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*Capacity Needs Assessment for Effective Participation in
Harmonization and Domestication of East Africa Food
Standards*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The East African Community (EAC) has over the years developed harmonized standards as one of the instruments to facilitate trade between the EAC member states and other market destinations. The development of the harmonized standards is guided by the principles of openness, transparency, impartiality, consensus, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and development dimensions according to the defined stages and procedures (EAC Secretariat, 2012). Despite the very well laid down principles and procedures, the EAC standards setting, harmonization and domestication processes are still faced with very low levels of stakeholder participation and very weak capacities for domestication of the standards within the member states. In addition, there are no standards for key agricultural commodities that offer EAC member states a competitive advantage in the regional and international markets. Further, the competitiveness of the agricultural products from the EAC is also affected by non-tariff barriers (NTBs), including Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). As a result, the EAC countries have not maximally tapped into the economic benefits associated with trading agricultural produce in the regional and international markets.

In order to address the above mentioned challenges, the EAC Secretariat in partnership with the European Union, The Federal Republic of Germany and the governments of the partner states namely; Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda designed a Market Access Upgrade Programme (MARKUP) aimed at enhancing market access to program priority crops namely coffee, tea, cocoa, horticultural produce, spices and their processed products. The program intends to ensure conformity of the targeted products with standards and technical regulations at regional and international levels. Hence the need to develop, harmonize and domesticate standards that conform to the requirements of the target markets.

DAIMA Associates Limited, Dar es Salaam was commissioned by GIZ to assess the status and needs for effective participation of private and public sector organizations in the development, harmonization and domestication of East Africa food standards in the five member states. The assignment had three main objectives namely; i) To assess levels of awareness, current engagement and capacities for participation of key stakeholders in regional standards setting, harmonisation and domestication, ii) To determine training and other needs for effective participation of the key stakeholders in standards development/review, harmonisation and domestication, and iii) To devise a work plan for training and providing other support services as needed for effective participation of the key stakeholders in standards setting and harmonisation, including actions to support domestication.

The assessment was mostly qualitative and involved review of existing literature, conducting interviews with both the private and public sector key stakeholders for the MARKUP target value chains of coffee, tea, cocoa, selected horticultural products (including avocado), oilseeds and spices in each of the partner states. A national validation workshop was organized in each of the partner states. The national reports were merged to generate a joint regional report that was validated in a regional workshop held in Nairobi, Kenya.

This study findings indicated that there was very high level of awareness among the private and public sector stakeholders on the existing national, regional and international standards. However, the private sector demonstrated a much higher level of awareness for international standards, especially the private/voluntary market standards like the GlobalGAP, Fairtrade and Rainforest Alliance. Compared to the national and regional standards. For the public sector, there was a higher level of awareness for both the national, regional and international

mandatory standards compared to the private/voluntary standards. Despite the high level of awareness on the existing standards among the private sector, there was limited awareness on the processes for setting and harmonisation of standards. It was also reported that in all the EAC partner countries, majority of the farmers who form the bulk of the value chain actors were not aware of the national, regional and international standards.

The results further indicated that there was low level of participation by private sector stakeholders in standards setting, harmonisation and domestication. The participation of public sector stakeholders was high at national level but medium to low at regional and international levels, respectively. The participation of the stakeholders in the processes of standards setting and harmonization was affected by several factors. For the private sector, the main challenge was low awareness levels resulting from limited communication and weak linkages between stakeholders and standard setting agencies. Other factors include the under or misrepresentation of the private sector actors in the committees engaged in the standards setting, limited financial resources to participate in the processes and weak linkages between the private sector and the public agencies in charge of the standards setting. For the public sector, the main challenges included human resource constraints in terms of inadequate numbers as well as expertise, limited laboratory facilities to support standards setting and management, limited capacity to generate adequate data, limited resources to effectively participate in regional and international standards setting fora resulting from lack of prioritisation of the standards setting and harmonisation activities and the lack of expertise to assess the standards for specific foods.

The study findings further indicated the public sector had both human resources and facilities to assess the appropriateness of certain standards. Some of the government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) had accredited laboratories. However, there are still limitations in both human and infrastructure capacity. For example, limited capacity to analyse pesticide residues and radiations was mentioned by most of the MDAs.

The study identified several training needs for both the private and public sectors. The major reported training need among both the private and public sectors was on the procedures for standards development. Other training needs reported included; i) training on management of the standards setting process, ii) importance of standards in trade (private sector), iii) language and writing skills, iv) composition, roles and requirements of the Technical Committee for standard development, v) training of the value chain actors on the laws and regulations governing food trade. The proposed modes of training include classroom trainings, field visits, exchange visits and short courses for the public sector actors. Other capacity gaps that need to be addressed to improve stakeholder participation in the process of setting and harmonizing standards include; i) the need for research to generate data to support the standard development process, ii) outreach programs for commodity value chain actors, iii) financial support to private sector stakeholder, iv) stronger linkages between private and public sector, v) Building the capacity of standard enforcement agents to embrace Positive Enforcement, vi) Strengthening the policies for standards setting, harmonisation and domestication.

The study concludes that there was low participation of private sector stakeholders in the processes of standards setting and harmonization at national, regional and international levels. While public sector participation was high at national level, it was medium to low at regional and international levels respectively.

From the study findings, the following recommendations are made:

- i) Put in place a comprehensive and sustainable training program for the stakeholders on standards development and implementation.
- ii) Develop a strategy to raise awareness on standards and their importance.
- iii) Both government and private sectors should budget and provide more resources for participation in standard setting especially at regional and international levels.
- iv) Strengthen the capacity of MDAs, research institutions and private sector (laboratories and personnel) to generate data to support decision making for standards development.
- v) Support partner states to develop standard implementation strategies and self-regulatory monitoring mechanisms.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The East African Community (EAC) is a regional bloc consisting of 6 Partner States namely; Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda with its headquarters situated in Arusha, Tanzania. One of the major reasons for the countries to form the EAC bloc was to promote regional and international trade. To achieve the set objectives, the EAC countries are now implementing the 5th Development Strategy (2016/17-2020/21) whose one of the priority areas is to facilitate free movement of goods through harmonization of administrative procedures and regulations as well as harmonization and domestication of standards.

Agriculture plays a key role in the industrial development, trade, employment and food security in the EAC. Recent analysis of EAC export trends indicated that food items and agricultural raw materials accounted for 51% of the region's total exports between 2013 and 2017. Furthermore, the volume of intra-regional food exports has increased almost 9-fold between 2000 and 2017. It was observed that Rwanda and Burundi exported larger shares of their food items to the region while Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda's food exports were mainly to the EU. Generally, the EU remains a key trade and investment partner for the EAC region whereas agricultural products, including coffee, tea, horticultural products continue to dominate exports to the EU. The EAC region is actively expanding the product range and depth to encompass specialty teas and coffees as well as processed agricultural products.

The EAC through its East African Standards (EAS) committee has laid down the principles and procedures for the development of standards which require respecting the principles of openness, transparency, impartiality, consensus, effectiveness and relevance, coherence and development dimension (EAC Secretariat, 2012). The development of EAS is also conducted according to defined stages and procedures (EAC Secretariat, 2012). The role of EAS committee is to develop standards aimed at facilitating national, regional and international trade.

However, it has been noted that the EAC region is characterized by heterogeneous national TBT and SPS standards, different capacities for domestication of EAC standards and limited participation of the key stakeholders in the whole process of standards development, harmonization and domestication. In addition, there is low awareness on the importance of standards and limited capacity to adopt standards among the value chain actors. As a result, market access at both regional and international level remains a challenge for agricultural commodities from EAC region.

