



Livestock Trade in COMESA

Assessment of Livestock Market and Mapping of Enterprises in Exporting and Importing Countries to Establish Basic Data on Import and Export of Live Animal (Beef Cattle and Small Ruminants) and Meat

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Prepared by

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Preface

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern African Countries (COMESA) is well endowed with the highest population of livestock and therefore huge potential for intra-regional trade as well as trade with other markets. Livestock resources form a critical part of the economies of the member state, offering unique potential for poverty alleviation, food security and wealth creation. This potential, however, remains largely untapped due to various reasons, and where trade in live animals takes place, it is predominantly informal.

Strengthening livestock value chains is one of the key strategic objectives of the COMESA Livestock Policy Framework. The promotion of market-focused collaborations among different stakeholders who produce, and market value-added livestock and livestock products is crucial to enhance livestock value chain operations, generate employment opportunities and incomes, strengthen regional integration through trade and improve the livelihoods of livestock dependent communities.

To realize these benefits in the livestock value chains, COMESA calls for increased trade volumes and more formal trade in animals and animal products. Good market access increases the food security of producers through assured income and ensures access to premium livestock market by traders. To turn around the low trade volumes in animals and animal products among COMESA member states and expand their access to other markets, requires concerted efforts at different levels to identify and address existing hindrances to trade.

This publication provides information on the potential of livestock marketing in selected member states of COMESA. It provides information on the volume of trade, major challenges, opportunities and policy options for improvement. The livestock market especially the volume of exports and imports of live animal (beef cattle and small ruminants) and meat within and across the region including mapping of enterprises to establish basic data are well discussed.

This publication would not have happened without the tireless support of public officers especially the animal production and veterinary services as well as private sector companies involved in livestock trade and value addition.

Acknowledgement

The improving intra-regional and international trade in live animals (beef cattle and small ruminant), and meat products project is financed by COMESA and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through Regional Development Objectives Grant Agreement (RDOAG). The support from East Africa USAID office is gratefully acknowledged. The project is being implemented by COMESA in partnership with ministry responsible for livestock and private sector organizations in Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Egypt, Mauritius and Seychelles. The support from COMESA management, USAID/RDOAG coordination office and Member States in improving the participation of enterprises involved in live animal (beef cattle and small ruminant) and meat trade in the regional and international markets was substantial and is gratefully acknowledged.

The mapping of enterprises in exporting and importing countries to establish basic data on import and export of live animal (beef cattle and small ruminants) and meat was undertaken by Dr. Yoseph Shiferaw Mamo, Senior Fisheries and Livestock officer at COMESA with support from Member States private and public sector stakeholders.

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Chapter 1: **Introduction**

1. Introduction

Enhancing livestock value chain is one of the strategic objectives of Livestock Policy Framework of COMESA. For instance, Strategic Objective IV states “Enhance access to markets, services and value addition”. This project is therefore presented to USAID as a part of implementation of the Livestock Policy Framework. Market-focused collaboration among different stakeholders who produce, and market value-added products. The project is crucial in facilitating beef cattle, small ruminants and their product trade. The project implementers have been working to bring together fatteners, feedlot operators, abattoirs and slaughterhouse operators and link them to the regional and international market for sustainable supply and market position.

Access to markets and distribution of risks and gains along different steps of live animal (beef cattle and small ruminant), meat value chains varies from country to country. Thus, the project implementers have been working to improve the regional and international live animal (beef cattle and small ruminant) and their product trade in a well-coordinated manner by linking enterprises in exporting countries to importing countries. The status of market participation of different enterprises including the level of import and export of live animal (beef cattle and small ruminant) and meat have been analyzed.

To facilitate market linkages to both regional and international markets, the enterprises involved in live animal trade (cattle and small ruminants) in COMESA have been mapped in major exporting countries. The mapping of enterprises has been conducted by COMESA livestock expert in collaboration with the national departments of livestock development, veterinary services and national level association of private sectors. The value chains in the major exporting and importing countries (destination market) have also been mapped. The outputs from the mapping exercise will be used to link up enterprises in exporting to the importing countries.

1.1 Overall Objective of the Program

Therefore, the overall objective of the present work is to map the enterprises involved in live animal trade (cattle and small ruminants) in exporting and importing countries to establish basic data on the extent of livestock production, export and import by both exporting and importing countries.

1.2 Specific Objectives

- Map the enterprises involved in live animal trade (cattle and small ruminants) in exporting and importing countries
- Established basic data on beef cattle and small ruminants production,

trends of exports and imports, respectively by both exporting and importing countries.

- Establish information on the main challenges, opportunities and come up on the way forward to improve the current status of regional and international beef cattle, small ruminants and their product trade

2. Methods used During Mapping of Enterprises

Methods used for mapping of enterprises in exporting and importing countries involved a desk top review of information on exports of live animal (beef cattle and small ruminants) and meat in Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and import in Egypt, Mauritius and Seychelles. Beef cattle, sheep and goats trade and production statistics for the past 5 years in both exporting and importing countries has been collected directly from relevant organizations.

Field travel program was undertaken in surplus livestock producing and importing COMESA member states to interview Key Informants (KI), conduct Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) on livestock value chain, challenges and opportunities likely to influence regional trade in livestock and livestock products. Visits to key organizations including ministries responsible for livestock, Ministry of trade and industries, Ministry of finance, chamber of commerce, standards, livestock trade and related associations were undertaken, and relevant documents and data were collected. Thorough discussions were undertaken with heads of institutions and KI in relevant departments.

Moreover, livestock markets, feedlots, ranches, smallholder producers and pastoralists, abattoirs and meat processing plants were visited and discussions with key stakeholders in each place were conducted. Photographs and videos were taken during the visits of those organizations. These interventions provided a rich mix of experiences and resources for the mapping of enterprises and analysis of information to evaluate beef cattle, sheep and goats and their meat trade.



3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 ETHIOPIA:

3.1.1 Livestock Production and Trade in Ethiopia

Ethiopia's livestock production system is characterized by crop-livestock mixed production, pastoralism, agro-pastoralism, urban and peri-urban farming and specialized intensive farming systems. However, pastoralism and agro-pastoralism are the dominant livestock production and land-use systems in the arid agro-ecologies of Ethiopia. The country is home to one of the largest livestock populations in Africa and ranks among the top 10 livestock producing countries globally. The Central Statistics Authority sample survey (2017/2018) estimated the number of animals by species at national and regional level (Table 1). Accordingly, Ethiopia possess 60.39 million heads of cattle, 31.30 million heads of sheep, 32.74 million heads of goats and 1.21 million heads of camel. The government Ethiopia is keen in supporting the sector and has several programs such as the Livestock Master Plan, projects and supporting policies to ensure enhanced production, productivity and trade.

Private sectors in Ethiopia especially the live animal traders officially export live animals (cattle, sheep, goats and camels) to COMESA member countries such as Djibouti and Egypt as well as outside COMESA particularly to the Middle East countries.

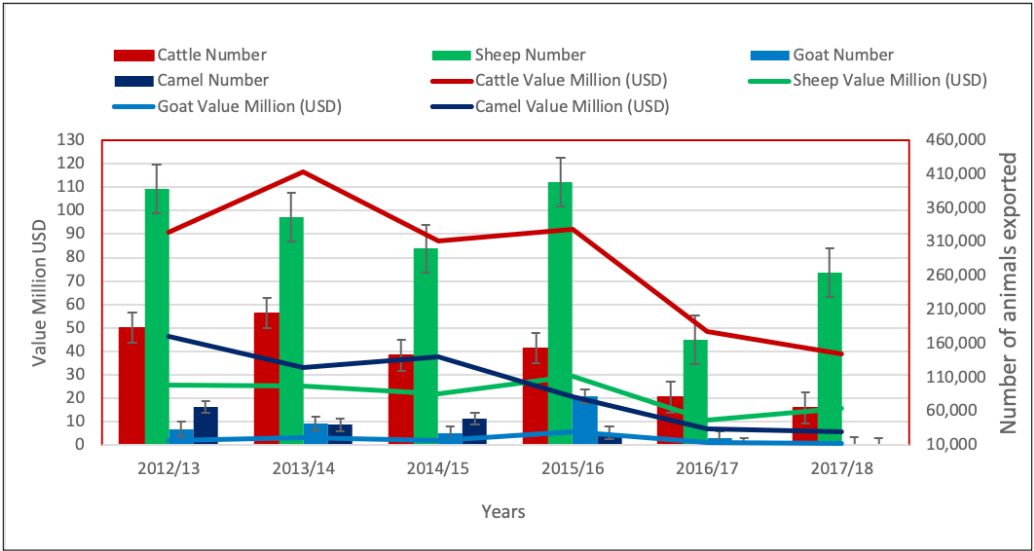
Table 1: Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Camels Population in Ethiopia by Regional States - 2017/18

Regional states	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Camel
Tigray	4,817,10 4	2,472,938	4,301,221	43,332
Afar	1,317,13 9	2,081,955	3,265,403	650, 0 4 0
Amhara	16,148,39 0	11,086,083	7,766,661	151,143
Oromia	24,432,97 4	9,394,430	8,591,204	315, 4 8 2
Somali	589,50 3	1,360,703	726,943	249, 4 7 5
Benishangul-Gumuz	795,02 4	160,029	602,840	
SNNP	11,883,54 8	4,639,606	4,958,255	
Gambela region	285,10 2	35,285	107,083	
Harari	71,27 7	6,896	69,901	
Dire Dawa	51,95 8	64,332	249,393	8, 2 0 7
Ethiopia/Total	60,392,01 9	31,302,257	32,738,385	1,418,4 5 7

Source: MOA, Ethiopia 2019

A vibrant informal trade also exists between Ethiopia and Somalia (estimated at 4-6million heads), Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Djibouti. However, Ethiopian livestock trade, including export is largely characterized by informal trade, with the proportion of formal trade is being comparatively much lower. The country recorded formal exports of over 3 million head of cattle, sheep, goats and camels, valued at about 770 million USD between 2013 and 2018 (Fig 1). Information on the export of live animal (small ruminants /Goats and Sheep/ and large animal-Beef Cattle) in 2014 and 2018 the last five years data showing the trend of export: number and value in USD. The export of live animals from 2005 to 2011 has shown an increasing trend both in terms of volume and value in USD. On the other hand, the trend of live animal export from 2012/13 to 2017/18 has shown decreasing trend leaving the space to informal trade. The increasing involvement of informal trade especially to Somalia, Djibouti, Kenya and Sudan has tremendously increased. This is related to the situation in Ethiopia in the last three years which resulted in civil unrest, hence lose control and in effective marketing system. However, the government has realized the effect of informal trade on the economy and unnecessary exploitative approach of the informal trade operators to the producers. The government reported that they are working with all stakeholders to know the root cause that encourage the informal trade while the formal trade is declining.

Figure 1: Export of live animal (small ruminants /Goats and Sheep/ and large animal-Beef Cattle and camel) from Ethiopia (2013 to 2018)

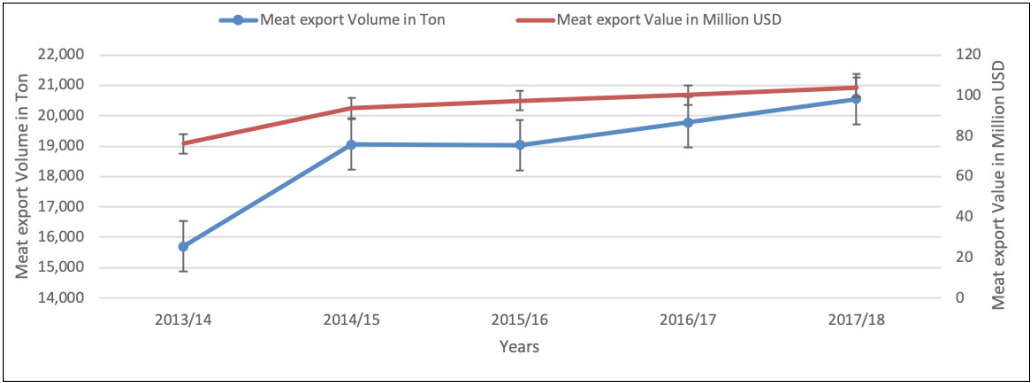


Source: Ethiopia MOA, 2019

The main markets for Ethiopian animals, meat and meat products are Djibouti, Egypt (beef), Sudan, Kenya and Somalia. Exports to Djibouti and Somalia are mainly in route

to markets in the Middle East. Exports to Somalia, Kenya and Djibouti are also largely informal. On the other hand, the meat export from Ethiopia to Middle east countries mainly United Arab Emirates and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has increased both in Volume and Values (Fig 2). The main reason for the increasing number of export abattoirs that fulfill the requirements of the importing countries. The preferred meat is that of goats mainly due to the required size. Though the size is small as compared to goat's meat, there has also been export of mutton and beef.

Figure 2: Trends of meat export from 2013/14 to 2017/18 from Ethiopia



Source: Ethiopia MOA, 2019

1.1.2 Livestock Trading System and Value Chains

Ethiopia has an active live animal, meat and meat products export market segment. There are active value chains comprising producers, feedlot operators, transporters, cooperatives, exporters, abattoirs, butchers and the end consumers. The value chains are said to operate effectively, but with limited participation of producers in decision making. Most transactions are controlled by middlemen and brokers (producers are excluded), who also decide on the prices of animals, pricing criteria etc. Middlemen and brokers are the main suppliers of livestock in the market chains through a predominantly informal system of trade. In an effort to control the situation, the country developed legal frameworks (proclamation, regulation and directive) to regulate the livestock marketing since 2014. The frameworks are intended to be implemented nationally through creating awareness for market actors, key stakeholders, government professionals and the public as well. The frameworks indicated that livestock trading should only take place within primary and secondary market centers delineated by the respective regional bureaus and prohibits practicing trading of livestock outside of the market centers and prescribes penalties for violations. Enforcement of the law has proved challenging due to different strong reasons raised from both local government and traders' sides.

Live Animal Grading Classification

The consultant was able to meet and have discussions with both the director general and director of standards development respectively. The main finding was that the country has an old standard for grading live animals and carcasses revised back in 2012. The standard focuses mainly on live cattle, sheep and goats. It was explained that on the request of MOA, ESA is in the process of drafting an enhanced national standard for the grading of live cattle, sheep and goats as part of the IGAD regional harmonized standards on live animal grading. It was learnt that Ethiopia is part of three IGAD countries (including Kenya and Uganda) working on a harmonized regional live animal grading standard. The standards have been, reportedly submitted to the national standards council for adoption and were, at the time of the meeting, expected to be adopted at a council meeting later in the week. Implementation of the existing standard was said to be “not common” due to different major challenges like, lack of awareness by market actors, government experts and key stakeholders. Due to challenges with the coordination and protocol and the time taken to unravel them, it was not possible to hold detailed discussions with the technical departments responsible for implementation of the standards. Ethiopians also use other forms of grading for local consumption. For instance, stakeholders indicated that consumers prefer and pay premium prices for older animals, especially for raw meat. Ethiopians also prefer fatty meat and therefore value fat animals more than well filled lean ones. It was indicated that local premium markets pay better prices for “premium beef” according to local standards; which differ markedly with export standards.

Feedlot Operations and Abattoirs

Ethiopia has a well-developed feedlot system where animals intended for export and prime local markets are fattened. The feedlots are located in a specific zone in Adama where both land and infrastructure are favorable. Adama is also well connected to the main transport arteries to the export quarantines in Djibouti. Bulls averaging 1-2 years are the main type of animal observed in the feedlots visited, where they are fed on a mixed high diet of concentrates (cotton seedcake, molasses, bran, hay), treated against internal and external parasites and vaccinated against scheduled diseases. Feedlots run 3-month cycles within which the animals are expected to attain the required 350-400 Kgs live weight for the market.

3.1.3 Stakeholders' Organization and Capacities

There are a number of stakeholder organizations in livestock production and trade in Ethiopia. They include cooperatives, public liability companies and associations of producers, feedlot operators, transporters, exporters, abattoir operators and butchers.

A brief meeting was held with the board chair of the Ethiopia Livestock Exporters Association and the Al Mehdi Export Abattoir PLC. Due to lack of time, it was agreed required information would be shared via email.

3.1.4 Challenges Experienced and Opportunities for Improvement

The MOA provides services such as laboratory diagnosis, certification of export animals free of charge and in addition it accomplishes overall surveillance and control of major TADs and zoonotic diseases.

Currently the major problem the country is experiencing is Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) for which the government is taking stringent measures during post market inspection, pre-quarantine inspection and inspection at quarantine. Moreover, they give vaccine based on the requirements from the importing countries. In general, they vaccinate for Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Black leg, (LSD), Anthrax, Pox and Peste Des Petitis Ruminantis (PPR).

The ministry has got state of art laboratory ISO accredited and Safety level 3. The ministry conducts diagnosis of different diseases before the animal is destined to export this includes Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and FMD.

The following are major challenges:

- Uncontrolled Animal movement
- Excessive informal trade of live animal through different trade routes,
- Poor implementation of the existing marketing legal frameworks,
- Informal market actor's intervention. /brokers /
- Poor market infrastructure /road, watering point, weighing sale, market information system, hygiene/
- Scarcity of improved forage with poor feeding practices
- Stringent animal health certification requirements
- Market instability in the ME (few limited markets) and changing requirements
- High costs of logistics
- Low price of animals
- Poor foreign exchange rates
- Lack of port - Ethiopian animals are re-branded according to the country of the exporting port (as the country of origin)
- Absence of Live animal transport vehicles.
- Inefficiency of Quarantine centers.
- Export destination country SPS requirement.

- Poor Port management. /Djibouti and Somali land /waiting Area.
- Exporters in efficiency.
- Informal trade - poses threat to regulated traders as they do not incur much cost and they are selling in the same markets
- In efficiency of Regional state service providers about modern live Animal marketing System implementation.

Opportunities for improvement:

- The commitment of the government of Ethiopia in supporting the livestock sector

The number of live animals being traded informally through SomaliLand, Djibouti, Sudan and Kenya is huge as compared to those traded formally. Moreover, the issue of standards, SPS, animal health and traceability has always been used as escape goats not to import directly through formal channel that encourage and maintain the informal trade. It is well known that from the informal trade the producers especially the pastoralists and the smallholder farmers do not benefit as the benefits are not trickling down to producers. Most of the profits ended up in the pocket of the middlemen and informal traders. To solve those problems the Ethiopian Government has taken several measures including strengthening veterinary services and diagnostic laboratories, surveillance, diagnosis and control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs), the development of different guidelines including pre-purchase, Construction of Abattoirs and processing plans guidelines and Standard Operating procedures to mention few. Currently the major outlet is the middle east market, the problem with having one outlet is at any time for no reason just to encourage the informal trades they stop the formal channel through lame excuses of an outbreak of diseases in the neighboring countries. Nevertheless, they continue importing the same animals they reject through informal trade. Thus, looking for an alternative market is one of the strategies that the government has been looking for and the present project of linking enterprises to the regional market is timely and very important.

· The Presence of Meat Exporters Associations

Ethiopian Meat Producer-Exporters Association (EMPEA) was established on 20 July 2003, based on the proclamation No 341/2003 that declared the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce and Sectional Associations. EMPEA has 13 members that are engaged in meat processing and export. The Ethiopian meat producer-exporters association is an establishment comprising of members who own state of the art Slaughterhouses with livestock reception pens, automatic and semiautomatic

mechanical abattoirs, chilling rooms, deep freezing, air-conditioned deboning facilities, packing and rendering and effluent treatment plant. All meat exported to the Middle East is halal and is certified by independent Islamic Affairs Councils accredited by high level international bodies that monitor the abattoir operations, ensuring that the animals are slaughtered according to the proper Islamic killing procedures. Thus, Ethiopia has got Halal accreditation certificate from Emirates International Accreditation Center. Moreover, All Ethiopian export abattoirs are HACCP certified by third-party international certifying bodies. In addition, all Ethiopian export abattoirs are ISO 22000 and ISO 9000 certified.

The presence of Live animal Exporters Association.

