



THE COMMUNITY

ONE PEOPLE, ONE DESTINY

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE EAC

Issue 26 | March 2017



Which Way?

Peace and Security in the Community

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The Road Ahead



EAC Secretary General Libérat Mfumukeko

I take this opportunity of my first writing in THE COMMUNITY magazine to record my appreciation to the Heads of State for appointing me as Secretary General of the East African Community. This is a great honor and I am determined to devote my energy to the service of the people of East Africa.

I would also like to pay tribute to my predecessors who have laid a strong foundation for the Community. I thank all East Africans and our development partners for the confidence they have expressed in the EAC. I shall bank on their continued commitment and support.

Our agenda is to sustain the momentum in the EAC integration process while prioritizing the consolidation of the Single Customs Territory. As regards the Common Market, there is need to put the necessary legal and operational frameworks in place and closely monitor progress. The Common Market Protocol needs to be implemented so that the people of East Africa can reap the benefits thereof.

We remain committed to implementing the Monetary Union Protocol, and at the same time continuing our march towards the Political Federation. We hope the integrated East African Capital Markets will bolster cross-border financial trade and investments.

Also of great importance will be our participation in the COMESA-EAC-SADC Grand Free Trade Area initiative, and I am honored to chair the Tripartite Task Force for the next one year.

For our region to be competitive globally, regional infrastructure development must be accelerated, and we shall channel resources towards the implementation of the various master plans on roads, railway, ports and telecommunications. We shall embark on the promotion of investments and development of the regional industrial sector, through investment

in key priority sectors, skills and capacity development as well as technological advancements and innovation, while agricultural development and food security will take center stage.

We shall also address the serious deficits in energy through the proliferation of and access to sufficient and reliable environmentally friendly energy resources. We shall also place emphasis on strengthening our health institutions and systems making them better equipped to prevent and control communicable and non-communicable diseases, therefore fostering a healthy and productive population.

During my tenure, I shall also work tirelessly to promote regional peace, security and good governance; as well as institutional transformation to, among others, inculcate ethical leadership and enhance integrity in the management of the Community's resources.

The EAC Vision 2050 lays out a broad perspective in which the region optimizes the utilisation of its resources to accelerate productivity and the social wellbeing of its people. It portrays a future East Africa with rising personal prosperity in cohesive societies, competitive economies, and strong inter-regional interaction.

The implementation of EAC Vision 2050 envisages the region transforming into an upper – middle income region within a secure and politically united East Africa, based on the principles of inclusiveness and accountability by the year 2050.

I believe that with the right commitment and determination to actualize our various protocols, strategies, projects and programmes, we can, within 5 years, realize and demonstrate a dramatic economic upturn in our region. ◆

AfDB Approves US\$ 245 Million to Finance Uganda-Rwanda Transport Project

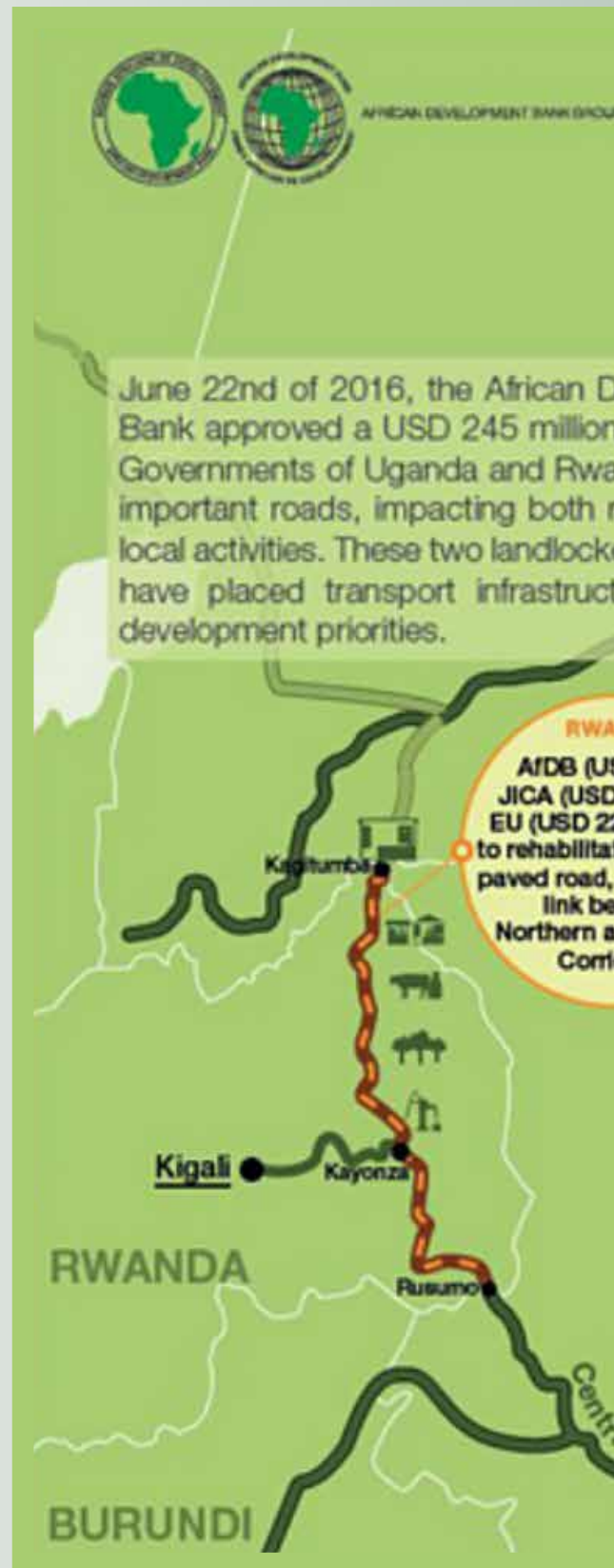
The African Development Bank approved in June this year US\$ 245 million in loans and grants to the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda to finance a transport project that will boost regional trade and decongest traffic from Kampala (Busega) city to Mpigi. Uganda and Rwanda are landlocked countries and transport infrastructure is a key factor to stimulate socio-economic activities and improve competitiveness.

In Uganda, the Bank's US\$ 151 million will finance the construction of a 23.7-kilometre expressway, which will facilitate the journey between Kampala (Busega) and Mpigi on the Northern Corridor, a major trade route in the region. In Rwanda, the US\$ 94 million loan will finance the rehabilitation of a 208-km road (Kagitumba-Kayonza-Rusumo) in eastern Rwanda. These roads are vital links, which support the regional integration objectives of the East Africa Community and the Great Lakes Region, contributing to poverty reduction and regional integration across Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania. The project also includes the construction of two cross-border markets at Kagitumba and Rusumo; training of women traders and entrepreneurs.

In Uganda, the existing Busega-Mpigi road is highly congested especially at Busega, handling over 26,000 vehicles per day on a two-lane road. Average vehicle travel time from Busega to Mpigi will be reduced from one hour to 20 minutes on the completion of the project. In Rwanda, the average vehicle travel time on the Kagitumba-Kayonza-Rusumo road will be reduced by 50%, from six to three hours. The road construction will be completed in 2½ years.

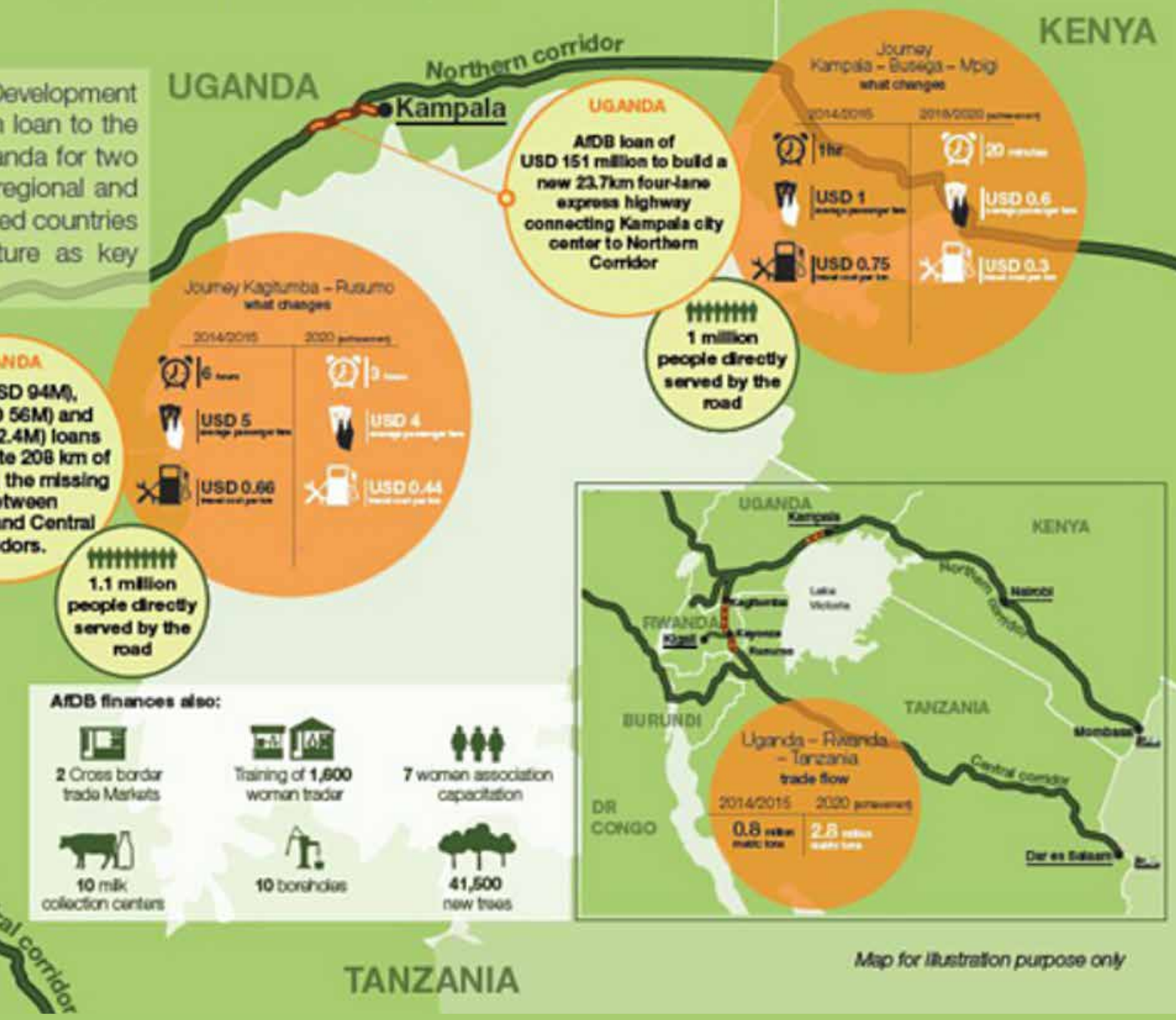
The direct beneficiaries of the project are traders and transporters who use the Northern Corridor via Mirama Hills/Kagitumba and the Central Corridor, via Rusumo and the 2.14 million people living within the Busega-Mpigi and Kagitumba-Kayonza-Rusumo areas. "The project will contribute to poverty reduction, improve the quality of life of people in the area by providing socio-economic facilities. It will also contribute to agriculture development and food security; and facilitate industrialization through reduced transportation and logistics costs", said Amadou Oumarou, Director of the AfDB's Transport & ICT Department.

The total project cost is estimated at US\$ 376.5 million, co-financed by AfDB (US\$ 244.6 million), Japan International Cooperation Agency (US\$ 56.3 million), European Union (US\$ 22.4 million) and the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda (US\$ 53.2million). ◆



AfDB boosts regional trade in East Africa, lending USD 245M for an important transport project

MULTINATIONAL: UGANDA/RWANDA: Kibuye - Busega - Mpigi and Kagitumba - Kayonza - Rusumo Roads Projects



Amb. Mfumukeko takes over COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Task Force Chairmanship



Amb. Liberat Mfumukeko receives the Hand-over Report from Dr. Stergomena Tax of SADC, witnessed by Dr. Kipyego Cheluget of COMESA.

The Secretary General of the East African Community, Amb. Liberat Mfumukeko took over the Chairmanship of the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Task Force (TTF) over the next year from Dr. Stergomena Tax, the SADC Executive Secretary, who oversaw the work of the Tripartite from July 2015 to October 2016.

Amb. Mfumukeko has commended Dr. Tax for the exemplary leadership during the period of the Tripartite, especially given the resource constraints which have delayed the launch of Phase II of negotiations and the implementation of other activities.

The Secretary General takes the Chairmanship at a time where many hurdles need to be overcome in meeting the clear priorities the Tripartite Council had set. To this end Amb. Mfumukeko has prioritized resource mobilization; finalization of studies for phase II of negotiations whereby the EAC will work closely with COMESA Secretariat on the necessary actions to be taken; Tariff Offer Negotiations to always be on the agenda of the relevant Policy Organs; and lastly Ratification of the Tripartite Free Trade Area.