In order to address the above mentioned challenges, the EAC Secretariat in partnership with the European Union and the governments of the partner countries (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) designed a programme to enhance market access for the priority value chains namely; coffee, tea, cocoa, horticultural products (including avocado) and spices and their processed commodities. The programme is intended to ensure conformity of the targeted products with standards and technical regulations at regional and international levels. This requires the EAC countries to develop, harmonize and domesticate standards that conform to the requirements of the target markets.

DAIMA Associates Limited was commissioned by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and EAC to undertake consultancy services for an assessment of the status and needs for effective participation of private and public sector organizations in development, harmonization and domestication of East Africa food standards.

1.2 Objectives

The assignment had three main objectives namely:

- i. To assess levels of awareness, current engagement and capacities for participation of key stakeholders in regional standards setting, harmonization and domestication,
- ii. To determine training and other needs for effective participation of the key stakeholders in standards development/review, harmonisation and domestication, and
- iii. To devise a work plan for training and providing other support services as needed for effective participation of the key stakeholders in standards setting and harmonisation, including actions to support domestication.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

National studies were conducted in five EAC Partner States: Republic of Burundi, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and Republic of Uganda. The national studies followed a regional methodology that was developed by Daima Associates Limited, Dar es Salaam in consultation with the national consultants. The study used the following steps:

2.1 Step 1: Literature Review

The team leader reviewed relevant literature on food standards development process at country, regional and international levels, the process of harmonisation and domestication of standards, market access and the associated challenges. The findings of the literature review were shared with the national consultants through the inception report. The review findings enabled the team members to gain a general understanding of the current status and the gaps regarding the capacity of the stakeholders to engage and participate in standards development, harmonisation and domestication.

2.2 Step 2: Development of the Inception Report

An inception meeting was organized by Daima Associates Limited at regional level during which an inception report that detailed the methodology to be followed to accomplish the project objectives was developed. During the inception meeting, the tools (annex I) used in data collection and the list of stakeholders (annex II) interviewed were also developed. The selection criteria for public sector stakeholders to be interviewed was based on the ministries and agencies responsible for agriculture, trade and industry, EAC affairs, standard setting agencies and standard enforcement agencies. The selection criteria for private sector stakeholders was based on organizations and/or companies involved in MARKUP target crop value chains (coffee, tea, cocoa, edible oilseeds and horticultural products including avocado and spices).

The inception report was presented to MARKUP technical staff, at the GIZ headquarters in Arusha. Comments and suggestions arising from the meeting with MARKUP technical staff were incorporated by Daima consultants to generate a final inception report.

2.3 Step 3: Consultative Meeting with Partner States

The project Team Leader organized a Skype meeting with all national consultants to discuss the study approach and methodology, data collection tools, stakeholders to be interviewed, national report format and preparations for the national stakeholders' workshop. Follow up skype meetings were held to assess the progress of the assignment.

2.4 Step 4: Consultative Meetings with Stakeholders

The National Consultants organized and held consultative meetings with both public and private stakeholders (Annex II). The public stakeholders included sector ministries of agriculture, trade and industries as well as departments and agencies involved in export promotion, standards setting and enforcement. The private sector stakeholders included

organizations and/or companies involved in the value chains of the MARKUP target crops. Data was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire (Annex I).

2.5 Step 5: Report Writing

(i) Draft National Report

Each of the National Consultants developed a national draft report which was reviewed by Daima Consultants overseeing the entire exercise and MARKUP Technical staff. The National Consultants incorporated the comments arising from the review to generate a final report that was presented at a national stakeholders' workshop for validation.

(ii) Final National Report

The National Consultants incorporated the comments/suggestions arising from the national stakeholders' workshops, held in the five countries. Final drafts of the national reports were submitted to the Project Team Leader and used in compilation of the regional report.

2.6 Step 6: Regional Validation Meeting

The regional report was presented in a regional validation workshop that comprised key stakeholders from the private and public sectors.

2.7 Step 7: Final Regional Report

The Project Team Leader incorporated all comments arising from the regional stakeholders' validation workshop and produced a final regional report.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 General Overview of the Stakeholders Covered by the Study

The study covered both public and private sector stakeholders engaged in the MARKUP target crop value chains namely, i) Coffee, Cocoa, Tea, Horticultural products (inclusive of avocado) and spices. The public sector covered in all the 5 countries were drawn from the sector ministries of Agriculture, Trade, Finance and East African Community Affairs. In all the countries, the National Standard Bodies (NSBs) were interviewed. The private sector respondents in each of the partner states were drawn from the MARKUP country value chains and included both individual companies and umbrella/apex associations and/or alliances. The details of the stakeholders interviewed are indicated in Annex I.

The private sector respondents in the five countries were actively engaged in both regional and global (cross-border) trade. For Rwanda, the tea, coffee and horticultural players were more involved in global trade. For Tanzania, the horticulture and coffee players engaged more in the global markets while the oilseeds (Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture - TCCIA and Tanzania Private Sector Foundation - TPSF) value chain actors had more domestic and regional engagements. For Burundi, the majority of the coffee, tea and horticulture value chain actors were more global market oriented with a few horticulture dealers targeting the regional market. In Kenya and Uganda, all the respondents were exporting to the international markets.

3.2 Awareness

3.2.1 Private Sector

3.2.1.1 Awareness on the Existing National and EA Standards

From all the five EAC Partner States, a high level of awareness of the private sector on the existing national standards was reported. This was mainly attributed to the fact that private sector interacts with these national standards on a day to day basis especially for products that target the domestic markets. However, majority of the private sector respondents in all the five countries reported that they were not aware of the processes for formulation of the standards, and how they are required to participate in the formulation process.

For the international standards (including the EU standards), there was a very high level of awareness among all the private sector stakeholders especially the voluntary/private standards like the Rainforest Alliance, GlobalGAP, Fairtrade and standards for specialty coffee, tea and cocoa. The high level of awareness on international standards was mainly reported for export commodities including coffee, tea, cocoa and horticultural produce. It is interesting to note that the private sector actors could immediately relate an incentive to the international private standards than they could to the EA standards. It was reported that private standards were associated with premium prices which incentivized compliance and conformity by the private sector.

3.2.1.2 Challenges to participating in standards setting and harmonisation

The challenges facing the private sector in the engagement and participation in standards setting and harmonization include:

i. Limited Awareness and Knowledge

The challenge of limited awareness and knowledge was common among all the private sector respondents across the five EA countries. However, there was a variation in the levels of awareness and the issues in which the different stakeholders lacked awareness and knowledge. Common among all the private sector was the limited awareness on the importance of standards and their impact on trade. Some private sector stakeholders looked at standards as measures aimed at benefiting the government and therefore believed that they did not need to participate in their development. The respondents reported that the levels of awareness were even much lower among the farmers who are not even aware of the existence of standards.

The second most common awareness limitation was with the standards setting process. There was limited awareness among the stakeholders on the processes involving standards development and their role in the development of standards.

The third awareness challenge was the lack of the technical knowledge for the management and implementation of the food standards. Most of the private sector respondents did not have adequate technical knowledge to interpret, manage and implement standards.

ii. Under-representation of the Private Sector in the Standards Setting and Management Process

The lack or inadequate representation of the private sector in the standards setting and management process was a common challenge voiced by the private sector stakeholders in all the five EA countries. However, this challenge is also faced in different ways in the EA countries. The first element of the lack of representation is the lack of the goodwill from the government and the persons involved to mobilize, receive and include input from the private sector. In some instances, it was reported that there is lack of respect and appreciation of input given by the private sector. Regulators and standard developers tend to shun the input from private sector and as a result, most people shy away from participating in standards development.