The Ethiopian Livestock Exporter Association is membership-based association established in 2015. Currently the association has got 53 members who are engaged in the export of live animals. The reason for the establishment of the association is mainly to:

- Promote and expand the Ethiopian livestock export in the global market
- Support the livestock exporters through capacity building and establishing business linkages
- Encourage a sustainable and enough supply of high-quality livestock for export market
- Build access for a better infrastructure and logistics facilities to the livestock export operators
- Strengthen the association to advocate for members rights and interests.

3.1.5 Value Addition (Quarantines, Feedlots And Meat Processing)

The process of quarantine including pre-quarantine inspection, follow up and observation in the quarantine including prophylactic treatments. The vaccination is based on the requirements of the importing country. In general, the animals stay in quarantine for 21 days. In addition, they use feedlots as the quarantine station whereby they conduct all the necessary observations and diagnosis as per the guideline for quarantine services.

Feedlot operators get all the services from the federal quarantine service providers. Given post market inspection and premarket inspection they have not had major problems that resulted in rejection of their animals. The major problem they are facing is the increasing cost of feeds that adds cost on the operator for each day they maintain their animals thereby reducing their profit margin.

Allana Integrated Meat Processing Complexes in Ethiopia

The *allan* group established world class, integrated, abattoir complexes in Ethiopia. The plant is built at Adami Tulu southern parts of Ethiopia in Oromia State, 170km from Addis Ababa. Sprawled on 75ha of land, the plant was erected with an investment capital of 1.8 billion Birr. It has a capacity of slaughtering 3,000 cattle and 6,000 sheep and goats daily upon operating at full capacity, enabling the company to produce 300 tons of meat a day.

The plant is said to be the first of its kind in Africa. The company has already a presence in more than 70 countries, which makes it one of the leading meat processing industries in the world. Meat is currently being exported to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia. When it starts to operate at its full capacity the plant is expected to generate more than one million dollars daily for the country. They have also indicated that there is interest to import meat from Ethiopia by Vietnam, Bangladesh, Seychelles and China. Market to the rest of Africa MS has been their main target and are looking forward to using the opportunity COMESA is rendering to them.

The company gets the live animals from close to two dozen of cooperatives that breed animals in Adami Tulu and Borena with a cost of between 26 and 32 Br a kilogram. The plant has created job opportunity for 200 people, of which 25 were taken to India for six months of training. The company also plans to increase this figure by 10-fold when the business starts to operate at its full capacity. The abattoir will be an addition to the company that has the same type of abattoir in Modjo, 73km from the capital Addis Ababa, with a potential of producing 30 tons of meat daily.

The abattoir in Modjo which the *allan* group bought from Turkish investors two years ago. The plant is upgraded enabling it to produce fodder for poultries and domestic animals as well as inputs for soap factories. It also engages in abattoir services.

Some of the major challenges they are facing are price of animal as compared to global market value and sustainable supply. The company has designed solution to use cooperatives and private sectors in high producing areas to collect and supply to the company. The other challenge is market and they have indicated that they will look forward to the facilitation of the present project in linking them to regional market.

3.1.6 Organizations and Persons Contacted Including Private Sector Enterprises Visited

I. Ministry of Agriculture

1. HE Dr. Gebrezeighour Gebre Yahannes – State minister, Animal Resources Development, MOA
2. HE Mrs Ayinalem Nigusie, State Minister for Agriculture inputs and products marketing sector, MOA
3. Dr. Alemayehu Mekonen, CVO/Director disease control, Ministry of Agriculture
4. Mr. Abebe Tadesse, Agriculture products and Livestock resources Marketing Directorate, MOA
5. Mr. Bezuaalem Bekele, Director, Agriculture products and Livestock resources Marketing Directorate, MOA
6. Mr. Melssew Assefa, Senior Marketing Expert, Ministry of Agriculture

II. Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation

1. Mr. Tesfaye Berhanu, Economic Cooperation Advisor to the State Minister of Finance
2. Mr. Yonas Getahun Assefa, Director, UN agencies, CRGE Facility and Regional Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation

III. Ministry of Trade and Industry

1. Fikru – Director of Regional Integration, Ministry of Trade and Industry
2. Tamene Mekonen, Senior Expert, Bilateral and Regional Trade Relations and Negotiations, Ministry of Trade and Industry

IV. Ethiopian Standards Authority

1. Mr. Endalow Mekonen, Director General, Ethiopian Standards Authority
2. Mr. Yilma Mengistu, standards Development Director, Ethiopian Standards Authority

V. Private Sector Associations, Enterprises and Industries Visited

1. Ms Kibre Mulat, Chairperson, Ethiopia Livestock and Meat Exporters Association
2. Dr. Tefera Hailu, General manager, Ethiopia Livestock and Meat Exporters Association
3. Mr. Abebaw Mekonen, Manager of the Ethiopian Meat Producer-Exporters Association (EMPEA)
4. Nabidom Import and Export feedlot, Adama
5. Gezahegn Tsega livestock exporter, Adama;
6. Frigorifico Boran Foods PLC part of Allana meat industries

3.2 SUDAN:

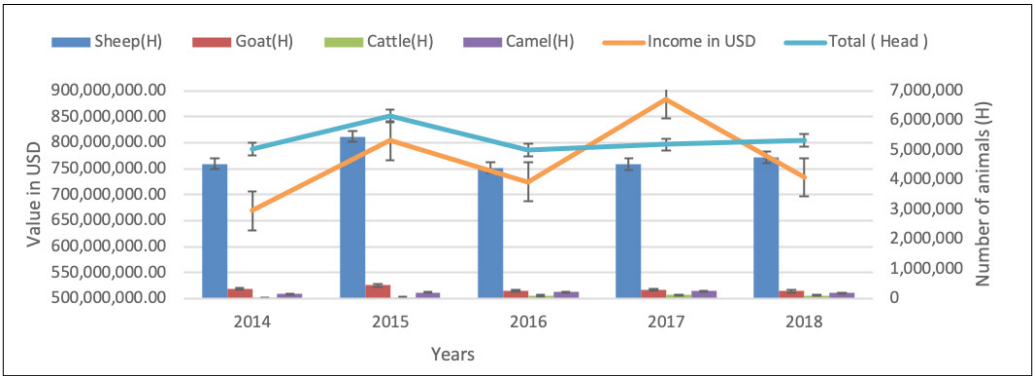


3.2.1 Livestock Production and Trade in Sudan

Sudan is the second largest livestock rich country in Africa, with about 31 million cattle, 41 million sheep, 32 million goats and 4.9 million camels. Most of the country is Arid-Semi Arid (ASAL) and the animals are raised in extensive pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems across the country’s agro-climatic zones.

The country also has a vibrant livestock trade and has put in place comprehensive policy and related support instruments to support and regulate the industry. The country exports live animals (cattle, sheep, goats and camels) to some COMESA member countries such as Egypt and Libya, has in formal cross-border trade with others such as Ethiopia and Eritrea. Sudan’s main livestock (live animals) market is the Middle East, with Saudi Arabia leading in numbers sheep, goats, cattle and camels respectively. Other ME countries importing animals from Sudan are UAE, Qatar, Jordan, Bahrain, Lebanon and Oman. A significant informal trade also exists between Sudan and neighboring countries such as South Sudan, Chad, Libya, Eritrea, Ethiopia etc.

Figure 3: Export of live animal (small ruminants and large animal-Beef Cattle and camel) from 2014 to 2018 from Sudan



3.2.2 Live Animal Trading System and Value Chains

The country has both formal and informal live animal trading systems in place. While a significant proportion of cross-border trade with neighboring countries is informal, all the export trade is formal and runs through a well-designed quarantine system. The earlier part of the live animal trade value chain, is however, informal, run by a chain of middlemen who aggregate animals from producers and prepare them for export. From the look of things, producers are rarely involved in trading, thus, there appears to be clear segregation of roles and specialization between producers and traders. It is

however, said that producers are market aware and decide the prices of their animals competitively. Sudan has established a national trade point which provides all round (export and local) market information to the business community, specially the SMEs using e-commerce tools and platforms, as well as advisory services to the government on the export market. Information provided includes prices, demand, requirements of the various markets. The trade point also, reportedly provides training on e-commerce and sensitization on markets to SMEs. The trade point exclusively uses electronic platforms which may not be accessible to the lower levels of the value chains. Some stakeholders also emphasized the need for practical information arguing that the trade point data is often abstract and does not reflect the real situation on the ground. Most stakeholder me cited lack of information on COMESA markets as the main cause of limited trade with other countries in the block.

The live animal trade value chains are said to be long, involving a long chain of middlemen, trading nodes, formal and informal transit level processes/transactions and attendant costs (formal and informal) that make the animals significantly more expensive by the time they reach the final loading points. The value chain, however, seems to be operating well as it is the main method of supplying all the animals exported by the country and those slaughtered within its cities. Animals destined for the export market have to pass through government regulated primary, secondary and tertiary stages of quarantine for inspection and certification. Primary quarantine involves screening for designated diseases, designated vaccinations, inspection, identification and parasite control. Secondary quarantine involves further screening and inspection while tertiary quarantine is concerned with terminal screening, inspection and certification ready for shipping.

The middlemen are not regulated by any code of conduct or policy and therefore could be purely driven by the margins they make. They could however, potentially, play important value adding roles if they are guided by clear rules and act in the interest/for the common good of the whole sector/industry. This could possibly be achieved through advocacy and capacity building, and the enactment of relevant codes or conduct/policies.

The government of Sudan is putting in place, measures to control informal cross-border trade by increasing the number of border points with its neighbors and developing bilateral agreements to control cross-border animal movements. Such bilateral agreements are reportedly already functional with Ethiopia and Eritrea and are nearing completion with South Sudan and Chad. This, however, seems only geared towards informal cross-border trade and movement control, and may not affect the internal live animal trade value chains.

Live Animal Grading Standards

Live animal traders are usually guided by the specifications and requirements of importers in selecting animals for export. As such, they select animals that meet market specifications, rather than offer products with specifications that buyers can select from. Even where the market does not have specific requirements (for instance local markets) live animal traders and brokers apply some form of standards for evaluating and grading market animals. Criteria used includes areas of origin/type of animal (affects taste and body mass), age, body condition and conformation. Different criteria may be used for grading depending on the use of the animals. It is not clear how well this classification system is understood and accepted by other stakeholders, or how transparent decision making on value of animals using the criteria is. When traders do not find animals meeting the market specifications, they buy whatever is available at lower prices and invest in value addition (fattening, treatment etc) to bring them to the required standards or source from other parts of the country where better animals may be found when possible.

There is no formal government regulated system of grading and classification of live animals. However, the existence of a traditional/trader classification method gives an indication that grading and classification an acceptable approach to live animal trading. Besides, Sudan has formal standards for some aspects of meat animal trade, such as specification for animal transportation trucks, design and specification of the operating standards of slaughterhouses. The Sudan Standards and Metrology Organization (SSMO), expressed interest and support for the development of a regional live animal grading standard. They also suggested the involvement of the African Organization for Standardization (ARSO) in the process.

Sudan is also a member of the IGAD regional bloc where a number of harmonization instruments have been developed and are being operationalized. Experts from the both the SSMO and the ministry of Animal Resources, as well as stakeholder organizations are of the opinion that a regional grading standard would be welcomed and easily institutionalized through advocacy and extension.

3.2.3 Observation of Live Animal Trade and Value Addition

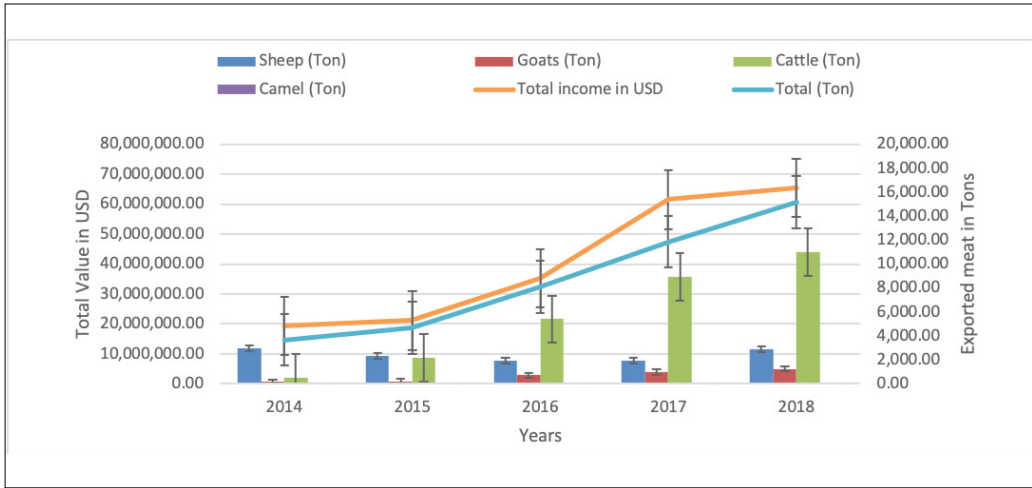
Active live animal trade was witnessed at the Alsalam Kandahar and Al Moalih markets for small (sheep and goats) and large ruminants (cattle and camels) respectively. The two are terminal markets located within the large Khartoum where animals destined for both local slaughter and export markets are traded. The animals traded were predominantly local breeds, males and were generally in very good body condition. Indications were that animals brought to the markets, especially cattle are drawn from feedlots after

fattening. Those destined for local consumption are sent to directly to slaughter from the market but those destined for export markets have to go through quarantine for 21 days. Discussions were also held with some prominent livestock traders who also export live animals and sometimes meat. The traders mainly export live animals, comprising sheep, goats, cattle and camels in descending order mainly to Saudi Arabia (small ruminants) and Egypt (large ruminants) respectively. Smaller numbers of the other species are sold in these key markets and other countries in the Middle East. The traders, though aware of COMESA, indicated a lack of information on other regional markets that they could trade with. The livestock markets lack adequate infrastructure and amenities for ideal animal handling. The animal transportation trucks are however well designed the purpose and loading of camels is aided by cranes.

Feedlot Operations and Abattoirs

Sudan has well established feedlot operations for fattening animals for the market. Feedlots serve both domestic and export markets, with the latter taking the lion’s share of the fattened animals. The majority of animals from feedlots have to go through a separate quarantine for 21 days as only a few feedlots qualify to also act as quarantine centers due to low biosecurity levels. It was, however, observed that combining quarantine measures and feedlot would significantly reduce the pre-shipment time and attendant costs. There is also growing interest and investment in export quality abattoirs to enhance trade in meat and meat products. Value addition is the preferred option for the Sudanese animal resources sector stakeholders, but have thus, far not had export quality slaughter facilities. The government has spearheaded a drive to modernize abattoirs through private sector investments.

Figure 4: Export of meat (small ruminants and large animal-Beef Cattle and camel) from 2014 to 2018 from Sudan



Source: Sudan Chamber of Commerce and Ministry of Animal Resources 2019

Export of meat sheep, goats, cattle and camel is increasing from 2014 to 2018. One of the main reasons are the upcoming of modern abattoirs and the interest from government and private sector to export value added product. Live animals are usually exported during religious festivals in which the individual households are required to slaughter sheep or goats at home.

3.2.4 Stakeholder Organization and Capacities

Livestock trade stakeholders are represented in apical organizations such as the SUDAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the North Eastern Africa Livestock Council (NEALCO) Sudan chapter. NEALCO's objective is to promote, coordinate, share information and advocate for enhanced trade in livestock and livestock products within and outside the region. It's a private sector institution with membership of 13 countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Egypt, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, D.R. Congo, Rwanda, Burundi and Somalia). Livestock value chains actors, including producers, traders, truckers, service and input providers, abattoirs, butchers/retailers, feedlot operators, etc are members of both the Sudan chamber of commerce and industry and NEALCO. The Sudan chamber has been in operation since 1908 and is presently constituted as an apical body made up of 8 chambers; comprising 6 specialized chambers (exporters, importers, economic services, ICT, health and education, construction and engineering) and states chamber. The main chamber is mainly made up of exporters, including livestock.

It plays various roles, including but not limited to encouraging economic development and investment, participate in planning national development, establish a suitable environment for fruitful relations between the parties concerned with production in general and between all businessmen sectors particularly, defending member's legal privileges, set the regulations and establish reliable principles for the economic activities, prepare studies and conduct research to enhance the development process and participate in local, regional and international deliberations related to economy and business activities.

Livestock stakeholders are well represented in the chamber and draw significant benefits in terms of market linkages, information and capacity building. The chamber cited a number of challenges. Members of the chamber, however, mainly trade with Egypt and the Middle East where they have had the benefit of historical linkages. They indicated a lack of information and links to other markets (besides Egypt) due to lack of market information and contacts. Other significant challenges hampering trade include stringent SPS standards (low capacity and high cost of compliance), harmonization of standards among member states, improvement of animal husbandry, low capacity of producers and traders, poor access to financial services and lack of adequate trade facilitation

(logistics, exposure, linkages, financing and related business services; insurance, transit cards etc). The chamber was observed to have requisite organization and structures to participate in standard setting and enforcement among its membership.

3.2.5 Major Challenges Experienced and Opportunities for Improvement

The live animal, meat and meat products trade faces a number of significant challenges in Sudan. They include poor access to market information due to absence of a systematic information system, and information asymmetry among stakeholders, poor marketing and communication infrastructure, lack of a credible identification and traceability system, and lack of linkages with markets with another COMESA member states. The following are some of the challenges:

- When traveling on track there are multiple check points that predisposes the animal to different levels of stresses in turn affecting the condition of the animals;
- There are also unnecessary payments and taxes at each check point which adds up to the cost of the animal hence reducing the purchasing price that goes to the producers;
- Access to land in Omdurman to be used as the holding place for the animal before marketing and after marketing until the animals are moved to quarantine is the most challenging ;
- The feed especially concentrate feed is expensive and is not easily available;
- Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADS) including FMD, CBPP/CCPP, PPR, RVF;
- Insurance is available but in case of loss, they find different means not to pay;
- During transportation unless it is designated track usually the animal suffers from suffocation and hence death and loss to the owner;
- The travel to Saudi Arabia takes only 12 hours by sea but sometimes at the entrance without having enough reason the animals are held for 3 to 4 days which predispose the animal to stress and loss of wait. And additional cost to the exporters ;
- The difference in exchange rate between the informal and formal exchange;
- There is also problem with the quarantine that though they are available, if it is large number of animals, they are very slow in accomplishing the necessary checks and certification, usually it can take 3 to 4 days, when they can do it in a day. They are not giving 24hrs standby services;
- The quarantine is also far from the marketing place and the traders prefer the quarantine nearby their marketing place. The weather condition at Omdurman is very good for the animal and the traders needs to have

quarantine nearby their location;

- The traders complained that veterinary services are not accessible in all places especially in pastoralist areas, there is mishandling of vet medicine, delays from the labs for diagnosis, the availability of vaccines, there is a need to improve the service condition. In Saudi when there are health problems, the Saudi veterinary service is for free but upon request;
- When the animals are coming from different farms from pastoralist area usually, they are free of problems and most of the problem starts at the travel and holding place;
- No direct trading channel with the importing countries enterprises. There are mediators and trading are facilitated through them. There are Sudanese in Egypt and other final markets that directly purchase the product from the export abattoirs and pass to the final market in the importing countries;
- The traditional producers (small holders and pastoralists) where the 90% supply of livestock comes from are not market oriented, hence there has always been shortage of supply;
- Access to finance by private sectors including livestock traders and processors is one of the major problems. Even if one presents collateral which is usually beyond requirement the ceiling is very low and hence private sectors are not in position to access finance;
- The loans are also for ultrashort durations and do not allow big investments.
- Market information is not available at all. The traders do use their own means of communications and their experience to decide on some of important issues such as withholding of animals or exporting;
- The involvement of government in livestock and their product business;
- The access to other market destinations including EU, China, Indonesia and other far east countries;
- The fuel price is also getting high;
- Though livestock is the bases of the economy, the budget allocated to the sector is very low;
- The work relationship between the federal and regional states is based on coordination and good relationship;
- The salary scale and other incentives for the civil servants in general and for livestock and fisheries sectors in general is low;

Opportunities for Improvement

Sudan has a high population of livestock reared in natural pasture and a robust animal rearing tradition. Thus, the country has high potential for trade in live animal, meat and meat products. Additionally, the animal industry has strong government support and

enjoys fairly strong trade orientation dating back to colonial and pre-colonial times. Rising demand in animal products locally and internationally and increasing awareness and demand for grass-fed animals and animal products combine to create a high and increasing demand for Sudanese livestock. Sudan's location in the horn of Africa, with good access to the sea and other transport corridors makes it well positioned to trade with COMESA and the rest of Africa, Middle East and other parts of the world. Further, the country enjoys preferential trading agreements with both COMESA and the Middle East through the COMESA Free Trade Area (CoFTA) and the Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) arrangements respectively, placing it at an advantage. It is also enjoying emerging opportunities (trade inquiries) in new livestock and livestock products markets in Turkey, China, Indonesia, Algeria and the greater COMESA region which it has hitherto, not tapped into due to lack of market information and weak connectivity. The country is also experiencing increased private sector investment in modern abattoirs and feedlots that will enhance its ability to reach markets with new value-added products in the short term. Regional integration initiatives of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and COMESA, including regional standards and other harmonized frameworks, provide opportunities for Sudan livestock. The definite divide between livestock rich and livestock deficit countries in COMESA signals a ready market within Sudan's reach. Deficit countries such as Egypt, DRC, Seychelles, Burundi and Mauritius present ready markets within a preferential trade area, besides specialized commodity demand segments (e.g. hotels demand for specific cuts) that already exists across all COMESA Member States.