The EAC has pledged to ratify and deposit instruments of ratification by the end of February 2017 and it is hoped all Member/Partner States shall ratify the Agreement before the end of June 2017.

The main focus during the SADC Chairmanship (July 2015 - October 2016) was to lead the TTF to facilitate Member/Partner States implement the directives of the 3rd Tripartite Summit following the launch of the Tripartite Free Trade Area on 10th June 2015 in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt, namely: expeditious operationalization of the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area; finalization of outstanding issues on the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area Agreement in relation to Annex 1 on Elimination of Import Duties, Annex 2 on Trade Remedies and Annex 4 on Rules of Origin and the legal scrubbing of completed Annexes; and commencement of Phase II negotiations covering trade in services, cooperation in trade and development, competition policy, intellectual property rights and cross border investments. ◆



China Donates US\$ 200,000 to EAC for Inter-Burundi Dialogue

The People's Republic of China has donated US\$ 200,000 to the East African Community Secretariat as part of support to the ongoing Inter-Burundi Dialogue.

Making the announcement at the EAC Headquarters in Arusha, Mr. Gou Haodong, the Minister-Counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania reaffirmed China's commitment to the success of the Burundi peace process.

Mr. Haodong hailed the EAC for playing a leading role in facilitating the talks, adding that China would continue to support the talks until Burundi realized a genuine and lasting peace.

The EAC Summit had at its 17th Extra-Ordinary Meeting held in State House Dar es Salaam on 8th September, 2016 directed the EAC Secretariat to continue mobilizing resources for the purpose of supporting the peace talks.

Justice Lenaola Appointed to the Supreme Court of Kenya Bench

The East African Community congratulates Hon. Justice Isaac Lenaola upon his new appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kenya.

Justice Lenaola who has been a Judge at the High Court of Kenya has been promoted to the Supreme Court of Kenya after a rigorous recruitment process. His Lordship has replaced retired Justice Philip Tunoi, former Vice President of the EACJ. Until his appointment, Justice Lenaola was the head of the Constitutional and Human Rights Division at the High Court of Kenya.

The Summit of the EAC Heads of State appointed His Lordship Justice Lenaola as a Judge of the EACJ, First Instance Division, in April 2011 and consequently designated him as the Deputy Principal Judge of the same Division in November 2013, a position he still holds to date. The EAC hails Justice Lenaola upon his new appointment and wishes him success in his new role as a Supreme Court judge.



The late Hon. Samuel Sitta

EAC Mourns Hon. Sitta

It was with great shock that the EAC organs and institutions received the news of the sad and untimely demise of Hon. Samuel Sitta, who was at one time the Minister of East African Cooperation in the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, on 7th November 2016 in the Federal Republic of Germany where he was undergoing treatment.

We mourn the passing on of a distinguished son of Tanzania and East Africa who has left an indelible imprint on the history of the Community.

Hon. Sitta was at the realm and a key factor in the East African Community and exhibited strong commitment and faith in the EAC integration process by contributing immensely to the region's integration process and development in his capacity as Minister of East African Co-operation from 2010 – 2015.

The late Hon. Sitta played a critical role in the transformation of the EAC Customs Union Protocol into a Single Customs Territory, the implementation of the Common Market Protocol, and negotiations for the East African Monetary Union Protocol, which is now under implementation.



African Great Lakes International Conference

Conservation and Development in a Changing Climate

The African Great Lakes International Conference will bring together stakeholders to link science and best practice to solutions for conservation and sustainable development of the African Great Lakes.

About the conference

The African Great Lakes Conference initiative is being led by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in collaboration with the Lake Tanganyika Authority, and is supported by funding from the MacArthur Foundation, the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, and the United Nations Environment Programme. A Conference Organizing Committee, comprised of lake basin management groups and a diverse set of stakeholders in the region, was created in December 2015, and a Technical Committee was established in March 2016. Together, these groups set the agenda, structure, objectives, and deliverables of the conference. The conference aims to bring together an engaged group to promote sustainable development, human and environmental health, and biodiversity conservation in the region.

Targeted participants include regional lake authorities, government leaders and policymakers, development and funding agencies, scientific leaders, and select community, media, and private sector groups. These stakeholders will collaborate on finding solutions to pressing lake basin issues in the region and commit to an ongoing dialogue about how to effectively address them.

A region under threat

The African Great Lakes ecosystems span more than 850,000 square kilometers across 11 different countries. The seven major lake basins in the region include those of Lake Albert, Lake Edward, Lake Kivu, Lake Malawi/ Nyasa/ Niassa, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Turkana, and Lake Victoria.

The region holds approximately one-third of the world's fresh surface water and 10 percent of its fish species. The region is home to thousands of freshwater and terrestrial species found nowhere else on Earth. The lakes also support more than 50 million people who rely on the services nature provides—including drinking water, fish protein, and a means of transportation—for their lives and livelihoods.



May 2-5, 2017 Entebbe, Uganda

Registration opens September 2016. To learn more or find out how you can get involved, contact Dr. Modesta Medard, African Great Lakes Project Manager, at modesta.medard@tnc.org.

Proposed conference sessions

Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation: Avoiding negative economic and ecological impacts from climate change.

Conservation and Development: Achieving conservation and development goals through smart and innovative land use planning, natural resource management, and infrastructure development.

Basin Governance and Financing: Finding new approaches to effective Lake Basin governance, financing, and public participation.

Environmental and Human Health Solutions: Discovering the evidence base for integrated population growth, human health, and aquatic terrestrial ecosystem health solutions.

Ecosystem Service and Biodiversity: Quantifying and communicating biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service benefits from the local to the basin scale.

Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Management: Achieving long-term benefits from sustainable fisheries management and aquaculture.



But resource pressures are mounting in the African Great Lakes region, which has some of the highest population growth rates in Africa. Development is critical to the region, yet some poorly planned and sited development is threatening the future of natural resources that have sustained the region for generations. Growing challenges include unsustainable fishing, habitat destruction, invasive species, urban and industrial pollution, sedimentation caused by deforestation and agriculture, as well as the effects of climate change, which is projected to severely threaten the water security and human well-being of much of sub-Saharan Africa.

Taking accelerated action

The African Great Lakes International Conference is an initiative to increase coordination, strengthen capacity, inform policy with science, and promote basin-scale ecosystem management in the region. The threeday conference will be much more than a meeting: It will be the start of a process that advances sustainable development solutions across basins and brings long-term attention to cross-basin work.

The initiative comes at a watershed moment as international, regional, and national interest, funding, and technological opportunities coalesce, providing strong incentives for collaboration. The conference will serve to attract additional financial resources to the region and to its active participants and leaders, with a priority on those activities that have the greatest benefits for the region's inhabitants and economies.

Because all of the African Great Lakes cross borders, the benefits they offer and the challenges they face are best managed at a basin-wide level. Sharing the best available science and best practices with one another is an unprecedented opportunity to accelerate and expand the sustainable management of the African Great Lakes region.

Expected outcomes

By sharing tools and approaches for ecosystem-based management and best practices from empowered civil society actively engaged in basin management, participants can help enhance the coordination of all stakeholders in African Great Lakes conservation.

Key outcomes expected from the conference include:

- A full conference report and a set of conference papers;
- Special issue journal publications from premier papers;
- Key resolutions or agreements to bolster lake authorities;
- An online information-sharing platform with curated maps and information; and
- New and/or strengthened African Great Lakes funding programs.

The conference will rely on the commitment of its participants to become champions who will build momentum for the vision and implementation of the initiative. Safeguarding the region's natural heritage is fundamental to the future water security and political and economic stability of Africa and beyond.



Photo credits: Ami Vitale (front page), Neville Nel/Flickr (above)

Institutions represented on the conference organizing and technical committees

Autorite du bassin du Lac Kivu et de la Riviere Rusizi (ABAKIR/Rusizi River), Albertine Rift Conservation Society, BirdLife International, United Nations Environment Programme, Lake Tanganyika Authority, Lake Victoria Basin Commission, Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, Nile Basin Initiative, Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program, University of Nairobi, Friends of Lake Turkana, The Nature Conservancy, International Network of Basin Organizations, IUCN, WWF, FAO, Population Reference Bureau, University of Dar es Salaam, University of Burundi, Copperbelt University, and government representatives.



Pesticide Regulation and Control Indispensable in Regional Agriculture

By David Wafula



East African countries are in the process of intensifying their agriculture to meet national demands for food and to increase agricultural exports. By intensifying agricultural production, the EAC Partner States could see an increased reliance on pesticides.

Poorly managed pesticide regulatory systems could result in environmental deterioration, reductions in agricultural productivity and adverse impacts on the health of farmers, consumers and the surrounding community. To further develop an efficient, competitive and sustainable agricultural sector in East Africa, possible adverse effects of pesticide use have to be minimized.

Export agriculture in particular, depends on maintaining strict standards (and a good image) concerning pesticide use, food safety, food quality and sustainability of production.

While international norms and standards have been laid down in various treaties, conventions and guidelines, national governments need to adjust their laws and regulations accordingly to make them more uniform and mutually compatible. Efficiently regulated and managed pesticide registration schemes are a pre-requisite for pesticide risk reduction strategies.

East African countries lack to a greater or lesser extent effective and fully operational systems for pesticide regulation and control as well as support to farmers on best practices in sustainable pest management and pesticide use. Inadequately trained manpower and the lack of essential infrastructure including laboratory facilities also remain serious impediments to sound

pesticide regulation in the EAC. As a result, banned, unregistered or counterfeit products as well as those identified as highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) may be in use in the region.

The EAC is therefore working towards regional collaboration and harmonization on pesticide registration in the region. It is hoped that this will harness the limited resources within the region, improve trade and provide better protection for the population and the environment from the toxic effects of pest control products.

The EAC pesticides management program has prioritized three focal areas to kick-start program, these are regional collaboration for harmonization of efficacy trials, pesticide residue trials and data requirements for pesticide registration.

Experts in the program urge the EAC Partner States to pool resources and harness existing capacities in the region in order to build a sound and mutually acceptable pesticides management system.

The program is being jointly implemented by USAID East Africa and in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through the European Commission programme on 'Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP/MEAs' Phase 2) and the EAC Secretariat. ◆

David is an Agriculture Program Support Specialist at the EAC Secretariat

Creating an Enabling Grain Trade Environment Through ICTS

By Roy Gitonga

Current trends and dynamics worldwide demonstrate that Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are immensely contributing towards transformation of agricultural sectors (2013, World Bank). The EAC Regional Food Balance Sheet (EAC RFBS), <http://rfbs.eac.int>, is an ICT based tool that enables online data submission from public sector, represented by the Ministries responsible for Agriculture in the EAC Partner States; Food Relief Agencies, represented by the World Food Programme (WFP) and over 200 Private Sector institutions coordinated by the East Africa Grain Council. The EAC Secretariat developed RFBS with support from USAID, under the USAID COMPETE Project, in collaboration with EAC Partner States as one of the key provisions in the EAC Food Security Action Plan, 2011.

In a bid to effectively manage the regions' food security situation, the EAC RFBS is designed to provide accurate and reliable information about food availability in the current period. It provides evidence-based data to inform policy decisions on the movement of food from regions of surplus to deficit taking advantage of the East Africa Community Common Market Protocol. Through the system, data on national production estimates, strategic reserve stocks; stocks held at household or farm retention, consumption and estimated monthly utilization is provided from the responsible government ministries.

This together with private sector stocks and projected imports and exports is analyzed to provide monthly estimates of surplus or deficit for 12 selected commodities that include, Maize, Rice, Wheat, Millet, Sorghum, Barley, Beans, Peas, Chic Peas, Cow Peas, Pigeon Peas and Green Grams.

The EAC Regional Food Balance Sheet is an innovative mechanism aimed at production of timely Food Balance Sheets that are forward-looking. This is significantly different from existing annual food balance sheets that are historical and contain largely statistical information. The EAC RFBS information is a mix of both statistical and estimates or projections to inform and aid in better decision-making.

With the EAC RFBS, the link between Regional and National Food Balance Sheets information and impacts is built on a number of assumptions. With information available (on Production Estimates, Demand, Available Stock for each of the identified Commodities), the beneficiaries (Policy makers, private sector and relief agencies) are able to make informed decisions on the most cost-effective way to source for commodities and the most beneficial policies to implement to avoid hurting the business community, producers or consumers. (Mtambo, 2012) In the same manner, knowledge of surplus or deficit and possible locations allow the private sector to plan and make market linkages across the region ahead of time, with the provisions of the Common Market Protocol, to facilitate the movement of commodities from surplus to deficit areas.



The project also aims at reducing the number of export bans in the East Africa Community, while facilitating increased trade of regional traders by taking advantage of information on the Regional Food Balance Sheet. Intra-regional trade in agricultural commodities has been increasing in the EAC for the past 10 years. This growth may not be entirely attributed to the Regional Food Balance Sheet only, however, contributors to the RFBS have indicated that they make reference to it for indications and trends on availability of stocks.

