outstrip rural population in SSA changing food consumption patterns drastically. Consequently, food consumption in urban areas will increase six fold ramping up demand for packaged convenient foods (figure 1). This is a significant opportunity but it is currently being taken up by imports other than locally produced products.

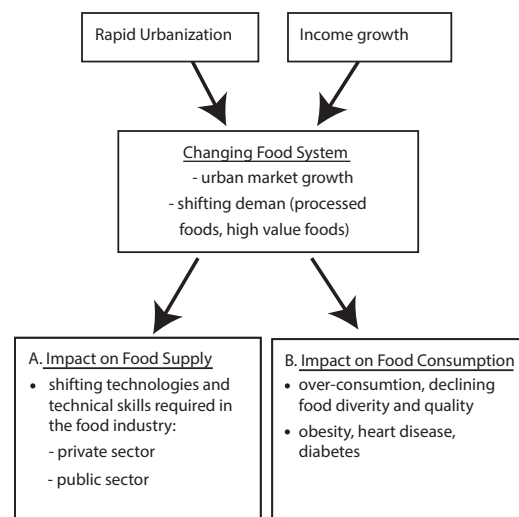


Figure 1: Changing patterns of food demand in Africa

Source: (UN Urban Projections (<http://esa.un.org/unup/>))

The value chain approach works. Independence kicked off with state-dominated economic development approach whereby industry was viewed as the engine of growth for economic development. Government intervention was instituted through marketing boards which controlled the marketing of agricultural inputs and outputs. The system proved useful for collecting taxes and providing political patronage but inefficient in attracting new investment. Other glaring features in this period were governments fixing input and output prices, monopolizing processing and strictly maintaining single channel marketing systems. Market liberalization in the 80s was a great incentive in promoting operations of a free market. The horticultural sector in Kenya is a case in point of how structured markets can impact the economy. The factors contributing to this success include: (i) a real exchange rate aligned with its equilibrium value; (ii) macroeconomic stability; (iii) an enabling investment climate; (iv) solid infrastructure; (v) links with high value markets; and (vi) deliberate efforts to facilitate cooperation between farmers and exporters complemented by training and support for small-scale irrigation.

Open the regional borders to build economies of scale. The EAC Partner States are characterized by small economies. It is only by opening the regional borders and promoting free movement of goods and services that private investors will find a reason to invest in any of the Partner States. The EACM treaty is a significant step in the right direction but should be followed up with serious implementation.



Dr. Jean Ndimubandi

TURNING AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE INTO BUSINESS

Cutting-edge technologies and good management practices to make agricultural enterprises more competitive were the common themes underlying the presentations and discussions in Cluster 2. The commissioned papers were:

- ✓ Agricultural Knowledge Systems in the EAC Region: Lessons from the Past and Prospects for the Future by - Prof. Agnes Mwang'ombe and Prof. Elly Sabiti.
- ✓ Agricultural Business and Enterprise Development Services: the Past 50 years and Visions for the Future - by Mr. Tony Nsanganira and Mr. Saeed Bancie.
- ✓ Equipping EAC's Farmers of the Future - by Ms. Mercy Karanja and Dr. Ephraim Nkonya.
- ✓ An East Africa Success Story: the Smallholder Tea Sector in Kenya - by Mr. Charles Kimathi and Mr. Francis Muriuki.

An expansion in Agricultural Education and Extension Systems but with worrying drop in the quality.



Prof. Elly Sabiti

This was the main message delivered by Prof. Agnes Mwang'ombe and Prof. Elly Sabiti who noted that the EAC had seen significant growth in agricultural research, education and extension systems since independence.

Excellence immediately after independence. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda started the years after independence with centres of excellence in several aspects of agriculture. Progress was impressive until the late 1980s because research, education and extension had good backing from the governments. The region's research, education and extension system has undergone many changes since the days of the very successful East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization, which was established in 1947. The first change was triggered by the 1977 collapse of EAC (1) which led to agricultural research being integrated into national structures. In the 1990s, the resource support was cut back but the expansion was accelerated seriously which eroded the quality. This has led to too many under-resourced and uncoordinated efforts to develop, disseminate and use agricultural knowledge, information and innovations. The system is fragmented and subject to legislative and regulatory frameworks that are not harmonized. It is important to develop coherent policies and update institutional resources (human and material). Links should be built within the agriculture

sector and with other sectors as well.

The authors ended by calling for the revision of agricultural education and training system to produce graduates capable of turning modern knowledge and technologies into agricultural innovations and enterprises. Training should include industrial internships with an emphasis on integrating ICT into agriculture.

A pluralistic approach to providing business development services (BDS) will help reach masses.



Tony Nsanganira

Mr. Tony Nsanganira and Mr. Saeed Bancie assessed different approaches to providing BDS and factors influencing sustainability. A challenge in the design and provision of BDS has been the lack of clear ways of recovering the production cost by the providers with most of the BDS in agriculture being provided by government and development organizations for highly subsidized cost for the ultimate beneficiary.

This is not a sound business and is not sustainable. Currently, BDS is more of a public good than a commercially sustainable business. In the few cases where a private entrepreneur is involved, the business is not sustainable for it is largely funded through a project that has a time frame. After independence, BDS was primarily in the form of extension services and was supported by the national governments. With the introduction of structural adjustment programs in the 80s, extension services and BDS were expected to be delivered by the private sector following liberalization of economies but the 'free rider' problem made it difficult for the private sector to take up BDS. However, a gap was created and due to the role of BDS in agricultural development, NGOs and development agencies have come on board resulting in a pluralistic approach to providing BDS.