Solutions/Recommendations for some of the Challenges and the way Forward

- Discussion with the final market especially on the unnecessary delays after the arrival of animals in the importing countries;
- Discussion with the government and seeking support for infrastructural development;
- Capacity building of the extension workers and the veterinary service providers;
- Capacity building the producers so that they become market oriented;
- Developing market information system in this case COMESA can come in and support;
- COMESA to support facilitation of access to Chinese and other far east markets;
- Government to completely leave the business to private sectors.

3.2.6 Organizations and Persons Contacted Including Private Sector Enterprises Visited

I. Chamber of commerce of Sudan

1. Mr. Abdel Aziz Abutalib, Director General of Sudan chamber of Commerce
2. Dr. Dr. Khalid M.O. Magboul, Chair of Meat Export of Sudan Chamber of Commerce and Vice Chair of NEALCO.
3. Mr. Al Nesri Ismael Al Nesri Assistant Treasurer of Livestock Exporters association

II. Traders Gandahar (Asalam Market)

1. Mr. Abdella Mohammed Sala
2. Mr. Theha Albilal Zail
3. Mr. Ali – Habi bella

III. Quarantines

1. Dr. Mohammed Yousef Abdalla DG Quarantines
2. Dr. Ali Adam Mohammed the Manager of Quarantine
3. Dr. Omnia Hassan Abdelrahman Ali Administrator of the quarantine.

IV. Alategahat Group

1. Dr. Osama Sanousi

V. Ministry of Trade and Industry

1. Kwather Abbas Mohamed Guda” Assistant Manager, COMESA coordinating Unit, Ministry of Trade and Industry
2. Nadir Elrayah AwadL Head, COMESA coordinating Unit & Director of Regional and International Agreements, Ministry of Trade and Industry
3. Marwa Madibo: COMESA coordinating Unit, Ministry of Trade and Industry
4. Amna Mohamed Ibrahim Elnur. General Manager, Sudan Trade Point
5. Omima Amid Kendil, Export Promotion Officer, Sudan Trade Point

VI. Ministry of Animal Resources

1. Dr. Ahmed Shaikh Eddin, Under-secretary, Ministry of Animal Resources
2. Amal Babiker, International Relations and Investment
3. Zeinab Hagag Ali, General Directorate of Planning and Livestock Economics
4. Ruba Ibrahim Ahmed, International Relations
5. Dr. Amal Hamid Elmahi, DG Animal Production
6. Dr. Osama Muzamil, Dept. of Quarantines
7. Dr. Fatima Hassan Mohamed, Department of Quarantines

3.3 UGANDA:



3.3.1 Livestock production and Trade Data in Uganda

Most of Uganda's beef cattle, sheep and goats are raised in extensive production systems in defined livestock corridors spread from central through southern western, western, northern and north eastern parts of the country. There are moderately low rainfall and ASAL areas where pastoralism and agro-pastoralism are the dominant livestock production systems. During the 2017 census, the national bovine population was estimated to be 14.2 million cattle (MAAIF, 2019) distributed mainly in the western region (22.3%), eastern region (21.8%), central region (21.7%), Karamoja sub-region (19.8%) and the rest of Northern Uganda (14.4%). Most cattle in Uganda are indigenous breeds comprising about 93% of the population. Similarly, Uganda has a large population of goats estimated at 16.0 million in the 2017. Indigenous breeds account for about 99% of the goat population, comprising the Small East African goat (83.3%) and the Mubende breed (14.5%). The Western Region had the highest number of goats (27.7%) of the total herd, followed by Northern Region with 21.7% while Central Region had the lowest number of goats 13.5%.

Table 2: Uganda's livestock population

Species of animals	Pop. 2010 (million)	Pop. 2017 (million)	% indigenous
Cattle	12.1	14.2	93
Goats	13.2	16.0	98.8
Sheep	3.6	3.8	99
Pigs	3.4	3.5	-
Poultry	43	45	87

Source: Uganda MAAIF 2019

The country has a relatively small population of sheep estimated at 3.8 million (MAAIF, 2019) mainly found in Karamoja (49.4%), followed by northern, western, Eastern and central respectively. Rangelands in Uganda which is known as the "Cattle Corridor" Cover 44% of the country's total land area mainly in the diagonal belt and is the primary economic activity and it holds 80% of the national herd and it account for 85% of the milk and 95% of beef. With such livestock numbers, Uganda can meet domestic needs and trade with other COMESA MSs in live animals, meat and meat products. Additionally, areas visited by the team showed there is huge unexploited potential and the country could easily boost its numbers due to good climate and availability of pasture, land

and animal rearing customs. Uganda exports live animals (cattle & shoat) to COMESA member countries such as DRC, Rwanda, Brundi, Kenya South Sudan and Egypt as well as outside COMESA particularly to the Middle East countries. Most of the cross-border trade with neighboring countries is, however, mostly informal.

Table 3: Livestock product export destinations from Uganda

Product	Exporter company	Destination
Meat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fresh Cuts Ltd.,• Your Choice,• Sausage Masters• Truong Giang Mong Ca1 Co. Ltd.,• Tri Duc Trade and Services Joint Stock Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• D. R. Congo,• S. Sudan,• Rwanda,• Vietnam• Oman• Kenya

Source: Uganda MAAIF 2019

3.3.2 Live Animal Trading System and Value Chains

The country has both formal and informal live animal trading systems in place. A significant proportion of cross-border trade with neighboring countries is informal and dominated by middlemen and brokers who aggregate animals from producers and primary markets, for sale to secondary and tertiary markets, and abattoirs. From stakeholder feedback, producers seem to be rarely involved in trading, leaving much of the traders to middlemen and brokers. In instance, the traders pick animals from producers and sell before paying for them, implying that they do not have cash to invest in buying the animals. It is indicated that producers are not aware of the markets and therefore rely on traders’ judgement and decision on the value of their animals. The middlemen are not regulated by any code of conduct or policy and therefore could be purely driven by the margins they make. They could however, potentially, play important value adding roles if they are guided by clear rules and act in the interest/for the common good of the whole sector/industry. This could possibly be achieved through advocacy and capacity building, and the enactment of relevant codes or conduct/policies.

Table 4: Export of meat and offal in 2015 and 2016

Year	Type of product	Total amount of product	Destination countries	Major Exporters
2015	Beef, mutton, goat meat and offal	177,653kg	D. R. Congo, S. Sudan, Vietnam UAE	Fresh Cuts Ltd., Your Choice, Uganda Meat Industries, Rongchang International (U) and Jogiti Enterprises
2016	Beef, mutton, goat meat and offal	185,913 kg		

Source: Uganda MAAIF 2019

The live animal trade value chains are said to be long, involving chains of middlemen, trading nodes, formal and informal transit level processes/transactions and attendant costs (formal and informal). The level of development and governance of the value chain could not be discussed in detail but needs to be looked at to gain deeper understanding and identify areas of support to strengthen their operations and governance. Animal trading takes place in designated markets where veterinary controls are enforceable. People who bring animals to the market are usually registered as a security measure against animal theft. Observations at the Ngoma market indicated there were all types and ages of animals, implying a lack of a policy to regulate sale of breeding age female animals for slaughter. A large proportion of animals at the market were poorly finished though some were said to be destined for abattoirs.

Table 5: Export of live animal in 2015 and 2016

Year	Type of product	Total amount of product (No.)	Destination countries	Major Exporters
2015	Goats (Boer and local)	8,598	Rwanda, Burundi, S. Sudan, D. R. Congo	Rato enterprises, Rutaborwa Brian and other individual traders
	Friesians and their crosses	4,660	Rwanda, Burundi, D. R. Congo	Butsyoro Dairy Farm, Kangwa Godwin, Rutaborwa Brian, and individual traders
2016	Goats (Boer and local) and sheep	1,533	Rwanda, S. Sudan, D. R. Congo, Tanzania	Various individual traders
	Friesians and their crosses	2,168	Rwanda, Burundi, D. R. Congo	Butsyoro Dairy Farm, Kangwa Godwin, and other individual traders

Source: Uganda MAAIF 2019

Table 6: Export of meat leather and live animal in 2018

Product	Exported Quantity	Export value in UGX	Percentage share of exported animal derived items
Meat (kg)	1,998,983.8	22,607,833,696	4.11
Leather (kg)	781,004.95	13,673,315,443	2.49
Live Animals	71,997	4,802,925,054	0.87

Source: Uganda MAAIF 2019

The government of Uganda is putting in place measures to control informal cross-border trade by increasing the number of one stop border points with its EAC/COMESA neighbors. Examples of operational OSBPs were cited at Busia and Malaba borders with Kenya, and additional ones are planned for other major border towns such as Moroto, Kapchorwa and Kabong

Live Animal Grading Standards

There is no formal government regulated system of grading and classification of live animals. However, traditional/trader classification methods exist and are deployed by trader in deciding the worth of an animal. From stakeholder feedback, it was not clear whether the grading system is mutually agreed and transparently applied. Besides this, Uganda has enacted many formal standards for meat and meat products, and carcasses, specifications for the design and specification of the operating standards of slaughterhouses. The country also has a number of interventions to harmonize standards with other EAC and IGAD partners. Among these are standards on the grading and classification of cattle, sheep and goats under an IGAD initiative.

3.3.3 Value Addition and Trading

Feedlot Operations, Quarantine and Abattoirs

There is growing interest both in government and the private sector to invest in feedlots, quarantines and abattoir operations to improve export trade. Most of the operating feedlots are small and targeting domestic markets. One of those visited, the Orchid House farm buys yearlings from producers and fattens them for 3 months before selling to abattoirs slaughtering for supermarkets in Kampala. Additionally, upcoming abattoirs, for instance pearl meat, has plans for feedlots to add value to cattle, sheep and goats obtained from producers before slaughter, to provide quality meat for export. Another abattoir, the Egypt-Uganda food security is reportedly about to start operations targeting meat and meat products exports to Egypt and the EAC and COMESA Member

States. Thus, there is increasing investment in abattoirs and feedlots to meet the rising demand for meat and meat products within and outside Uganda. It is expected that these developments will also stimulate livestock production and value chain operations. Uganda does not currently have official quarantines. Animals destined for export are held in isolated sections of farms and ranches for observations and requisite interventions for the specified quarantine periods. The government, however, has plans to establish eight new quarantines to support the emerging export abattoirs and support live animal exports to new markets.

3.3.4 Stakeholder Organization and Capacities

Various groups of actors are involved in live animals and meat at different levels. The main ones are producers, traders, truckers, service and input providers, abattoirs and butchers/retailers. Most of these operate individually but, in some instances, they are members of formed organizations. Some of the organizations encountered during the mission were the livestock traders and transporters Association, Uganda meat producers Union, and the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and Industry. All the organization have noble objectives, but most stakeholder organizations contacted have a limited reach to beef producers and require capacity building. Live animal producers and stakeholders were described either as rich and do not see the benefits of such organizations, or ignorant and uneducated and therefore not interested or capable of participating in organizations. From discussions, the Uganda Meat Producers Union which brings together both cooperatives (34) and individual members in 18 districts, is reaching out to both producers and other value chain actors in a purposeful way intended to promote value adding interactions and investments in the meat sector. Besides advocacy and capacity building, the organization is involved in the provision of extension services, financial services, promoting production and productivity enhancement, provision of inputs, feedlot. All in all, the Government of Uganda has plans to promote cooperatives among live animal and meat industry players. This is the best way to empower meat sector actors and promote production and trade in live animals, meat and meat products. Enhanced institution building within the sector will also help mitigate the huge challenge of informal trade in the sector. Stakeholders and VC actors require various forms of capacity building notably, advocacy, exposure/bench marking, organizational development, skills development, agribusiness and VC governance among others.

3.3.5 Major Challenges Experienced and Opportunities for Improvement

Several challenges were highlighted regarding live animal, meat and meat products trade in Uganda. Among the key challenges are subsistence orientation of the production, in which producers regard their animals as assets to be held onto rather than traded. Subsequently, producers keep their animals and only sell those that are not very good

(sick, aged, in poor body condition etc.) or when they have pressing problems and may not keep more that are necessary to meet their subsistence needs. In both instances, they are unlikely to get the best prices because animals are not sold when they are at their best or when the market is offering the best prices. Animal diseases also pose a continuing challenge as they do not only impact production and productivity, but also lead to market closures and animal deaths. Among the common disease challenges are Transboundary Animal Diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy Skin diseases (LSD), Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CCPP), Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Peste Des Petitis Ruminants (PPR), Sheep and Goat pox. Stakeholders pointed out to tick resistance to most acaricides that has resulted in serious losses due to tick borne diseases. Drought and scarcity of feed and water were also cited, especially during seasons when rains fail. This leads to loss of condition and therefore value of the animals, deaths and mass sale of animals at throw-away prices.

Other common challenges highlighted were lack of appropriate market information, information symmetry between producers and traders, low animal prices and lack of transparency in price setting, domination of the market by middlemen and brokers, poor producer participation in the market and poor stakeholder organization along the value chains. Live animal trade and marketing were said to suffer from “too much informality”, because there are no clear rules or engagement, systematic organization or proper governance. It is also constrained by multiple informal controls and different fee collection at different points along the value chain. Marketing infrastructure and markets were said to be inadequate, lacking the essentials for proper animal handling and welfare. This was observed first-hand during the visit at Ngoma market. Transport infrastructure and trucks were also observed to present challenges for the animals and traders. The numbers and quality of animals available varies throughout the year due to seasonality of feed resources and pressure to sell animals. It was reported that some upcoming abattoirs are not getting enough animals. Weak stakeholder organization in the meat sector was also reported to be a major challenge. Producers, especially, have not fully embraced the cooperative movement and therefore lack a collective voice on matters affecting them and their sector. The country also lacks a credible animal identification and traceability system to facilitate trade and ensure security. This is confounded by unregulated movement of animals both within the country and with its neighbors.

The national herd, especially the Ankole cattle breed, which is said to have exceptional values, is under threat due to uncontrolled crossbreeding with *Bos Taurus*. This is said to be eroding the breed’s resilience to drought and diseases, besides diluting the unique genetic resource. Stakeholders also cited access to financial resources and weak provision of services by the government as challenges. Examples included the control

of animal diseases and pests and extension services. Lack of transparency in notifying diseases among COMESA Member States was also said to be a problem that frequently disrupts intra-COMESA trade through bans, protectionist actions and non-tariff barriers.

Opportunities for Improvement

Uganda has a high population of livestock reared in natural pasture and robust widespread animal rearing cultures. The country also has a good climate and vast tracks of good land for production. Thus, the country has high potential for trade in live animal, meat and meat products. The animal industry has strong support and participation of the political class. Rising demand for animal products locally and internationally and increasing awareness and demand for grass-fed animals and animal products combine to create a high and increasing demand for Ugandan livestock. The country's flagship breed, the Ankole cattle are large animals with favorable ratings in growth rate and low cholesterol in meat, which make it potential very attractive to meat lovers. The country's central location in East Africa makes Uganda well placed to trade with livestock deficit COMESA MSs in central and southern Africa, northern Africa, Middle East and other parts of the world. Further, the country enjoys preferential trading agreements with both COMESA, EAC and IGAD and has probably some of the best climate in the regional blocks, placing it at an advantage. Uganda is reportedly receiving trade inquiries from new livestock and livestock products markets in Europe, Turkey, China and the Middle East. The country is also experiencing increased private sector investment in modern abattoirs and feedlots that will enhance its ability to reach markets with new value-added products in the short term. Regional integration initiatives of the east African Community (EAC), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and COMESA, including regional standards and other harmonized frameworks, provide further opportunities for markets integration. The definite divide between livestock rich and livestock deficit countries in COMESA signals a ready market within reach. Deficit countries such as DRC, Egypt, Seychelles, Burundi and Mauritius present ready markets within a preferential trade area, besides specialized commodity demand segments (e.g. hotels demand for specific cuts) that already exists across all COMESA Member States. Uganda's meat sector also has a huge opportunity to grow its value chains by embracing the cooperative movement, already working well for other sectors. This will not only infuse the much-needed commercial orientation in the production system but will also give the stakeholders a voice in decision making for the sector and their welfare. The sector is also at the heart of government plans and policies, likely to shepherd its growth and development in the short and medium term.

3.3.6 Organizations and Persons Contacted Including Private Sector Enterprises Visited

I. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

1. Dr. Juliet Sentumbwe Commissioner Animal Production /AgDAR/ Chairperson
2. Dr. Kiconco Doris Assistant Commissioner Veterinary Regulator and Enforcement
3. Dr. Mwesige Theophilus Assistant Commissioner Veterinary Public Health
4. Dr. Okuyo Bosco SVI
5. Dr. Mukama Charles SVI
6. Dr. Mukose Jacos SVO –Marketing
7. Dr. Kimaanga Micheal SVI
8. Dr. Martin Kasirye Sseruwagi AC- Dairy/Meat
9. Dr. Aisu Joseph Charles SVI
10. Dr. Nannozi Beatrice Kasirye SVO/ Secretary

II. Cooperatives and Associations and Private Sector Traders and Ranch Manger

1. Dr. Joshua Waiswa, Uganda Meat Producers Cooperatives Union
2. David Mutebi, Kampala Cattle Traders and Transporters Association
3. Ishmail Bakurumpagi Manager, Pearl Abattoir, Migeera
4. Mr. Nyongore Enock, Trader at Ngoma Market
5. Mr. Karema Frank, Trader at Ngoma Market
6. Mr. Kiddo Johal Bosco, Trader at Ngoma Market
7. Mr. Ssebadduka Mank Javes, Trader at Ngoma Market
8. Dr. Kalanzi Stephen, Trader at Ngoma Market
9. Dr. Francis Odengo Veterinarian and Farm Manager Orchids House Farm LTD (Feedlot/Ranch)

III. Uganda National Bureau of Standards

1. Rehema Meme, Standards Officer, Uganda National Bureau of Standards, Food and Agriculture Division

IV. Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

1. Elizabeth Auma Kiguli, Senior Commerce Officer, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
2. Nakafeero Agnes, Commercial Officer, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

V. Uganda chamber of Commerce and Industry

1. Stephen Kabagambe, Acting Secretary General, Uganda Chamber Of Commerce And Industry

3.4 KENYA:



3.4.1 Livestock Production And Trade in Kenya

Kenya is an important livestock country in Africa. It has a bovine population of about 19.6 million comprising 14.5 m beef and 5.1 dairy cattle), 19.5 million sheep (largely local breeds and their crosses) and 26 million goats (local breeds and a small dairy population). Most of the beef and meat sheep and goats are reared in ASAL areas under pastoral and agro-pastoral management systems while the dairy cattle are mainly kept in high potential and peri-urban areas. Over 85% of the country is Arid-Semi Arid (ASAL) and is only suitable for animal rearing.