Efforts to expand the scope of RFBS beyond the cereals and include other components on livestock, fisheries, horticulture and other industrial crops (such as sugar and sugar products, oil crops and vegetable oils) are on going.

The role of RFBS in creating an enabling grain trade environment and providing evidence based tool for decision-making has been demonstrated by the implementation of the Staple Foods Component of the EAC RFBS. However, for the benefits of the balance sheet to be fully harnessed, institutionalization and sustainability of the system is crucial. The Private Sector and Public Sector need to appreciate that data collection and submission is a necessary and critical process that must be sustained on a monthly basis to reap the benefits of a free and open regional market without the risk of adverse export bans and national policies that are detrimental to business operators and producers of the staple foods.

In addition, EAC Partner States should further commit budgetary allocations to support national food balance sheet continuity and sustainability. With this commitment, it is anticipated that Partner States will be able to fund national activities that include monthly national food balance sheet meetings, data collection and timely monthly data submission. ◆

Roy Gitonga is an ICT Advisor with extensive ICT development and project management experience in the East and Southern Africa region.

Developing the EAC Automotive Industry - The Road to 2025

By The Community Team



Kenya Numerical Machining Complex, the Nyayo Pioneer car

The Automotive sector is among the key industries that many countries globally aspire to develop partly due to its prestige but more importantly due to its widespread linkages with many sectors of an economy, and therefore offers opportunities to create employment in multiple nodes within the value chain. The EAC Secretariat kicked-off an automotive industry study mission in September 2016 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The study aims at conducting consultations and engagement with automotive industry stakeholders in the EAC Partner States on the scope and modalities that can be employed to promote the development of an EAC automotive industry.

The study is being conducted pursuant to the EAC Summit directive to the Council to "conduct a study on the modalities to promote automotive industry in the region with a view to reducing importation of used motor vehicles in East Africa Region". The team is conducting surveys in EAC Partner States in order to understand the status of the industry in the region, assess capacities, opportunities and challenges therein.

The team will thereafter proceed to Asian countries particularly, Vietnam and Japan to conduct a similar exercise in order to draw lessons and experiences that can be adapted in East Africa to promote the automotive sector.

Different Asian countries have followed different pathways and the development of automotive industry is a long process. The EAC hopes to establish a conducive and predictable policy environment to attract foreign investment given the large capital required as well as the need to support existing industries.

Issues Stakeholders want addressed:

- **The age limit for imported used vehicles should be harmonized and gradually reduced** to induce demand for newer vehicles. **The importation of used vehicles, which accounts for over 80%** of the market has depressed opportunities for growth of locally assembled vehicles.
- **The local parts suppliers were largely missing as many firms** closed due to stiff competition from used spare parts and components low demand from local assemblers. There is need to revitalize the existing parts suppliers and attract new investment in component manufacturing to meet the needs of assemblers and improve on the level of localization which has been found to be very low (less than 10%) as compared to countries like Indonesia where they reach 98% for motor cycles.
- **Model rationalization** - There are more than 2000 models of vehicles imported into East Africa, but with only a few spare-part dealers to service the models. There is risk that spares used in models without formal spare-part suppliers/distributors, would be non-compatible and therefore create the risk for accidents. The region should introduce market based instruments to model rationalization by requiring importers of such models to raise a minimum amount of investment for spare-parts.
- **The motorcycle assembly in the region is emerging and needs to be supported** as the industry is creating business opportunities and providing income for a majority of youth who operate boda-bodas. **The boda-boda, which provides a market of up to 95% of motorcycle sales**, should however be regulated and organized in order to realize the full potential of the industry.
- **The prices of new vehicles assembled locally were still high and beyond the reach of many** but can be reduced significantly if the assembled volumes grow. There is therefore a need to develop a clear roadmap of actions that could quickly and significantly bring down unit prices, such as localization of most of the components.
- **One million-car investment vision** - The region needs to invest in a programme that could produce up to one million new vehicles per year. Such a plan/programme will bring down the cost of locally assembled vehicles closer to the prevailing prices of used imported vehicles.
- **Age limit for vehicle stock on EAC roads** - Due to environmental and health considerations, the age of the vehicle stock on the roads should be harmonized and limited to an acceptable number of years. This will not only boost demand for new locally assembled vehicles but will also address health related problems of carbon emissions from old vehicles.
- **There is therefore a need to develop an EAC 10-year plan and its Implementation Roadmap** - The plan should look into fixing the regulatory challenges, attracting new investment, developing local content capability, building skills and knowledge as well as automotive industry related infrastructure. ◆

ICTS for Regional Development

Connectivity—whether the Internet or mobile phones—is increasingly bringing market information, financial services, health services—to remote areas, and is helping to change people’s lives in unprecedented ways.

New information and communications technologies (ICT), in particular high-speed internet, are changing the way companies do business, transforming public service delivery and democratizing innovation.

As a result, ICT is becoming the largest distribution platform of providing public and private services to millions of people in rural and poor areas. Market information, financial services, education and health services had largely been unavailable in those areas in the past due to lack of connectivity of any kind. Now the wireless platform is promoting NEW economic and social opportunities at all levels for the poor population.

Under the provisions of the Treaty, the EAC Partner States undertake to cooperate in the establishment and operation of communications infrastructure, the development and deployment of ICT applications and services and promotion of postal services.

EAC Broadband Infrastructure Network (EAC-BIN)

The Partner States are working towards the establishment and operationalization of broadband ICT infrastructure and services within and across national borders. In addition, the development of a regulatory framework for cross-border broadband interconnections is in progress.

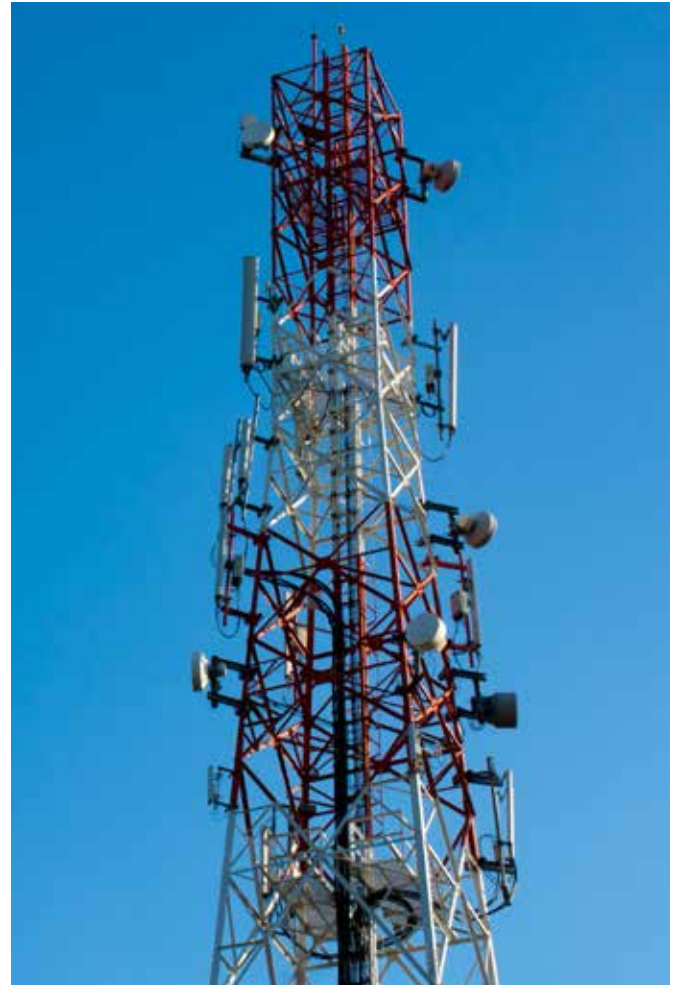
EAC Framework for Cyber Laws

The EAC Framework for cyber laws has been developed and it provides templates and guidelines for enacting national laws on a broad range cyberspace regulation, including electronic transactions, digital signatures, cybercrime, consumer protection, privacy and data protection, and information security. The implementation of the Framework is in progress.

Analogue-to-Digital Broadcast Migration (ADBIM)

The Geneva 2006 Agreement on Digital Terrestrial Broadcast Migration set 17th June 2015 to be the deadline for migration of terrestrial broadcast services from analog to digital technology. Consequently, the EAC Roadmap for Analog to Digital Broadcast Migration was developed to harmonize the migration process among Partner States.

In line with the roadmap, the Republic of Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania achieved countrywide analog switch-off by the set deadline. The Republics of Kenya and Uganda achieved analog switch-off in major urban centres and consequently achieved countrywide analog switch-offs by 31st December 2015.



ICT Policies and Regulations

In order to achieve the objectives of the EAC Common Market Protocol with respect to ICT sector, it is necessary that ICT policies, laws and regulations across the Partner States be harmonized. Consequently, the development of harmonized policies and regulations is in progress. Priority areas for harmonization include licensing, tariff regulation, interconnections, numbering, and spectrum management. Currently, a work plan for the assignment has been developed, and the process of developing EAC cross-border interconnections regulations is at an advanced stage.

Mobile Roaming Charges

In response to concerns on the high cost of mobile roaming charges within the region, EAC has developed a Harmonized Framework for Mobile Roaming Charges. The Framework imposes tariff caps on telecommunications traffic originating and terminating within the EAC.

EAC Postal Development Strategy

EAC is in the process of developing a Strategy for the Postal Sector. In this regard, the terms of reference for the assignment has been considered and approved by the Council and the baseline survey on the postal sector. ◆

Public – Private Partnerships to Rescue Railway Development in the Region

Railway transport is the second most important mode of transport after road and critical for long distance freight along the main transport corridors of the region. Railway administration in developed nations like Japan, France, and Canada, has become more rational with time. New strategies, such as public–private partnerships, and build - operate - transfer (BOT) arrangements, as well as old strategies such as privatization, are being adopted in an attempt to enhance railway safety, punctuality, and reliability.

Tanzania has a total of 3,676 km of railway lines operated by two railway systems, Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) and Tanzania – Zambia Railways (TAZARA). Due to poor conditions of tracks and ageing rolling stock and locomotives, tonnage freight volumes and passenger numbers have continued to fall every year. However, efforts have been taken and the railway lines have been revamped, leading to an increase in the numbers of passengers and cargo.

The World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB) have committed funds for the development of the infrastructure. In order to alleviate the problems of the sub-sector, the Government has turned to Public/Private sector Partnership (PPP) while retaining public ownership of the infrastructure and regulation.

Kenya has a rail network of 2,778 km of lines, but only about 1,250 kilometers is operational. The mainline connects the Mombasa port to Nairobi and to the Kenya/Uganda border at Malaba (1,050 km).

The Kenya–Uganda railway line was concessioned to a private operator in 2006. However, the freight performance has continued to decline, currently the railway market share is only about 8% and declining. Like Tanzania, operations in Kenya are constrained by poor condition of tracks and ageing rolling stock and locomotives.

Rift Valley Railways (RVR), the private operator has recently renewed worn out rails on curve between Mombasa and Nairobi and reconstructed major drainage structures in Uganda. In addition, RVR has procured about 20 main line locomotives and track maintenance equipment to support its turn-around strategy.

East African Railways Master plan

The EAC has prepared an East African Railways Master Plan to guide the future development of the railway services in the region over the next 25 years. The Master Plan proposes rejuvenating existing railways serving Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda and extending them initially to Rwanda and Burundi and eventually to South Sudan, Ethiopia and beyond.

Railways Development projects

The Community has commenced the construction of a Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) line along the Northern Corridor from Mombasa - Malaba - Kampala - Juba/Kampala/ Kigali and ultimately to Bujumbura. Construction works on the Kenyan section have already begun while the procurement for the Uganda - South Sudan and Uganda - Rwanda - Burundi section is ongoing.