The second element is inadequacy of the slots for representation given to the private sector, vis-avis the size and diversity that exist within the private sector itself. The respondents felt that the slots given for representation in the technical committees and the platforms engaged in the standards setting and harmonization processes are not commensurate with the number of private sector actors. In some cases, even within specific commodity associations, there are wide variations and the respondents expressed need to have more slots to represent the diversity within the specific associations. A good example is the horticultural industry which comprises fruits, vegetables, spices and flowers. Having one representative for the horticultural industry might mean that the representative may not be conversant with the other crop value chain issues and may not adequately represent other members.

The third element of inadequate representation is related to the private sector itself, in terms of the human resource and their capacities. In some associations and private sector bodies, the representatives in the standard setting committees are not knowledgeable in the standards setting processes. Even if an association has a knowledgeable representative for the committees, it is very unlikely that the representative participates in all the committee sittings, hence, lack of continuity.

iii. Limited Finances for Effective Participation

Private sector associations are member-based organizations whose activities are financed by the membership fees and other few resources mobilized by the associations. They therefore have serious competing needs and choose very wisely on what activities to participate in. Considering that the private sector actors are not facilitated to participate in the standards setting and harmonization meetings, they will definitely opt to forego the standards setting meetings for other priorities. This challenge mainly affects the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) who do not have adequate resources to support their staff to participate in standard development meetings. Majority of the stakeholders reported that they are willing to participate in standard development processes if the government gives them financial support to attend such meetings.

iv. Poor Communication and Weak Linkages between Standards Setting Bodies and the Private Sector

In terms of the framework for standards setting and harmonization, the respondents pointed out that there was a general weak linkage between the private sector and the standards setting bodies both for the national and regional standards. There are no well-established channels of communication and thus some of the stakeholders are never invited to participate in development of standards at national, regional and international levels. The respondents also reported lack of effective communication by government to stakeholders on standards requirements, and whenever there are changes in the standards. In some instances, there was even perceived unfair enforcement of the standards by the standards management bodies.

The communication challenge is not only vertical (from the standards body to the private sector) but horizontal as well due to the weak linkages between the private sector bodies and their members. It was pointed out that even the representatives who participate in the standards setting and harmonization process do not have formal platforms for providing feedback to their members. As a result, the members do not have the privilege to receive adequate and timely information on what transpires in the standards setting processes.

The other element in the challenge for communication is the language. The private sector noted that the language used in the standards setting and harmonization is too technical for the majority of the members. In some cases, the private sector recommended that translations should be considered for the communication versions of the standards documents to reach a wider private sector especially the farmers.

3.2.2 Public Institutions

To assess awareness, relevant public institutions were asked whether they were aware of the existence and requirements of national or EA food standards. If yes, the institution was asked to mention those of relevance to MARKUP targeted commodities namely coffee, tea, cocoa, horticulture, oilseeds and spices.

The responses from the public sector were the exact opposite of those from private sector. In all the five countries, public sector actors were aware of the national and EA food standards. Most respondents reported that they were involved either in the setting, harmonization or implementation of the standards. In some countries there was a high level of awareness about the EA Standards. For instance, in Rwanda, the Rwanda Standards Board representative mentioned quite a number of standards relevant to MARKUP including EAS 105: 2008 (Roasted coffee beans and roasted ground coffee — Specification), EAS 130: 1999 (Green coffee beans — Specification), EAS 28: 2000 (Black tea — Specification), FDEAS 923: 2018 (Instant tea – Specification), FDEAS 922: 2018 (Flavored black tea – Specification) FDEAS 921: 2018 (Green tea – Specification) and all the EAS standards on spices, avocado and other horticulture fresh produce as they appear on the EAC Catalogue 2018.

In all the countries, there was a wide gap between the levels of awareness that existed in the standards bodies (KEBS, TBS, RSB, UNBS & BBN) and the levels of awareness in other government bodies. The awareness of other public institution is mainly determined by the product or activity of their focus.

The public sector actors acknowledged awareness of the international standards. However, their awareness of private/voluntary standards was lower compared to private sector stakeholders. This was attributed to the fact public sector actors interact mostly with the mandatory standards of the importing countries.

3.2.2.1 Challenges of Participating in Development of Standards by Public Sector Stakeholders

The public sector stakeholders mentioned the following challenges in participating in development of standards;

- i. **Insufficient human resources in terms of numbers and expertise.** The development of standards requires staff with expertise to spend time off their routine work which compromises the operations of different government bodies. Much as the government bodies are aware of the importance of participation in standards development, there is always need to prioritize between the different competing activities. The government bodies also do not have adequate staff trained in standards development.
- ii. **Limited laboratory facilities to support standards setting and management.** Lack of adequate laboratory facilities common amongst the five EA countries. However, there were variations in the laboratory facilities available in the different EA partner states. While Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda seem to have made progress in investing and acquiring some laboratory facilities relating to the food standards, there was a general feel in Tanzania and Burundi that the existing laboratory facilities could not adequately support the food standards setting and management processes.
- iii. **Limited capacity to generate adequate data.** The process of developing standards requires data to support informed decision making. While substantial investment in laboratory infrastructure has been registered in some government bodies, there are still some gaps due to the ever changing quality and safety requirements in the regional and international markets. The government bodies lack adequate financial resources to create and sustain data bases for all the restricted materials/contaminants in the different value chains while the private sector is also not providing adequate and regular data. Some of the data gaps mentioned include data on pesticide residues, mycotoxins, heavy

metals and radiation among others. The lack of adequate data compromises active participation of government bodies in regional and international standard setting meetings. As a result, the EA countries become “takers” of standards and can thus be easily locked out of trade by becoming signatory to unfair standards.

- iv. **Limited private sector participation.** The process of standard development should be private sector led. However, most of the private sector stakeholders are not able to fund themselves to attend national, regional and international standard setting meetings.
- v. **Lack of resources to participate in regional and international meetings.** Some of the government bodies reported not to have a budget for participating in standard development engagements. This is due to lack of prioritisation of the standard setting, harmonisation and domestication activities.
- vi. **Lack of expertise in assessing standards of specific food products.** Even though all the national standards bodies (NSBs) generally had expertise to handle most of the specifications, it was noted that there was limited expertise for specific food items. This challenge was compounded by the inadequate involvement of specific sector stakeholders in the setting and harmonization of standards relevant to their sector.

3.3 Current Engagement in Setting and Harmonization of Food Standards

3.3.1 Private Sector

In principle, the private sector is supposed to be involved in all the steps of standard development. Private sector actors are the ones supposed to provide information for developing a zero-draft standard. They are also supposed to be represented in the Technical committees and other committees that are engaged in the standard development processes. Private sector actors are also supposed to give input when the standard has been circulated to all the stakeholders during the validation processes that are set by the national and regional standards setting bodies.

The participation of private sector stakeholders in development of standards at both national, regional and international levels was found to be low in all the EA countries. For instance, in Uganda only about 20% of the respondents reported to have participated in standards development at national level through UNBS. In Rwanda only 20% of the respondents had participated in the same process while in Tanzania an impressive 45% of the respondents had participated in the standards setting process. Kenya had the highest levels of participation of the private sector with 75% of the respondents acknowledging to have participated in the process of standards setting and harmonization

The low participation in the development of standards at all levels was attributed to a number of factors namely; i) private sector is market driven and mainly focuses on conforming to the existing standards, ii) majority of the stakeholders export to external markets and therefore focus more on standards of those particular markets (both mandatory and voluntary), iii) limited funding, iv) lack of personnel with knowledge and expertise in the development of standards and v) limited knowledge on the importance of participating in development of standards.

Despite the limited participation, the study findings indicated a general interest in the process of setting and harmonizing standards by the private sector actors in all the five EA countries. All the private sector stakeholders reported that they remain in constant contact with their target markets to monitor any changes that may arise in the specifications of the commodities they are engaged in. However, this is more focused on the private market standards. The exporters attended annual trade fairs and conferences to keep up-to-date with any new developments in the value chains of interest with respect to quality and standards. The respondents emphasized the need for a platform through which government bodies and private sector stakeholders can have constant engagement on standards development, harmonisation and domestication.

