

Power on Your Plate

All Africa Summit on Diversifying Food Systems with African Traditional Vegetables to Increase Health, Nutrition and Wealth

High Level Panel Discussion on Advancing the Coordinated Agenda on African Traditional Vegetables

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**The Voice of the Private Sector
in East Africa**

STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION

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2.Regional Trade in ATVs



About EABC



- **EABC** is Umbrella body of Private Sector Associations and Corporates in the EAC
- EABC was established in November 1997 to foster the interests of the Private Sector in the EAC integration processes
- **Membership:** Ordinary Members, Corporate Members & Associate Members drawn from 6-EAC Partner States (BR, TZ, UG, KE, RW, & SS)
- **Structure-** AGM, ECM, and work closely with National Focal Points who are the apex bodies of business associations in the six EAC Partner States .
- **Mission:** *Borderless East Africa for Business and Investment*
- EABC enjoys “**Observer Status**” with Organs and Institutions of EAC. Invited to participate in the EAC Technical, Committee, Sectoral, Council of Ministers and Heads of States Summit where it represent regional private sector interests
- EABC is also champion of private sector stakeholders under EAC Consultative Dialogue Framework (None-State Actors-Private Sector, Academia, Civil Societies, meet annually and submit regional issues to EAC SG who then submit them to EAC Council of Ministers)

Regional Trade in ATVs

- Share of Intra-EAC trade was 11.42 per cent- USD 5.98 bn out of USD52.35 bn . Over 80% of EAC trade is with Rest of the World .
- Intra-Africa trade is very low. The share of intra-African exports as a percentage of total has increased from 10% (1995) to 17% in 2017. Europe (69%) Asia(59%) and North America (31%)
- Regional Integration and AfCFTA are a game changer for stimulating Intra-African Trade :Highly integrated Regional Markets will enhance widely availability of products, price stabilization, and production diversification.
- AfCFTA remove tariffs on 90 percent of goods, progressively liberalize trade in services, and address a host of other NTBs If successfully implemented, the agreement will create a single African market of over 1.2 billion consumers with a total GDP of over \$3.4 trillion. Making Africa the largest free trade area in the world.
- It is projected, through the sole removal of tariffs on goods, to increase the value of intra-African trade by between 15 percent (or USD 50 billion) and 25 percent (or USD 70 billion), depending on liberalization efforts, in 2040, compared to a situation with no AfCFTA in place
- Alternatively, the share of intra-African trade would increase by nearly 40 percent to over 50 percent, depending on the ambition of the liberalization, between the start of the implementation of the reform (2020) and 2040.

Potentials for Trade in ATVs

- The AfCFTA offers particular potential for agricultural products. In 2015, African countries spent about \$63 billion on food imports, largely from outside the continent. ECA's modelling projects that by 2040, the AfCFTA will increase intra-African trade in agricultural products by between 20 and 30 percent, with the highest gains in sugar, **vegetables**, fruit, nuts, beverages, and dairy products
- The effective implementation of the Agreement, will enable AfCFTA to stimulate demand for intra-African food imports and supporting a predominantly women-led sector.
- Increased formal trade under AfCFTA will depend on how quickly African countries can accelerate export **diversification** and product **sophistication** and make trade more inclusive.
- This call for development of effective policies and strategies for exports, and identify new opportunities for diversification, industrialization, and value chain development. While the AfCFTA will address demand-side constraints to trade, particularly those linked to market size, countries should strive to address supply-side constraints.
- Framework for addressing key constraints to intra-Africa trade and diversification are under seven clusters: trade policy, trade facilitation, productive capacity, trade related infrastructure, trade finance, trade information, and factor market integration.
- For ATVs in particular, countries need to address constraints which negatively impart on increased production, wider distribution and greater consumption of ATVs.

Potentials for Trade in ATVs

- This calls for inclusive and coordinated approaches/interventions at national, regional and continental levels.

Some interventions include :

- ✓ mainstreaming ATVs in the agriculture, food, trade & export policies and strategies both at national, regional and Continental levels.
- ✓ Registering ATVs in national catalogues and adoption of ATVs across the Africa, patenting/ geographical indication of ATVs,
- ✓ Promotion and support the consumption of ATVs (improve national and regional market information, address market Inefficiencies, campaigns Made in East Africa
- ✓ Development of human resources capacity focusing on ATVs
- ✓ Commercialisation of ATVs -production for commercial not for subsistence (storage facilities, value chain , transport infrastructure etc)
- ✓ Sensitization of advantages of ATVs over exotic vegetables (rich in nutrients, lower water requirements, adaptation to poor soils, higher resistance to pests and diseases and lower energy crops)
- ✓ Invest and promote research in ATVs (seed systems, breeding, new production systems, green houses, crop improvement, conservation of genetic resources)



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- THANK YOU -

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