On the Central Corridor, a Transaction advisor has been engaged by Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi to assist the Government procure an investor(s) under a design - finance - build - operate - transfer (DFBOT) model for the Dar - Isaka - Kigali/Isaka - Keza - Musongati (DIKKM) Standard Gauge Railway line. ◆



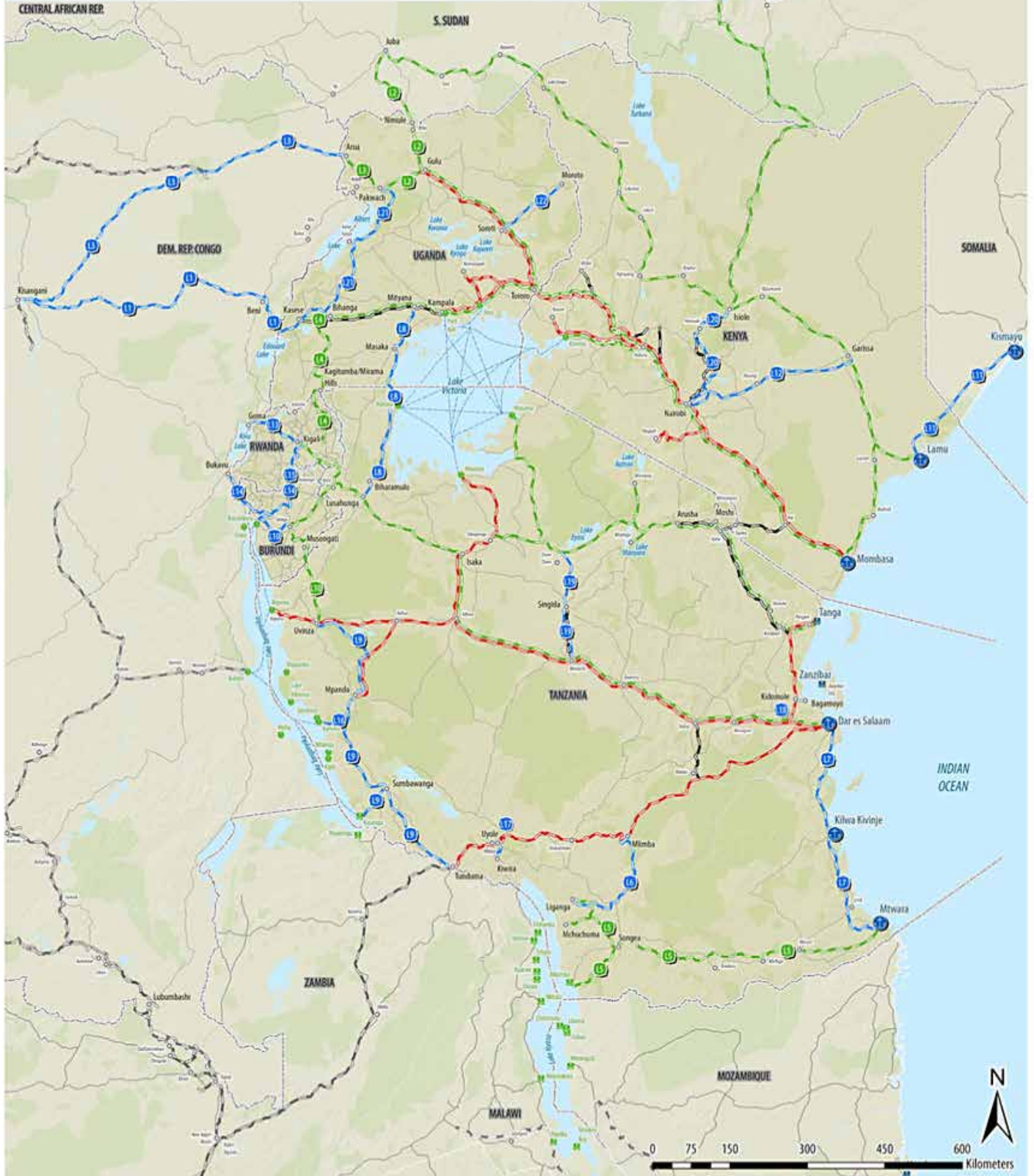
A section of the Kenya Standard Gauge Railway at Tsavo bridge

LEGEND

- Cities
- MAJOR DEEP SEA PORTS**
 - 17 Proposed or Under Construction
 - 18 Existing
- MAJOR INLAND PORTS**
 - 15 Proposed or Under Construction
 - 16 Existing
- East African Countries
- UNEP-WCMC-IUCN Protected Areas

NETWORK

- National Highway System
- 22 Links for Prioritization (As per Inception Report)
- Existing Rail
- Rail Links Remaining in the Prioritization Exercise
- Rail Links Under Construction or at a More Advanced Stage than Pre-FS
- Non-Operational Rail
- Other Rail
- Connecting Waterway Network





Thirty Thousand Feet Above

Air transport provides the best and easiest access to distant and remote areas where surface transport is limited. Such areas include accessibility to tourism, agricultural, manufacturing, and mineral deposits which have a great role to play in speeding up economic growth in the region.

The impact of an effective regulatory and oversight system, improved airport facilities, air navigation systems and affordable air transport through liberalisation of the industry is vital in enabling sustainable markets for farmers' and local fishermen's fresh produce at tourist hotels, camps or for export, hence contributing to poverty reduction.

An efficient air transport network has a domino effect on increasing tourism, mining and manufacturing activities, which in turn has an indirect benefit to the local community in terms of provision of labour, supply of raw materials etc. It facilitates international trade and makes business travel easier and more efficient.

The EAC Treaty recognizes the contribution of air transport in stimulating the region's economy. Article 92 of the Treaty (*Civil Aviation and Civil Air Transport*) outlines a comprehensive system of cooperation among the Partner States in civil aviation and air transport. The Treaty requires the Partner States to adopt common policies while ensuring air transport services are safe, efficient and profitable. In addition, the Partner States are obliged to harmonize civil aviation rules and regulations, while encouraging the joint use of ground services. To further enhance regional air transport, the Treaty calls for the Partner States to establish common

procedures, standards and measures such as a common EAC air space; common measures for the facilitation of passenger and cargo services, measures for the control and protection of the air space, aircraft standards and technical specifications as well as common measures and cooperation in security and rescue operations.

Liberalization of Civil Aviation Activities for regional carriers

Since 2006, the Community has been pursuing the liberalization of air transport operations in the region in line with the Yamoussoukro Decision on the liberalization of air transport on the continent. The idea is to remove all the capacity and frequency regulations currently anchored in the existing Bilateral Air Services Agreements (BASA). The objective being to enhance aviation capacity in the region and bringing down of fares and freight rates in the region.

To this end, the Community has developed the requisite regulations to underpin the implementation of the liberalized air transport regime, which awaits Partner States agreement on the clause on the ownership of air operators to be allowed to operate in the liberalized market. Some Partner States – Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda want the local/regional ownership to be 51% while the other two Partner States support that the clause focus on effective control of the air operators rather than on majority ownership.



EAC Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency (CASSOA)

CASSOA was established as an institution of the EAC in 2007 to provide a common framework and mechanism for the Partner States to fulfill their international safety and security oversight obligations. Further, the establishment of the institution was intended to give the region a platform for quality assurance in aviation safety and security matters. CASSOA's main objectives can, therefore, be summarized as to ensure coordinated development of the civil aviation safety and security oversight infrastructure in the Partner States through effective implementation of international safety and security-related standards and recommended practices.

Through CASSOA, Partner States have among others managed to promulgate and implement the harmonized EAC Civil Aviation Safety and Security Regulations; developed Technical Guidance Materials to facilitate the implementation of the Regulations; established a framework for a regional Center for Aviation Medicine; and a harmonized aviation personnel (Crew) Examination System.

Air transport sector in the region are constrained by the lack of effective competition in the sector; low airport capacities outside the existing International entry/ exit airports; lack of effective civil aviation safety and security oversight; threats of terrorism; and; declining tourist numbers among others.

The EAC Unified Flight Information Region (UFIR)

The EAC UFIR project aims to create a single block of upper airspace under a single management over Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda, operating from a Single Area Control Centre (SACC). The finalization of the project documentation awaits the completion of a study being undertaken to assess the requirements for Burundi and Rwanda in the UFIR while evaluating the sustainability of the Lower Airspace upon the establishment of the Upper Airspace and further analyzing the safety components of the project.

The EAC Search And Rescue (SAR) Agreement

The EAC SAR Agreement covers aviation search in terrestrial and maritime sectors. The implementation of this Agreement is anchored on a signed Administrative Memorandum. Partner States have established National Search and Rescue structures to support the implementation of the Agreement at the national level. The Agreement provides for sharing of national capacities, equipment, personnel and collective skills to undertake SAR activities.

Regional Airport Project

The project aims at primarily improving the airport facilities and services to enhance safety and security standards but also to promote commercial activities, which are important for the sustainability of the facilities in the long term.

There is an increasing demand for the interconnectivity of tourist destinations in the region. Foreign and local tourists will have better value for money where various attractions and potential tourist destinations can be reached in one circuit, for example Serengeti - Mara - Pakuba - Kigoma and the Coastal sites of Mafia, Zanzibar, Pemba, Mombasa, Malindi and Lamu circuits.

East African Aviation Training Organizations Rehabilitation Project

The goal of this project is the rehabilitation of the Aviation Schools in the region to ensure a sustainable provision of timely, relevant and targeted training for the Air Transport sector in East Africa. The aim is to support enhanced aviation safety and security in the region to promote trade, tourism and the regional economy as a whole. ◆

Weather and Climate Extremes, Monitoring and Early Warning Systems

The East African Community has adopted a 5-year Meteorological Development Plan and Investment Strategy (2013-2018) to guide the development of meteorology in the region. The three main priorities in the Meteorological Strategy in the EAC Region are: enhancing Safety of Navigation and Efficient Exploitation of Natural Resources on Lake Victoria and its Basin by strengthening of Meteorological Services; enhancing Disaster Prevention and Management Capacities for Sustainable Development by Strengthening Meteorological Early Warning System; and enhancing Capacities of Meteorological Services in Support of Sustainable Development.

The EAC, and the World Weather Research Programme (WWRP) and the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) have formed a consortium to implement a project focused on deploying a comprehensive array of a three-dimensional meteorological and marine observing and monitoring system, extending from land-based weather stations to the water with air-lake coupled buoy systems, and to the sky with radar and upper air stations to produce an interactive weather/climate information atlas for the Lake Victoria Basin to support optimal exploitation of natural resources in the lake and its basin. In addition the project is working towards developing and testing a pilot Navigation Early Warning System for the provision of early warning alerts for fishermen and lake transport navigational needs based on the prediction of severe weather and hazardous marine conditions over Lake Victoria.

The EAC is affected by a range of weather and climate related hazards that often translate into natural disasters – principally arising from drought, severe storms, tropical cyclones, floods and the recent Tsunami in 2004. These and other weather and climate related disasters account for over 80% of the natural disasters affecting the region.

Early Warning Systems for various scales ranging from the weather to climate have therefore been developed. EAC, National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and the World Meteorological Organization have designed and are implementing the Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP). Through the project, severe weather e.g. severe thunderstorms, flash floods, and strong winds in the EAC region is predicted using global models whose model outputs have been available to NMHSs. Plans are underway to develop a *Nowcasting System* (forecasting in the 0 - 6 hour range) over Lake Victoria.

On the climate scale, EAC collaborates with the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center (ICPAC) to develop the seasonal climate outlooks in order to provide early warning to Partner States on the possibility of slow onset hazards such as droughts.

Due to the inadequacy of the current data processing and forecasting facilities in the Partner States, this EAC project on enhancing capacities of the meteorological services in support of sustainable development in the region aims at developing strategies that will ensure the establishment and improvement of data processing and forecasting systems. In this regard, EAC has procured computer hardware and software and initiated numerical weather prediction in the National Meteorological and

Hydrological Services. The new NWP systems have improved the accuracy and timeliness of weather forecasts in the region.

The EAC has continued to harmonize meteorological systems and policies in the Partner States as a result of which an EAC Meteorological Data Policy and an EAC Protocol on Cooperation in Meteorological Services have been developed and approved by the Council of Ministers. The Data Policy will guide NMHSs on meteorological data observations, analysis, forecasting, sharing and archival. The Protocol will underpin cooperation in Meteorological Services between

the Partner States and enable further harmonization of Meteorological policies, facilitate pooling and mobilization of resources for the implementation of common projects, and guide development of regional Meteorological institutions and infrastructure equitably.

Last but not least, the EAC is coordinating with Partner States the implementation of Quality Management System (QMS) for Aeronautical Meteorological Services. In this regard Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) and Kenya Meteorological Services (KMS) have already been ISO certified. Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda are working towards their ISO certifications. Partner States are still at different levels on cost recovery of Aeronautical Meteorological Services. Tanzania Meteorological Agency and Uganda Meteorology Department are recovering some of their costs for providing Aeronautical Information to the aviation sector. However the other NMHSs are not recovering their costs. The Secretariat is coordinating efforts between the ICAO, WMO and the concerned Partner States on the recovery of costs related to provision of meteorological services to the aviation sector. ◆



HAFSA MOSSI

Crime Most Foul as a Candle is put out

By Austin Bukenya

Bang in midmorning on July 13, it was bang, bang. Yes, it was as absurd as that. On a street in the Mulanga suburb of Burundi's capital, Bujumbura, the life of an exceptionally noble and accomplished lady was blasted out of her by an assassin's gun.

I was just setting off on yet another of my endless peregrinations when I heard the terrible news. So, the horror did not sink in immediately. But, of course, the name rang a loud and clear bell in my mind. I "knew" Hafsa Mossi. She was the stellar international Kiswahili broadcaster who had become the spokeswoman for the Burundi Government and eventually a Minister.

Only the other day in Nairobi, I was talking to Ramadhan Kibuga, another Burundian who followed Hafsa Mossi into international Kiswahili broadcasting. I told Kibuga, who briefly interviewed me, how much I respected his work and that of his colleagues, like Ismail Misigaro and Prem Ndikumagenge.