It is important to note that all the stakeholders interviewed indicated willingness to participate in development of standards at all levels if called upon and supported. The private sector actors saw their contribution in standard development process as mainly focusing on providing practical experiences on i) technical information on production and postharvest handling, ii) market requirements, iii) development of user friendly standards, iv) application and popularizing of standards, and v) how to address challenges faced by the value chain actors in conforming to the standards.

3.3.1.1 Engagement in Regional Standards Setting and Harmonization

Even though the regional standards setting undergo similar processes as the national standards setting processes, participation of the private sector was seen to be much lower in the regional processes. For Kenya which had 75% of the respondents having participated in the national standards setting processes, only 25% of the respondents had participated in the regional standards setting processes. In Tanzania 36% of the respondents had participated in regional standards setting and harmonization.

3.3.2 Public Institutions

Public institutions were involved in different stages of standard setting depending on the institutions' role and mandate in the country.

3.3.2.1 Engagement in National Standards Setting

There was a common trend in the five countries in the processes of national standards setting and the participation of public institutions. The first common fact is that the public institutions were mostly involved in the technical processes of the standards setting through the technical committees set in the respective countries. The second common trend observed in all the countries was that the national standards bodies play a coordinating role in the standards setting processes, hence, they are the most knowledgeable on the standards. The third common trend that the specific expertise especially often lies outside the coordinating body (the bureau of standards) and sits in the government body that is the subject matter specialist. When need arises, the national standards bodies outsource technical expertise from the other public institutions especially sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as Institutions of Higher Learning (IHLs). However, in some countries like Tanzania, a general lack of expertise in the standards body to guide the technical approach of food standards setting was reported.

3.3.2.2 Engagement in Regional Standards Setting and Harmonization

The study findings on public stakeholder engagement in regional standards was similar to the situation reported at national level. The national standards bodies were mostly involved regional standard setting and harmonisation process and represented the respective countries in the regional and international standards platforms. However, there are situations when invitations to the technical committees are sent directly to the relevant public institutions from the EAC. Considering that the standards bodies are charged with all the standards (not only food standards) there is a general human resource gap identified in all the standards bodies, for them to cope with all the standards setting and harmonization processes. This leads to slower and less effective processes at the regional level.

4.0 TRAINING NEEDS AND PROPOSED TRAINING APPROACH/INSTITUTIONS

4.1 Training Needs for Private Sector

Training needs were especially expressed by the private sector associations and companies. While they are willing to be considered and invited for participation in developing relevant standards, majority acknowledged that they needed training to be able to effectively participate in developing standards. The following training needs were pointed out by the private sector stakeholders in the five countries:

i. Procedures for standard development:

There is need to train the private sector on the procedures for standard development, to improve on their participation both in numbers and substance.

ii. Composition, Roles and Requirements of the Technical committee for standard development:

As stated previously, there are several Technical Committees and understanding the roles and requirements of each committee will facilitate the stakeholders to closely follow up with the committee related to their product (s) of interest.

iii. Industry-specific relevance of existing food standards as deemed necessary to a certain industry/sector:

There are various types of standards existing for particular food products depending on the type of market. These are national, regional and international standards. As long as non-compliance of any of the standards may cause rejection, then stakeholders needs to understand them very well.

iv. The rationale and benefits of complying to the harmonized EA standards

The private sector pointed out that they need to know how compliance to the EA harmonized standards adds value compared to the national standards. The respondents were not quite sure if the EA harmonized standards were over and above the national standards.

v. Control, conformity and compliance measures for a particular value chain so as to meet the required standard

Once standards have been approved and gazetted, stakeholders need to know what measures to include in the whole value chain in order to come up with products that meet the required standards. It was reported that such measures were missing at the time the study was undertaken.

4.2 Training Needs for Public Sector

The following were pointed out as training needs for the public sector stakeholders involved in the development, harmonization and domestication of standards:

1. **Standards development.** The public institutions do not have adequate human resource well trained in standard development. Some of the staff train on job and do not get a chance for refresher training courses. Such trainings would include technical aspects

on Food safety, Food chemistry, Risk assessment and Food toxicology. There is need to develop and implement a comprehensive and regular training program on standards development to ensure that standard writers in specific countries are at the same level with their counterparts at regional and international level.

2. **Management of the standards setting process.** The staff in public bodies involved in the process of developing standards need skills in managing the process of standards setting. This would involve;
 - a. Understanding the concept of standardization,
 - b. Management of stakeholders and
 - c. Understanding the dynamics of standards (why standards are developed, relationship between standards, legislation, human rights, policy, trade)
 - d. standard formulation and principles.
 - e. Use of online tools.
 - f. Food fraud detection.
 - g. Emerging issues related to food, including biotechnology, GMO.
 - h. Auditing to verify compliance to standards.
 - i. Risk analysis across the value chain.
 - j. Nutrient requirement of specific population groups.
 - k. Conformity assessment for product certification

3. **Language and writing skills:** It was expressed that there was need to have personnel with capacity to translate standards into several languages. Standards writers also need to be trained in language and writing skills so that they are able to write standards that can be understood by the end users.

4. **Labelling:** It was reported that there is limited understanding among stakeholders on the role of labelling, the costs associated and the need to align the national labelling requirements to international standards. The standard writers need to be trained on the role of labelling in promoting trade, costs associated as well as the national, regional and international labelling requirements

4.3 Proposed Training Approaches and Institutions

It was observed that, standard setting bodies and regulators have knowledge on standard settings compared to all other institutions. Other personnel with academic degrees related to food and agriculture have the general knowledge on food quality and food safety.

The National Standard Bodies (NSBs) in collaboration with regulators should arrange for the training of all stakeholders.

4.3.1 Modes of Training

Classroom Workshops

These are very important for delivering the technical contents of the standards including the technical procedures and the scientific subjects of the standards management. The classroom workshops should be developed in modules that can be disseminated through a series of workshops and will serve both the public and the private sector actors.

Facilitators: Should come from advanced standard bodies and universities specifically with Food quality/safety experts. The proposed training institutions are outlined below,

Institution	Address	Area of expertise
Bureau of India Standards	9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002, India Tel : +91 11 23230131, 23233375, 23239402 info@bis.gov.in www.bis.gov.in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards development Conformity Assessment Laboratory Quality Management Systems Accreditation
SGS	SGS Tanzania Superintendence Co., Limited Plot No. 127, Mafinga Street Kingsway Kinondoni road P.O. Box 2249, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania Tel: +255 22 234 58 00 Tel: +255 22 211 35 16 Also has offices in many African Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing Verification Certification
The Southern African Development Community Accreditation Services (SADCAS)	Plot 50369, Unit 3A Second Floor, Tholo Office Park, Fairgrounds Private Bag 00320, Gaborone, Botswana. T +267 3132909 / 3132910 M +267 71250042 F +267 3132922 E info@sadcas.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accreditation
The South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	1 Dr Lategan Rd, Groenkloof Private Bag X191 Pretoria 0001, South Africa Tel: +27 12 428 79 11 Fax: +27 12 344 15 68 E-mail: wto@sabs.co.za	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards development and harmonisation Accreditation Certification and auditing
Codex Alimentarius	FAO HQ Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153 Rome, Italy Tel: (+39) 06 57051 Email: codex@fao.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards development and harmonisation Conformity Assessment
International Standards Organization (ISO)	International Organization for Standardization ISO Central Secretariat Chemin de Blandonnet 8 CP 40 – 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland E-mail: central@iso.org Tel. : +41 22 749 01 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards development and harmonisation Certification and Testing Conformity Assessment

Institution	Address	Area of expertise
African Organization for Standardization (ARSO)	3 rd Floor of International House, Mama Ngina Street, Nairobi Kenya (+254) 020 2-22-4561, 3-31-1608 Email: info@arso-oran.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building and Training in Standardization • Conformity Assessment
Institutions of Higher Learning in the EAC	Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food quality and safety management
British Standards Institution (BSI)	389 Chiswick High Road London - W4 4AL Tel: +44(0) 20 8996 7080; +44 345 086 9000 Fax: +44(0) 20 8996 7997 Emails: training@bsigroup.com ; Charles.Davies@bsigroup.com ;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality management system • Standards development

Participants: All private and public sector stakeholders dealing with MARKUP priority value chains.