A win - win approach to BDS. Due to the beneficiaries' reluctance to pay for BDS, private companies have developed innovative ways of ensuring that BDS plays its role in promoting productivity as well as product quality. For instance, Brookside (K) Ltd. contracts dairy farmers to supply milk. In return, the company provides the farmers with quality extension among other inputs and deducts

the cost from the value of the milk supplied. This is a win-win model that could be used in other sectors. Another case is the KTDA model in Kenya where there is an arrangement to share assets such as the processing plants. Operations are managed by the agency. Farmers are guaranteed a ready market and fair price for their produce as well as quality inputs and BDS from KTDA on credit as an embedded service.

The authors concluded their presentation by listing the important factors to consider when designing a BDS. Financial sustainability is important, especially when dealing with smallholder farmers who either cannot afford the services or who do not understand its value. The provider's accountability is created by developing the BDS in consultation with the beneficiaries. Involving the farmers in market decisions shifts their mindset to view farming as a business. There should be capacity building for both the BDS providers and users to ensure optimal benefits from such services. The Partner States should consider a pluralistic approach to BDS provision and not exclude the private sector. It is also important to tailor the services to address niche concerns of the beneficiaries. Finally, the case studies that have worked should be adopted, adapted and scaled up to get quick results.



Saeed Bancia

The future is bright for farmers in the EAC region with the coming two decades having been planned for and a road map put in place in the national visions



Dr. Ephraim Nkonya

Presenting their paper on "Equipping EAC's Farmers of the Future", Dr. Ephraim Nkonya and Ms. Mercy Karanja highlighted the national visionary frameworks whose underlying objective is to transform the national economies with

agriculture playing a central role. These frameworks are a clear indication that the national governments have the right intentions for farmers. However, the authors cautioned that these frameworks can only be transformed into modern economies if they are implemented using a consultative approach.

The agricultural sector should commercialize. To realize the full benefits from agriculture, small and

medium farmers of the future must be commercial. The following are the prerequisites for commercializing small and medium holder farmers in the EAC.

- ✓ Good infrastructure, especially storage facilities, so that smallholder farmers can increase their volumes to attract buyers;
- ✓ Easy access to rural services, especially transport as it constitutes the largest percentage of product cost e.g. of up to 70% of the consumer price of rice;
- ✓ Easy access to BDS, especially extension services, that are market-oriented and designed to realize productivity as opposed to production;
- ✓ Mainstreaming youth and women in agricultural value chains to accelerate progress as studies have shown that women and youth focus more on the market than on-farm production because the land usually belongs to men; and
- ✓ Coordinated R&D that goes beyond on-farm production to include markets and other socio-economic aspects.

The farmer of the future will undertake farming as a business using the latest knowledge to produce for the market. The authors recommended cutting the transaction costs of regional trade through collective procurement and marketing. They also said that government policies should be informed by the needs of the market and not by the political elite.



Mercy Karanja

There is a successful model in agriculture to emulate in East Africa but adapt, do not adopt



The smallholder tea sector has been sighted by other papers but in their paper, Mr. Francis Muriuki and Charles Kimathi provided more insights on its structure and what can be adapted to other sectors. The

central characteristics of the tea sector in Kenya is a network of out-growers who use central value addition factory. The second key element of the model is the provision of the smallholders to have a stake in the factories together with KTDA. It is based on a network

of outgrowers that uses a central value-addition factoris. The processing factories are co-owned by the Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) and the farmers. Before 1954, tea was grown by white settlers with a law barring lacks smallholder farmers from producing tea. By 1964, black smallholder farmers had taken to the crop but faced challenges. The sector was tightly controlled by the government through the Kenya Tea Development Authority until 1999 when it was privatized and renamed the Kenya Tea Development Agency. There were no smallholders before independence and smallholder tea farming started only after independence with about 20,000 smallholder farmers who were officially recorded as suppliers of green leaf, cultivating about 4,000 ha of tea, with a productivity of less than 2.5kg/ha. The land under tea has since grown to more than 200,000 ha.

During the 2011/2012 financial year, Kenya's tea sector performed exceptionally well. Kenya's smallholder farmers accounted for about 60% of production, producing 1.1 billion kg of green leaf and 258 million kg of made tea. The overall earnings in 2013 of the smallholder farmers under KTDA topped Ksh69 billion, up from Ksh61 billion the previous year, with an average return to the farmer of 75 %.

The following are important aspects of the KTDA model that should be incorporated when replicating it:

- ✓ Focus on re-investment with the stakeholders saving a portion of their earnings and expanding production as well as value addition to meet the demand of world markets in terms of volume and quality. KTDA's most recent investment was in a micro-finance institution and the purchase of shares in Kenya Commercial Bank;
- ✓ Promote adoption of new technologies and train on their use, especially those that reduce production costs;
- ✓ Meet target market requirements and standards; and
- ✓ Acknowledge those who meet the expectations of doing business.

TURNING EAC'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES TO A COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IN GLOBAL MARKETS

Fair regulatory frameworks for natural resources, sound policies, stable politics and good governance are essential for creating a successful agriculture sector. The papers commissioned for Cluster 3 assessed the progress made in these areas. The commissioned papers were:

- ✓ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the EAC - by Dr. Caleb Weggboro and Mr. Timothy Wesonga.
- ✓ Policies, Institutional Frameworks and International Development Interventions - by Dr. Jean Mbonigaba and Dr. Alfred Bizoza.
- ✓ Drivers of Agricultural Transformation - by Dr. Alex Awiti .
- ✓ Governance and the Future of Agriculture in the EAC - by Mr. Godber Tumushabe and Dr. Immaculate Maina.

The potential of the EAC's vast endowment of natural resources to transform the region's agriculture sector is largely unrealized.



Dr. Caleb Weggboro

When presenting their paper, Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the EAC, Dr. Caleb Weggboro and Mr. Timothy Wesonga recommended that EAC Partner States should put in place mandatory environmental, social and economic impact assessments and regular

auditing for all development projects involving the use of natural resources. They also called for policies to safeguard the importance of the agriculture sector's contribution to the economy in light of the emerging oil and gas industries.