But Hafsa Mossi, whom I actually never met face to face, was my point of entry into Burundian Kiswahili broadcasting. In the early days of my return to Uganda in the 1990s, I found myself seriously deprived of quality Kiswahili programmes. Turning to the international broadcasters, I discovered several excellent announcers including Hafsa Mossi. But for me, she stood head and shoulders above most of them for several reasons.

Apart from her flawlessly fluent Kiswahili, Ms. Mossi impressed me with both her meticulously accurate reporting and her courageous tackling of apparently delicate topics. A good example of this was the memorable, "Kimasomaso" series in which, with our very own Jamhuri Mwavyoambo, she tackled the HIV/Aids pandemic at its height.

Indeed, the full shock and pain of Hafsa Mossi's death sank into me when I heard Jamhuri Mwavyoambo talking about her later that day. Describing her former colleague as a dear sister, Ms. Mwavyoambo recounted how the two of them had crisscrossed East Africa together, collecting and recording material for their programmes. In the process, Ms. Mwavyoambo said, the two had shared practically everything from hotel rooms to young women confidentialities.

For they were quite young women then. Even now, they and their generation are in the prime of life. I remember when I first met Jamhuri Mwavyoambo, in Arusha, a few years ago, how I laughed at her, for being so much smaller and younger than I had expected. From her full, rich Swahili voice and the hefty "Jamhuri" name, I had envisaged a bigger and older woman.

Later, when she was interviewing me about my involvement with the spread of Kiswahili in East Africa, I remember telling her, half-seriously and half-jokingly that she should stop smiling as she asked me her questions. The smile distracted me from the substance of the interview, I pointed out.

I do not know if Hafsa Mossi had the same kind of sense of humour as Jamhuri. But I have a reason to believe that the two professional sisters shared a similar enthusiasm and love for their practice of quality Kiswahili communication. Thus, Jamhuri's lament for her friend brought home to me the enormity of the loss that the murder of Hafsa Mossi had brought to not only Jamhuri but also to the whole of East Africa.



Now you know two reasons why I personally mourn Ms. Mossi. She represented two things that I hold particularly close and dear to my heart, Kiswahili and East Africa. Even before Burundi was made a part of East Africa, Ms. Mossi spent a lot of her life in East Africa and was fully integrated into our Kiswahili heritage. Indeed, it was Hafsa Mossi, as Burundi's Minister for EAC Affairs that was responsible for negotiating that country's formal admission to the Community.

Sadly, but appropriately, she was, at the time of her death, a member of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) in Arusha, where she was deeply mourned. But there was more to this woman than her Swahili and her East African endowments.

She was a member of the ruling party of President Pierre Nkurunziza, whom I reprimanded in this column sometime back, for policies that did not live up to his "good news" name. Matters have got worse since I wrote that piece, and thousands of Burundians have had to flee into exile, while politically motivated killings escalate in Bujumbura and elsewhere in the country.

In the middle of all this, Hafsa Mossi demonstrated what human and humane leadership should be when, some months ago, she visited a camp housing Burundi refugee in Rwanda. There she assured her compatriots that there were people back home who cared about them and wanted them to return.

This, am sure, could not have gone down well with all the hardliners in power in Bujumbura. But it shows how the motherly instincts of a courageous woman can override the petty prejudices and narrow self-interests that frequently besmirch our humanity.

Burundi's affairs may be a disturbingly murky pool. They have been for generations. You and I, dear reader, may find it difficult to understand the issues at play in the situation. But we cannot afford to be indifferent to it. After all, Burundi is, naturally and irrevocably, a part of East Africa. Whatever happens there affects all of us as exemplified by the many of us who are mourning Hafsa Mossi.

It is high time East African citizens raised their voices and said enough is enough. Whichever side of the political divide our Burundi relatives are on, they must be made to understand that those senseless murders and counter-murders are not going to lead them anywhere. Certainly, the killing of our compatriots, including our mothers and sisters, is not going to lead to any solution.

In any case, there is only one side to be, as Hafsa Mossi's reaching out to refugees in Rwanda suggests. It is the human side. ◆

Prof. Bukenya is one of the leading scholars of English literature in East Africa. This article was first published in the Saturday Nation Newspaper of July 30, 2016.



KEEPING UP WITH TECHNOLOGY: (L-R) Chef de Cabinet to the EAC Secretary General, Dr James Njagu; Ambassador of the Republic of Ireland to the United Republic of Tanzania and the EAC, H.E. Fionnuala Gilsean and EAC Secretary General, Amb. Liberat Mfumukeko share a light moment during the envoy's visit to the EAC Headquarters.

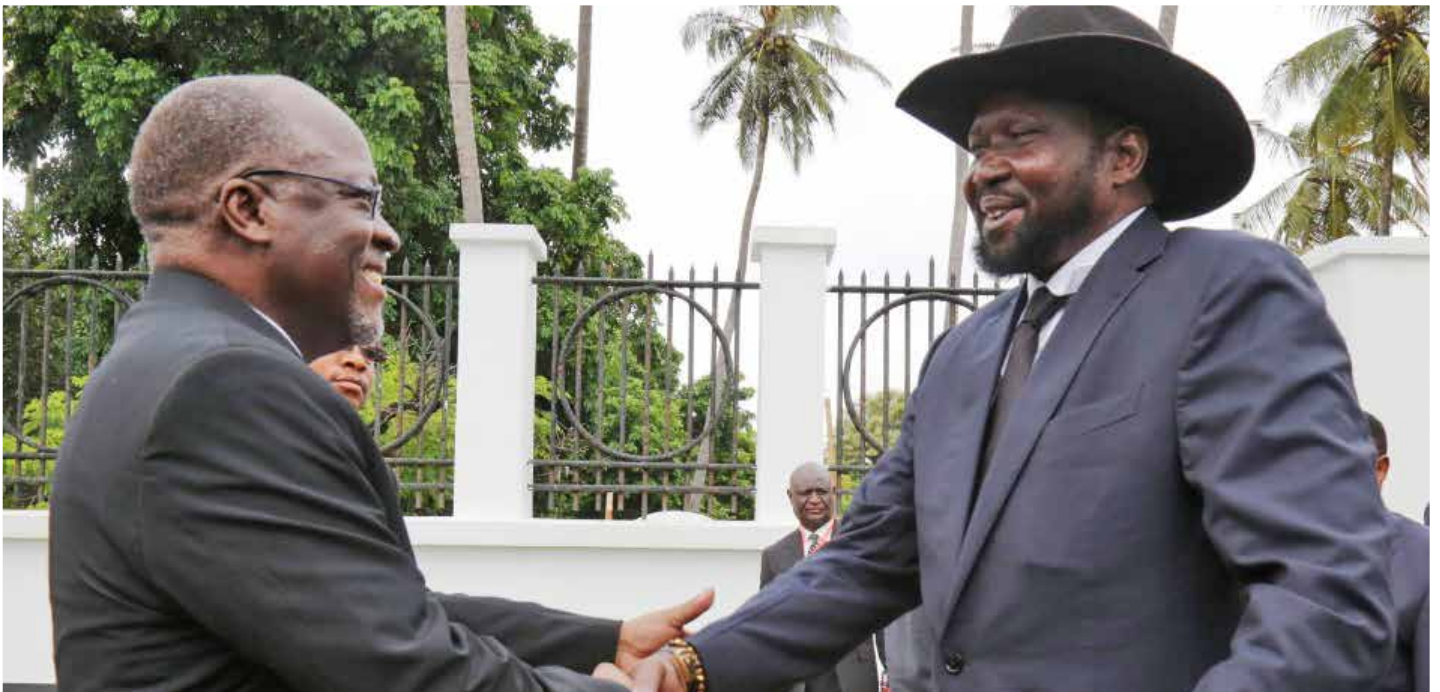


ONE WITH BALOZI: Former EAC Secretary General, Amb. Juma Mwapachu poses for the lens with EALA Member, Hon. Abdullah Mwinyi.



WE ARE COMMITTED: (l-r) EAC Director General, Customs and Trade, Mr Peter Kiguta; EAC Deputy Secretary General in charge of Planning and Infrastructure, Dr Enos Bukuku and EAC Deputy Secretary General in charge of Political Federation, Mr Charles Njoroge in consultations.





YOUR EXCELLENCY: President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and Chairperson of the EAC Summit, H.E Dr. John Magufuli welcomes his South Sudanese counterpart, H.E Salva Kiir Mayardit to State House in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

PICTORIAL



I SOLEMNLY SWEAR: Hon. Christophe Bazivamo is sworn in as EAC Deputy Secretary, under the watchful eye of the Registrar of the East African Court of Justice, His Worship Yufnalis Okubo.



AS PER THE TREATY: EACJ Judge President, Hon. Justice Dr Emmanuel Ugirashebuja (l) shares a moment with EALA Speaker, Rt Hon. Daniel Kidega during the EAC Heads of State Summit.



KARIBU: President of Uganda, H.E. Yoweri Museveni welcomes EAC Secretary General, Amb. Liberat Mfumukeko to State House in Entebbe, Uganda.



WE ARE COMMITTED: Chair of the EAC Council of Ministers, Amb. Dr. Augustine Mahiga receives document of instrument of ratification of the EAC Treaty by the Republic of South Sudan from Presidential Envoy, H. E. Hon. Aggrey Tisa Sabuni.

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Key for Region's Development

By Elsam Turyahabwe

Access to reliable and affordable modern energy forms remains a central challenge to the socio-economic development efforts in the East African Community region as a whole. In "business as usual" scenarios, without considerable additional investments, energy poverty and its consequences will continue to be a predominant challenge in the EAC region. The EAC Partner States, with a population of about 162 million persons, a population growth of around 2.6% and GDP growth of about 5.8% annually, have one of the lowest electricity consumption rates per capita in the world. Modern energy sources such as electricity or liquefied gas (LPG) are available only for a few urban centres and economic structures, with majority poor excluded. It is estimated that more than 80% of the region's population have no access to electricity services. The electricity networks serve mainly urban centres and suburbs.

Over 70% of the region relies on firewood, charcoal and animal waste to meet energy needs, resulting to rapid deforestation, soil erosion, desertification, poor land-use management and environmental degradation. Low access to, and limited use of, modern energy services along with dependence on traditional biomass, is highly correlated with poor health and gender inequity. The urban and rural poor in East Africa spend more of their income and time for poor quality energy services than the better-off for better quality services.

The electricity systems are facing challenges due to the growing gap between predicted demand, existing supply and limited capacities and capital investment. Sharp population growth coupled with economic growth has over the past decade led to a tremendous surge in energy demand, especially for electrical power. To this end, EAC Partner States use more than 50% of their foreign exchange reserves to import fossil fuel for its energy requirements.

With climate change another concern was added to the heavy energy agenda of the EAC region. East Africa is so far only responsible for a fraction of global energy related greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions. However, the energy sector will be highly impacted by mitigation and adaptation costs of climate change in the forthcoming decades. Climate change risks and the need for reliable and affordable energy supply to ensure energy security and energy access create a dilemma. On the one hand, urgent investments are required. On the other hand, the expansion of energy supply based on inefficient low-cost fossil fuel combustion technologies will increase GHG emissions and interrelated negative climate change impacts, which harm Sub Sahara Africa at most.

To address the region's energy sector challenges of energy access, energy security and climate change mitigation and adaptation, which are intertwined with the region's economic and social development challenges, the East African Community established the East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE).

EACREEE is geared towards the creation of favorable framework conditions



for renewable energy and energy efficiency markets by supporting activities directed to mitigate existing technical, legal, institutional, economic, financial, policy as well as capacity related barriers.

The Centre implements activities and projects in the following priority areas:

- Tailored policy, legal and regulatory frameworks where the Centre will develop and implement the EAC Master Plans for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency;
- Capacity development and training;
- Advocacy, awareness raising, knowledge management and networking; and
- Business and Investment Promotion.

Specifically, the Centre shall provide a coherent renewable energy and energy efficiency policy and strategy framework for the EAC region and facilitate implementation on national levels as well as coordinate, develop and execute regional key programs and projects with other implementing partners and mobilize funding for renewable energy projects in the region.

The centre shall also operate as a key entry point for the implementation of international funding to mitigate climate change in the energy sector.

The establishment of EACREEE provides co-funding for demand-driven programs, projects and initiatives executed by the private and public sector or civil society in the region, while standing as a think-tank, lobbying agent, knowledge and advisory platform for renewable energy and energy efficiency in East Africa and internationally.

In a bid to facilitate north-south and south-south cooperation and partnerships for knowledge and technology transfer, the center shall on occasion convene workshops, forums and conferences.

EACREEE, as a centre of excellence, is supported by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and is hosted by Makerere University. ◆

Elsam is a Renewable Energy Expert at the EAC Secretariat



EAPCE'17



THE 8TH EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION

Le Panoramique Hotel, Bujumbura, Burundi

8th - 10th March, 2017



THEME

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THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Founding First Ladies Distinguished Visitors

By Bobi Odiko



The EALA Speaker, Rt Hon. Daniel Fred Kidega receives H.E. Mama Miria Obote and H.E. Mama Ngina Kenyatta.