Field Visits

It is important that field visits are organized to give the participants a feel of the existing gaps *vis-à-vis* the requirements of the standards. These field visits can be organized for the public and private sector actors targeting value chains which have very developed private standards like coffee and horticulture.

Exchange Visits

As part of peer learning, exchange visits can be organized within the same value chains but in different locations (for example countries). They can also be organized across value chains. For the public sector, exchange visits can be done for similar ministries for them to share experiences on how they are participating in the standards setting and management processes.

Short Courses

Short courses or refresher courses are suitable for the public sector actors who have some in-depth knowledge on food standards but are missing knowledge on current trends and newly introduced technologies. These short courses can be organized in collaboration with public universities and can be delivered both in classroom or online platforms.

5.0 OTHER CAPACITY NEEDS AND PROPOSED SOURCES

5.1 Research to Generate Data

For effective development of standards or adoption of standards, past and recent scientific data for commodities of interest is very important. Such data support scientific decision making in setting standards. Most of the national standard bodies visited indicated that there was a challenge in accessing data to support decision making during standards development. Mechanisms to improve data sharing amongst interested parties planning to participate in the development of standards was also emphasized.

5.2 Outreach Programs for Farmers and Actors in the Commodities' Value Chains

Some of the private sector associations consulted from horticulture and tea sectors in Rwanda and the coffee and cocoa sector in Uganda expressed the need to design standards outreach education programs to include farmers and other actors in the value chains. According to the associations, training on standards, development of standards is often carried out in capital cities where all concerned actors are either not invited or cannot reach due to financial and other logistical reasons. There is therefore need to design district or sector targeting sessions on standards education and standards development. The design of such programs would also require more human and financial resources from national standards bodies.

5.3 Development of Non-Existing Standards

It was pointed out in Tanzania that, new food products are developed and traded from time to time. For instance, in horticulture the development of vanilla farming has now resulted in the need for a standard for vanilla extracts.

5.4 Costs for Attending Standards Meetings and Implementation of Standards

Lack of funds was reported as the main hindrance to participation in the standard setting meetings. This was recorded for both private and public sector stakeholders. The governments usually provide financial support only to members of the technical committees. Furthermore, the associations have members scattered all over the countries meaning funds are needed to enable them attend the meetings. In addition, the member-based organizations should be able to reach their members and inform them on the proposed standards and training them on the necessary measures for attaining the specified standard parameters. These activities need funds.

5.5 Availability of Quality Claims Data

Data for rejections or quality claims are not documented. It was indicated that the claims are sent directly to the affected traders. Other traders do not share this information with the board or affiliated associations. There seems to be no formal procedures for sharing reported quality claims. However, stakeholders believe that data is always available in public institutions. This

is not always the case since it depends on the movement channel of the product. There is thus lack of proper documentation of quality claims data even in the public institutions.

5.6 Embrace Positive Enforcement

There is need to change the approach from negative to positive enforcement i.e. from “don’t do it” to “do it the right way”. This way of enforcing standards will be friendlier to the private sector.

5.7 Individual Industry Standards

Specific commodity industries, such as the horticulture/coffee/tea should be encouraged to develop and observe industry standards at national level for their own competitive advantage in international trade. This will also motivate the private sector to participate at different levels of standard setting and harmonisation.

5.8 Mindset Change for Policy Makers

There is need for a mindset change for policy makers from that of “policing” to that of facilitating trade. This will enhance private sector participation in the implementation of standards.

5.9 Simplifying Standard Documents

There is need to simplify the standards documents into simple and practical operation manuals that can be easily used by all value chain actors. The standards should be designed to serve the public interests. The language used in writing standards should be understandable by all the stakeholders

5.10 Strong Linkage between Public and Private Sector

More effective collaboration linkages should be between public sector and private sectors. The private sector has a lot of practical experience on production, postharvest handling and markets requirements that is important in improving quality of produce.

5.11 Understanding Different Market Options

There is need to enhance the capacity of stakeholders to understand the different market options and the standard requirements for such markets. For instance, there is a growing market for specialty coffee and cocoa which is governed by non-mandatory standards. The government needs to support the private sector to understand and meet market requirements of such products.

5.12 Improve Involvement of Private Sector in Standard Setting

Standard bodies should improve the level of engagement, involvement and participation of relevant stakeholders at standard setting, and harmonization process of the set standards by various stakeholders. These include farmers and other SMEs. Sometimes they are involved at a later stage. This can be done through awareness creation and training on food standard setting

procedures. Also, by facilitating the private sector participation by funding the travel costs to attend the meetings.

5.13 Duration of Standard Setting, Harmonization and Domestication

Partner States need to fast-track finalization of Standardization. The lengthy process of standards harmonization should be shortened by declaring the East African Standards at the East African Standards Committee (EASC) level. This should also apply at country level. Furthermore, the EAC Secretariat through the Standards office establish a monitoring mechanism of adopted East African Standards by the EAC Partner States to increase the levels of adoption.

5.14 Sharing the Plan of Food Standardization Activities

There should be a mechanism for sharing the program of all the activities in the stages of standard development with all stakeholders well in advance. This should be between the standards bodies and other stakeholders, as well as between the associations and their members. There are two main advantages for this:

- It will allow adjustment of other activities so that the right person is available to participate in food standardization process.
- It will also give ample time for the stakeholder to organize themselves and their members in terms of finances for them to participate in the meetings

5.15 Relevant Qualifications of the Representatives to the Technical Committee

A technical committee is where the technical issues of the standard are discussed and approved. Therefore, people with the right qualifications are needed to ensure effective and meaningful participation. It was observed that in some cases, technically competent committee members are represented by none technically competent due to either having another commitment at place of work or change in career. The stakeholders noted that representatives should also be technically competent to ensure effective representation.

5.16 Improving Food Production and Processing Facilities

It is very clear that the quality of agricultural products starts from field and can be maintained or improved along the value chain. In order to comply to the existing national, regional and international market standards, there is need to invest in modern food production/processing facilities.

5.17 Equipping of Food Laboratories

The available food laboratories in the standard bodies and MDAs need to strengthen their capacity to assess the quality of products as per the specified standards parameters. In order to fulfil this obligation, advanced analytical equipment is required. Furthermore, the laboratories need to be accredited for all the methods specified in the standard. By so doing, the certificate issued in the country will be recognized in importing countries.

5.18 Strengthen the System for Quality Claims Alert

There is no well-established system for filing the quality claims received due to non-compliance of the food standards. This is caused by the nature of the business because usually the information is sent directly to the exporter without informing the standard/quality enforcement agencies. In all organizations visited there were no data available which makes it difficult for standard enforcement agencies and the value actors to take the necessary action.

5.19 Introduction of Business Incentive

Products that meet the quality requirements should be offered at premium prices. This will act as a catalyst for producers to meet the quality standards specified for their produce.

5.20 Introduction of Proper Platform for Consultation

The language used in Technical committees is regarded as too technical for all stakeholders especially for the SMEs to understand. There is need to put in place formal platforms that can enable stakeholders to adequately discuss the draft standard documents prior to presenting their cases to the technical committees. There is also need to review the consultative process within the committees in order to improve on the process or see the possibilities of creating other channels that will encourage wider stakeholder consultations.