Under utilized land and water resources. The region has approximately 125 million ha of arable land, most of which is under utilized. Tanzania uses 18%, Uganda 61% and Rwanda 76% of their arable land. With increased productivity, the under utilized land can be used to feed the region as well as to produce for export markets. The authors pointed at water as an important resource in agriculture especially irrigation. The region is endowed with large amounts of water including Lake Victoria (the second largest lake in the world), Lake Tanganyika (the second deepest in the world), Lake Turkana and large rivers such as the Nile, with its source in Uganda. Recently, an estimated 250 billion cubic meters of water, equivalent in volume to Lake Turkana, were discovered in massive underground aquifers in Kenya's semi-arid Turkana County. The water could supply the country for 70 years. The region is fairly well endowed with fresh water with a renewable rate averaging 187 km³/year. Uganda has the largest share of this with 39 km³/yr. Other natural resources include forests covering more than 300,000 sq km.

“Avoid the Dutch disease”. The petroleum discovered in the EAC should be used innovatively to avoid the bad experience in other African countries where revenue from oil tended to divert attention away from agricultural and other productive sectors. For this reason, the authors strongly recommended that oil revenues should be used to transform agriculture as is the case with Norway. Anticipating an eventual decline in oil and gas production, Norway invests revenue from the petroleum sector in a sovereign wealth fund, which is currently the world’s second largest. The fund is used to develop non petroleum sectors.

Poor governance undermines agricultural development



Dr. Immaculate Maina

Introducing their paper, Mr. Godber Tumushabe and Dr. Immaculate Maina pointed out that agriculture has been the engine of economic growth for the EAC Partner States ever since independence. The economies of the sub-Saharan countries averaged 3.4% growth

annually between 1961 and 1980 while agriculture grew by about 3% a year over the same period. The region’s leadership understood what needed to be done as was illustrated when the Partner States became signatories to the Lagos and Maputo Declarations and the CAADP policy framework. However, most of these policies have not been implemented. The marginal progress of many sub-Saharan countries in developing their agriculture sectors is rooted in poor governance that has not responded to the failures in the agriculture sector and the absence of transformative political leadership. This explains the prevalence of unmet commitments and unfulfilled promises.

Lapses in governance have affected agriculture in the EAC East Africa has experienced its fair share of lapses in governance and leadership as evidenced by the 1994 genocide in Rwanda and Uganda’s armed rebellions especially in Northern part of the country that have lasted several decades. Kenya was also tested when violence erupted after the 2007 general elections. During periods of laps governance, there tends to be no accountability in the implementation of agricultural policies such as the delivery of inputs or public financing. Instead politicians use them to build political patronage.

Governance, which is related to a state’s ability and willingness to enforce rules that are consistent and predictable, has not been a successful concept in the

EAC. Good governance includes rule of law, which safeguards property and other rights and prevents state manipulation of regulatory and legal frameworks; democratic institutions to hold governments accountable to their citizens; and an active civil society that defends democracy and the constitution and the sanctity of corruption-free government programs. Most governments in the EAC score between minus (-) 1.5 and 0.2 on a likert of -2 and 2 on parameters of governance as per the World Bank including accountability, effectiveness, political stability, control of corruption and maintaining rule of law (Figure 7). Other challenges plaguing EAC agriculture are policy neglect, frequent and unpredictable policy reversals, low rates of investment, and misguided investment. The authors called for champions of action to walk the talk and resolve the crisis surrounding the transition of political power.



Godber Tumushabe

Policy development and implementation should be demand driven.



Dr. Jean Mbonigaba

This was the call by Dr. Jean Mbonigaba and Dr. Alfred Bizoza in their paper role of policies, institution frame work and international development interventions in the EAC.

Government driven policies did not yield the

expected results. Over the period 70s to early 80s, policy adjustment were government driven and the result was a large, powerful, hierarchical and well-staffed ministries of agriculture holding on to multiple functions (from direct agricultural production and marketing to public investment and regulation), and having significant financial autonomy (though parastatals) and hence considerable clout in national politics, through patronage and other political relations. The private sector, strongly associated with colonial exploitation, was not trusted by nationalist leaders. Over time, this mode of operation was associated with corruption and mis appropriation of public funds. In the mid-1980s to mid 90s structural adjustment policy reforms set in calling for market liberalisation and privatisation. This has left the forces of demand and supply acting as an incentive to increased productivity as farmers produce for the market which pays dividends

for quality products. However, the playground is not yet fully levelled with government controls and bans.

Exogenous factors influence the direction of policies.

The region has been exposed to political instability, civil strife and unpredictable weather patterns with Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi being most affected by the former. This has led to governments trying to reverse some of the steps made in opening up the policy formulation processes back to the government controlled initiatives. Such policies address issues of narrow scope and sometimes persona matter. As a result, The authors concluded that, policy had not delivered to East African as should have been the case despite several efforts jointly or individually by the Partner States. As a result, they concluded the following: i) governments should tone down on their control of the policy dialogue and processes and embrace participatory approaches; ii) As a region, the EAC needs to invest time and resources to actualize integration in order to promote regional operations especially trade; and iii) promote nation to nation learning in areas where some countries are ahead in some aspects of policy making e.g. Rwanda that is implementing a policy on agricultural commodity zoning depending on suitability.



Dr. Alfred Bizoza

Commercialized smallholders and structured trade beyond country borders will be the look of a transformed agriculture sector.