It was a rendezvous and a memorable occasion for EALA when the founding First Ladies of the East African Community (EAC), H.E. Mama Ngina Kenyatta and H.E. Miria Obote delivered motivating speeches at a special sitting of the Assembly on 31 May 2016, in Arusha.

Graceful and radiant, the two distinguished guests brought back the good old memories of the original Community and challenged EALA Members to ensure that integration is realized and guaranteed. The United Republic of Tanzania's founding mother, Mama Maria Nyerere, sent her apologies.

In her remarks, Mama Miria Obote challenged the EAC to re-energize itself and strive to be a fully functioning integration bloc.

"This objective can be achieved through joint or common EAC investments such as the ongoing projects between Uganda and Tanzania for the proposed pipeline, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and Kenya for the Standard Gauge Railway and Kenya, Ethiopia and South Sudan for the Lamu Port. The clear call should be an intensification of efforts across various fields to make our region more integrated," Mama Obote said. She further called for the region to move faster to have an integrated education syllabus and curriculum to stabilize the labour market within the East African Community.

"For instance, a majority of Ugandans have never learnt proper Kiswahili. We are now learning proper Kiswahili in our schools and through public engagement. This is the best way towards integration," she added. Mama Miria Obote praised EALA for recognizing the contribution of the founding families.

In her speech, Mama Ngina Kenyatta informed the sitting that EAC's founding fathers had "walked and worked tirelessly" in anticipation of the region's unity.

"In 1967, all three of us were witnesses to the establishment of a Community that spoke to a shared sentiment. The EAC was built on the understanding that our nations and our peoples were stronger together. I request you to keep the hope of the founding fathers alive and to ensure that unity in the region is achieved," Mama Ngina said.

"It is a credit to your hard work and persistence - and the hard work and persistence of your respective Governments - that today, that Community is more vibrant and active than ever," she added.

Mama Ngina Kenyatta urged EALA and EAC to remain united to the ideals of integration. Welcoming the guests, EALA Speaker, the Rt Hon. Daniel Fred Kidega,

lauded their contribution to the integration process.

"Today, we celebrate you. You are walking encyclopedias in your own rights and repositories of information, who despite ageing gracefully, still credit, follow developments of this great region, and are supportive of the EAC unto this day," he said.

And at its sitting on 16 March 2016, he said EALA passed a resolution recognizing the role the founding First Ladies continue to play in galvanizing East Africa in the integration process and in the service of East Africans as "Informal Institutional Memory".

The resolution was moved by Hon. Mumbi Ngaru.

Bobi is the Senior Public Relations Officer at the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)

“*Let us keep the hope of the founding fathers alive and maintain our unity*”

Tracing the roots of the East African Community

The East African Community (EAC) is an intergovernmental organisation composed of six countries in the African Great Lakes region in Eastern Africa: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and South Sudan. The organisation, founded originally in 1967, collapsed in 1977, and was revived on 7 July 2000.

In 2008, after negotiations with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the EAC agreed to an expanded free trade area including the Member States of all three organizations. The EAC is an integral part of the African Economic Community. The EAC is a potential precursor to the establishment of the East African Federation, a proposed federation of its members into a single sovereign state. In 2010, the EAC launched its own common market for goods, labour, and capital within the region, with the goal of creating a common currency and eventually a full political federation. In 2013 a protocol was signed outlining their plans for launching a monetary union within 10 years.

Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda have cooperated with each other since the early 20th century. The customs union between Kenya and Uganda in 1917, which the then Tanganyika joined in 1927, was followed by the East African High Commission (EAHC) from 1948 to 1961, the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO) from 1961 to 1967, and the 1967 to 1977 EAC. Burundi and Rwanda joined the EAC on 6 July 2009.

Inter-territorial co-operation between the Kenya Colony, the Uganda Protectorate and the Tanganyika territory was first formalized in 1948 by the EAHC.



H.E. Mama Miria Obote delivers her remarks as H.E. Mama Ngina Kenyatta pays attention at the Special Sitting in Arusha.



EALA Speaker presents a plaque to Hon. Makongoro Nyerere, Member of EALA and son of the founding father of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere and H.E. Mama Maria Nyerere.



EALA members welcome the founding First Ladies.



EALA Speaker presents a plaque to H.E. Mama Ngina Kenyatta.

EAC Vision 2050

Providing a Catalyst to Enhance Regional Growth and Development

By Aileen Mallya

The East African Community (EAC) is an inter-governmental organisation mandated by the governments of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania and most recently South Sudan to spearhead the East African economic, social and political integration agenda. The regional cooperation and integration envisaged in EAC is broad based. Operationally, EAC uses five-year development strategies to facilitate the implementation of its Treaty in a systematic manner. To guide the formulation of the five-year development strategies and achieve full development potential for the region, it has now become necessary for the Community to develop a longer-term vision - **EAC Vision 2050**.

The long-term perspective enables the region to dovetail the tactical regional and individual state initiatives into a larger framework for transformation and development and to help in monitoring the progress of the various sectoral initiatives in a quantifiable manner.

The articulation of long-term prospect has focused on identifying policy measures and instruments required to facilitate the formulation of a plausible vision for the Eastern Africa region.

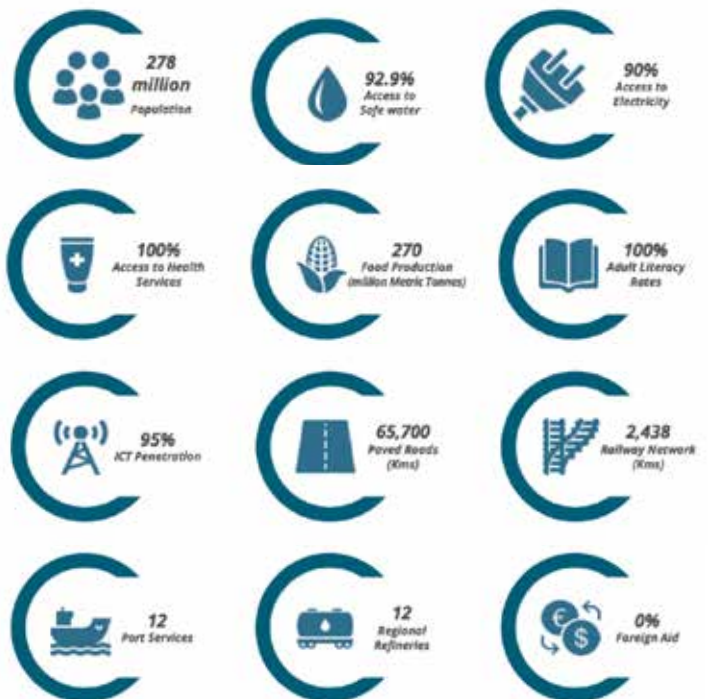
The rationale for the Vision 2050 is to provide a catalyst for the region to enhance transformation for growth and development and move the community to a higher income cohort and subsequently achieve an upper middle-income status. By creating a conducive environment for investment, coupled with effective institutional capacities, the region will expand its production capacity and widen its exports, both by composition and value. With effective resource management, it is envisaged that East African Community will be transformed into an **upper – middle-income region within a secure and politically united East Africa based on the principles of inclusiveness and accountability**.

The vital development concerns identified in the EAC Vision 2050 include: persistent poverty; unbalanced distribution of economic and social infrastructure; inadequate social cohesion; lack of human capital; sub-optimal utilization of natural resources; inadequate exploitation of mineral resources; poor infrastructure that hampers development; increasing unemployment especially among the youth; unplanned urban setting; low investment in research and development; low levels of industrialization and lack of competitiveness; insufficient energy supplies; and weak accountability.

The Vision 2050 focuses on initiatives that will create gainful employment to the economically active population. It aims to accommodate the development pillars and enablers that will create jobs to absorb the expected expansion of work-force during the duration of the Vision 2050. The identified pillars and enablers are integral to the very idea of long-term transformation, value addition and growth needed for accelerating the momentum for sustained growth over the long term. The pillars are infrastructure development; industrialization; agriculture, food security and rural economy; natural resource and environment management; and tourism, trade and services development.

This includes infrastructure and transport network that is efficient and cheap both for movement of people and goods for regional competitiveness; energy and information technology that is easily accessible to citizens; and industrialization that is built on structural transformation of the agricultural and manufacturing sectors through high value addition and product diversification based on comparative and competitive advantages of the region.

EAC VISION 2050 HIGHLIGHTS





There will be emphasis on agriculture and rural development that is based on improved agricultural practices including mechanization, irrigation, improved seeds and use of fertilizers among others, in order to ensure increased productivity for food security as well as economic prosperity for the citizenry.

Furthermore, effective natural resource management with enhanced value addition will be prioritized coupled with human capital development aimed at creating well-educated and healthy human resources in the region. Capacity development initiatives will be tailored for both present and anticipated future market needs/demands. They will be designed and implemented to ensure a capable and competitive pool of expertise that benefits the emerging development initiatives in the region. Establishment of centres of excellence in the region will provide a pool of resources that are innovative and competitive globally.

The transformation for socio-economic development calls for a managed change process that respects ownership; ensures sustained political commitment; honours good governance and accountability; and promotes social cohesion. This will require a systematic mind-set change on the way development must be approached in the region. The EAC Vision 2050 encompasses the AU Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The implementation of Vision 2050 will be based on periodic concentrations of five-year segments beginning with 2016/17 – 2020/21, which will address specific aspects of the Vision. Regular reviews will be conducted during the implementation of the Vision to identify changes that may be necessary in order to proactively remain on track. This will be supported by systematic monitoring and evaluation frameworks, which will continuously generate feedback and necessary remedial actions to ensure that implementation is consistently on track. ◆



EAC VISION 2050 Targets

VISION:

An upper-middle income region within a secure and politically united East Africa based on principles of inclusiveness and accountability.

MISSION:

To widen and deepen economic, political, social and cultural integration in order to improve that quality of life of the people of East Africa.

DYNAMICS OF VISION:

The EAC Vision 2050 is not for the year 2050. It is a dynamic process starting from the year 2016 and implemented through flexible medium and short term plans.

The Fate of our Liquid Jewel Lake Victoria

By Damaris Nyaga

The world's second-largest freshwater lake is struggling, and the 30 million people who depend on it for survival are already feeling the pinch. Lake Victoria, which spans three countries, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, is a major source of income for local communities and national economies. There is a great chance there is no industry more crucial to both than fishing.

Lake Victoria was named after Queen Victoria, by the explorer John Hanning Speke, the first Briton to document it. Speke accomplished this in 1858, while on an expedition with Richard Francis Burton to locate the source of the River Nile.

This African Great Lake produces about US\$ 722.2 million worth of fish a year. In recent years, a combination of over-fishing, illegal fishing, pollution and climate change has strained the Lake's fish stock, causing many in the industry to struggle.

Fish traders are forced to take on second jobs as the cost of fish is rising dramatically, leaving them unable to make living wages. Fishermen around the Lake's region work much longer hours on the waters than they did a few years back for the same catch; restaurant-owners are having to close shop or purchase fish from the likes of China, which comes cheaper, but displaces local fishermen from the supply chain.

In addition to this, diminishing stock and size of the fish remains a concern within the fishing industry. The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization estimates the average Nile Perch caught has dropped from 50 kilograms in the 1980s to less than 10 kilograms today.

Due to rising prices of fish from Lake Victoria, the EAC market is experiencing an influx of fish imported from China. Whereas a standard-sized Tilapia from Lake Victoria sells for about US\$ 1.20, the same sized fish from China sells for US\$ 0.60. Many traders opt for the Chinese fish albeit knowing this daunts local fishermen.

The most damaging practice going on in markets throughout Lake Victoria is the sale of undersized, young fish. Many fishermen, in desperation for a bigger catch; reduce the size of the holes in their nets, below legal limits, to catch smaller fish. Catching young fish stunts the species' reproductive capability since there will not be enough adults to reproduce.

Unfortunately, these hard times have also given way to a new infamous practice by fishermen in the region, Sexual exploitation. Fishermen have taken up to manipulating the struggle by female fish traders to make ends meet, giving preferential treatment to women traders in return for sexual favors. This practice has led to an increase in HIV/Aids cases among fishing communities in the Lake Victoria basin – about 30 percent prevalence rate compared to the regional average of 2.6 percent (WHO 2016 estimates).

Quick Facts:

- With a surface area of 68,800 km², Lake Victoria is Africa's largest lake by area and the largest tropical lake in the world.
- Lake Victoria is the world's 2nd largest fresh water lake by surface area, after Lake Superior in North America.
- Lake Victoria is the world's 9th largest continental lake, containing about 2,750 cubic kilometres of water.
- Lake Victoria receives its water primarily from direct rainfall and thousands of small streams. The Kagera River is the largest stream flowing into this lake, with its mouth on the lake's western shore.
- Lake Victoria is drained solely by the Nile River near Jinja, Uganda, on the lake's northern shore.
- Lake Victoria occupies a shallow depression in Africa. It has a maximum depth of 84 m and an average depth of 40 m. Its catchment area covers 184,000 km². The lake has a shoreline of 4,828 km, with islands constituting 3.7% of this length, and is divided among three countries: Kenya (6%), Uganda (45%), and Tanzania (49%).