5.21 Feedback Mechanism

Within the associations, there is no proper forum to circulate standard development information to stakeholders. There is thus need to support the private sector to establish systems to enable flow of information on standards and other trade related issues among the members.

5.22 Improve the Accessibility of the Standards Bureau Information

Standards Bureaus should have a free and accessible online information centre. It is well known that standards are sold. Standards documents are public goods and should be freely available to stakeholders.

5.23 Work Plan for Training and Provision of Other Support Services

Work plan for training and providing other support services for effective participation of the key stakeholders in standards setting and harmonisation and domestication.

Objective	Specific activities/ Interventions	Milestones	Implementing/ Responsible Agency
To create awareness among key stakeholders on the existence and importance of food standards for MARKUP priority value chains	Sensitization of key stakeholders on standards for MARKUP priority value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training materials customized • All key stakeholders under priority value chains sensitized 	NSBs, MDs, EAC, MARKUP Project, key stakeholders
	Simplify standards into simple standard operating procedures (code of practice) that can be understood by all the stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codes of practice for standards in place 	NSBs, MDs, EAC, MARKUP Project, key stakeholders
	Establishing an e-platform and other communication channels to improve interaction among sector stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-platform and other communication channels established and operational 	NSBs, EAC
To train key stakeholders in standards development and harmonisation	Support/initiate the on-going development of harmonized standards training manuals for EAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonized training manuals for the different EAC standards in the priority sector 	EAC Partner states, NSB, MARKUP Project
	Training standard developers and relevant stakeholders in standards development and harmonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledgeable people in the development and harmonisation of standards • Regional and International developed and harmonised 	EAC Partner states, NSB, MARKUP Project
	Conducting benchmarking for public and private stakeholders on emerging issues in food standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved technical know-how • Increased adoption and implementation of standards 	EAC Partner states MDA'S Private sector Umbrella/Apex bodies, MARKUP Project

Objective	Specific activities/ Interventions	• Milestones	Implementing/ Responsible Agency
To facilitate the domestication of the newly developed standards	Advocacy and awareness campaigns for domestication of newly developed and harmonized standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy makers and key stakeholders aware of the new and harmonized standards • New standards domesticated 	Parliament, EAC Partner states MDAs Private sector Umbrella/Apex bodies
	Developing guidelines for implementation of newly developed and harmonised standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for implementing new standards in place 	NSBs, MDAs, Private sector Umbrella/Apex bodies
	Training on the implementation of new and domesticated standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key stakeholders trained in the use of new standards 	NSBs MDA'S Private sector
To facilitate research and data generation for informing the standard development process	Identifying parameters/aspects that need harmonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parameters that need harmonisation identified 	MARKUP Project, NSBs, Higher Learning Institutions, MARKUP Project, NSBs, Higher Learning Institutions, Private sector
	Baseline survey for existence of data on specific parameters for MARKUP value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data gaps on specific parameters identified 	MARKUP Project, NSBs, Higher Learning Institutions, private sector
	Assessment of the capacity of NSBs and higher learning institutions to generate data for specific parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity gaps in analyzing specific parameters identified 	MARKUP Project, NSBs, Higher Learning Institutions, private sector
	Establish a mechanism for management and sharing data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism for management and sharing of data established 	MARKUP Project, partner states, Higher Learning Institutions, private sector
	Resource mobilization to support regular data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources to support regular data collection mobilized 	MARKUP Project, partner states, Higher Learning Institutions, private sector

The workplan was based on the gaps and the needs for both private and public stakeholders identified in the 5 partner countries as well as the MARKUP project objectives. The workplan was extensively discussed in the regional stakeholders' workshop to ensure that the priority areas are given attention.

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study concludes that;

1. The level of awareness on the existing national, regional and international food standards among the public and private sector stakeholders was very high. However, most of the private sector stakeholders were not aware of the processes for standards setting and harmonisation.
2. The participation of public sector in development of standards at national and regional levels was high but low at international level.
3. Participation of private sector stakeholders in standards development was very low at all levels.
4. Lack of adequate resources affected participation of both public and private sector stakeholders in in development, harmonisation and domestication of standards.
5. Both private and public sector stakeholders need capacity building to effectively participate in development and harmonisation and implementation of standards.
6. Research to generate data is key to facilitate effective participation of both private and public sector stakeholders in standards development, harmonisation and domestication.

6.1 Recommendations

For future better and inclusive development and harmonization of East African food standards, the following recommendations are made:

Recommendation 1: Put in place a comprehensive and sustainable training program for the stakeholders on standards development and implementation.

Recommendation 2: Develop a strategy to raise awareness on standards and their importance. Different stakeholders have different awareness needs. It is therefore important to develop tailor made and unique strategies for creating awareness among the different stakeholders.

Recommendation 3: Priority should be placed on standard setting, harmonisation and domestication activities by both private and public sector stakeholders. There should also be advocacy to set up and/or provide more resources for participation in standard setting especially at regional and international levels

Recommendation 4: Strengthen the capacity of MDAs, research institutions and private sector (laboratories and personnel) to generate data to support decision making for standards development. There is also need to put in place mechanisms to share and use data available different research institutions and other organizations to avoid duplication and rationalize resources.

Recommendation 5: Encourage the setting up of national trade standards for specific commodities (such as horticulture, tea or coffee) for competitive advantage in international trade.

Recommendation 6: Support partner states to develop standard implementation strategies and self-regulatory monitoring mechanisms.

REFERENCES

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http://www.eacquality.net/fileadmin/eac_quality/user_documents/3_pdf/Principles_and_Procedures_of_EAS_September_2nd_Ed._2012.pdf
2. The Codex system: The Codex Alimentarius Commission and how it works
<http://www.fao.org/3/a0850e/a0850e01.pdf>

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Stakeholders Contacted

Burundi

No.	Name of Organization	Location	Contact person	Email address	Telephone
Standards Setting & Enforcement Agency					
1	Burundi National Standards Board	Burundi	Dr. Jean Felix Karikurubu	kjeafel@yahoo.fr	257 610 25344
Ministry and Agency responsible for Agriculture					
2	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Tourism	Bujumbura	Ndorimana Emmanuel	ndorimel@yahoo.fr	25779300965
3	Agricultural Sector Development Department	Bujumbura	Zénon Nsananiye	nsanazenon@gmail.com	25779983104
4	Coffee Sector Regulatory Authority (ARFIC)	Burundi	Emmanuel Niyungeko	mutegabondo@gmail.com	25722242685
5	Burundi Tea Board (Office du Thé Burundi -OTB)	Bujumbura	Jacques Bigirimana		22247940
6	Burundi Tea Authority	Bujumbura	Alphonse Nimbona	nimbonal10@yahoo.fr	22247940
Ministry and Agency responsible for Trade and Industry					
7	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism	Bujumbura	Ndayiziye Samson	samson.nday@gmail.com	25779696711
8	Burundi Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry		Denis Nshimirimana	nshimirimanadenis@gmail.com	25771217717
Ministry of Finance and Planning					
9	Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Development	Bujumbura	Dieudonne Ndayisenga	Ndadieu2003@yahoo.fr	25779994092
Private Sector Associations					
10	Burundi Cooperative Society for Processing and Sales of Agricultural Products (SOCOPA)	Bujumbura	Dr. Aninick Sezibera	socopa2016@gmail.com ; info@socopaburundi.com	25722273691
11	Intercafe	Bujumbura	Boniface Habonimana, Ezechiel Nduwimana	habonimana.boniface@gamail.com	257 79 575 314
12	Prothem	Bujumbura	Tangui Hicuburundi	hitanguy@yahoo.fr	25722244610
13	Cooperative Consortium (COCOCA)	Bujumbura	Manirakiza Désiré	info@cococaburundi.com	25722278218