Table 7: Cattle and Shoats Population in kenya

	Cattle	Goats	Sheep
2014	17,811,845	25,430,058	17,420,207
2015	18,753,179	25,128,075	16,808,470
2016	20,529,191	26,745,916	18,983,760
2017	18,338,810	25,684,484	18,759,072
2018	19,695,246	26,727,391	19,984,733

Source: Kenya MAF (2019)

Kenya is a leading exporter of processed meats and chilled carcasses in the region. The country is also an important regional player in live animal trade with other COMESA MSs and the Middle East countries. I have reasonably well development value addition infrastructure, include export standard abattoirs such as the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC), Choice Meats and Hurling butcheries that produce chilled carcasses, prime cuts, processed meat and meat products for the local and export markets. A number of regional abattoirs have also come up in livestock rich counties such as Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Isiolo, Pokot and Narok with the aim of penetrating export markets.

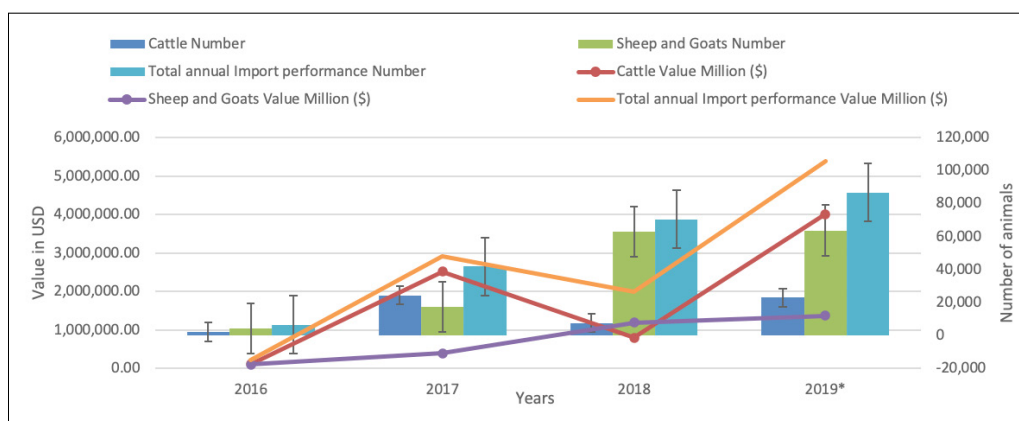
Kenya's trading partners for chilled carcasses and processed meats are Uganda, DRC, Burundi, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Somalia, Seychelles, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain and Oman. However, that is gradually being replaced by carcass.

Table 8: Live animal export performance for 2016-19 from Kenya

Export year	Cattle Number	Cattle Value Million (\$)	Sheep and goats Number	Sheep and Goats Value Million (\$)	Total annual Export Number	Total annual Export Value Million (\$)
2016	194	33,460.4	672	40,153.4	866	73,613.8
2017	132	95,209.5	5	516.6	137	95,726.1
2018	2,204	154,881.3	72	15,166.3	2,276	170,047.6
2019*	1,166	688,627.7	18	6,335.7	1,184	694,963.4
TOTALS	3,696	972,178.9	767	62,172	4,763	1,334,350.9

Source: Kenya MAF 2019. * figures for 2019 were computed up to June

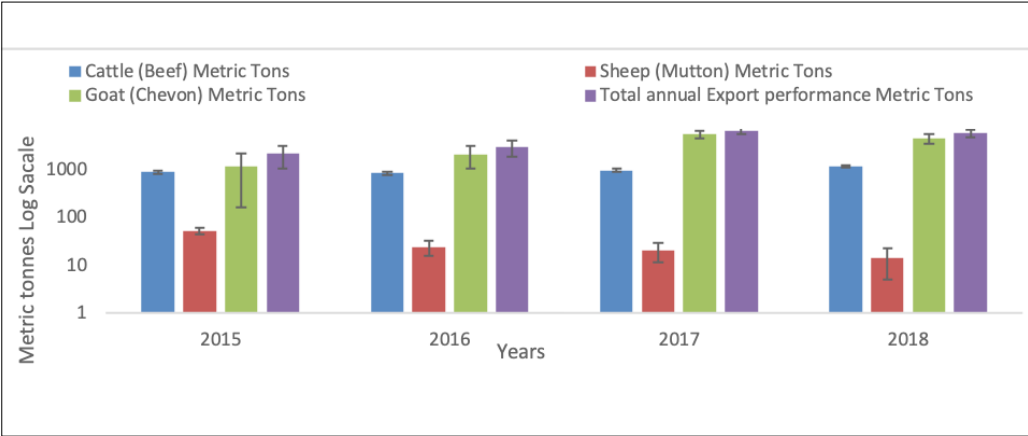
The country exports live animals (cattle, sheep and goats) to some COMESA member countries such as Mauritius, Seychelles, Comoros, Egypt, Rwanda and has significant volumes of informal cross-border trade with others such as Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania. Kenya also export live animals and meat (small ruminants) to the Middle East (Saudi Arabia, Qatar, UAE, Bahrain).

Figure 5: Live animal import performance for 2016-19 in Kenya

Source: Kenya MAF 2019. * figures for 2019 were computed up to June

Kenya imports live animal and it is by far larger as compared to its imports (Fig 5). The imports are usually done from neighboring countries including Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Tanzania and South Sudan. The trend of import to Kenya has been increasing due to the change in the living standards of the people and urbanization.

Figure 6: Meat and Chilled Carcasses Exports 2015-18 from Kenya



Source: Kenya MAF (2019)

Breeds of cattle which are usually exported to neighboring countries are Boran, Friesian, Ayrshire, Jersey and Sahiwal and their export destinations are Uganda, Tanzania, Mauritius, Rwanda, Mozambique, and Malawi. Similarly breeds of shoats which are exported to neighboring countries are Dorper, Merino, Saanen, Kenya Alpine and Galla. The export destinations for shoats are Uganda, Tanzania, Djibouti, and Mozambique.

3.4.2 Live Animal Trading System and Value Chains

The country has both formal and informal live animal trading systems in place. While a significant proportion of cross-border trade with neighboring countries is informal, all the export trade is formal and runs through an improvised quarantine system. The earlier part of the live animal trade value chain, is however, informal, run by a chain of livestock traders who aggregate animals from producers, primary and secondary markets and prepare them for export. The producers are usually do not directly involved in trading, thus, there appears to be clear segregation of roles and specialization between producers and traders. Producers also lack access to market information, especially what is required to trade animals, in secondary, tertiary and export markets. This unfortunately denies them the decision-making power over their animals, and subsequently results in loss of value for their sweat.

Live animals are normally traded in open markets where specific market days have been designated. Animals sold at such markets are usually transported from far off places, with traders and truckers coming to buy and transport animals respectively. Producers often bring animals to the primary markets, while livestock traders’ control most of the business at secondary and tertiary markets. The live animal trade value chains are long, involving a long chain of middlemen, trading nodes, formal and informal transit

level processes/transactions and attendant costs (formal and informal) that make the animals significantly more expensive by the time they reach the final loading points. Observations of live animal trading was conducted at the Suswa market which draws animals from across Maasai and central Kenya counties, often as far as Tanzania. The animals traded were predominantly local breeds and crosses, were of mixed sexes and age groups, and were generally in fair to poor body condition. Majority of the animals were destined for terminal markets in Nairobi, and some were said to be for breeding purposes. Buyers included butchery owners, abattoir suppliers and individual breeders. The Suswa livestock market lacks adequate infrastructure and amenities for ideal animal handling such as loading ramps, water points, isolation pens for sick animals, crutches, facilities for separation of different species etc. The animal transportation trucks were also not designed the purpose and were mostly overloaded.

In many instances, the value chains extend to neighboring countries where animal originate and are “imported on the hoof” through porous borders. The Value Chains seem to be operating well as it is the main method of supplying all the animals exported by the country and those slaughtered within its cities. Animals destined for the export market have to pass through government regulated quarantines for inspection and certification. In the quarantines, animals are screened for designated diseases, undergo designated vaccinations, inspections, identifications, parasite control and certification ready for shipping.

The middlemen are not regulated by any code of conduct or policy and therefore are purely driven by the margins they make. They could however, potentially, play important value adding roles if they are guided by clear rules and act in the interest/for the common good of the whole sector/industry. This could possibly be achieved through advocacy and capacity building, and the enactment of relevant codes or conduct/policies.

The government of Kenya is putting in place measures to enhance quarantine operations and control informal cross-border trade by increasing the number of border points with its neighbors and developing bilateral agreements to control cross-border animal movements.

Grading Standards and their Implementation

Live animal traders are usually guided by the specifications and requirements of importers in selecting animals for export. As such, they select animals that meet market specifications using their own criteria. It is not clear how well this classification system is understood and accepted by other stakeholders, or how transparent decision making on value of animals using the criteria is. When traders do not find animals meeting the market specifications, they buy whatever is available at lower prices and invest in value

addition (fattening, treatment etc.) to bring them to the required standards or source from other parts of the country where better animals may be found when possible.

Kenya recently developed formal live animal grading standards for camels, cattle, goats and sheep. A spot check with the departments responsible for animal health certification, animal production and other stakeholders, indicated that implementation of the new standards has not taken off. Departments concerned with the enforcement indicated a willingness to roll-out implementation and stakeholder sensitization in collaboration with the county governments. Kenya is also involved in a regional initiative to harmonize standards within IGAD and EAC economic blocks. It was reported that other IGAD MSs are in the process of developing individual live animal grading standards, to eventually pave the way for regional harmonization. Similar findings were made in Uganda and Ethiopia.

3.4.3 Value Addition and Trade

Feedlot Operations and Abattoirs

Kenya is in the process of establishing and strengthening export-oriented feedlot and ranching operations. Private investors in Laikipia (OI Pajeta) have established suitable facilities that are being used for animals intended to live, meat and meat trade exports. In other areas and circumstances requiring quarantine arrangements for live exports, the government of Kenya through the directorate of veterinary services adopts innovative bilateral arrangements which involve adoption improvisation of quarantine arrangements with bilateral concurrence of the importing countries. This involves the setting aside of a section of existing ranches for enhanced biosecurity, prior pre-inspection and approval by the importing country veterinary services and its sub-sequent use for export quarantine purposes. While such arrangements have worked fairly well hitherto, both the government and private sector actors are actively pursuing efforts to strengthen export quarantine and finishing facilities for live animals, and export slaughter. These initiatives are active in various parts of the country such as Bachuma, Laikipia, Gicheha, Voi, Taita Taveta and Tana River. The directorate of veterinary services works closely with private investors and importing countries to establish required conditions, inspections and related processes to ensure compliance with export requirements. The country has an elaborate certification system for both meat and live animals that allows electronic access and transactions with importers and other traders. Kenya has a number of active export abattoirs that is responsible for a sizeable volume of meat exports; chilled and frozen carcasses, cuts and processed products to COMESA MSs and other markets. Examples include the Kenya Meat Commission, Farmers Choice, Choice Meat, Quality Packers, Neema and Ken Meat. The directorate of veterinary services has staff on the ground to provide support and facilitate credible certification services.

3.4.4 Stakeholder Organization And Capacities

Kenya has many stakeholder organizations in the livestock sector, with several them targeting the meat sub-sector. Among the most notable of those operating in the red meat subsector are the Kenya Livestock Marketing Council (KLMC), Livestock Traders and Marketing Society of Kenya (LTMSK), the North East African Livestock Council (NEACO) Kenya chapter, the Kenya Livestock Producers Association (KLPA) and the Kenya Meat and Livestock Exporters Industry Council (KMLEIC). All these are apical stakeholder organizations that bring together individuals, cooperatives, exporters, community-based organizations, self-help groups, processors and other actors to work together in various ways to improve industry standards and stakeholder's welfare.

Livestock trade stakeholders' organizations are represented in apical private sector organizations such as the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the North Eastern Africa Livestock Council. NEALCO's objective is to promote, coordinate, share information and advocate for enhanced trade in livestock and livestock products within and outside the region. It's a private sector institution with membership of 13 countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Egypt, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, D.R. Congo, Rwanda, Burundi and Somalia). Livestock VC actors, including producers, traders, truckers, service and input providers, abattoirs, butchers/retailers, feedlot operators, etc are members of both the Kenya chamber of commerce and industry and NEALCO. The main chamber is mainly made up of exporters, including livestock, and plays various roles, including but not limited to encouraging economic development and investment, participate in planning national development, establish a suitable environment for fruitful relations between the parties concerned with production in general and between all businessmen sectors particularly, defending member's legal privileges, set the regulations and establish reliable principles for the economic activities, prepare studies and conduct research to enhance the development process and participate in local, regional and international deliberations related to economy and business activities.

Live animal exports from Kenya are mainly driven by KLMC and LTMSK. Both organizations champion the rights of pastoralists and advocate for greater policy enhancement of the meat sector capacity building of members and pastoral organizations, support to marketing development and provision of government services.

3.4.5 Challenges Experienced And Opportunities for Improvement

Kenya's live animal, meat and meat products trade faces a number of significant challenges. The biggest challenge with red meat production and trade in Kenya is the subsistence culture of pastoral production systems where most the country's beef, chevon and mutton come from. Production is also largely in underdeveloped regions

of the country where a large number of factors result in various challenges. They include poor access to government services such as veterinary and extension, market information due to absence of a systematic information system, and information asymmetry among stakeholders, poor marketing and communication infrastructure, lack of a credible identification and traceability system, and negative competition with markets in another COMESA Member States. Other pressing challenges include long distances between producing areas and terminal markets, multiple informal payments, poor VC governance, weak stakeholder organization and capacities, fodder and water scarcity due to frequent extended droughts, variable quality of animals/seasonality, animal diseases (FMD, CBPP/CCPP, PPR, RVF), changing export market demands and conditions, reliance on few markets, uncontrolled animal movement (cross-border), poor implementation of a formal transparent grading system, low abattoir capacity to produce for the export market, stringent conditions to access export markets, lack of robust quarantine and feed lot operations, weak policies and government investment in the red meat sector. Other important challenges include fragmentation of group ranches, wildlife-livestock conflict, low numbers of tradable animals/inadequate supply (due to subsistence nature of production) and uncontrolled cross-border animal movements. Additionally, Kenya lacks proper policies for livestock trade, thus, allowing the sale of reproductive age females and slaughter of pregnant animals, thus, negating growth of the national herd. The veterinary chain of command has also been disrupted by decentralization of government, creating a situation where decision making, strategy and enforcement have become more bureaucratic.

Opportunities for Improvement

Kenya has a relatively large population of livestock reared in natural pasture and robust animal rearing traditions across a large swathe of the country. Thus, the country, potential, holds a significant capacity to produce and trade in live animals, meat and meat products. Additionally, the animal industry enjoys strong government support at both national and county levels, with high level political commitments to enhance investment in production and value addition. Livestock for meat are mainly produced in traditional extensive systems for subsistence and cultural purposes. Considering the rising monetization of lives even in rural areas, the need for cash can, with a little sensitization lead to the commercialization of animal rearing, with concomitant increases in production and productivity. Other factors such as rising incomes, urbanization, population growth among others are influencing new lifestyles characterized by rise in demand in animal products locally and internationally. Further, increasing awareness and demand for grass-fed animals and animal products especially abroad has combined with other wealth related factors to create a high and increasing demand for livestock. Kenya's location in the horn of Africa, a strong national airline and good access to the

sea and other transport corridors makes it well positioned to trade with COMESA and the rest of Africa, Middle East and other parts of the world. The country further, enjoys good trading terms with COMESA, EAC, IGAD, EU, China and other major economies in Africa placing it at an advantage. It is also enjoying emerging opportunities (trade inquiries) in new livestock and livestock products markets in Turkey, China, Indonesia, Algeria and the greater COMESA region which it has hitherto, not tapped into due to lack of market information and weak connectivity. The increased private sector investment in modern abattoirs and feedlots in different counties will enhance Kenya's ability to reach markets with new value-added products in the short term. Regional integration initiatives of the EAC, IGAD and COMESA, including regional standards and other harmonized frameworks, and the tripartite agreement provide opportunities additional for the livestock sector. The definite divide between livestock rich and livestock deficit countries in COMESA signals a ready market within Kenya's reach. Deficit countries such as DRC, Seychelles, Burundi and Mauritius present ready markets within a preferential trade area, besides specialized commodity demand segments (e.g. hotels demand for specific cuts) that already exist across all COMESA Member States.

3.4.6 Organizations and Persons Contacted Including Private Sector Enterprises Visited

I. Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

1. Magdalene Morijoi, State Department of Trade, COMESA Desk, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
2. Michael Warioma, State Department of Trade, COMESA Desk, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

II. Kenya Bureau of Standards

1. Wangai Moses, Standards Development Officer and Livestock Technical Committee Secretary, Kenya Bureau of Standards
2. Jared Odongo, WTO activity Coordinator, Kenya Bureau of Standards
3. Phoebe Mshai, Research and Advocacy Officer
4. Hassan Mwarabu, Planning Officer, Export Promotion Council
5. Peter Ochieng, Manager, Research and Policy, Export Promotion Council

III. Kenya Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Dr. Michael Cheruiyot, SDDVS
2. Samuel Matoke, Deputy Director, States department livestock production, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
3. Alice Mbacho, State department of livestock production, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

4. Patrick M. Munyua, State department of livestock production, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
5. Benjamin Kibor, State department of livestock production, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
6. Dr. Julia Kinyua, SDDVS, VPH & AD, State Department of livestock Production, Directorate of Veterinary Services
7. Benson D. Adul, PAHO, DFZ, State Department of livestock Production, Directorate of Veterinary Services
8. Hesbon Awando, SADVS. State Department of livestock Production, Directorate of Veterinary Services
9. Manga T.N, ADVS, State Department of livestock Production, Directorate of Veterinary Services
10. Evans Muthuma, SA State Department of livestock Production, Directorate of Veterinary Services DVS,
11. Damaris Mwololo, SVO State Department of livestock Production, Directorate of Veterinary Services,
12. Norah Kandie, S State Department of livestock Production, Directorate of Veterinary Services ADLD.

3.5 ZAMBIA:



3.5.1 Livestock Production and Trade Data

Zambia is a significant producer of livestock in the COMESA region although the populations are relatively low. Livestock contributes about 3.2% of the national GDP and up to 42% of the agricultural GDP. An estimated 83% households keep at least one type of livestock. Animal rearing is largely for subsistence purposes, with sales mainly occurring to raise cash during times of distress. According to the central statistics office (2017) estimates, the country had 4.98 million cattle, 4.82 million goats and 149,420 sheep.

Table 9: Livestock Population in Zambia

Livestock Species	2012	2013	2014	2016	2017
Cattle	3,932,269	4,026,658	4,319,277	4,984,909	5,388,686
Sheep	95,473	101,456	115,338	149,420	170,637
Goats	1,839,650	3,023,585	3,538,785	4,823,910	5,692,213
Pigs	910,568	1,098,951	1,533,402	3,048,403	4,481,152
Poultry	86,745,351	122,605,273	146,055,266	212,853,400	266,066,750

Source: Zambia MOFL 2019

The cattle are concentrated in the southern province (35%), central (22.6%), eastern (16.4%) and western with 11.7%. Goats are more widely distributed with the southern provinces having the lion's share (35.5%). Other major goat producing areas are Central (16.8%), Eastern (10.2%), Lusaka (9.3%), North Western (6.8%) and Northern province with 6.1%. The distribution of sheep takes a somewhat similar pattern, with Eastern province topping in the numbers at 28.3%. Other main producing areas are Southern province (16.8%), Copperbelt (10.5%), Central (10.2%), Lusaka (9.2%) and Western 8.3% respectively.