As population and industrialization along the lake has increased dramatically, so has pollution. The main culprits: fertilizer, industrial pollutants from factories and raw sewage run-off. The pollution changes the chemistry of the lake, causing an explosion of algae that blooms like a green blanket over the lake, choking oxygen flow into the water and blocking the sun. This is according to a research analysis by the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) based in Entebbe, Uganda.

Efforts by LVFO to save the destitute aquatic ecosystem of the Lake have indeed come a long way. The three EAC Partner States; Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, sharing Lake Victoria have been managing the lake through agreed management plans to ensure sustainability of the fisheries resources. Based on lessons from previous Fisheries Management Plans (FMP); FMP I - 2005/2008 and FMP II - 2009/2014, FMP III - 2016/2020 is expected to guide the sustainable management of the fisheries resources and thus contribute to poverty alleviation and improvement of livelihoods, in line with the EAC Vision and Strategy Framework for Management and Development of the Lake Victoria Basin; "a prosperous population, living in a healthy and sustainably managed environment providing equitable opportunities and benefits".

The goal of FMP III 2016/2020 is the recovery of biomass of Nile Perch with sustainable utilization of fisheries resources of Lake Victoria Basin with equitable opportunities and benefits. The Plan also aims to address both existing and emerging issues in the Lake Victoria Fisheries with focus on: introduction of user rights in the management of Lake Victoria; introduction of a domesticated Fishing Craft Management System (FCMS) for Lake Victoria waters; introduction of fisheries and aquaculture incubation enterprises; demand driven research; use of Information Technology to better manage the fisheries resources and regular economic evaluation of fisheries resources. ◆

Youth and Elections: One Youth's Views

By Isaac Kirungi Kugonza



The EAC Youth Policy identifies youth as persons in the 18 to 35 years old bracket. The EAC 2016 Facts and Figures Report indicates about 20% of the EAC population is between 19 and 34 years of age. This makes the youth an important part of their respective communities in the region.

The youth constitute a segment of the electorate that all contenders in an election strive to win over. In addition, because of their vibrancy, candidates seek their support to bring life to their campaigns.

Judging from previous election circles in EAC region, a common thread runs through: the youth take center stage in advancing political agendas of various candidates, running for various offices.

While the freedom of political association is beyond reproach, some candidates use youth to advance perilous political agendas.

The youth are often used to perpetuate fear, violence and hooliganism in society. Candidates will turn to youth groups when they want to rally.

It has become common practice, after an election, the losing candidate fails to concede, mobilizes the youth who take to the streets and protest the results. On the other hand, the elected candidate also mobilizes the youth to the streets to cheer them on and celebrate their victory. Often times, these two parties will cross paths, and violence ensues.

The aftermath is often lives lost, injuries and incarceration. Political and social instability follows thereafter and the country's economy feels this crunch.

Ironically, such are the only occasions when political actors seek out and give this much attention to the youth. After an election, victor or loser, the youth, once a large part of their support base, are of no significance. The youth will not feature in the appointment lists of these leaders, neither will their issues be given due attention but are rather relegated to the bottom of the ladder.

Youth are often susceptible to these iniquities because of the promises of 'goodies' in the name of a better life. The politician will be crafty, taking advantage of the high unemployment rates among youth. The politician will offer seemingly quick means to make ends meet, and holding on this false hope the youth will give in to being used as body armour on the streets.

As youth, we should remember that the leaders we are very much willing to risk and put our lives on the line for will eventually leave office and our nations will remain standing. Let us not give in to violence, should we disagree, let it be peacefully.

During elections, let us cast away our political differences.

After elections, let us strive to better and unite our nations and ultimately the EAC rather, for we are only stronger if we stand in unity. ◆

Isaac is a Ugandan lawyer with keen interest in good governance and human rights.

Glory Road

Written by: Credo Crescence, Kaliza Mugabo Kenza, Feza Béatrice and Ngabire Olivia Missy
 Edited and produced by: NTAMBIYE David (A trainer under Aspire Debate Rwanda)

One people one destiny

*One people one destiny
 Great castles, don't let the world tell you how to live
 Use your head you have so much to give
 Shape it to your wants and needs
 And help the flower grow from the seeds
 Learn the beauty of the world and let your partnership expand
 The cynical ones who cast you out won't be the ones who help you out
 Help you to get on your feet when they succeed and you're effete.
 There is a strength which belongs only the rare
 And strong so show us what is underneath and be a man turn a new leaf.
 Walk into a better world of strength laid out
 And partnership this is the East African Community
 Free trade, customs union, common market, monetary Union, political federation.*

East African community, a path to follow,

*A culture to preserve, a region to build.
 I see incomparable cities I see the future being built
 I see the world without poor
 I see the children becoming leaders I see the region becoming an empire
 I walk in peace with no regrets and I don't fear any so called thing
 Because the path is straight safe and sound.
 Rwandans, Ugandans, Kenyans, Tanzanians, Burundians and South Sudanese.
 One people, one destiny.*

The future lies between us the union makes us winners

*Our hands held together we go forth as one
 We go and we lead on as one, we strive and we reach goals
 The future lies within, from zero to hero
 We grow strong from downfalls to rises
 We stood up with our voices clear
 We spoke out with our actions loud and we shared pride
 That future rhymes with three words "East African Community"
 EAC serves our whole world, the achievements to show that it's real gold
 And objectives to show we can still grow
 The future walks inside us for we know our direction
 Because harmony leads and together we conquer the difficulties
 For as one we can stand and promote peace
 For as one we can stand and proclaim peace
 For in the future the reward is the greatest.*

The pattern with the unbroken tide

*The song we sing for a tie the strength of union
 The uncontrollable desire of expansion.
 The reliance of self-ideas smiles reality of success
 Ranks of consciousness the empowerment of independence
 They say time heals and yes it does in the Right time EAC
 The path was paved.
 The unbelievable was made
 Challenges were tackled
 The glory road was laid.
 The future is now predictable
 The reason became incredible
 The achievements are now visible
 One people one identity
 One region one destiny
 East African Community Our region.*

What does the Youth Need from EAC?

By Raphael Kambamwene



19th December 2015, a day that will forever shine in the annals of my memory; it was the day I was appointed EAC Youth Ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania. Tasked with championing regional integration to my peers, and armed with little more than some basic knowledge I had gathered from the 'training of trainers' workshop during our induction.

I set out to inform the youth of Tanzania on why we should unite with our fellows. Of all the youth ambassadors, I might have had the hardest job of all; Tanzanians are a laid-back lot who feel they have it all and can survive just fine with or without EAC integration, thanks to the knowledge infused in them that theirs is a resource rich country larger than all EAC countries combined. I was like the man trying to sell sand to an Arab!

As I look back to where I was then and where I am now, I realize that I owe it all to the late Madam Isabelle Waffubwa (May God rest her soul in peace).

The EAC Youth Ambassadors Platform was never just about spreading knowledge on integration, it was also a platform to nurture and raise future leaders of the EAC. Through the platform, capacities have been built and lives have been transformed. Our members form the avant-garde in innovating youth-focused remedies that help address the huge knowledge gap amongst East Africa's youth on all matters integration.

I would like to appeal to our leaders to focus on issues that touch the lives of common wananchi, and most especially the youth. The phrase that ours is a youthful region has been so overused that I shan't even bother to repeat it here. What I shall say however is that our youth want to feel the EAC being of benefit to them. And the only way to do this is to address the three issues that affect them the most: health, education and unemployment.

The latest State of East Africa Report by the Society for International Development (East Africa) talks of expanding regional economies, but also highlights that regional inequality is on the rise. Needless to say, most of those on the lower end of the social spectrum, trapped in ignorance, poverty and disease, are young people.

If the EAC were to tackle these problems in a united manner, by for instance, harmonizing basic education and establishing a common higher education area such that students from all member states apply through the Inter University Council of East Africa to join any higher learning institution of their choice within the region, then we shall go a long way in building capacities for our young people to thrive while also instilling a spirit of east-africanness in them.

Talk of killing two birds with one stone! ◆



A protester demonstrates in style following political tension in Bujumbura

Which Way? Peace and Security in the Community

By Hon. Abubakar Zein

One of the critical imperative for the integration of the East African Community concerns two interrelated matters that are peace and security. These two intertwined goals might very well shape and determine what type of a community is established and how successful it becomes.

These two matters are also the cornerstone of the EAC Peace and security architecture, the devolved aspect of the African Peace and security Architecture (APSA).

The East African system mirrors the African one and principally seeks, amongst others, to establish a peace and security Council, a panel of the wise, an early warning system, a peace fund and an East African Community stand-by force.

It is an institutional framework that is nonetheless, dependent on the completion of the ratification of the EAC Defense Protocol, the EAC Peace Protocol and other legal instruments including the establishment of the Political Federation and its attendant legal infrastructure. So far, a number of interventions have been undertaken at the level of

the secretariat in Arusha and at the Partner State levels while waiting for the necessary Peace and Security infrastructure to be put in place. For instance, the first components of an early warning system are being developed. The situation room is operational albeit, with a skeleton staff. The newsfeed and other intelligence gathered is complimented with reports of what EAC monitors on the ground.

The reports coming from the early warning system have been fairly accurate so far. But the missing link in the system is the required early response mechanism, as the situation leading to the Kenyan Post-Election Violence in the 2007 and the ongoing challenges to peace and security in Burundi demonstrates. In both cases, there were adequate warnings but the Community was unable to act.

There is progress made in developing a regional framework for the co-operation between Partner States armed and other security forces. This co-operation ranges from joint military excises, developing the interface of command and control structures and sharing of intelligence. One of the major joint ventures has been the anti-piracy task force operating in the Indian Ocean.

One could also cite other examples of ad hoc progress being made but is presently hindered by non-completion of the ratification process of the Peace and Security as well as the Defence Protocols.

But what is indeed holding back tangible progress in completing and fully activating the Peace and Security architecture for the East African Community?

I believe progress is being hindered by the Partner States not agreeing on which approach to use in unpacking the architecture. I hold the view that there are two main ways of approaching the desire of establishing a peaceful, safe, secure and stable community.

The First Approach

The first one will be based on approaches and interventions that seek to establish mainly security for and within Partner States. Then, the sum total of that security of Partner States will be the basis for saying there is peace and security in the Community. In this approach each of the Partner State will determine what peace and security means in their jurisdiction. This determination will be augmented by a loose common arrangement at the Community level without a strong enforcement mechanism.

This approach is wholly dependent on the goodwill of the Partner State and its institutions. It is based on guarding jealously state sovereignty. Under this approach, the Partner State will determine how much policy space it will open and withhold the right to vary or even withdraw from shared policy space.

Under this approach, what suffices is the old Organization of African Unity (OAU) philosophy on absolute respect of sovereignty and colonial borders including accepting in absolute terms the principle of non-interference in domestic affairs of states from other states. Even in glaring cases where there is clear and present danger and threat to peace and security, the Community will not be able to act without the consent of the concerned Partner State.

In a situation where the Partner State is unwilling to "invite" the Community to participate in addressing challenges to peace and security in its jurisdiction, the Community becomes impotent to act. Worse still, the Community may become completely immobilized from responding where the Partner State or its institutions are either the source or are perceived as a contributing factor to threats to security and peace in its jurisdiction or even the region.

It looks like this is the approach that currently obtains in the Community. The reluctance to move away from the pre-eminence of the philosophy of exclusive state sovereignty is what defines the affinity to the status quo.

It is my opinion, that Partner States prefer this approach and therefore will take a long time to complete the activation of the EAC Peace and Security Architecture of the Community. Clearly, the treaty for the establishment of the East African Community does not support this approach but Partner States' contention is that a different approach can only be viable with time and with the further integration that will allow for the adoption of shared sovereignty on some aspects. To a number of Partner

States, this phase will only be reached after the conclusion of the Political Federation stage.

This state of affairs partly explains why the Partner States have so far not put in place any mechanism that could trigger direct intervention of the Community without the permission of the affected Partner State or even invoke sanctions as envisaged by the Treaty for the establishment of the Community.

In my opinion, this is why the provisions of the Treaty that deal with the ultimate enforcement of the treaty obligations have not been given effect. Article 146 on the suspension of a member, Article 147 on the expulsion of a member or even Article 148 on exceptions to the rule of consensus in decision-making, do not have a framework or even procedures for their implementation.

The Second Approach

The second approach, which may be called the collective and integrated approach, will be based on a shared set of values at the Community level with a clear and strong implementation framework at both Community level and Partner State levels.

The conceptualization of the terms "peace" and "security" will be anchored in the Community instruments and implemented at an institutional framework that binds both levels. This is indeed the approach that is envisaged by the treaty and the instruments that have so far been developed including the Defence and Peace and Security Protocols.