Kenya

No.	Name of Organization	Location	Contact person	Email address	Telephone
Standards Setting & Enforcement Agency					
1	Kenya Bureau of Standards	Nairobi	Lucy Ikonya	ikonyal@kebs.org	254724255242
Ministry and Agency responsible for Agriculture					
2	State Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Nairobi	Phylligona Ooko Lucy Njenga	kalucynn@yahoo.com	
3	Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA). Coffee Directorate	Nairobi	Bernard Gichovi	coffeedirectorate@gmail.com bengichovi@gmail.com	254710670026
4	Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA). Tea Directorate	Nairobi	Samwel Njane (Manager Regulations and Compliance)	Snjane@teaboard.or.ke	254 724396222
5	Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA). Horticulture Directorate	Nairobi	Josephine Simiyu Tricxie Akinyi	tricxieakinyi@gmail.com	254713622864
Ministry responsible for Trade and Industry					
6	State Department of Trade	Nairobi	Dr. Joyce Ochola; Tobias Okelo	joyceachola@yahoo.com biokelo@yahoo.com	0722074764
7	Kenya Export Promotion Council	Nairobi	Christine Sitawa	Csitawa@epc ; csitawa@gmail.com	254204965000
8	Kenya Trade Network Agency (KENTRADE)	Nairobi	Daniel Kiange	jmusyoki@kentrade.go.ke ; info@kentrade.go.ke	254709950000
Private Sector Associations					
9	Kenya Tea Growers Association	Nairobi	Apollo N Kiarri	Apollo.kiarri@ktga.or.ke	254 725277792
10	Fresh Produce Consortium of Kenya (FPC Kenya)	Nairobi	Okisegere Ojepat	ojepat@fpckenyaa.org	254 715333555
11	Kenya Association of Manufacturer (KAM)	Nairobi	Ms.Phyllis Wakiaga (CEO) Maria Limo	ceo@kam.co.ke	254 722595086
12	BIDCO inn Kenya	Thika	Patel		254 733881999
13	Kenya Tea Packers Ltd (Ketapa)	Kericho	Judith Misoi	jmisoi@ketepa.com	254 722966184
14	Kenya Horticulture Export Ltd (KHE)	Nairobi		info@khekenya.com	254 2517979
15	Kenya Coffee Producers Association	Nairobi	Tom Wanambisi	info@kcpa.co.ke	254 722447596
16	Meru Green Horticulture Ltd	Kitengela	Stephen Odongo	Stephen.odongo@merugreens.com	254720262955 254 750511081

Rwanda

No.	Name of Organization	Location	Contact person	Email address	Telephone
Standards Setting & Enforcement Agency					
1	Rwanda Standards Board	Kigali	Mrs. Gatarayiha K. Liliane, Director of Standards Education, Research, Information and Documentation Unit	liliane.kamanzi@rsb.gov.rw	+250788359956
Ministry and Agency responsible for Agriculture					
2	Rwanda Agricultural and Livestock Inspection and Certification Service (RALIS)	Kigali	Mrs. Uwumukiza Beatrice, Director General	buwumukiza@minagri.gov.rw; bwumukiza@gmail.com	+250788848410
3	National Agricultural Export Development Board	Kigali	Eng. Eric Ruganintwali, Quality Assurance and Regulatory Division Manager	erintwali@naeb.gov.rw	+250788895095
Ministry and Agency responsible for Trade and Industry					
4	Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM)	Kigali	Mrs. Peace Basemera, Trade Negotiations Specialist and National Focal Point	pbasemera@minicom.gov.rw	+250788307029
Private Sector Associations					
5	Private Sector Federation (Chamber of Agriculture)	Kigali	Mr. Eric Mbonigaba, Director of Agriculture and Livestock chamber	mbonigas81@gmail.com	+250786396291
6	Coffee Exporters and Processors Association of Rwanda (CEPAR)	Kigali	Mr. Valens Nkeshimana, Coordinator	valensnkeshimana@yahoo.fr	+250787347473
7	Karongi & Muganza Kivu Tea Factories	Kigali	Josee Mutangana, General Manager	info@karongitea.com	+250788304630
8	Rwanda Horticulture Inter-professional Organization (RHIO)	Kigali	Cansilde Kazimoto, President of the organization	kazimotocan@yahoo.fr	+250788424371
9	Rwanda Farmers Coffee Company	Kigali	Benjamin Nkurunziza, Sales and Marketing Manager	benjamin@gorillascoffee.com	+250788546101
10	Rwanda Tea Cooperatives Federation (FERWACOTHE)	Kigali	Hermenegilde Shyaka, Coordinator of the Federation	hshyaka41@gmail.com	+250788504940
11	Rwanda Coffee Cooperatives Federation (RCCF)	Kigali	Octave Bigenimana, Vice-Chairman of the Federation	rccf2009@yahoo.fr	+250725419900
12	Association pour la Promotion des Producteurs des Jus, des Boissons Alcoliques et Alcolisees au Rwanda (APPROJUBAAR)	Kigali	Diane Muhongerwa, Executive Secretary	dianemuho@yahoo.fr	+250788607690

Tanzania

No.	Name of Organization	Location	Contact person	Email address	Telephone
Standards Setting & Enforcement Agency					
1.	Tanzania Bureau of Standards	Dar Es Salaam	Mr. Lazaro Msasalaga and Lawrence Chenge	info@tbs.go.tz	0787340797
2.	Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority	Dar Es Salaam	Candida Philip Shirima/Gwantwa Simon	candida.shirima@tfda.or.tz	0754379827
3.	Zanzibar Bureau of Standards	Zanzibar	Hafsa Ally, Said Hamis		
4.	Zanzibar Food and Drugs Agency	Zanzibar	Dr. Burhani Othman Simai ,Khadija Ally Sheha	bsimai@yahoo.com	
Ministries and Agency responsible for Agriculture					
5.	Ministry of Agriculture (mainland)	Dodoma	Mr. Obey Assery and Ms Mary Mtui	Mtui.mary@gmail.com	0756772852
6.	Tanzania Coffee Board	Moshi	Primus Kimaryo, Frank Mlay	dg@coffeeboard.or.tz	0754363202
7.	Ministry of Agriculture, Zanzibar	Zanzibar	Sheha Idrisa Hamdani, Suleiman Ali Hamad	Shehahamdani64@yahoo.co.uk h.suleiman207@gmail.com	255777462956
Ministry and Agency Responsible for Trade and Industry					
8.	Ministry of Trade and Industry(mainland)	Dodoma	Ali Gugu and Mathew Mwinuka	Mathew.mwinuka@mit.go.tz	0754501060
9.	Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TanTrade)	Dar Es Salaam	Mlelwa Edwin N. Rutageruka; Twilumba D.	info@tantrade.go.tz ; twilumba.mlelwa@tantrade.go.tz	0754658881
10.	Ministry of Trade and Industry, Zanzibar	Zanzibar	Khamis Mwinyihamis	meyyannassor@yahoo.com	0755159400
Ministry of Finance and Planning					
11.	Ministry of Finance and Planning (mainland)	Dodoma	Vidah Malle	vidah.malle@gmail.com	0755942171
Ministry responsible for EAC Affairs					
12.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation	Dodoma	Investments and Juvenal Lema Bernard Haule, Director of Trade	Juvenal Lema juvenallema@gmail.com	255715456856
Private Sector Associations					
13.	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF)	Dar Es Salaam	Geoffrey Simbeye; CC Neema Temba	Simbeye@tfsf.tz.org	0789878199
14.	National Networks of Farmers' Groups in Tanzania (MVIWATA)	Morogoro	Steven Ruvunga	info@mviwata.org	0762460954
15.	Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA)	Arusha	Eric Mwesigwa	eric.mwesigwa@taha.or.tz	0754881336
16.	Tea Association of Tanzania (TAT)	Dar Es Salaam	Omari Mohamed	omar.mohamed@taha.or.tz	511050005339
17.	Tanzania Coffee Association	Moshi	Noel Yatera	yateracoffee@yahoo.co.uk	
18.	Africa Fine Coffee Association (AFCA)	Moshi	Godfrey France	godfrey.france@africanfinecoffees.org	
19.	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA)	Dar Es Salaam	Fatuma Hamis, Patrick Emmanuel	fhamisi@tccia.com	0655453640