Dr. Alex Awiti

Dr. Alex Awiti was optimistic in his paper “drivers of agricultural transformation” that the dream of a transformed agricultural sector in the EAC is a reality but only if, today’s entrepreneurs take advantage of the region’s population, which is estimated at 135 million and growing at a rate of 2.5% a year. By

2030 the population will be 237 million. The population is characterized by a decline in per capita land holding, a youth bulge, rapid urbanization, a rise in rural-urban migration and the increased participation of women in smallholder farming. High population density and declining per capita land-holding presents new opportunities for innovations in agricultural intensification models. Similarly, while urbanization is characterized by differential migration, often attracting able-bodied men to the city,

it presents opportunities for smallholder farmers in rural areas to supply large and lucrative urban markets with food products. East Africa’s large youthful population has the potential to inject new dynamism into agriculture, harnessing technology and innovation to increase the productivity and profitability of agriculture. A more health-conscious consumer, with higher purchasing power and greater choice, means that there is potential for food crops to be diversified away from cereals to foods that satisfy the urban consumer’s growing demand for a varied and nutritious diet.

How shall we tell that agriculture has been transformed?

After the transformation agenda has been realized, the productivity of smallholders will match that of commercial farmers. They will produce for established niche markets, and the quality of life in urban and rural areas will be virtually the same. In his paper, Drivers of Agricultural Transformation, the author urged women and youth to assume their rightful role in the transformation agenda. He said that agricultural technologies should catch up with the information era to avoid ‘machete’ farming. He recommended that East Africa invests in national and regional agricultural knowledge systems that engage farmers in education, research and advisory services. This would replace the so-called expert-driven linear research-extension-farmer model.

COORDINATE RESEARCH, INVEST IN IRRIGATION, IMPROVED INPUTS, VALUE ADD AND DEVELOP A SUPPORTIVE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT TO ACHIEVE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1

This was the message from the different specialist seminars. The seven seminars were:

- ✓ Changing Perceptions, Image and Packaging of Traditional Food Staples by Africa Centre for Economic Transformation.
- ✓ Benefits of Biofertilizers and Biopesticides by Kinyara Sugar Works.
- ✓ Water for Food Security, Livelihood and a Resilient Environment in the EAC by the International Water Management Institute.
- ✓ The Role of Research in Catalyzing Agricultural Transformation by ASARECA.
- ✓ East African Agro-industry and Agro-enterprise Development by Kilimo Trust/FAO.
- ✓ Monitoring African Food and Agricultural Policies by FAO.
- ✓ Opportunities and Current Challenges for Commercialization of Non-traditional Crops in Uganda by MAAIF and World Bank - Uganda.

Discussions on orphaned crops as championed by ACET noted that traditional cereals have been losing their

share at the dinner table yet millet, as an example, has more nutrients than other cereals. WFP purchases traditional staples for food-aid distribution due to their affordable price as well as high nutrition value. The panel recommended that traditional crops, although most of them are of low market value, should be promoted on the basis of their affordability, nutrition value and resistance to climate change.

Kinyara Sugar Works presented a case of the potential for biofertilizers and biopesticides in agriculture that could increase productivity while reducing the effects of synthetic chemical residue on food. Panelists raised concerns that biofertilizers and biopesticides can contribute significantly to organic agriculture but may not feed the region. The panel recommended that the two can only be useful with a target niche market in mind where the products will fetch premium prices. A feasibility study was proposed of the resources available to produce biofertilizers and biopesticides locally. Austria was mentioned to be ahead in the manufacturing of biofertilizers and biopesticides and hence several lessons could be learned.

With the current effects of climate change, many countries are adopting irrigation to sustain productivity. Egypt has the highest total factor productivity in the world, ahead of China and India, thanks to its intensive irrigation practices. The message from the International Water Management Institute was that EAC investment in water management should be substantially increased from its current level of 4% (compared to Asia's 44% and Latin America's 22%). Tax incentives would encourage water conservation and the harvesting of surface and underground water for irrigation. On the other hand, new technologies should be continuously generated. Currently, research is faced with a disconnect of researchers and the users of research findings which has resulted in duplicated efforts and public money funding irrelevant technologies. It was noted that successful research needs to be coordinated so

that there is no duplication of effort or wasted resources. This coordination also includes consultative research driven by consumer needs.

The region is notably uncompetitive in the global marketplace because its products have not been processed. To reverse this, processing to add value is inevitable. The discussants noted that there has been insufficient attention paid to human capital, R&D and the development of regional value chains. ASARECA recommended that entrepreneurs, including the jua kali sector, should have access to universities and vocational training centres. Conversely, educational institutions should ensure their research is disseminated to entrepreneurs. The private sector should invest in commodity exchanges and warehousing receipt systems to create strong links between farmers' organizations, cooperatives, input suppliers and others. Agroprocessing will expand when finance institutions offer credit for purchasing raw materials and seed money for small and medium-sized business start-ups.

Policy monitoring and analysis should be embedded in institutions such as bureaus of statistics, and also in food security, finance and planning and agriculture ministries. The EAC should adopt a common methodology to measure policy impact on producer and consumer incentives. This was the recommendation by the MAFAP project. Lastly, MAAIF - Uganda recommended that the longstanding focus on traditional cash crops such as coffee, tea, sugarcane, cotton and cocoa be shifted elsewhere. This seemed to agree with the suggestion of ACET. There should be a policy change that encourages the private sector to invest in different crops that would boost rural incomes through regional and domestic markets. This should be clearly laid out in Uganda's Agricultural Investment Plan among other regional policy framework.



High Level Executive Roundtable



The High Level Executive Roundtable provided the much needed opportunity to bring decision makers together from both the public and the private sector including ministers and other government officials, national and regional legislators together with industry CEOs, donors and implementing organizations to articulate a way forward for agricultural transformation in the EAC.

It provided a platform for consolidating the discussions that had taken place throughout the week. The event was officiated by Hon. Margaret Zziwa, the Speaker of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) and chaired by Hon. Tress Bucyanayandi, the Minister for Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries – Uganda.

The other delegates from the public sector included the following:

- a) **Burundi:** Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture and Chairperson of Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture;
- b) **Kenya:** Chairperson of Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture;
- c) **Rwanda:** Permanent Secretary MINAGRI;
- d) **Tanzania:** Principal Secretary Ministry of Agriculture

- e) **Uganda:** Ministers of Industries, Trade and Cooperatives, Agriculture and Livestock and Fisheries and East African community Affairs.