Trade in livestock and livestock products is mainly geared towards meeting local demand. To this end, there are a number of feedlots and abattoirs processing livestock and meat for both urban and rural markets across Zambia. The leading enterprise in this regard is Zambeef which runs a vertically integrated operation targeting crop production for animal feed manufacture, abattoirs and feedlots across the country. There is however, a limited informal export of livestock and livestock products across the DRC and Tanzanian borders. Zambia also imports different types of livestock for breeding and slaughter purposes.

Zambia may not currently have enough production to meet internal and export market needs. The country, however, has a good climate and productive land where livestock production could be easily quadrupled with some moderate investments. Evidently, the more wet areas of the country seem to have less livestock production, while even the drier areas which are the currently production hubs, have a huge potential to increase production.

Table 10: Beef export performance for 2017 and 2018 from Zambia to DRC through Kasumbalesa border

	Period	Beef export Quantity
1	01 Nov 2017 to 30 October 2018	2,027,851 Kg
2	01 Nov 2018 to 16 Aug 2019	3,419,167 Kg

Source Zambeef 2019

3.5.2 Live Animal Trading System and Value Chains

The Zambian landscape is dotted with emerging feedlots and abattoirs in the animal rich provinces. A number of private feed lot operators have set up operations and are doing good business buying animals from primary producers, fattening and reselling to abattoirs targeting urban choice beef markets. Producers of beef cattle, goats and sheep are selling directly to the feedlots and abattoirs and did not seem to have any form of organization. The abattoirs visited are producing both choice and standard beef for the local butcheries and supermarkets. As such the value chain for these commodities are fairly-short. The relationship between primary producers, feedlot operators and abattoirs are direct. Live animal exports are mostly through informal trade and there has been no recorded information. Similarly, beef export to DR Congo (DRC) is informal through Kasumbalesa border (Table 10).

Grading Standards and their Implementation

Buyers of live cattle for fattening (feedlots) are mainly guided by body conditions and estimation of weight and tend to favor young male animals with the potential to add weight rapidly. There was no other form of selection and grading described by the stakeholders consulted. However, buyers of slaughter animals pay for them based on whether they are choice (fattened, white fat) or standard (all grass-fed, yellow fat) with significantly better prices for the former. Notably, this pricing regime seems to apply equally for both live weight as well as cold dressed weight. This approach may not provide equitable benefits to the producer especially when applied on the cold dressed weight; unless the prices are significantly elevated. Further, classifying all grass-fed cattle from

small holdings as commercial/standard grade is not fair because smallholder cattle attain good levels of finishing when fodder is abundant and can also attain the choice grade. This arrangement is further complicated by the fact that the country does not have official live animal grading standards. Hence sellers only rely on the requirements unilaterally decided by the abattoir and feedlot operators.

3.5.3 Value Addition and Trade

Feedlot Operations and Abattoirs

The Zambian meat market has attracted a number of private investors in feedlot and abattoir operations. Two of the main ones visited are Zambeef Group and Ecobeef. Others mentioned by stakeholders were Starbeef, Maala, Chitongo and Alkathar abattoirs. There are numerous other small feedlots and abattoirs dotted across the parts of southern province visited, and reportedly, other livestock rich parts of the country. The feedlots mainly buy young bullocks (200-250 kg) and raise them on high diet (composed of grass, molasses, cotton seed cake, maize germ etc), scheduled treatments and vaccinations for a maximum of 100 days. By this time, most will have attained 380-450 Kg live weight and are ready for sale or slaughter.

It was observed that most of the feedlots except that of Zambeef Group are relatively small operations targeting the local markets. However, some have contracts with leading supermarkets and majorly, only strive to meet their orders. The Zambeef group, however, is one of the largest vertically integrated food retailing brand and agri-businesses in Zambia and the surrounding region. It runs 6 beef abattoirs and 3 feedlots throughout the country with the capacity to slaughter 115,000 cattle and feedlot about 70,000 grain-fed cattle and also targets the local market. Zambia has much higher beef production potential than its current levels. With moderate investment, the country could easily grow its meat production by up to 400%. There is enough fodder (natural) and land to support such projections.

3.5.4 Stakeholder Organization and Capacities

Zambia has a number of farmers association and civil service societies. Among the most notable associations operating in the livestock sector are the Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNFU) is a national membership-based organization, with countrywide coverage, representing the agriculture industry. ZNFU an umbrella organization under which Dairy Association of Zambia, Aquaculture Association, Poultry Association of Zambia, Beef Association of Zambia and Abattoir Association of Zambia are organized and operates. Moreover, there are civil service society/professional associations or cooperatives that includes Livestock Services Cooperative, Veterinary Association of Zambia, Animal Science Association, Agricultural Consultative Forum and Consumer Association of

Zambia and Consumer Protection Association of Zambia. All these are stakeholder organizations that bring together individuals, private sector traders and producers, community-based organizations, self-help groups and other actors to work together in various ways to improve livestock industry and stakeholder's welfare. The objectives of most associations and civil service organizations are to promote and safeguard the interest of members, to support the conduct and the development of the sector for which they are responsible, to collect and distribute to members and others, information concerning their sectors and the marketing of produce or otherwise considered to be of interest to members. Livestock related organizations champion the rights of producers and advocate for greater policy enhancement of the livestock sector, capacity building of members and support to marketing development and provision of services.

3.5.5 Challenges Experienced and Opportunities

Zambia livestock production in general faces a number of significant challenges including poor access to government services such as veterinary and extension, infrastructure including veterinary clinics, laboratories, marketing places, roads, information technology for information asymmetry among stakeholders, lack of identification and traceability system. The most important limiting factor is the presence of export limiting transboundary animal diseases including Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia, Foot and Mouth Disease and Rift Valley Fever. There also production limiting diseases such as East Coast Fever, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis, Heartwater, Botulism, Black Quarter, Bovine Respiratory Disease and Helminthiasis.

Other challenges include stringent conditions or restrictive meat export rules to Western markets based on sanitary and other restrictive rules, Poor calving ratios (weaned calf crop), Large population on traditional grazing as opposed to that on more productive semi intensive system affected by limited pasture and water in dry season, Long distance to lucrative markets that gave leeway to middlemen, access to finance and its cost, poor value chains governance, changing market demands and conditions, reliance on local markets, uncontrolled animal movement, low abattoir capacity to produce for the export market, lack of robust quarantine, weak policies and government investment livestock sector. Additionally, Zambia lacks proper policies for livestock trade, thus, allowing the sale of all categories of animals including female, thus, negating growth of the national herd.

Opportunities for Improvement

The livestock sector in Zambia is increasingly becoming an important component of Zambia's economy. Live animal exports are a valuable market providing farmers with an

alternative to domestic slaughter. Livestock trade and marketing creates employment in rural and regional areas especially for ancillary suppliers and services such as livestock agents, transport operators, exporters, and shipping companies. Livestock trade and marketing also benefits feedlot operators, fodder and chemical suppliers, veterinarians, sale yards, stockmen, port authorities, and the finance and insurance sectors.

Zambia is endowed with early maturing, good converter of roughage into good quality beef, beef cattle and small ruminants with good herd instinct, carcass quality, temperament, disease resistance, fertility and longevity.

Zambia is privy to preferential market access to a number of key markets. As a member of the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) the country is part of a Customs Union and a Free Trade Area. The country is also a beneficiary under the African Growth Opportunities Act (AGOA) and the EU Everything but Arms. Zambia, land linked with DR Congo (DRC) and Angola supplying their demand for beef and small ruminant meat. The country is land linked and is central to 300 to 400 million population surrounding Zambia, hence is opportune to supply the ever-growing demand for meat. Zambia is also blessed with good climate abundant water and flat land for pasture.

3.5.6 Organizations and Persons Contacted Including Private Sector Enterprises Visited

I. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

1. Dr. David Shamulenge, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
2. Deputy Dr. Benson Mwenya, Director Animal Production, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
3. Dr. Kablika Swithine, A/Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
4. Mr. Young Vibetti, Director, Dept. of Livestock Production, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
5. Dr. Chibwe Kaoma, Chibwe Kaoma, Chief Livestock Products Officer, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

II. Private Sector Company

1. Mr. Felix Lupindula, General Manager, Retailing and Head of Marketing and Corporate Affairs, ZAMBEEF
2. Patrick Sinzalla, Abattoir Manager, ZAMBEEF Sinazongwe Unit, Southern Province
3. Charles Ndinda, Crops Manager, ZAMBEEF, Sinazongwe Unit
4. Chief Macha, Chief and owner, Macha Feedlot

3.6 EGYPT:



3.6.1 Livestock Production and Trade

Livestock is one of the agricultural industries in Egypt. The livestock production system is highly heterogeneous, comprising of large integrated specialized producers along with small scale farms and household's livestock. There are three production systems: intensive, semi-intensive and extensive production systems. The livestock production is integrated with crop production since Egypt has limited natural pastures.

Table 11: Population of cattle, buffalo, goats and sheep in Egypt distributed by governorate

GOVERNORATE	CATTLE	BUFFALO	GOAT	SHEEP	CAMELS
CAIRO	1812	1736	1762	3886	69
ALEXANDRIA	74217	39894	11643	77031	800
PORT SAID	13181	6397	122	1797	0
SUEZ	13866	12121	7904	11453	314
DAMIETTA	68658	33237	6462	20011	8
DAKAHLIA	175844	176496	23563	119850	0
AL SHARQYA	183849	198314	96550	158645	1579
QALIOBIA	77584	130444	43480	74485	822
KAFR ELSHEIKH	133068	63963	14861	62993	2
AL GHARBIA	177867	153425	42528	122689	127
MONUFIA	184850	244575	382141	44463	3043
BEHEIRA	390989	226596	35466	269118	833
ISMAILIA	51469	26945	18000	39200	2130
GIZA	90257	66074	21740	51196	10288
BENI SUEF	351355	95350	117169	217550	722
EL FAYOUM	149997	112599	68530	103949	3659
EL MENIA	223511	107336	71004	201033	1451
ASSIUT	191001	155010	97018	142414	10531
SOHAG	155739	125353	170327	144448	6694
QENA	42436	27386	24410	43523	2476
ASWAN	53110	12605	10750	38580	688
RED SEA	1778	136	6116	6556	3081
NEW VALLY	102252	1224	71630	80565	1188
MATROUH	10773	4253	74694	244956	14490
NORTH SINAI	3485	485	43157	34746	2320
SOUTH SINAI	488	264	18541	13107	5873
LUXOR	24193	14504	11427	33680	935
TOTAL	2,947,629	2,036,722	1,490,995	2,361,924	74,123

Source: Minister of Agriculture for Livestock, Fisheries and Poultry Resources 2019

Cattle and buffaloes make up about 23 percent of total agricultural value, of which 66 percent is meat production and 34 percent milk production. Per capita consumption in 2015 was approximately 11 kg of red meat and 59 kg milk.

Egypt is making major efforts to improve the efficiency and inclusiveness of its livestock systems, making them sustainable. The Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy Towards 2030 (SADS), aims to achieve comprehensive economic and social development based on a dynamic agricultural sector capable of sustained and rapid growth, while paying special attention to helping underprivileged social groups and reducing rural poverty. One component of SADS directly targets livestock production, with a focus on increasing average per capita consumption of locally produced milk and meat while protecting livestock, poultry and fisheries against endemic and transboundary animal diseases, as well as protecting consumers from zoonotic diseases.

Egypt imports livestock and meat from within Africa especially COMESA member states including Sudan, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia and from the rest of the world mainly Brazil, India and Europe. Egypt imports from the continent close to 150,000 beef cattle and 240,000 camel per year. Whereas, from the rest of the world they import close to 110,000 beef cattle and close to 8000 tons of frozen meat.

3.6.2 Live Animal Meat and Meat Products Trading System and Value Chains

Live animals imported to Egypt are not allowed to enter to the central region, all are slaughtered at the border area. At the border there are a number of quarantines, diagnostic laboratory and abattoirs. Animals imported for meat stay in the quarantine for only three days for observation, sampling for corona and Rift Valley Fever (RVF) test and then they take them to abattoirs for slaughter. On the other hand, animals imported for breeding purpose are quarantined for 40 days and undergo rigorous examination. The animals are maintained only for three days mainly because they were quarantined in certified quarantine of the exporting country. All diagnosis is done at the origin to avoid rejection.

All importation of animals and meat are done by private sectors, the government do not involve in the importation except giving veterinary services to make sure that the animals are free from Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonosis and the animal products are free from hazardous and infectious diseases. At the quarantine of origin cattle are vaccinated against RVF and FMD, camels are also vaccinated against RVF and Corona Viruses. There is a very small fee for services close 50 Egyptian Pound for each animal. In general:

- All importation from any country are done based on bilateral agreement

- All quarantines are managed centrally.
- All animals from Sudan are slaughtered at Abusebel whereas all animals from east Africa are slaughtered at Adebya (Suisse Golf).
- There are two diagnostic laboratories serving to diagnose animals coming from East Africa (Aswan Lab and Urgada lab at Red sea. There is also mobile service at Aswan.

Table 12: Import of live animals (No.) and meat and their products in 2016, 2017 and 2018

Year	Source country				
		Sudan	Somalia	Djibouti	Ethiopia
2016	Cattle	93,169	1042		
	Camel	215,274	3403	2278	9816
	Child meat with bone	4,718 Mt			
2017	Cattle	105,427	883		
	Camel	236,929		3053	
	Child meat with bone	7,381 Mt			
2018	Cattle	114,208			
	Camel	217,019		12,038	
	Child meat with bone	7,254 Mt			

Source: Minister of Agriculture for Livestock, Fisheries and Poultry Resources 2019

Grading Standards and their Implementation

In Egypt importers buy beef cattle and camel mainly guided by body conditions and estimation of weight. There was no other form of selection and grading described.

3.6.3 Major Challenges Experienced and Opportunities for Improvement

- Infrastructure especially means of transportation (roads and related) that makes importation of livestock to Egypt more expensive. There is no interconnectivity and during certain seasons the available once do not serve the purpose.
- Lack of transparency from the importing countries on the prevalence of TADs and Zoonosis
- Animal diseases: the presence of TADs such as FMD, LSD, RVF in most of

the exporting countries

- Lack of standards of products and sanitary conditions of products. Slaughterhouse (abattoirs) standards are not to the level expected to produce hygienic product.
- Porous border between Egypt and Sudan that results in importation of Camels.
- Access to finance by traders in the exporting countries including Bank Transfers
- Multiple payments on the way
- Age and weights of animals, there has been no standard at regional level
- Sustainable supply in terms of quantity and quality
- Standards of payment, sometimes traders from the exporting country do not want to transparently notify the value and would wish to ask to reduce the price than the actual price
- Monopoly and government involvement in the trade for instance in Sudan

Opportunities that can be used to Facilitate Import and Export Trade

- The presence of Chamber of Commerce that provide different services to the business community including:
 - Issuance of certificates of practice licenses.
 - Issuance of Certificates of Origin.
 - Organization of different trade fairs to link the private sectors with market.
 - Market research and economic studies of different goods and services.
 - Facilitation of contacts between the Egyptians and foreigners' businessmen and traders.
 - Information sharing on international and local exhibitions and conferences.
 - Providing training on various fields including trade affairs,
- The presence of legal agreements that can enable and simplify regional trade especially in facilitating importation of live animal and meat from COMESA Member States. These includes:
 - Regional Trade agreement
 - COMESA export and import policy
 - Egyptian import regulation
 - COMESA Rules of Origin
 - Egyptian Trade Regulations

- o Official documentations
- o Industrial products and goods standards
- The presence of research institute that has got well equipped ISO accredited laboratories which has been used to diagnose samples from imported animals and animal products.
- The presence of well-equipped vaccine production center that are currently producing and exporting veterinary vaccines to COMESA member states and elsewhere in Africa.

Recommendations and the way Forward

- To facilitate trade and to manage shortage of hard currencies, trade in livestock and their products from COMESA member states to Egypt can be done through exchange of products i.e. through importation of Egyptian industrial products in exchange of live animal and meat exports from the exporting countries.
- Improve recordings of livestock diseases and transparency in reporting/ notifying the occurrence of TADs and Zoonotic diseases.
- The laboratories in Egypt Agriculture Research Center including the food safety lab, microbiological lab, poultry diseases diagnostic labs including vaccine production labs are accredited and better equipped in modern facilities and trained man power and can be used at regional level and provide capacity building trainings to COMESA member states.

3.6.4 Organizations and Persons Contacted Including Private Sector Enterprises Visited

I. Minister of Agriculture for Livestock, Fisheries and Poultry Resources

1. Prof. Dr. Mona Mehrez, Vice Minister of Agriculture for Livestock, Fisheries and Poultry Resources
2. Dr. Abdelhakim Mahmoud Mohammed: Chairman, General Organization for Veterinary Services, Egypt CVO
3. Dr. Dr. Magda SH. Youssef: Director General of Chairman's office affairs and OIE National Focal point for Animal Welfare
4. Dr. Ahmed Abd El-Karim Babea: Head of Quarantine
5. Dr. Mohamed Atea Ezz-eldin: Under Secretary – Central Administration of Preventive Medicine
6. Eng. Reda Mohamed Said: Food Standards Specialist

7. DR. khaled Ahmed Khadr: senior veterinarian at central department of veterinary quarantine
8. Dr. Ahmed Hany, Senior Epidemiologist, CVO technical office
9. DR.Enas Zalook, veterinary officer in central department of veterinary quarantine)
10. Prof. Dr. Momtaz Shahein, Director of Animal Health Research Institute.

II. Ministry of Trade and Industry

1. Mrs Moaness Tahoum First Secretary of Commerce Chairperson
2. Mrs Reda Mohamed Sayad, Food Standard Specialist Egyptian Organization for Standardizing
3. Dr. Dina Mahamoud, Head of central Dept. of trade agreements
4. Dr. Noha Nofal, general manager of regional agreements dept.
5. Dr. Zeinab Mamddouh, Head of COMESA unit
6. Dr. Wagih Rasheed, General Manager of Export Policies
7. Dr. Hesham Ramadan, Arab Unit
8. Dr. Gamal ALbadry, Researcher for trade

III. Egypt Chamber of Commerce

1. Khaled M. Mostafa, Secretary General of Cairo Chamber of Commerce (CCC)
2. Mr. Sayed Al-Nawawy, First Deputy Head of importers division CCC
3. Mr. Abdel Aziz Abutalib, Director General Union of Chamber of Commerce (UCC)
4. Mr. Tarek Said Said, Chairman Egypt International Co Import Export and Commercial Agencies
5. Mr. Salah El Din Ahmed El Abd Treasurer CCC
6. Mr. Mahamed Samir Fahmy, Public relation manager

3.7 MAURITIUS:



3.7.1 Livestock Production and Trade

Mauritius relies on imports to meet her needs for beef (cattle meat), chevon (goat meat) and mutton (sheep meat). The country has very small numbers of cattle, sheep and goats although the government is making efforts to promote their rearing. As at December 2017, the country had 3,815 cattle, 25,618 goats and 2,934 sheep (Table 13)

Table 13: Populations and distribution of cattle, goats and sheep in Mauritius (December 2017)

Region	Cattle	Goats	Sheep
Pamplemousse	338	3711	1274
Riviere du Rempart	987	5322	525
Flacq	391	6263	2449
Grand Port	314	2791	965
Savanne	145	2235	424
Plaine Wilhems	351	744	405
Moka	330	423	288
Black River / Port-Louis	235	3850	15115
Mauritius-Total	3,091	25339	21445

Source: Mauritius MAI 2019

Mauritius imports up to 95% of the cattle slaughtered in the country from main land Africa while Rodrigues Island is the main source of sheep and goats for slaughter. Local production is only able to meet a very small proportion of the demand for red meat.