No.	Name of Organization	Location	Contact person	Email address	Telephone
20.	East African Business Council	Arusha	Hon. Peter Mathuki/ Wesonga Lamech		
21.	Tanzania Spices Producers Association (TASPA)	Dar Es Salaam,	George Ferreira	Spiceviungotz@gmail.com	0755696018
22.	Tanzania Edible Seeds Oil Association (TEOSA)	Dodoma	Rashid Ally Mamu		0754488866 0767888704
23.	Umoja wa wakulima wa mbogamboga (UWAMWIMA), Zanzibar	Zanzibar	Khamis Issa Mohamed	khim64@hotmail.com	+255713232602
24.	Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) Zanzibar	Zanzibar	Omar Abdubakar Mohamed	omar.mohamed@taha.or.tz	0623764865

Uganda

No.	Name of Organization	Location	Contact person	Email address	Telephone
Standards Setting & Enforcement Agency					
1	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	Kampala	Mr Bashir Byansi	bashir.byansi@unbs.go.ug	256 772 995234
2	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	Kampala	Mr. David Eboku Manager, Standards Development	david.cboku@unbs.go.ug david.cboku@gmail.com	256 776 332 658 256 705 516 106
Ministry and Agency responsible for Agriculture					
3	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	Entebbe	Alex Lwakwaba Commissioner, Crop Production, MAAIF	alwakuba@gmail.com ;	+256772402380
4	Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA)	Kampala	Dr. Emmanuel Iyamulemye, MD UCDA and National Focal Person, Markup Project	eniyibigira@gmail.com	256772926614
5	Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA)	Kampala	Edmund Kananura Director Quality, UCDA	Edmund.kananura@ugandacoffee.go.ug	256792263333
6	Uganda Export Promotion Board (UEPB)	Kampala	Sam Karuhanga (Export Marketing Executive)	skaruhanga@ugandaexports.go.ug	256772933010
Ministry responsible for Trade and Industry					
7	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC)	Kampala	Mr. Emmanuel Mutahunga Commissioner, External Trade, MTIC	mutahunga@yahoo.co.uk	256772621403
8	Exporters & Producers Association - Uganda Fruits and Vegetable (UFVEPA)	Kampala	Ms Hasifa Tushabe	tushabe.hasifah@gmail.com	256756709900
Ministry responsible for EAC Affairs					
9	Uganda Ministry of East African Affairs	Kampala	Leo Kizito Ojara (Commissioner Economic Affairs)	ojaraleo@gmail.com	256777958855 256752161615
Private Sector Associations					
10	Uganda Coffee Federation	Kampala	George W. Byamukama (Executive Director)	byamukama@ugandacoffeetrade.com	256774396529
11	African Spices Ltd	Kampala	Mr.Paul Ssengendo (Operation Manager)	africanspices442@gmail.com	256 774 838 557
12	Uganda Agribusiness Alliance	Kampala	Victoria Sekitoleko (Chairperson)	vbsekitoleko@gmail.com	256753545182
13	Rwenzori Farmers' Cooperative Union	Kampala	Police Bagonza Jimmy, General Manager	pobaji@gmail.com	256702466226; 256782466226

No.	Name of Organization	Location	Contact person	Email address	Telephone
14	International Women Coffee Alliance	Kampala	Teopista Nakkungu; (Chief Coordinator)	nakkungu@iwcauganda.org	245779649450
15	National Union of Coffee Agribusiness and Farm Enterprises (NUCAFE)	Kampala	Joseph Nkandu; (Executive Director)	Joseph.nkandu@nucafe.org	256772595030
16	Uganda Coffee Farmers Alliance		Tony Mugoya (Executive Director)	Tony.mugoya@ucfa.or.ug	256772707903;256772309599
17	Cocoa Association Uganda	Kampala	Constantine Bwambale Chairperson	cobwa@yahoo.co.uk	256 772482248
18	National Coffee Research Institute (NACORI)	Mukono	Mr. Joseph Mulindwa Research Officer, Value addition (Coffee and Cocoa)	mulinj@gmail.com	256774148858
19	Esco Uganda Ltd	Kampala	Eva Mbanona, General Manager	eva@escokivu.com	256757367834
20	Olam Ltd, Uganda	Kampala	Suresh Lyer Branch Manager, Coffee	lyer.suresh@olamnet.com	256757200949
21	MARKUP Programme	Kampala	Mariella Sandini Team Leader, Markup Program	mariella@sandini.info	256778683677
22	International Trade Centre	Ntinda Complex, Innovation Village, Block B & C	MARKUP National Coordinator	jmusoke@intracen.org	256772511760

Annex 2: Questionnaires

Annex 2a: Public Sector Questionnaires

S/N	MARKUP	Assessment of Status and Needs for Effective Participation of Private and Public Sector Organisations in Development, Harmonisation and Domestication of East Africa Food
1	Name of Organization	
2	Address of Organization	
3	Name and contact of interviewee	
4	What is your role in food standardization?	
5	Is your organization aware of the existence and requirements of EA or national food standards? If Yes, mention those of relevance to MARKUP	
6	Does your organization participate in the work of setting, harmonization and domestication of EA standards? If Yes, at what stage?	
7	Do you as organization have staff who are knowledgeable in the science of setting standards?	
8	Do you as organization have the infrastructure necessary to evaluate appropriateness of any proposed food standards?	
9	What challenges does your organization face with regards to participation in setting of standards?	
10	What type of training you or your organisation would wish to have to be able to participate in setting of food standards, effectively?	
11	Are you aware of any incidence of rejection (by any market/country) of any of the MARKUP commodities, due to non-compliance with EA or international standards? If yes, please mention the incidences and specify the reasons for rejection?	
12	What are your other recommendations to improve your participation in setting EA or national food standards?	

Annex 2b: Private Sector Questionnaires

S/N	MARKUP	Assessment of Status and Needs for Effective Participation of Private and Public Sector Organisations in Development, Harmonisation and Domestication of East Africa Food
1	Name of Organisation	
2	Address of Organisation	
3	Name of the Director General	
4	Name and contact of interviewee	
5	What are your MARKUP value chains of interest?	
6	Do your members or yourself export products to any EA partner state?	
7	Do you or your members export products the EU or any other international market?	
8	What is the annual volume/worth of your sales to the EU or other countries?	
9	Is your organization aware of the existence and requirements of EA food standards, EU or international standards that you have to comply with?	
10	Does your organization participate in the work of setting national, EA or international standards?	
11	Do you think that your organization can contribute in the development of standards? How?	
12	If your organization participates in development/harmonization of standards, what do you see as challenges that you should overcome to improve your participation?	
13	What type of training you would wish to have to be able to participate in setting of food standards, effectively?	
14	Are you aware of any incidence of rejection (by any market/country) of any of the MARKUP commodities, due to non-compliance with EA or international standards? If yes, please mention the incidence and specify the reasons of rejection	
15	What are your other recommendations to improve your participation in the work of standards harmonization at the EAC level or domestication at national level?	

Annex 3: Implementation Plan