Delegates from the private sector included the following:

- a) **Kenya:** CEO of Uchuni Super Markets; and MD Agribusiness from Equity Bank;
- b) **Rwanda:** Chief Investment Adviser, Rwanda Private Sector Federation;
- c) **Tanzania:** CEO of SAGCOT; and CEO of Cashew Nut Development Fund; and
- d) **Uganda:** CEO of Victoria Seeds, CEO of Centenary Bank and CEO of Upland Rice Millers

Delegates from regional and international organizations included the following:

- a) **The EAC:** Speaker EALA, and Deputy Secretary General of EAC;
- b) **Development partners and banks:** the AfDB; IFAD, CTA, World Bank and FAO
- c) **Private Sector:** Crown Agent USA

THE TIME FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IS NOW

Opening the session, Hon. Margaret Zziwa noted that, the region needs to articulate its key issues collectively and plan for its agricultural sector in a manner that takes full advantage of the available resource endowment. She further explained that the public sector could not bring this to fruition on its own. Improved agricultural development required strategic partnerships with the private sector. As an effort by EALA, the speaker mentioned that the assembly has formulated the EAC Agriculture and Rural Development Policy as an initial step towards the implementation of the provisions of the EAC Treaty. This policy reflects the commitment of the Partner States to foster economic cooperation for the benefit of their people, the majority of whom derive their livelihood from agriculture.

THE END SHOULD JUSTIFY THE MEANS



Prof. Joseph Mukiibi

Was the call from Prof. Joseph Mukiibi, the Chairman of the Board of Kilimo Trust, who tabled the summary of lessons and recommendations from the Youth in Agriculture Workshop, the Technical Symposium and the Specialist Seminars. Basing on his presentation on

the contrast between a progressive farmer of the future and a stagnating farmer of yesteryears, Prof. Mukiibi emphatically stated that the time was ripe to deliberate more on how to rapidly transform the region's agriculture sector and to agree on how to achieve the farmer of the future within the shortest time possible. With a strong emphasis on the lessons from the past 50 years; he articulated the four areas of action that required the attention of the roundtable. These were as follows:

- ✓ Enhancing Competitiveness in Production, Productivity and Market Access.
- ✓ Turning Agricultural Knowledge into Business.
- ✓ Turning EAC's Comparative Advantage in Human Capital and Natural Resources to a Competitive Advantage in Global Markets.
- ✓ Enhancing Agricultural Business and Employment Opportunities for the Youth.

The roundtable prioritized five recommendations to constitute the main recommendations of the symposium and associated events. These five are described in the

Executive Summary and were submitted to the EAC Sectoral Council for Agriculture and Food Security, for consideration and forwarding of relevant recommendations to the EAC Council of Ministers and the EAC Summit of Heads of State.

Before, adopting the priority recommendations, the delegates noted the great progress made in building structures in the EAC but emphasized that the Partner States must intensify integration and collaborate to address major challenges in the agriculture sector so as to fully utilize opportunities in national, global and regional markets. Some challenges such as the youth unemployment should be turned into an opportunity through smart interventions by both the public and private sector. Some challenges such as limited food security, access to arable land, adaptation to climate change, and the conservation of water masses and ecosystems can only be tackled through regional collaboration such as the Lake Victoria Basin Commission.

Another debate revolved around the issue of regional instruments and harmonized standards and procedures need to be put into use as a matter of urgency. To achieve this, efforts must be doubled to build awareness, understanding as well as skills for implementation for a critical mass of stakeholders all the way to the grassroots. Put simply, it is not enough to approve and ratify protocols, regulations, instruments and standards for the region. Ratification must be followed through with careful and deliberate efforts to expand knowledge, change attitudes and improve practices of all in the chain of implementation. This is barely happening at the moment, which explains the limited implementation of most of the good protocols, policies and strategies.

Out of the several lessons debated, the roundtable zeroed on five which should be addressed as a priority. First is that learning and scaling-out of successful best practices from one EAC country to others and/or from one sub-sector to others, has been and continues to very poor. Second, that the EAC and/or its partner states are not short of good strategies and plans – the problem has been limited implementation. Third, that there are frequent changes in strategies, programs and other policy instruments leading to discouraging uncertainty for those investing and/or operating in the agriculture sector - consequently, there has been lack of continuity in some good initiatives which would have transformed the agriculture sector. Fourth, that agricultural development in the region is executed under too many development programs with limited coordination. Fifth, is that there has been inadequate and often uncoordinated investment in agriculture and agribusiness by both the private and public sector.