Table 14: Slaughter figures between 2014 and 2017 (heads of animals) in Mauritius

Animal Type	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cattle	7,634	8,054	7,125	7,151
Goats	4,033	3,855	3,289	2,434
Sheep	473	443	648	1,624

Source: Mauritius MAI 2019

3.7.2 Live Animal Meat and Meat Products Trading System and Value Chains

As stated earlier up to 95% of the cattle slaughtered in Mauritius are imported from mainland African countries such as Kenya and South Africa with the balance sourced locally (main Island and Rodrigues). Currently there are ongoing negotiations to expand the source markets to Botswana and Namibia. In the past, shipments of sheep and goats were received from Australia. Most of the sheep and goats consumed in Mauritius (80-90%) are sourced from Rodrigues, an autonomous Island that is part of the Republic of Mauritius. There importers of live animals and animal products are licensed by the veterinary department after appropriate checks and compliance with application requirements. There are 4 main enterprises involved in the importation of live animal for slaughter, namely; Socovia, Masters, Grow Boss and Sains Products. For purposes of livestock, meat and meat products trade, the Mauritius Meat Authority, a statutory body under the Ministry of Agro-Industries provides regulatory and facilitative support. Procurement of livestock from Rodrigues Island is also subjected to SPS conditions, following a recent outbreak of FMD associated with cattle from the Island. Meat prices are regulated by the MMA while animal prices are fixed by the price setting and consumer protection department of the ministry of trade and industry, especially for the peak demand period such as cultural and religious festivities.

3.7.3 Live Animal, Meat and Meat Products Trade and Marketing

Most of the live animals slaughtered in the country are imported. In an effort to encourage local production, the government banned/controlled the importation of live sheep and goats, especially from Australia. Similarly, most of the red meat consumed is imported. The country only has self-sufficiency or near self-sufficiency in poultry and poultry products. Consequently, live animals are imported to meet the local demand for fresh meat and ceremonial slaughter, especially for the communities that demand Halal meat.

Most importers are also distributors and retailers supplying wholesalers, the hospitality industry and individual consumers.

Grading Standards and their Implementation

The country does not have grading and classification standards for red meat and live animals. Thus, quality assurance is only based on what is offered by the exporters and the perception of importers (vis a vis their product specification at source) and consumers. The National Bureau of Standards doesn't have a mechanism for verification of the quality of meat and meat products though they are aware of the Codex Alimentarius

provisions. The ministry of health, however, provides support with food safety issues, especially if an incident is reported. However, the overall industry perception can be summed up by the following quotation from Mario Gebert of Fine Foods Mauritius *“we are very keen to develop business relationships with COMESA countries as regards chilled & frozen meat. We currently import meat mainly from Australia & New Zealand as well from South Africa. Australia & NZ have a clear and well-established meat classification & grading as depicted in the well-known Handbook of Australian Meat (HAM). We import “A” grade as well as Prime grades and also Black Angus & WAGYU, the latter being known as the Rolls Royce of steaks. From SA, it would be their “A” Grade & from India it is Buffalo meat. Overall, we import 70-100 tons of various meat per month”*.

According to raw data received from the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI), the country imported a total of 42, 477 heads of cattle, 5,097 goats and 3,910 sheep mainly for slaughter between 2014 and 2017 (Table 15). During the same period, it imported about 16, 329,009 Kgs of beef; 4,250,522 Kgs of bovine offal; 195,782 Kgs of goat meat (chevon) and 21,523,797 Kgs of sheep meat (Table 15).

Table 15: Cattle, sheep and goat live animal and meat imports between 2014 and 2017

Year	Type of Import	Quantities Imported				TOTALS
		Cattle	Cattle (other)	Goat	Sheep	
2014	Live Animals (Heads)	10,008	N/A	540	441	10,989
	Meats (in Kgs)	3,421,277	1,138,939 (Offal)	21,722	4,759,722	9,341,660
2015	Live Animals (Heads)	11,576	N/A	1,416	826	13,818
	Meats (in Kgs)	4,323,272	1,095,394 (Offal)	43,605	5,711,081	11,173,352
2016	Live Animals (Heads)	10,677	N/A	1,148	1,185	13,010
	Meats (in Kgs)	4,186,915	906,117 (Offal)	73,105	5,101,026	10,271,163
2017	Live Animals (Heads)	10,216	N/A	1,993	1,458	13,667
	Meats (in Kgs)	4,397,539	1,110,072 (Offal)	57,350	5,951,968	11,516,929

Source: Mauritius MAI 2019

All the imported live cattle, sheep and goats originated from South Africa (SADC) while the meats mainly came from Australia, New Zealand, India, Brazil, Spain, South Africa, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Netherlands among others. There were notably no suppliers from the COMESA region during the reporting period. South Africa was said to be the most organized country in the aspects of production, feedlots, and exports of good quality live animals; hence Mauritius tend to import from them and also its quicker and cheaper.

3.7.4 Quarantine, Feedlot and Abattoir Operations

The country imports in excess of 17,000 live cattle, sheep and goats for slaughter annually. Imported live animals need to be subjected to prescribed quarantine and biosecurity measures to safeguard both local animal agriculture and human health. Mauritius has a quarantine law in place that allows and specifies conditions for the establishment and operations of quarantines. Both government and privately-owned quarantines are in place. The government owns two livestock quarantine facilities, one for cattle and also houses small ruminants) at Richelieu and the other for poultry chicks in Curepipe. The Richelieu quarantine is wholly operated by the Division of Veterinary Services (DVS) while the poultry quarantine is managed by the Animal Production Division (APD). All animal health matters are administered by the DVS. The main live animal importers e.g. Scovia and Sains Products have private quarantines, which also serve as feedlots. Socovia Ltd is the main importer of live animals and owns the biggest quarantine and feedlot in the country. The government owned quarantine facilities do not have the capacity to handle all animals imported for slaughter. Although private quarantine operators have their veterinarians, the division of veterinary services oversees all quarantine operations and ensures compliance with international quarantine and biosecurity standards, and the local quarantine law. All animals held in quarantine, are by law supposed released to the Mauritius Meat Authority for slaughter. An audit of quarantine services conducted in 2013 identified gaps in their operations and capacity.

3.7.5 Stakeholder Organization and Capacities

Most live animals and meat imports are conducted by private sector enterprises. The MCCI brings together all or the majority of private sector players and facilitates them to engage policy dialogue and trade negotiations among others. Additionally, the government has also established various entities that bring together industry stakeholders for dialogue and regulation. These include the Mauritius Meat Association, competition authority among others that have a direct impact on trade in live animals' meat and meat products. From the limited interactions on the ground, the MCCI is a strong stakeholder entity that have the capacity and strategic focus to effectively participate in trade matters and positively impact the trading environment.

3.7.6 Challenges Experienced and Opportunities

The country has a shortage of productive resources, especially affordable labour, inputs and land to produce enough ruminants for local consumption. At the same time, the country's population enjoys good incomes and has a high per capita meat consumption, thus creating strong demand for the importation of meat and meat products. Large volumes of various meats and meat products are imported, over and above live animals for local slaughter. Theoretically, these imports could be originating from COMESA and SADC, which are expected to offer better trading terms to the MSs and have the advantage of proximity. There are, however, serious challenges that hamper imports from fellow COMESA MSs. These include;

- High prevalence of transboundary animal diseases
- Inability of producing countries to comply with SPS standards
- Stringent quality and sanitary standards in importing countries; importing countries have adopted the highest global standards to protect their consumers, especially the tourism sector.
- Absence of export grade abattoirs in most livestock rich countries
- Lack of market information in both exporting and importing countries
- Land locked and poor intra-regional connectivity both by road, air and sea
- Low quality meat and live animals from the region
- Lack of credible quality and hygiene standards
- Indigenous animal breeds with the disadvantages of slow growth, small carcasses and low weight gain in feedlots
- Poor business practices among exporting enterprises
- Long turn-around time for deliveries; mostly due to poor capacity in producing countries to aggregate products but also due to use of regional carriers that do not have direct flights between source and terminal markets
- Expensive logistics/High cost of doing business with MSs
- Inability to meet demand by exporting enterprises (quantities)
- Low cargo capacity for regional carriers (mainly using small air craft for regional flights)
- Low trust among enterprises
- Lack of official clearances to trade with some countries
- Subsistence approach to livestock production (impacts quality and trade volumes)
- Absence/low prevalence of value addition to live animals due to lack of appropriate infrastructures such as few feedlots and quarantines in producing countries
- Lack of sufficient animal handling infrastructures in importing countries, especially quarantines and custom made transportation vessels

- Poor/weak organization and capacities among producers and stakeholders in producing countries
- Political instability in some livestock producing countries
- Lack of linkages among enterprises in producing and importing countries

Opportunities for Improvement

There are mixed fortunes for trade in Live Animals, meat and meat trade between Mauritius and Seychelles and mainland countries in COMESA. Both countries are members of the SADC and COMESA and have good economies placing them among the most prosperous nations in Africa and globally. This makes them a major target for exporters and traders world-wide. They also enjoy close relationships with Europe and Asia due to some cultural ties as well as geographic positioning. These factors among others influence their decisions and feasibility of trade relationships. As a consequence, the countries have a lot of trade links with Australia, India, Brazil, New Zealand, Spain, Portugal, UK, Ukraine, France, Malaysia to name a few. Unfortunately, these countries offer better efficiencies, delivery, volumes, quality and prices of products to the chagrin of African sources. Thus, the COMESA secretariat and MSs need to take a good look at what needs to be done to improve intra-regional trade. Some clear opportunities exist and probably more can be unearthed with an in-depth analysis of the market trends, demand and supply opportunities. Among the obvious opportunities are;

- The high demand for meat and meat products in Mauritius and Seychelles is an opportunity for other MSs to export to the markets. This is especially so for Mauritius where there is a definite market for live animals driven by preference for Halal and fresh meats.
- Strong tourism industry that demands top notch products, including meat and meat products that can provide enduring demand for MSs if they provide competitive quality products.
- Local production deficit for animals and animal products, especially cattle, sheep and goats
- Strong economies and high incomes in importing countries
- Membership of the regional economic communities could be a political incentive to trade within their circles
- Proximity to the producing countries
- Cultural ties
- Organic nature of meat meats from grass-fed production systems
- Favourable trade terms among COMESA MSs
- Preference for fresh meats especially in Mauritius
- Climatic semblance for breeding stock

- High population of livestock in COMESA MSs
- Low prices of meat at primary production levels/producing countries
- Increasing interest in mainland African markets as demonstrated by inquiries in Botswana, Namibia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Egypt by Mauritian and Seychellean enterprises
- Increasing interest and investment in livestock COMESA MSs

3.7.7 Organizations and Persons Contacted Including Private Sector Enterprises Visited

I. Ministry of Agro-Industries

1. Dr.S. Gaya, Principal Vet Officer, Vet Services Division, Ministry of Agro-Industries
2. M. Gooljar Ag. Principle scientific office, Animal Production Division, Ministry of Agro-industries
3. Dr. Abimashsing Kailaysur Artificial Insemination Lab, Vet Services Division, Ministry of Agro-Industries
4. Dr. Hossen Doolhy Senior Vet Officer, Vet Services Division, Ministry of Agro-Industries
5. Dr. Beecharry Senior Vet. Officer, Vet Services Division, Ministry of Agro-Industries

II. Private Sectors Livestock Imports And Feedlot Operations

1. Amil Balgobin (Director) Socovia Ltd livestock imports and feedlot operations
2. Veeraj Eeram (MD Fresh & Ready Ltd Import and Wholesale of chilled meats
3. Gerard Nien Fong Innodis Group Purchasing and Sales Mger
4. Hussein Adamjee ASMAK CO LTD Director, import and distribution of frozen fine foods
5. Mario Gebert (MD), import and distribution of frozen and chilled foods, Sains Product Ltd
6. Rooknuden Mahomed (Director) importation of live animals and manufacture of meat products, Shakeel Dawood
7. Director Frigonour Ltd

III. Ministry of trade, Industry and Consumer Protection

1. Salim Allykhan, Senior Analyst, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Consumer Protection
2. Amar Deep Seetohum, Head, Consumer Affairs Unit,

IV. Chamber of Commerce and Industry

1. Vivagen Amoomoogum Analyst, Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry

3.8 SEYCHELLES:



3.8.1 Livestock Production and Trade Data

Seychelles has limited capacity for livestock production and does not prioritize self-sufficiency as a national goal. Thus, while taking steps to encourage local production for household consumption, the country imports animal and other agricultural products to meet the food security needs of her people and the vibrant hospital sector. According to the 2011 agricultural census, there were 139 and 49 cattle and goat keepers in the country respectively. The country had 649 head of cattle, 1,355 goats and 9,450 pigs. Other included 779 rabbits, 1,464 ducks, 120 turkeys and 135 bee hives at the time. Chickens were the most prevalent type of livestock at 319,624 comprising 154,246 broilers, 119,002 layers, 25,313 chicks and 21,063 local chickens. The figures in 2017, reflect a decline in both the number of cattle keepers and cattle population (Table 16). Both the number of goat keepers and goat populations increased in 2017.

Table 16: Populations and distribution of cattle, goats and sheep in Seychelles (2017)

Region	Cattle		Goat		Rabbit	
	Farmers	Heads	Farmers	Heads	Farmers	Heads
Mahe	41	364	46	1,596	23	516
Praslin	23	140	9	74	8	140
La Digue	10	69	3	29	1	21
TOTAL	74	573	58	1,699	32	677

Source: SAA 2019

3.8.2 Live Animals, Meat and Meat Products Trading System and Value Chains

Seychelles halted importation of live animals for slaughter in favour of meats and meat products. Only animals for breeding are allowed into the country live. These mainly include zebu beef cattle breeds and goats. Both the government of Seychelles and individual farmers are involved in the importation of live animals. A strict biosecurity management system has been established by law and is actively implemented by the National Veterinary services. This has, on most occasions led to the market restrictions due to delays in RA mission Trade is mainly managed by private sector enterprises and some government Parastatals (STC – the Seychelles Trading Corporation) established to ensure stability in food products supply for both national food security and the hospitality industry. The main sources of breeding stock are Australia, South Africa and

Kenya but the country has conducted RA with the view of bringing on board additional countries, notably Ethiopia in COMESA, Botswana and Namibia in the SADC. The country also imports most of her meat and meat products from a wide spectrum of source markets that include far flung countries such as Australia, Uruguay, Spain, USA, Argentina, New Zealand, UK, Germany etc. Most importers are also distributors/wholesalers and retailers, serving mainly the hospitality industry and individual consumers.

Table 17 below demonstrates the quantities and sources of meat and meat products imported into Seychelles in the second quarter of 2019. Only 2 African countries, South Africa from the SADC and Kenya from COMESA are providing a small share of the market. Preference for European and other external sources is based on perceived meat quality and abattoir standards in the source markets, and to a significant extent, ease of logistics.

Table 17: Imports of meat and meat products into Seychelles between April and June 2019

TYPE OF PRODUCT	QUANTITY	MAIN SOURCE MARKETS
Chicken Meat Products	863,728.05 kg	Belgium, Holland, Netherlands, Spain, Brazil, South Africa, USA, Denmark, Germany, Ukraine,
Pork Meat Products	334,940.02 Kg	Belgium, Holland, Netherlands, Spain, Brazil, South Africa, USA, Denmark, Germany, Ukraine
Beef Meat Products	220,474.34 Kg	South Africa, Australia, USA, Germany, Spain, Paraguay, Brazil, India,
Lamb Meat Products	34,310.04 Kg	South Africa, Australia, USA, Germany, Spain, Paraguay, Brazil, India, Ukraine,
Goat Meat Products	13,947.84 Kg	South Africa, Australia, USA, Germany, Spain, Paraguay, Brazil, India, Kenya
Buffalo Meat Products	19,150.00 Kg	India
Mutton meat Products	7,799.62 Kg	South Africa, Australia, USA, Germany, Spain, Paraguay, Brazil, India
Duck Meat Products	7,708.40 Kg	Spain, Germany, Netherlands
Guinea Meat Products	10,662.00 Kg	Spain, Germany,
Turkey Meat Products	274 Kg	Spain, Germany
Quail Meat Products	14,5 Kg	Germany

Source: SAA, 2019

Grading Standards and their Implementation

The country does not have grading and classification standards for red meat and live animals. Thus, quality assurance is only based on the perception of importers (vis a vis their product specification at source) and consumers. The veterinary department issues permit and pre-conditions for imports into the country based on approved sanitary standards and abattoir standards. This, however, does not cover meat grades. The ministry of health, however, provides support with food safety issues, especially if an incident is reported. Therefore, importers basically do not have a domestic mechanism of verifying the grade and quality of meats imported into the country. The stakeholders consulted, however, expressed interest in having a system for grading and classification of both live animals and meats.

3.8.3 Quarantine, Feedlot and Abattoir Operations

The country does not have quarantine stations and feedlots. Importers of live animals have had to put up ad hoc quarantine measures supervised by the National Veterinary Services. This arrangement, has, however been found to be grossly inadequate leading to suspension of live imports as the government works to establish permanent quarantine facilities. This arrangement has been cited as an inconvenience by local livestock keepers who have to wait for an unspecified length of time before they can bring in breeding animals. Seychelles has a national abattoir run by the Seychelles Farmer's Marketing Co-operative (SFMC) made up of a grouping of private farmers. There is a growing trend that large private farmers are now investing in cold storage facilities and small abattoir facilities serving the individual farmers or a group of farmers. There is also the emergence of branding of local produce such as locally produced broilers, eggs, meats and vegetables on the market. The country doesn't have feedlots in the conventional sense, but a small number of local livestock keepers and farmers are producing cattle and goats (among other livestock) for slaughter.

3.8.4 Stakeholder Organization and Capacities

Most live animals and meat imports are conducted by private sector enterprises and dedicated government agencies. The Seychelles Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) brings together all or the majority of private sector players and facilitates them to engage policy dialogue and trade negotiations among others. Additionally, the government has also established various entities that bring together industry stakeholders for dialogue and regulation. These include the Seychelles Farmers Association and district farmers associations. From comments by stakeholders consulted, the SCCI, cooperatives and farmer associations are not strong enough to represent the interests of stakeholders.