High Level Executive Roundtable in a Snap Shot



Margaret Zziwa
Speaker EALA



Jason Mochache
AfDB Rep Uganda



Joseph Nduwimana
Ps Ministry of Agriculture Burundi



Geoffrey Kirenga
CEO SAGCOT



Ernest Ruzindaza
PS, Ministry of Agriculture Rwanda



Esther Muiruri
GM Agribusiness, Equity Bank Kenya



Amelia Kyambade
Minister of Trade and Industry Uganda



Affan Maalim
Ps Ministry of Agriculture Zanzibar



Jonathan Ciano
CEO UCHUMI SUPERMARKET

Comprehensive Lessons and Recommendations

General and Cross-cutting

Lessons	Recommendations
Most available statistics and analyses are not robust, continuous and/or comprehensive enough to support quality planning, effective implementations, and evaluation. Therefore, more often than not, policies, strategies and program have not led to the anticipated results.	Radically increase the quality of statistics and analysis to drive efficient policy formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. To facilitate regional integration in the agriculture sector – enhance regional collaboration in sector statistics and analysis and also harmonize the approaches and methodologies used.
Infrastructure has mainly been developed on the basis of political considerations.	Investment in the development of infrastructure (e.g. power, ICT, rural roads, storage facilities and irrigation systems) – should be strategically linked to agriculture and agribusiness development in the region. Therefore, such investment should be driven by agricultural potential and agricultural development objectives.
Development partners have had inordinate influence in the conceptualization, designing, funding as well as implementation of agricultural development initiatives in the region. This has made the sector a collection of a plethora of interventions that are difficult to coordinate	EAC as a block and as individual Partner States should rebuild the local capacity in leading the thinking, planning, implementation, M&E and accountability for policy and programs in agriculture, agribusiness and rural development.
There has been insufficient leadership, commitment and public investment to develop the agricultural sector – leading to many agreed strategies and programs (especially at regional level) not being implemented at all and/or being implemented at a slow speed.	The EAC should build into all agreed protocols and regional programs, well-funded and implemented process of mobilizing, raising awareness and improving implementation capabilities for the necessary and sufficient actors.
Farmers have tended to grow food staples and traditional crops even where they are ill-suited, as a result of ‘self-sufficiency approach’ to food security	EAC Partners States should be more serious about using EA Common Market as an instrument of food security through structured regional food trade that enable the effective utilization of comparative advantages.
The green revolution by passed Africa because of insufficient integration of the 5 Is (Incentives, Inputs, Institutions, Infrastructure, and Innovation). Consequently, there are high yield gaps across all the commodities.	<p>Accelerate agricultural transformation in the EAC towards commercialization (especially of farming). The key will be “integration” that goes beyond the agricultural sector itself.</p> <p>This requires policies and strategies that place the development of agricultural value chains at the centre of economic development.</p>

Towards Enhanced Competitiveness in Production, Productivity and Market Access

Lessons	Recommendations
Although institutions have been increased in numbers, the depth of effectiveness which was there for the then traditional cash crops at independence, have not been maintained and/or scaled-out to the staple food sub-sector.	<p>Undertake programs designed to deliberately train modern farmers of the future – to make farming a professional business rather than a way of life. To achieve this:</p> <p>Develop and/or strengthen institutional frameworks both public and private for building economies of scale and scope.</p> <p>Expand capacity and skills (in entrepreneurship, business and technical aspects) and professionalism of all actors along the value chain.</p> <p>Retrain the existing agricultural experts, farmers and other actors along the value chain, to arm them with modern knowledge and skills.</p>
In the past 50 years, there has been inadequate and often uncoordinated investment in agriculture and agribusiness by both the private and public sector.	<p>Improve the access and effective utilization of financing for agriculture and agribusiness for farmers and other enterprises along the value chain. This will require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated regional-wide actions to reduce the risk associated with agricultural financing • Building the capacity of farming and agribusiness enterprises to absorb medium to large scale investment and financing • Building the capacity of financial institutions, especially commercial banks.
Agriculture (especially farming) has remained backward due to low levels of input use as well as weak linkages between farmers, agribusinesses and markets.	Make critical inputs and machinery easily available and cost effective through a regional coordinated program to support the private sector to use the EACM to build thriving businesses for the local manufacturing of modern agricultural technologies/inputs.
So far the EACM is not serving accelerated agricultural development due to limited cross border trade especially for food staples	Expand structured regional agricultural trade (from the current 13% of production to over 50%) – so as to effectively utilize the EACM as an instrument for making the agriculture sector more effective in wealth creation and food security (as already agreed in the EAC Food Security Action Plan.

Turning Agricultural Knowledge into Business

Lessons	Recommendations
During the last 50 years, very limited progress has been made to upgrade the technologies such that farming and primary processing continue to use very rudimentary equipment and machinery that are not supportive of modern commercial agriculture and agribusiness.	Accelerate the availability and utilization of cutting-edge technologies and management practices benchmarked on international best practices to make agricultural enterprises more competitive. This will require the re-building of institutions and strong linkages between agribusiness and commercial farming on one hand, and R&D, training, extension services, on the other.

<p>The EAC as a region has done very well in expanding agricultural training at all levels in the past 50 years. However, the depth of quality is lagging behind the realities and needs of the 21st Century. Most of the training is being implemented using outdated curricula with limited facilities especially for practical and business training. This is not in synchrony with the desire to have a commercialized agriculture sector in the EAC that is responsive to, and competitive in, the local, regional and global markets.</p>	<p>Up-grade the quality of agricultural training at all levels, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-building the quality of training at all levels to match international standards. • Supporting the development of practical and business skills. • Re-designing university level training to impart modern general knowledge on the entire agricultural value chain – in the first three years of all bachelor's degrees – so as produce trainers, agricultural entrepreneurs, extension providers, policy analysts, managers, and researchers of the future. • Re-training the existing agricultural experts, farmers and other actors along the value chain, to arm them with modern knowledge and skills. • Train modern farmers of the future – to make farming a professional business rather than a way of life.
<p>Limited financing in agriculture due to its perceived risky nature</p>	<p>De-risking agriculture financing smart subsidies (subsidized credits), guarantees, developing appropriate insurance policy products, building human capacity of financial institutions with respect to agricultural financing.</p>
<p>Disconnect between research, extension and experience of the farmers.</p>	<p>Invest in building strong linkages between the scientific and applied research, extension, commercial agribusinesses and farmers.</p>

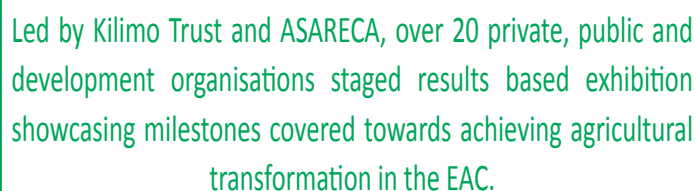
Turning EAC's Comparative Advantage in Human Capital and Natural Resources to a Competitive Advantage in Global Markets

Lessons	Recommendations
<p>Weak institutional structures, governance systems and a lack of strong leadership have contributed to delayed agricultural transformation in the EAC</p>	<p>Enhance the capacity of communities to fully understand their rights so as to demand accountable leadership and more effective governance systems at all levels</p>
<p>A history of political and social conflicts as well as policy inconsistencies, have led to poor continuity in most of the initiatives which would have revolutionized the agricultural sector.</p>	<p>Political and policy intent for agricultural transformation should be consistent, based on evidence and stakeholder consultations. This will demand that we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve timely ratification followed by own funding of the implementation of regional protocols, treaties and CAADP Compacts. • Increase capacity, skills and efficiency in evidence-based policy formulation and approval. • Enhance monitoring and evaluation of food and agricultural policies in the EAC.