3.8.5 Challenges Experienced and Opportunities for Improvement

The country has a shortage of productive resources, especially land to produce enough ruminants for local consumption. At the same time, the country's populations enjoy good incomes and has a high per capita meat consumption, thus creating a strong local demand for the importation of meat and meat products. Large volumes of various meats and meat products are imported, over and above live animals for local slaughter. Theoretically, these imports could be originating from COMESA and SADC, which are expected to offer better trading terms to the MSs and have the advantage of proximity. There are, however, serious challenges that hamper imports from fellow COMESA MSs. These include;

- Animal diseases; especially trade sensitive diseases such as Blue Tongue, FMD, RVF
- Inability to comply with SPS standards; importing countries have adopted the highest global standards
- Absence of export grade abattoirs in exporting countries
- Lack of market information in both exporting and importing countries
- Land locked and poor intra-regional connectivity both by road, air and sea
- Low quality meat; poor eating qualities
- Weak Veterinary Capacities e.g. inadequate veterinary personnel and poor AH infrastructure
- Indigenous animal breeds with the disadvantages of slow growth, small carcasses and low weight gain in feedlots
- Poor business practices among exporting enterprises
- Long turn-around time for deliveries; mostly due to poor capacity to aggregate products but also due to use of regional carriers that do not have direct flights between source and terminal markets
- Expensive logistics/High cost of doing business with MSs
- Inability to meet demand by exporting enterprises (quantities)
- Low cargo capacity for regional carriers (mainly using small air craft for regional flights)
- Low trust among African enterprises
- Lack of official clearances to trade with some countries. The process of conducting RAs is both slow and expensive, and is often the reason for delays or lack of clearance of trade between some countries
- Subsistence approach to livestock production (impacts quality and trade volumes)
- Absence/low prevalence of infrastructure for value addition to live animals; few feedlots, quarantines
- Stringent SPS and market conditions in importing countries; pre-and post-

- shipment quarantines, disease risks and abattoir standards etc
- Poor/weak organization and capacities among producers and stakeholders in producing countries
- Political instability in some producing countries
- Lack of credible quality standards for live animals, and meat in most COMESA countries

Opportunities for Improvement

There are mixed fortunes for trade in live animals, meat and meat trade between Mauritius and Seychelles and mainland countries in COMESA. Both countries are members of the SADC and COMESA and have good economies placing them among the most prosperous nations in Africa and globally. This makes them a major target for exporters and traders world-wide. They also enjoy close relationships with Europe and Asia due to some cultural ties as well as geographic positioning. These factors among others influence their decisions and feasibility of trade relationships. As a consequence, the countries have a lot of trade links with Australia, India, Brazil, New Zealand, Spain, Portugal, UK, Ukraine, France, Malaysia to name a few. Unfortunately, these countries offer better efficiencies, delivery, volumes, quality and prices of products to the chagrin of African sources. Thus, the COMESA Secretariat and MSs need to take a good look at what needs to be done to improve intra-regional trade. Some clear opportunities exist, and probably more can be unearthed with an in-depth analysis of the market trends, demand and supply opportunities. Among the obvious opportunities are;

- The high demand for meat and meat products in Mauritius and Seychelles is an opportunity for other MSs to export to the markets. This is especially so for Mauritius where there is a definite market for live animals driven by preference for Halal and fresh meats.
- Strong tourism industry that demands top notch products, including meat and meat products that can provide enduring demand for MSs if they provide competitive quality products.
- Local production deficit for animals and animal products, especially cattle, sheep and goats
- Strong economies and high incomes
- Membership of the regional economic communities could be a political incentive to trade within their circles
- Proximity to the importing countries
- Cultural ties
- Organic nature of meat meats from grass-fed production systems
- Favourable trade terms among MSs

- Preference for fresh meats especially in Mauritius
- Climatic semblance for breeding stock
- High population of livestock in COMESA MSs
- Low prices of meat at primary production levels/producing countries
- Increasing interest in African markets as demonstrated by inquiries in Botswana, Namibia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Egypt by Mauritian and Seychellian enterprises

Conclusions

Seychelles is a net importer of red meat and meat products, with live animal imports only targeting breeding stock. Both local consumption and the hospitality sectors depend on imported products. This situation has been necessitated by the country's natural constraints to intensive agricultural production – such as climate, soil type, and limited available land. Thus, the country has adopted an agriculture strategy focused on small to medium scale agricultural and livestock production for domestic consumption and targeted importation to ensure national food security and adequate supply for a growing tourism sector. This is considered the more cost-effective option than attempting food self-sufficiency and ensures that agriculture does not hinder the development of the country's core socio-economic activities; notably tourism, fisheries, housing and environmental conservation.

3.8.6 Organizations and Persons Contacted Including Private Sector Enterprises Visited

I. Private sector Importers, distributors and retailers

1. Jean-Pierre Morin, General Manager Rosebelle Importation, production, distribution and retail
2. Rosie Damou, Director Importation, production, distribution and retail
3. Hospitality Supplies Ltd
4. Mano Karan, General Manager Importation, wholesale, retail
5. Global Supply Centre LTD
6. Venu Gopal. General Manager Import, wholesale, retail
7. Butchers Grill/Fresh Cuts
8. Achille Corgat, CEO Import, production, wholesale, retail, processing
9. Ms Francoise Robert, GM procurement & Import and Wholesale and Retail (Parastatal) Seychelles Trading Co. Ltd



II. National Biosecurity Agency

1. Marc Naiken, CEO National Biosecurity Agency
2. Dr. Jimmy Melanie, Chief Veterinary Officer

III. Seychelles Agriculture Agency

1. Marie Michelle Payet, Senior research Officer, Seychelles Agriculture Agency
2. Jose Joel Malundu, Ministry of Fisheries & Agric Principal Vet Officer, VPHU

IV. Ministry of Finance, Trade and Economic Planning

1. Ricky Barbe, Senior Trade Officer, Ministry of Finance, Trade and Economic Planning
2. Ashik Hassan Director General, Trade Division Ministry of Finance, Trade and Economic Planning
3. Charles A. Morin, Chief Negotiator, Trade Agreements Ministry of Finance, Trade and Economic Planning

V. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1. Marco Larsen, Department of Foreign Affairs, Second Secretary Multilateral Affairs

4. LIST OF ENTERPRISES IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES


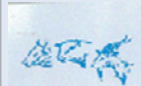




4.1 List of Enterprises in Ethiopia






4.1.1 List of Live Animal Exporters in Ethiopia

	Company Name:	Product type	Contact person	Position:	Phone Number	Email
	Abakiya General Business PLC	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel	Mr. Bereket Demeke	CEO	+251 912 61 01 80 +251 911 51 47 31	abkiydemeke@gmail.com
	Alfoze PLC	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Mr. Ali Husen	CEO	+ 251 911 20 10 17 011 629 15 34/35/36	alfozet@hotmail.com
	Amanuel Abreha Livestock Export	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Mr. Amanuel Aberha	CEO	+ 251 911 52 29 15 011 461 80 88	amanuelpmac@gmail.com
	Beal Livestock Export	Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Mrs. Kibre Mulat	CEO	+ 251 911 23 79 10 +251 984 79 13 30	kenemulat51@gmail.com
	Dr. Tefera Hailu Livestock Export	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Dr. Tefera Hailu	CEO	+ 251 911 34 48 20 +251 905 68 65 05	teferahailuw@yahoo.com
	Tewodros Teshome Livestock Export	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Mr. Tewodros Teshome	CEO	+ 251 911 49 11 98 + 251 911 25 31 35	<u>tewodrosteshome10@gmail.com</u>

	Rimon General Trading	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Mr. Yonas Ayalew	CEO	+ 251 911 23 92 02 + 251 116 39 28 88/89	yonasayalwe4@gmail.com
	Belete Tesfaye Livestock Exporter	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Mr. Belete Tesfaye	CEO	+ 251 915 73 05 34	etlivestockexporters@gmail.com
	T.Z Star General Trading PLC	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Mr. Tesfaye Zerabruk	CEO	+ 251 911 20 23 04	etlivestockexporters@gmail.com
	Hamad Livestock Export	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Mr. Hamad Mehamedzen	CEO	+ 251 930 09 74 70	demoskoplc@gmail.com
	Sikomendo PLC	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Mr. Mufthadin Abduselam	CEO	+ 251 930 30 33 98	sikomendo2@gmail.com
	Walid Omer Baobed Import-Export	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Mr. Walid Omer	CEO	+ 251 909 28 92 14	walidomerbaobed@yahoo.com
	Zemera Trading PLC	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Mr. Zemedkun	CEO	+ 251 911 23 69 84	info@zemeratrading.com
	Seyum Balcha Livestock Export	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Mr. Seyum Balcha	CEO	+ 251 911 84 21 98	etlivestockexporters@gmail.com
	Kegna General Trading PLC	Live Animal /Sheep, Goat, Cattle, and Camel/	Mr. Demes Lemi	CEO	+ 251 911 25 29 40	kegnapk10@gmail.com

4.1.2 List of Meat Exporters in Ethiopia

	Company Name:	Ca- pacity (t/yr)	Product type	Contact person	Position:	Phone Number	Email/ Website	
	Allana Frigorico boran Foods PLC	90,000	Chilled Goat and Mutton Carcass, Chilled and Frozen beef and Offal	Dr Shirish Shirsat	CEO	+251 938 17171	shirish.shirsat@gmail.com	
	Modjo Modern Export Abattoir Plc	5230	Chilled Goat and Mutton Carcass	Ms. Almaz Arega	Marketing Manager	+251 911238718	almazarega@gmail.com www. modjoexportabattoir. com	
	Luna Export Slaughterhouse Plc	5230	Chilled Goat and Mutton Carcass ,Chilled and Frozen beef	Mr. Tesfalidet Hagos	General Manager	+251 911211271	tlideth@gmail.com www. lunafarmexport.com	
	Organic Export Abattoir	4500	Chilled Goat and Mutton Carcass	Ms. Alem Mengstu	CEO	+251911 20 3487	organicabattoir@gmail.com	
	Abyssinia Slaughter Service House plc	11726	Chilled Goat and Mutton Carcass ,Chilled and Frozen beef	Mr. Tewodros Tadesse	Managing Director	+251911 21 4896	abyssinyaslaughter@gmail.com	
	Elfora Agro Industries Plc.	6720	Chilled Goat and Mutton Carcass	Mr. Ibrahim Jiru	Marketing Manager	+ 2 5 1 9 1 1 508393	elfora@ethionet.et www.midroc	

Allana Aksheker Ethiopia Casing PLC	12,000	Chilled Goat and Mutton Carcass ,Chilled and Frozen beef Offal	Dr Shirish Shirsat	CEO	+251 938 717171	shirish.shirsat@gmail.com www.allana.com/ www.frigoethio.com	
Helmex Export Abattoir Plc	13,200	Chilled Goat and Mutton Carcass ,Chilled and Frozen beef	Mr. Khalid Hashim Nuru	General Manager	+251911 237295	khalid.read@gmail.com www. Helimexplc.com	
Halal Foods Industry PLC	4500	Chilled Goat and Mutton Carcass ,Chilled and Frozen beef	Mr. <u>Mubashir JALILI</u>	CEO .com	+251930003834	jalili@msn.com www.almehdigroup	
Alnujum export Abattoir Plc	8230	Chilled Goat and Mutton Carcass	Mr. Nuredin Abdu	Managing Director	+251 911 827109	alnujum@yahoo.com	
Jigjiga Export Slaughterhouse PLc	10,368	Chilled Goat and Mutton Carcass	Dr. Faisal A Guhad	Managing Director	+251923802965	guhad@jeshplc.com Web: www.jeshplc.com	
Yongtai Food and Casing Plc	600	Offal	Mr. Bulcha Wollee	Managing Director	+251934833885		

4.2 List of Enterprises in Sudan

4.2.1 List of Live Animal Exporters in Sudan

N0	Company	Field	Address	Contact	Mail
1.	Fadous for animal export	Live animals export	Khartoum, alfyha building, flat (3)	Person: Ahmed idris 0912305643	ahmedfadous@gmail.com
2.	Almahadi Mohamed balla	Live animals export	Ammarat, st 17, Industrial development bank building, flat (5)	Person : almahadi Mohamed 0912342440	
3	Abo naeem for export & Import			+249-912394482	
4	Taha Gasmelaha for Export & Import			+249-124902500	
5	Elkabashi for ranch investment co. Ltd	Live animals export	Khartoum, baladia st. Basheir Mohamed saeed building	Person: Mohamed daffalla al kabashi +249912398845	mohamdmis@hotmail.com
6	Alsafwa for development & animal production	Live animals export	Kafori Area, square(3), Building (454)	Dr. Khalid M.O.Magboul +249-123000709	khmragea@yahoo.com
7	Alayat farm for fattening and animal production	Live animals export	Khartoum feha building flor 2	0912300751	khalid.mahir@gmail.com
8	Sideg Mohamed modawe hadoub	Live animals export	Omdurman block 4/1 buiding 893 flat 108	09123000689	
9	Aldoko livestock export enterprises	Live animals export	Omdurman souk Libya	09123041149	
10	Albashasha for import and export	Live animals export	Khartoum mak nimer and	0912184307 /0120784723	

4.2.2 List of meat exporters in Sudan

NO	Company	Field	Address	Contact Person	Mail
1.	Alsafwa for development& animal production	meat export	Kafori Area, square(3), Building (454)	Dr. Khalid M.O.Magboul +249-123000709	khmragaa@yahoo.com
2	AlDoha for animal & Agri Producations	Meat export	Khartoum-manshia-block25-building162	+249-91282294-0183824699	
3	Harfe for meat export			+249-12148962	
4	Alsadig Hussan Swaraldaheb project for Agri & Live stock production	Ostrich	Khartoum north -sudan	+249-914463215	aerazag@hotmail.com dr.sadig.elnour@gmail.com
5	Elitigahat multi directions	Meat export	National defence corporation	+249123047184 / +249912347509 / +249183795379	
6	Wadi alnile for range lands	Meat export	Khartoum west block 1 building 1	+249912830715	
7	Hasan ahmed hamza for livestock trade enterprises	Meat export	khartoum	+249912304185	
8	Ali Mohamed abdualbagi for trade enterprises	Meat export	Bahri shambat	+249912359176	
9	Mahgoub sonsfor trade company	Meat export	Khartoum 3 zubair basha street	249912139798	msg@mahgoubsons.com
10	Genan for import and export	Meat export	Omdurman wad nobaowe	+249918000666	
11	Karary National Slaughterhouse	Meat exporter	Fatah Alrahman Ibrahim Taha	+249902075912/ +249912134513	KararyNational@hotmail.com

4.3 List of Enterprises in Uganda

4.3.1 List of Live Animal Exporters in Uganda

1	Milton Kamusiime Assistant Secretary	Uganda Cattle Traders & Transport Association	+256772456792	
	Hamida Tumutende	Uganda Cattle Traders & Transport Association	+256772431188 +256701140355	
2	David Mutebi Chairman	Uganda Cattle traders Association	+256772509183	Mutebiqc@gmail.com
3	Nsobyia Rajabu Member	Uganda Cattle Traders & Transporter Association	+256772425954	
4	Kisenyi Titus Mpanga General Secretary	Uganda Cattle traders & Transport Association	+256752522794	Kisenyi@yahoo.com
5	Mwondha Faluku Program Manager	Renaissance Livestock Farmers Network (RELIN)	+256787363612	Mwondhafaluku2013@gmail.com

4.3.2 List of Meat Exporters in Uganda

1	Contact person	Company	Telephone	Email
	Mutsinzi Paul Chairman	Ngoma Beef Producer	+256772507282	
2	Emmanuel Byarahanga Vice Chairman	Ngoma Beef Producers	+256772502379	
	Juliet Mutesi Secretary	Ngoma Beef Producers	+256702542808	Mutsay3237@gmail.com
3	Kaihura Joseph Vice Secretary	Ngoma Beef Producers	+256772832017	Kaihurajose@yahoo.com
5	Dr. Francis Jumba Chief Executive Officer	Uganda Farmers Meat Company Ltd	+256782498841 +256702498841	Jumba122@gmail.com
6	Dr. Joshua Waiswa Chief Executive	Uganda Meat Producers Coop Union	+256779342175	nabangijoshua@gmail.com
7	Josephine Mbagga Office Administrator	RELIN	+256772593100	Josephinembogga@gmail.com
8	Denis Saazi Managing Director	Njooba Slaughterhouse Ltd	+256753232385	Njoobaslaughter@yahoo.com Captsaazi2007@yahoo.com

4.4 List of Enterprises in Kenya

4.4.1 List of Live Animal and Meat Exporters in Kenya

No.	Company	Contact person	Telephone	email
1	Kilifi Plantations Ltd	Christopher Wilson	+2541222119/254714734790	
2	Alpha Fine Foods	Minaz Karim Kurji	Box 10338-00100 GPO, Nairobi +254202457223/254723786202	affl@alphafinefoods.com Website: www.alphaafrica.com
3	Kenya Bixa Ltd	Benjamin Chepkait	+254403300096/254722653834	
4	Turasha Windong Farm Ltd	Wanjiru Naisinya Kimani	Tel: +25420571424/254717820681	
5	Peché Foods	Firdosh Ebrahim Jamal	Tel: +254717036790/2540572021523	
6	Kenya Meat Commission	Josiah Taraiya Ole Kores	Box 2 – 00204, Athi River, KENYA +254 (045) 6626041-4	info@kenyameat.co.ke Website: www.kenyameat.co.ke
7	Farmers Choice Ltd	James Taylor	Box 47791 – 00100, GPO Nairobi. Tel: +254208711722/25420201300819	sausage@farmerschoice.co.ke Website: www.farmerschoice.co.ke
8	Farmland Foods EA Ltd	Andrew Mbogoria	Tel: +2542712473	
9	Global Livestock Trades K. Ltd	Mohammed Mursal Abdi	+254722284636	
10	Afro-meat packer Ltd	Idris Haji Osman	+254722528324/254020261173	

4.5 List of Enterprises in Zambia

4.5.1 List of Live Animal and Meat Exporters in Zambia

Company name	Contact Person	Address	Tel Contact	Email
Zambeef group	Mr. Felix Lupindula	Plot 4970, Manda Road, Lusaka, Zambia	+260211369000 +260211369050	flupindula@zambeef.co.zm
Majoru	Mr Joseph	-	+260964600850	
Ecobeef.				
Starbeef,				
Maala,				
Chitongo				
Alkathar abattoirs				

5. LIST OF ENTERPRISES IN IMPORTING COUNTRIES IN COMESA

5.1 List of Enterprises in Egypt

5.1.1 List of importing companies in Egypt

No	Company	Contact Person	Landline No	Mobile No	EmailID/Website
1	El Rehab Company (Livestock)	Hassan Hafez	+202330 52543 +2011 110 6880 +202330 55155	+2012 522 422 +201111 95428 +2010 340 9630	banafercatrade@hotmail.com

3	Food Export Council EEC Ministry of Trade & Industry	Manal Mortagy	235 989 19	+201000 55731	manalmortagy@feceg.com
4	Media Trade	Ibrahim Abdulsalam	235 821 74	+201002220122	
5	The International Company for Animal Wealth	Atef Abdulhameid		+20106065440	
6	El Esely Group			+201099993365	eleselygroup@gmail.com
7	Albashaier Co. Mirasco Egypt	Ahmed Johary Saher M. Rizk	02-24049331	+20102 097 8882	Info.egypt@mirasco.com
8	Mohamed Farouk for Import & Export	Mohamed Farouk	02 22714461	Fax: +20222714568	
9	Trust Group	Ahmed Abou Khadra		+201000120040	trustco@yahoo.com
10	Egypt International.CO. Import and Export	Tarek Said Said	+201019000014/15 +00201005353970		egycard@yahoo.com Tarek_said@yahoo.com
11	Cairo Chamber of Commerce	Sayed Al-Nawawy	+20227958261 27958262	01001080323 01020199007	sayed_elnawawy@hotmail.com
12	Cairo Chamber of Commerce	Mohamed Samir Fahmy	+20227958261 +20227958262	+201001529625 (mobile)	Mohamed.samirpr@gmail.com
13	Cairo Chamber of Commerce	Khalid M. Mustafa	+20227954810 201005414939		Khaledmostafa9000@gmail.com
14	El Abd Co.	Salah El Din Ahmed El Abd	230924407 22333777	01222114072	salah_elabd2010@hotmail.com Salah.elabd@elabdfoods.com

No.	Name of Importer	Address	Contacts	Email Address
1.	Mohamed Farouk for Import and Export	50, Mohamed Alnady St., Nasr City Cairo	Tel: 2271446, Fax: 22714568	

2.	Three Chefs Co.	Plot 1, Industrial Zone A, Block 13020, El Obour City, Cairo, Egypt	Tel: 02-46100893; 02-46100894; 02-46101011; 02-46101117	imfo@three-chefs.com
3.	Ahmed Zaki Company for Meat Importation	28 Bani el-abas, ALEX	Tel: 002 034837351 Mobile: 01222403012	
4.	El Nasr for Import & Export	28 Talaat Harb Street, Cairo	Ahmed Morsy; Tel: 00202 25775716 – 25760544	exportsector@elnasrxpimp.com nsregypt@elnasrexpimp.com www.elnasrexpimp.com
5.	El Masria for Frozen and Meat Processing (Farag Allah)	Borg El Arab, 1 st Industrial Zone, Gate 1, Alexandria	Mohamed Fayek, Tel: 00203 4592043; 00201222221241	mohamed.fayek@faragalla.com import@faragalla.com www.faragalla.com
6.	El Masria American International for Meat	32 Batros Labomba, Shalat, Alexandria	Mohamed Mostafa Tel: 00203 4955168 – 4955167	superfoods_8@hotmail.com
7.	Alexandria for Meat Production	3 rd Industrial Zone, Borg El Arab, Alexandria	Wael El Sayed Tel: 00203 4289822 - 4280009	arby-mosad@hotmail.com
8.	Al Masreya for Imports and Exports (Maritime Agencies)	Al Maxx & Al Anmaty Street Behind Al Wardeyan Police Station, Alexandria	Ahmed Hefni Tel: 00203 5848450; 01222152857	egypt_foundation@yahoo.com
9.	Mido for International Trade	8 Fathy Talaat St., Masaken Shiraton, Heliopolis, Cairo	Dr. Karim Tel: 202 22668412 Mobile: 01000080946	support@mido.com.eg logistics@mido.com.eg