Lessons	Recommendations
The momentous change in the demographics over last 50 years as well as the projections for the future has been grossly under emphasized in agricultural development planning.	Demographic changes such as the youth majority and urbanizations - offer major reasons and opportunities for the transformation of the agricultural sector. Therefore, the demographics of the region should be well understood and integrated positively to policies, strategies and programs for the transformation of the sector.
There have been examples of successful agricultural transformations over the last 50 years (e.g. Brazil, India, and selected African and Asian countries).	Learn, understand and adapt successful models of transformation from comparable developing countries.
Women have played a fundamental role in the past in agriculture and the youth will play a significant role in the future. However, both are given very limited attention in development interventions.	Enhance the understanding of sector stakeholders in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Incentives to enhance the role of youth and women in agriculture. ✓ Optimal use of available land and other natural resources. ✓ Strike the right balance of supporting women, men and youth in all agricultural development programs.
Weak institutional implementation capacity, lack of institutional coherence and limited independence in execution of mandates.	Enhance sector institutional capacity to implement by developing specialist skills, improving performance measurement and reporting, and learn from successful institutions in the region and beyond e.g. KTDA
During the last 50 years there very limited attention has been paid to strategic utilization of natural resources including the newly discovered Oil & Gas – for the development of agriculture.	Use the proceeds from the oil and gas sector in investment for the development of economic sectors such as agriculture, rather than consumptive expenditure that distort the economy.

Enhancing Business & Employment for the Youth in Agriculture

Lessons	Recommendations
Large percentage of youth use social media which has not been tapped to attract them into agriculture and agribusiness.	Mainstream ICT, and social and mass media to create the “coolness” required to “pull” the youth into agriculture.
Lack of agricultural forum for the youth to discuss issues of common interest.	Establish a “Kilimo Youth Forum of East Africa” to champion regional issues for youth in Agriculture and also showcase more success stories on a more regular basis. Priority action area is to establish Youth Agriculture Clubs examples are the 4K (Kenya) and 4H (USA)
Inadequate services that attract youth to the rural where agriculture is practiced.	More rural directed developments that would make the agro-based rural setting more attractive to the youth
Minimal involvement of youth in decision making.	Increase the involvement of youth in the running of affairs targeting them with respect to the agriculture sector.



Exhibition



Exhibition was part of the symposium for the private sector to showcase their work in transforming agriculture. The following organizations exhibited.



Kilimo Trust is an independent organization that promotes regional solutions to local agricultural problems

across the East African Community. It brings a commercial mindset and market understanding to agricultural development to reduce poverty and reduce hunger.



ASARECA brings together scientists from the national agricultural research institutions of the 11 member countries (Burundi, the Democratic

Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda), national agricultural extension service providers and other partners to generate, share and promote knowledge and innovations to solve the common challenges facing agriculture in the member countries.



BrazAfric Enterprises

Ltd. has a presence in six East African countries – Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda,

Tanzania, Ethiopia and Mozambique – and supports the development and stability of agriculture by supplying farm and processing equipment.



Crown Agents is an international development company that partners with government, aid

organizations and companies in over 100 countries. It has had a presence in the East African region since the 1960s with offices in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and, more recently, in South Sudan. The Crown Agents' consultancy, supply-chain management and financial services help countries to grow economies, strengthen health systems and improve financial management through support to governance and public-expenditure management.



Davis & Shirtliff Ltd. is East Africa's leading supplier of water and energy equipment such as water pumps, water treatment products and solar products. Its leading pump for small-scale farmers is the manually operated money-maker irrigation pump. The company was founded in Kenya in 1946 and has regional subsidiaries in Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Zambia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Somalia, Burundi and DRC.



Africa's Best

The East African Seed Company Ltd. has been providing quality agricultural inputs for innovative farming solutions for over 40 years in Kenya and 20 years in Uganda and Tanzania. The company showcased its drought-tolerant, high-yielding hybrid maize KH500-43A and its hybrid watermelon Sukari F1, which has been gaining preference in the market for its sweetness and high yields.



Engsol is Uganda's leading distributor of agricultural equipment and stocks and supplies Massey Ferguson tractors; Agromaster, Tatu and Falcon implements; Sealey hand tools; and post-harvest equipment. The company manufactures agricultural trailers, water bowsters, implements and other steel products.



Farm Engineering Industries Ltd. hires out agricultural and earth-moving equipment and manufactures agricultural equipment and trailers. It also undertakes land opening and bush clearing contracts. The company has the franchise for JCB, Bell, Class, Pauny, Sonalika, Hyundai, Godrej, Baldan, Benford, Jacto and Flacon.



IFAD's projects in Eastern and Southern Africa support smallholders' secure and sustainable access to land and water. It assists in restoring ecosystems to bolster the resilience of agricultural livelihoods through techniques that conserve water and prevent soil damage.



IFADAfrica is a regional knowledge-exchange platform for rural development and poverty reduction in East and Southern Africa. The network was initiated by IFAD to achieve development effectiveness.





JICA (the Japan International Cooperation Agency) supports self-reinforcing cycles of mid- to long-term economic growth and poverty reduction.