5.1.2 List and address of officials in Egypt directly or indirectly involved in import of livestock and their products

S/N	Name	Title	Organization	Address	Contact no.	Email/ Website
1	Prof. Dr. Mona Mehrez	Vice Minister of Agriculture for Livestock, Fisheries, and Poultry Resources	Minister of Agriculture for Livestock, Fisheries, and Poultry Resources	1 st Nadi Elsaid, Dokki, Giza	+20233365415 01222342373	Monaaly5@yahoo.com
2	Moaness Tahoun	First secretary - Commercial	Ministry of Industry and Trade	5 Ministry of finance tower -Ramsis st., Nasr city, Cairo 11811-Egypt	+20223424005/6/7 +20 1142967426	mtahoun@ecs.gov.eg
3	Dr. Abdelhakim Mahmoud Mohammed	Chairman, General Organization for Veterinary Services, Egypt CVO	Minister of Agriculture for Livestock, Fisheries, and Poultry Resources	1 st Nadi Elsaid, Dokki, Giza	+201001551008 +20237481750	Govs.egypt@gmail.com Hakam2060@gmail.com
4	Dr. Magda S H. Youssef	Director General of Chairmans Office Affairs	General Organization for Veterinary Services, OIE National Focal Point For Animal Welfare	1 st Nadi Elsaid, Dokki, Giza, P.O Box 12618	+2-011-10079821	dr.mag-dashokry@gmail.com
5	Dr. Mohamed Atea Ezz-eldin	Under Secretary – General Organization for Veterinary services	Minister of Agriculture for Livestock, Fisheries, and Poultry Resources	1 st Nadi Elsaid, Dokki, Giza	+202 011 48 999599 +202 01111359222	ashrafatea@yahoo.com

5.2

List of Enterprises in Mauritius

5.2.1

List of Live Animal and Meat importers in Mauritius

Enterprise & Focal person	Trade Activity	Contact Details		
		Telephone	Email	Website
Socovia Ltd Amil Balgobin (Director)	Livestock imports and abattoir operations	+2302106832/ 52536524/ 59404550	socovia@innet.mu	
Fresh & Ready Ltd Veeraj Eeram (MD)	Import and Wholesale of chilled meats	+2304279767	veeraj@freshready.biz	www.freshready.biz
Innodis Group Gerard Nien Fong Purchasing and Sales Mgr	Food production, distribution and imports	+2302065909/ 5943	g.nienfong@innodisgroup.com	www.innodisgroup.com
ASMAK CO LTD Hussein Adamjee (Director)	Import and Distribution of Frozen Foods	+2306864300	a.hussein@asmak.mu	
Fine Foods Mario Gebert (MD)	Import and Distribution of frozen and chilled foods	+2302493921/ 2480108	Mario.gebert@ffml.mu	www.finefoods.mu
Sains Product Ltd Rooknuden Mahomed (Director)	Importation of live animals and manufacture of meat products	+23057277388	Rooksm111@yahoo.com	
Shakeel Dawood Director	Frigonour Ltd	+23052585885	enbea@intnet.mu	

5.3 List of Enterprises in Seychelles

5.3.1 List of Live Animal and Meat Importers in Seychelles

Enterprise & Focal person	Trade Activity	Contact Details		
		Telephone	Email	Website
Rosebelle Jean-Pierre Morin, General Manager	Importation, production, distribution and retail	+2482510214 Plaisance, Mahe	jpm_morin@yahoo.com	rosebellefarm@seychelles.net
Rosebelle Rosie Damou, Director	Importation, production, distribution and retail	+2484345860 Plaisance, Mahe	rosiedamou@gmail.com	rosebellefarm@seychelles.net
Hospitality Supplies Ltd Mano Karan, General Manager	Importation, whole sale, retail	P.O Box 141, Mahe, Seychelles Tel: +2484611311/4610327	Mano.karan@hospitality.sc	
Global Supply Centre LTD Venu Gopal. General Manager	Import, wholesale, retail	+2482712163	gm@globalsupplycentre.com	
Butchers Grill/Fresh Cuts Achille Corgat, CEO	Import, production, wholesale, retail, processing	P.O Box 968, Victoria Mahe Seychelles Tel: +2482781203	freshcuts@seychelles.net	
Seychelles Trading Co. Ltd Ms Francoise Robert GM procurement & Import	Import and Wholesale and Retail (Parastatal)	P.O Box 634, Latainer Rd, Victoria, Mahe Seychelles Tel: +2484224735/2715082	francoise@stcl.sc	www.stcl.sc

6. List of Enterprises in Importing Countries in Golf Countries

6.1 List of Enterprises in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

No	Company	Destination	Mobile No	Email ID/Website
1.	Zafir Hadi Al-Qahtani Trading & Commerce	Riyadh	966503413859/505425983	
2.	Abu Saa'd Livestork Importer	Riyadh	+9660505465496	
3.	Melif Merfu al Anezi	Riyadh		
4.	Mejumat Reshad	Riyad	+966504177738	
5.	Bendir Shabab Al atib Trading		+9660554494090	
6.	Aswa Al Shehaab Co.		+966556689929	
7.	Al Yosi Trading Co.	Yanbu	+966562497717	
8.	Algohary Farm	Burayman	+96626826777	
9.	Alternative Solutions	Riyadh	+966504702001	
10.	Ansec	Riyadh	+966551410697	
11.	Awad Al Saleh Est for Trading	Dammam	+966582246723	
12.	Eastern coast	Dammam	+966593044141	
13.	Al Rahilee Est.		+966555099610 +966504501688	frsa@live.com
14.	Ajabri Est.	Jeddah	+96626718333	
15.	Almukarish Group		+966552181117	
16.	Ali A Al-Suheili	Ali A. Al-Suheili		

17.	Abdullah Hussein A al Amoudi	Ibrahim A Giro	T: +96626579444 F: +9662657933 M: +9662501823752	lamoudi@cyberia.net.sa
18.	Faud Al-Dehlawi Est	Ashfaq Ahmed Khan	+9662642516/6456557 +966505611091	fadul_dehlwi@hotmail.com
19.	Meat Import and Export Coordinator	Ibrahim Ahmed Jiru	T: +966226579444 M: +966555511192	
20.	Fahd Saiban Al Sulami Group	Fahd Saiban	T: +96626697188 F: +96626677879 M: +966555511192	
21.	Al Hossain Meat Center	Jamal Abdulnaeer Fareed	T: +96626736904 F: +96626736904 M: +966500026963	
22.	Al Raya Supermarkets	Redi Amdegiba Mohd	T: +96626980029 ext.43 6825444/6390487/6390496 F: +96626390493 M: +966254333849/ 52513425	rediamd@yahoo.com
23.	Al-Qari	Sadiq M Zahir Qari	M: +966 559044591/ 509274204	
24.	Showiman Cold Store	Abdul rub Abdul Hameed Balladraf	T: +966 26321602 F: +96626761040 M: +966501675001	alshowimantrading@rediff.com
25.	Arabian Livestock & Meat Co.	Walid K. Ayass	T: +966 26527371 F: +966 26527086	alhaddab@awalnet.net.sa
26.	Almawashi Al-Mukairish United Co.	Nasser Mohd. H. Al Mokairish	T: +966 26502664/ 6502662/ 6502647 F: +966 26592661	
27.	Sheshata for Trading & Import Est.	Majid Abdulla Bemehris	T: +966 2 6779199 F: +966 2 6779195 M: _966 558802572	coldstore@shehata.com.sa
28.	General Trade Export Livestock Transport	Sadeeq Mohd. Madwi Hadoob	249187552325 F: 249187550562 T: 2491122777650	

No.	Name of Importer	Address	Contacts	Email Address
1.	Abbar & Zainy Cold Store	P. O. Box 2495, Jeddah – 21451	0096626369368/6371315/6473563	azcjed@azcs.net
2.	Al Halag Cold Stores	P. O. Box 16550, Jeddah, 21474	Tel: 0096626932379 Fax: 6938183	
3.	Alnajdain Contracting Est.	P. O. Box 286 Riyadh 11411	Tel: 0096614768241/ 2318678 Fax: 47661355 96626711001/ 6711052 /6724418	
4.	Alsafferi Cold Store	P. O. Box 7715 Jeddah 21472	Tel; 0096626715361 Fax: 6711494	
5.	Anwar Alnojoum Int. Trading	P. O. Box 1173 Jeddah 21431	Tel: 0096626440983; Fax: 6440272	actjeddah@actshipping.com
6.	Arabian Est for Trade & Shipping Food Commodity Division	P. O. Box 832 Jeddah 21421	Tel: 0096626371239/6364262 Fax: 6363687	
7.	Arabian Trading Co. for Cold Storage Ltd	P.O. Box 1393 Jeddah 21431	Tel: 0096626918249; Fax: 6918799	
8.	International Food Company	P. O. Box 12867 Jeddah 21483	Tel: 0096626367315; Fax: 6363925	
9.	Modem Cleaning Utensils Factory	P. O. Box 18317 Jeddah 21415	Tel: 096626715623/6719028 Fax; 6713139	
10.	Mohameed Ahmed Alamoudi Trading Est	P. O. Box 970 Jeddah 21421	Tel: 00966 12081926/2081936/41/ 4916964/4933294; Fax: 4929315	
11.	National United Supermarkets Ltd	P. O. Box 60931 Riyadh 11555	Tel: 0086626379727/6365284 Fax: 6366726	
12.	Saudi East Est.	P. O. Box 6372 Jeddah 21442	Tel: 00966 2 5672001	
13.	Khalid Al Quthmi, GM Int'l Business Resources	P.O. Box 4921 Jeddah 21412	Tel: 00966 26603808; Fax: 6671058	
14.	Tharwat Alshargawi Trading Est	P.O. Box 15228 Jeddah 21444	Tel: 00966 26716983; Fax: 6725562	
15.	Alnadi Trading and Contracting Group	P.O. Box 9132 Jeddah 21432	Tel: 00966 26519485/6532128 Fax: 6531696	
16.	Alshahini cold Store	P.O. Box 419 Jeddah 21411	Tel; 00966 26512820; Fax: 6516504	
17.	Arabian Food Corp			

18.	Mahmoud Mohammed Nashar & Partners	P.O. Box 6697 Jeddah 21452	Tel: 00966 26692878; Fax: 6608011	alshahab@icc.net.sa
19.	Yousif H. Al Shahab Trading Est.	P.O. Box 5624 Dammam 31432	Tel: 00966 38346871; Fax: 8349431	assafmeat@yahoo.com
20.	Khalid Al Ahmadi Trading	P.O. Box 5782 Riyadh 11432	Tel: 0966 1 4586152	vita@ogertel.com
21.	A.K. Sabawi & Partners VitvaFood Co.	P.O. Box 724 Damman 31421	Tel: 00966 38472819/8471559/8472243	assafmeat@yahoo.co.uk
22.	Khalid Al Harbi Trading Est.	P.O. Box 5781 Riyadh 11432	Tel: 00966 1 4586346/4592998	Alyahyafood2002@hotmail.com
23.	Saud Ahmed Mohamed al Yahya Est. (Al Yayha Food Est.)	P.O. Box 88932 Riyadh 11672	Tel: 00966 1 4556984/12647565	assafmeat@yahoo.co.uk
24.	Khalid Al Haribi Trading Est.	P.O. Box 5781 Riyadh 11432	Tel: 00966 1 4586346/4592998	ahbakery@awalnet.net
25.	Al Hasa Cold Storage Co,	P. O. Box Al Hasa 31982	Tel: 00966 3 5920614/5921613	
26.	Abdulla Al-Fahad Al-Tuwaijiri Trading and Cont Est.	P.O. Box 2100 Buraidah	Tel: 00966 6 32390/63239390	
27.	Abdullahi Mohammed Al Ghamid Est.	P.O. Box 6974, Dammam – 31452	Tel: 00966 3 8266662/638260860	
28.	Al-Amro Commercial Centre	P.O. Box 4 Qassim	Tel: 00966 6 3911389/63911941	
29.	Al-Durri Trading EST	P.O. Box 41243, Riyadh 11521	Tel: 00966 14581992/14511360	
30.	Al-Lewaa'Al Akdhar Trading Est	P.O. Box 5976 Dammam-341432	Tel: 00966-3-8335514/8320708	
31.	Al-Maraa Meat Company	P.O. Box 23024, Jeddah – 21426	Tel: 00966-2-6671186/6655278	
32.	Al Mufti Trading Co	P.O. Box 108, Jeddah-21411	Tel: 00966-2-6601654/6675860	
33.	Al-Roshan Trading Co.	P.O. Box 51119, Jeddah 21543	Tel: 00966-2-6829269/6548266	
34.	Al-Sawani for Trading Services Co.	P.O. Box 52826, Riyadh 11573	Tel: 00966-1-476919/4768940	
35.	Al-Tal Al-Akdhar Est.	P.O. Box 2809, Makkah	Tel: 00966-2-5421862/5421862	

36.	Anwar Al-Nujoum	P.O. Box 1173, Jed-dah-21431	Tel: 00966-2-6715361/6711494	
37.	Eid Ali Shleya Jaber Est.	P.O. Box 803, Yanba	Tel: 00966-4-3222376/3222376	
38.	Fahad Rajab A. Sadaqah Est	P.O. Box 5205, Makkah	Tel: 00966-2-5733326	
39.	Fatimah Salem Ba Sulaiman Est	P.O. Box 9365, Al Kho-dar-31413	Tel: 00966-8593736	
40.	Ibrahim Nasser Al-Shdokhi Trading Est	P.O. Box 3241, Qassim	Tel: 00966-6-3245688/3249229	
41.	Khalid Ali Amir Trading Est	P.O. Box 5976, Dam-mam-31432	Tel: 009666-3-8335514/8320708	
42.	Mahmoud Al Nashar & Partners Co.	P.O. Box 6697, Jed-dah-21452	Tel: 00966-2-6440202/6429879	
43.	Mohammed Khalid Al-Madani Trading Est	P.O. Box 104, Dam-mam-31411	Tel: 00966-3-8322153/8332905	
44.	Nashar Co.	P.O. Box 16544, Jed-dah-21147	Tel: 00966-2-6377793/6364807	
45.	Owayed Saeed Al-Shahrrani Trading Est	P.O. Box 28402, Ri-yadh-11437	Tel: 00966-1-4741688/4724112	
46.	Manfoor Trading Est	P.O. Box 34312, Ri-yadh-11468	Tel: 00966-1-43904477/4594432	

Source: IGAD/ICPALD

6.2 List of Enterprises in United Arab Emirates

No.	Company	Emirates	Contact Person	Landline No.	Mobile No.	Email ID/Website
1.	Karama Meat Trading	DUBAI	Abdul Hameed Omer Mohammed Zubair	+971 3344797 +9714 3579873	+971 50 6539516	kmtegroup@eim.ae www.kmtegroup.com
2.	Reliance Meat Trading Center	SHARJAH	Ali Ansari/ Usman/ Humam Shams Al Din	+9716 5635166	+971 55 9211222 +971 55 9373708 +971 504974421	shamsaldin@rtctrading.ae www.rtctrading.ae info@siamuae.com
3.	Siam Trading	DUBAI	Jaml Sayed Nasib Isahak	+971 2515300 +971 2515400	+971 50 6244397 +971 506504356	siamtlc@eim.ae www.siamuae.com
4.	Mohd. Sarjeel Ahmed Meat Trading	AJMAN	Mohd. Sarjeel Ahmed		+971 563407383	
5.	Capsicum Foodstuff Trading LLC	AJMAN DUBAI	Shah Nawaz Seethi (MD) Kurram F Bensaheb (GM)	+971 67311334	+971 509886262 +971 555593562	casicumllc@gmail.com kbensaheb@yahoo.com nawazseethi@gmail.com
6.	Global Foods LLC	SHARJAH	Hamdan Bin Zayed (GM)	+971 42266882	+971 552280001	globalfoodsduhai@gmail.com
7.	Al Mumayaz Meat Trading	ABU DHABI	M. Waseem Qureshi	06 5683334	+971 50 9906575	
8.	Lulu Group International Tayeb Meat Est	ABU DHABI	Director	+971 24182000 +971 26421888		headoffice@ae.lulumea.com marketing@ae.lulumea.com
9.	Abu Dhabi Co-op	ABU DHABI		+971 26440808		food.dpt@adcoops.com
10.	Golden Beans Speciality Food Stuff	ABU DHABI			+971 597477919	
11.	Al Yaqeen Meat Trading Co.	DUBAI	Mr. Awad Alhosai	0509669887, 0506991071		
12.	Al Aseel Meat Trading Co.	DUBAI	Mr. Tariq Burai El Sobaai Mr. Ahmed Omer Hasan	0504593866 0552995592		
13.	Abo Khalifa Meat Trading	AL AIN	Mr. Abo Khalifa	551111851		

14.	Al Mahroogi Meat Trading Co.	AL AIN	Mr. Sultan Al Mahroogi	551252264		
15.	Alyasat Trading	ABU DHABI	Mr. Ahmed Abas	50524064		
16.	Altayeb Meat Trading	ABU DHABI	Mr. Eltayeb	506166368		
17.	Al Etimad Meat Trading	AL AIN	Mr. Al Etimad	37556213		
18.	AlTawasol Food Stuff Trang	ABU DHABI	Mr. Motasim Salah	503140010		
19.	Almanazlah Forage Trainf	AL AIN	Mr. Siddig ElTagani	557453374		
20.	Gazirahadraa Livestock Trading	ABU DHABI	Dr. Etigani Badr			

No	Company	Contact Person	Landline No	Mobile No	Email ID/Website
1.	Al Anood Livestock Llc	Mr. Mahammad Abdallah (Chair)	+97 14-2679621	+971 50-7485000	alanood-livestock@hotmail.com
2.	Al Awar General Trading Est	Mr. Abdullah Al Awar	+9714-2675848	+971 50-2286006	alawargt@gmail.com
3.	Rukn Al Barka Livestock Tr	Mr. Tofik Derbachew Mohammed	+971 56-6138461	+971 55-5187955 / +971 56-6138461	tofikanna15@gmail.com alirshdplc@gmail.com
4.	Kasim Shahin Trading	Mr. Kasim Shahin		+971 50-4519248	
5.	Al Nibras Livestock Trading Llc	Mr. Abu Jemal		+971 52-997888	
6.	"Al Mawashi – Trans Emirates Livestock Trading	Mr. Hussam O Sarhan	+9714-8801118	+971 56-8001764	elmco@emirates.net.ae / www.almawashi.com

7.	Said Bin Debase Trading	Mr. Said Al Kahlfan Suhaibin Debase		+971 50-3780311	
8.	Oasis Livestock Company		+971 26733346 +971 26733345		info@oasislivestock.com
9.	"Emirates Future General Trading Co. Lcc"		+971 24456299 +971 24140870		
10.	Emirates Livestock Trading			+971 50-8888744	
11.	Dakar Nahr Elnil Trading (Forage & L/S) Co. (Dubai)	Mr. Eisa Ahmed	505340064		
12.	Al Yaqueen Meat Trading Co. (Dxb)	Mr. Awad Alhosai	0509669887 / 0506991071		
13.	Al Aseel Meat Trading Co. (Dubai)	Mr. Tariq Burai El Sobaai Mr. Ahmed Omer Hasan	0504593866 0552995592		
14.	Alyasat Trading (AbuDhabi)	Mr. Ahmed Abas	50524064		
15.	Almanazlah Forage Trainf (Al Ain)	Mr. Siddig ElTragani	557453374		
16.	Gazirahadreaa Livestock Trading (AbuDhabi)	Dr. Etigani Badr	557453374		

Source: IGAD/ICPALD



Experience Sharing Visit to Frigorifico Boran Foods Plc; a subsidiary of the Allana Group of India, Adamitulu Ethiopia, July 2020



Validation Meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia July 2019



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