The Kenya National Farmers Federation (KENAFF) is the umbrella organization representing farmers in Kenyan agriculture and is a platform for articulating issues affecting farmers through lobbying and advocacy.



The African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) was established in 2004 to support and coordinate the development of agricultural extension and advisory services within the CAADP framework. It promotes lesson learning and adds value to initiatives in agricultural advisory services by sharing information and facilitating professional interaction.



Kinyara Sugar Ltd. is Uganda's second largest sugar producer and is located in Masindi District. It has the first commercial, eco-safe biofertilizer and biopesticide production unit in East Africa.



Change with innovations

Rural Finance Knowledge Management Partnership (KMP)

The Rural Finance Knowledge Management Partnership (KMP) is a knowledge management network that provides implementation support to IFAD-funded projects in East and Southern Africa. Its partners are Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM), and the African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (AFRACA).



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PELUM Uganda is a network of civil society organizations that improves the livelihoods of small-scale farmers and the sustainability of rural communities through ecological land use management. PELUM also undertakes research and demonstration projects and does advocacy on behalf of small-scale farmers. It is part of 10-country association of civil society organizations in Eastern, Central and Southern Africa.



Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM) is a network of 23 universities in Eastern and Southern Africa that instigates economic and social transformation by sponsoring agriculture students through

postgraduate programs and by upgrading the university faculties where they are taught.



Netherlands
Development
Organisation

Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) has a presence in 38 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. It supports people in pursuing a healthy,

productive and fulfilling life while sustainably using the natural resources they depend on. It focuses on income and employment generation and improving access to basic services such as water, sanitation and renewable energy. SNV has been in Uganda for 24 years and works in 98 districts in agriculture, renewable energy and water, sanitation and hygiene.



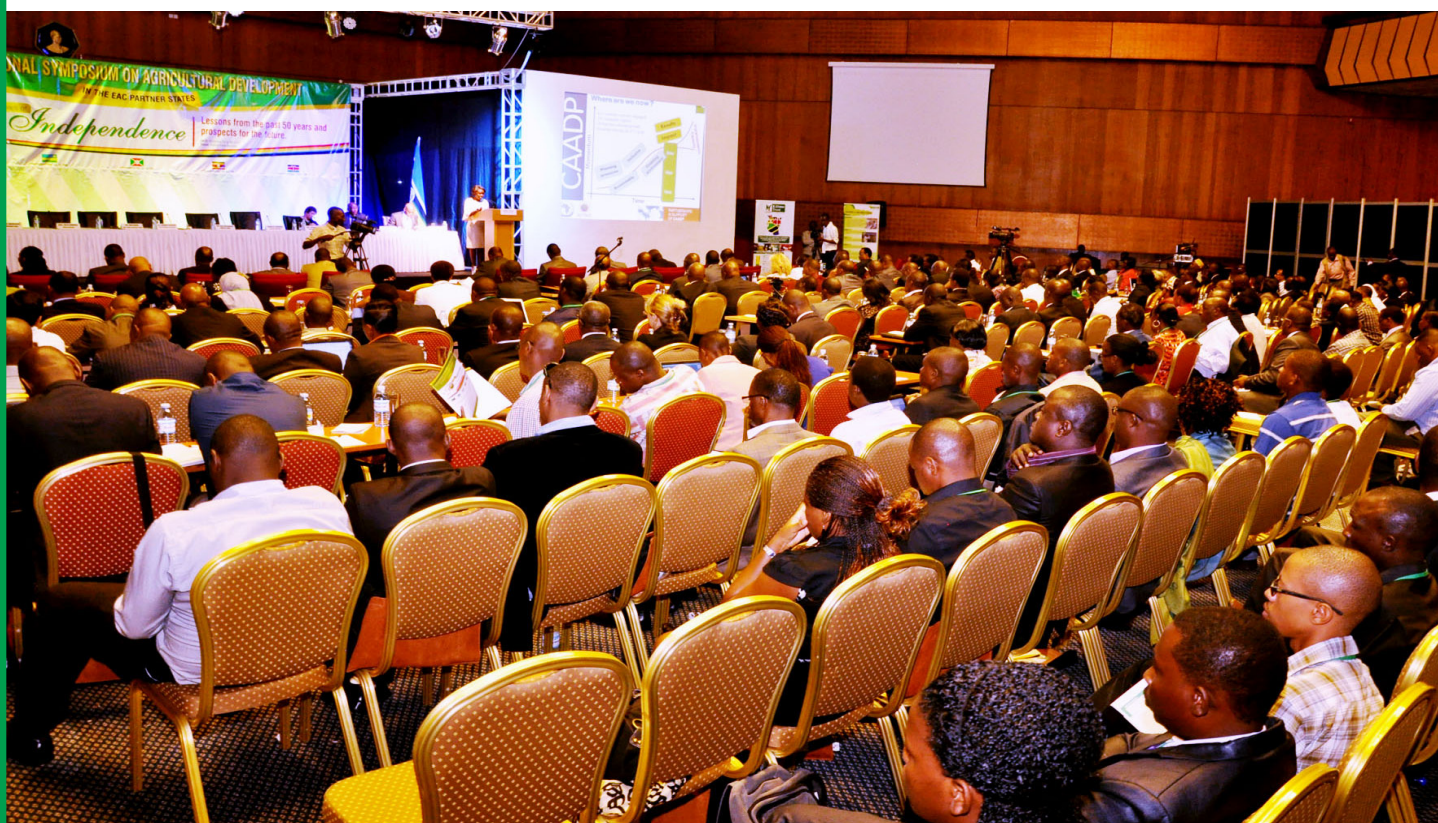
Cashew Board of Tanzania is a Tanzania company with a cashew-processing plant in Dar es Salaam.



The Uganda Industrial Research Institute is state-owned and undertakes applied research and technology sourcing as vehicles for the incubation of industry. It also pioneers self-financing (R&D).



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Technical Symposium and Youth in Agriculture

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