This approach will develop an integrated approach that encompasses a range of sectors and thematic concerns that address all possible sources of threats to Peace and security. In its conceptualization, it will address both aspects of physical violence and structural violence as threats to Peace and Security. It will cover a wide array of policy space including governance, human rights, environmental affairs, economic and social justice, addressing issues of inequality including between Partner States and within Partner States and so on.

Further, it seeks to secure peace as the establishment of harmony and tranquility at a personal level, between individuals, groups of people and between nations, with the environment etc in the Community. It will also seek to build the capacity and establish the necessary institutional infrastructure for the Community to address fault lines and potential factors of conflict before they emerge or get out of hand.

It is therefore my considered opinion that as a Community, we need to make up our minds that Peace and Security are the necessary ingredients that form the basis of building a strong Community. It is the critical trigger to deepen and widen the desired EAC integration so that we can truly become "One People with One Destiny." ◆

Hon. Zein is a Member of the East African Legislative Assembly.

What does Brexit Mean for the East African Community?

By James Karuhanga

Britain's referendum vote to leave the European Union is a wake-up call to the East African Community (EAC) to make its integration agenda more people-centered.

This is a general view shared by, among others, MP Dr James Ndahiro, an economist who is one of Rwanda's nine members in the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA).

David Cameron stepped down as British Prime Minister after Britain voted to leave the EU.

Cameron said, "there can be no doubt about the result. The will of the British people is an instruction that must be delivered."

He said it would be for the new Prime Minister, Theresa May, to begin the negotiation with the European Union, and to start the formal and legal process of leaving the EU.

Dr Ndahiro shares the sentiments of many, that what happened in the UK is "a blow to the integration language."

"It means we should have a clear conversation between politicians and the people on what exactly we want from integration. It shows disconnect between government agendas and people's aspirations," Ndahiro says.

"It's a wake-up call to make EAC integration agenda fully people-centred if we want to avoid being hit by what has happened in the EU."

He said results of the UK referendum were a "clear demonstration" that people have always to be taken on board in the integration process. The referendum was not timely as UK and EU politicians should have first negotiated their differences, he added.

Results from the referendum showed an outcome that set the UK on an uncertain path as 51.9% (17,410,742 votes) voters opted to exit and 48.1% (16,141,241 votes) sought to remain.

East Africans also took to Twitter to express their views; noting that the Brexit is a lesson for the EAC.

Under the Political Federation, the fourth pillar and ultimate goal of EAC integration, EAC partner states envisage coming together to form a super-state under a single political authority or government.

EAC Secretary General Libérat Mfumukeko tweeted that, "Brexit affirms the need for deeper integration."

Eugene Ngumi, a Kenyan who is an associate consultant at Africapractice, a leading pan-African advisory firm, said the "EAC needs to learn from Brexit."

Asked what he thinks the Brexit means for the region, Ngumi says, politically, there are two key implications. First, he says, the Brexit "calls in to question the efficacy of regional unions, which the EAC must address."

And, most importantly, he notes, it is a warning sign to the EAC. "The fundamental problem of the EU is it's too disconnected from the common man. When it was just an economic and trade union, that was fine, but as it becomes more political it is not sustainable.

Common complaints of Brits included faceless EU bureaucrats, opaque rules and process, among others, Ngumi says.

"Same goes for the EAC. If they stick to trade and customs, they are fine, if they start getting political power the structures and accountability will have to change. If the EAC wants to become a fully-fledged economic and political union it needs grassroots buy in."

Economic implications

Asked about the possible consequences of the Brexit on the Community, Ndahiro explained that there will "not be much." He thinks there will be no direct financial impact on the EAC because donor support to the bloc had already started going down before the referendum.

"And again, the way in which donor support was given was based on bilateral relationship with EAC," he said.

In October 2014, the EAC finalised negotiations for a region-to-region comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), covering trade in goods and development cooperation, with the EU. The deal, which is in line with the EAC Common External Tariff, supports the EAC's ambitious regional integration project and was expected to be signed and ratified by October 2016. Ndahiro feels this agreement needs to be renegotiated with the UK if the latter is interested.

Ndahiro is one of those who oppose the EPAs on grounds that "it is one sided" and countries in the region do not have a competitive edge given their small industrial base, among others.

He has often emphasised that, for example, EU countries spend more than Euros 90 billion on agricultural subsidies and, as such, EAC agricultural products that are not equally heavily subsidised cannot compete fairly.

BREXIT

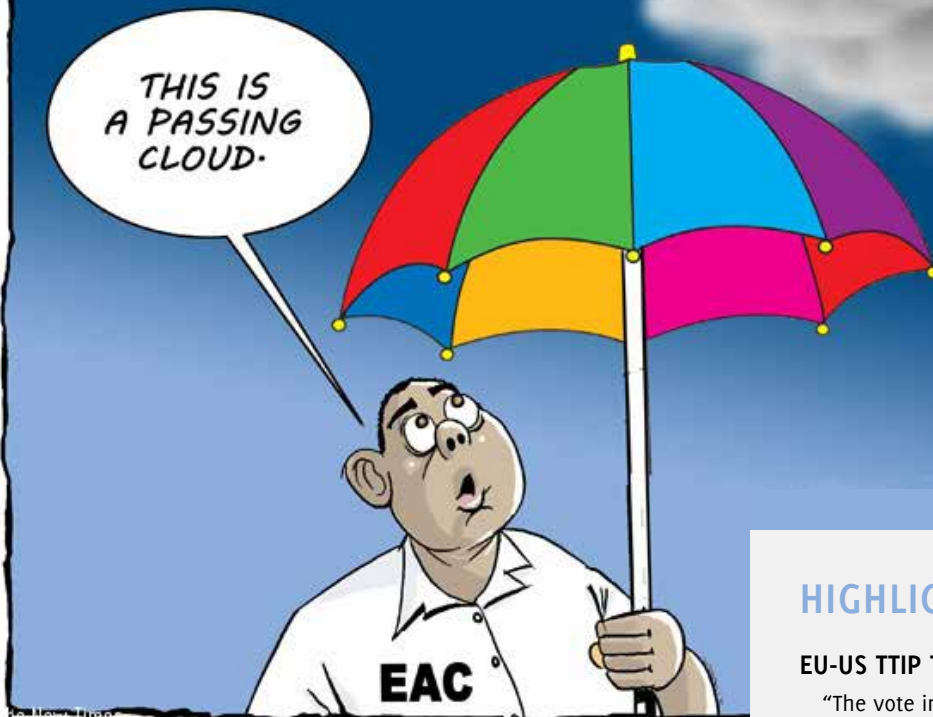


IMAGE by stanolonde@gmail.com , The New Times

On the other hand, Ngumi says, the signing of the EPAs is “not technically affected,” as the EU Commission “who we negotiate and sign deals with” is still the same.

“So, the EAC could and should have signed the EPAs in October as that would have ensured access to the common market, albeit without Britain in two years.”

“What we will have to do over time is negotiate a new deal with the UK.”

There is a transition period of two years, he explained, so there should be time to, at the very least, get a framework in place.

“In this instance I would urge the EAC to negotiate as a bloc, the UK will be somewhat desperate to ink trade deals and prove that Brexit can work and if we negotiate as the EAC, we should be able to get a much better deal,” he said.

The other risk is the long-tail risk, Ngumi added, noting that the Brexit could trigger a UK recession and a wider EU recession.

“The EU and UK are two of the EAC’s biggest export markets. For instance, Kenya exports flowers, coffee, tea and others. A recession in either or both may trigger an economic slowdown in East Africa.” ◆

James is a seasoned Journalist based in Kigali. This article was first published by The New Times.

HIGHLIGHTS

EU-US TTIP Trade Deal

“The vote in favour of Brexit has been a rejection of the EU’s vision of a world run by and for big businesses. It is also a rejection of the European political elite and their contempt for ordinary people, clearly seen in the promotion of the EU-US trade deal, TTIP, in the face of massive public opposition. The EU must now take a long, hard look at itself and consider a fundamental change of its policies in favour of social justice. If it seeks to continue as if nothing has happened, it will disintegrate.”

John Hilary, Executive Director, War on Want, and author of The Poverty of Capitalism: Economic Meltdown and the Struggle for What Comes Next.

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is a comprehensive free trade and investment treaty currently being negotiated – in secret – between the EU and the US.

Unwise Move

“Politically, Scotland should be given its independence before the Brits start demanding for the same. That vote will make Britain’s position as a peace broker around the world diminished. Britain is a big market for food from Spain and France and cars from Germany. These countries will still need Britain. However, human resource from these countries won’t have it easy travelling and working in Britain as before, thus a human capital flow strain in Britain will be felt.”

Josephat Bosire Kerosi (PhD), Senior Lecturer of Finance and Management, University of Kigali’s School of Graduate Studies.

Regional Co-Operation has been Good for at Least Part of the Continent

By THE ECONOMIST



Trucks awaiting customs clearance at the Namanga Border between Kenya and Tanzania

When the first East African Community (EAC) collapsed in 1977, some in the Kenyan government celebrated with champagne. Since its resurrection in 2000, officials are more often found toasting its success. A regional club of six countries, the EAC is now the most integrated trading bloc on the continent. Its members agreed on a customs union in 2005, and a common market in 2010. The region is richer and more peaceful as a result, argues a new paper* from the International Growth Centre, a research organisation.

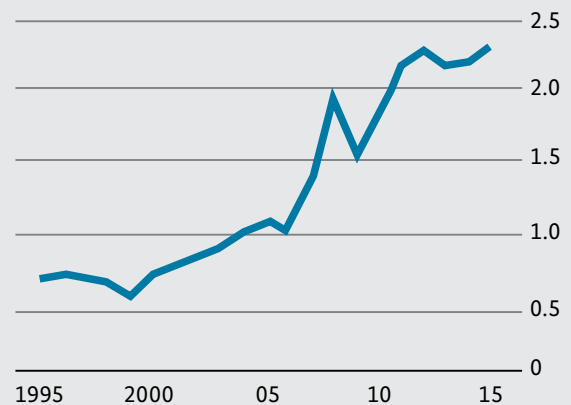
Many things boost trade, from growth to international deals. The researchers use some fancy modelling to pick out the effect of the EAC. They find that bilateral trade between member countries was a whopping 213% higher in 2011 than it would otherwise have been. Trade gains from other regional blocs in the continent are smaller: around 110% in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and 80% in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

Those numbers for the EAC are all the more impressive because the available data stop before the EAC's common market had properly come into effect. Progress on that front has sometimes stuttered. A 2014 "scorecard" identified 51 non-tariff barriers. Full implementation could double the income gains seen so far, say the researchers. Not surprisingly, it is landlocked Rwanda which would see the biggest benefits. Tanzania, which has dragged its feet on integration, would profit the least.

The researchers are warier of the EAC's other grand project: creating a common currency by 2024. The impact on trade would be small, they say, and not worth the risks. A study last year by the IMF found that east African economies move out of sync with each other, using exchange rates to absorb shocks. Greater convergence might make a common currency viable; without it, a single currency would mean that wages might have to do the work of adjustment, as Greece has become painfully aware. The euro crisis should give policymakers pause for thought.

Ever-closer union

Intra-East African Community* trade in goods, \$bn



*Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda.
Not including Sout Sudan, which acceded to the treaty in 2016

Source: IMF

Political convergence matters too. Recent squabbles over railways and an oil pipeline show the difficulty of coaxing headstrong leaders to cooperate. But interdependence has reduced the risk of war, the researchers argue. Regional trade blocs make sense for Africa. National economies are small: at market exchange rates, the combined GDP of the EAC, home to 170m people, is less than New Zealand's. Regional groupings have more clout, and could one day form a continental free-trade area (a planned link-up between the EAC, COMESA and SADC is a start). Then the champagne corks would really start popping. ◆

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*'Regional Trade Agreements and the pacification of Eastern Africa', Thierry Mayer and Mathias Thoenig, International Growth Centre Working Paper, April 2016

Is the EAC on The Right Track?

By Florian Mutabazi

The last fifteen years have had the East African Community caught between the ambitious pronouncements of economic and even political integration on one hand, and regional rivalries that have threatened to scupper the entire project on the other.

To move forward and attain the objectives set forth, what is most needed is not wasted political capital nor governments looking inward, but a balanced solution with concrete steps to solidify the existing union and increase free flows of capital and labour. The move should also give Partner States the ability to craft domestic policies to suit their own domestic environments.

But the big question remains: How can this be achieved? The focus should be on improving the EAC economic mainstay, the Customs Union, which binds together EAC Member States.

Since 2010, the EAC has had bits and pieces of a Common Market, whereby crossing its borders became much easier for the "Mwananchi", as well as different categories of workers and classes of financial assets.

Despite the fact that the Customs Union has essentially eliminated tariffs and quotas on goods originating within the regional bloc, progress on the elimination of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) has been much slower. These include both trade impediments at border point - customs documentation requirements, as well as those within the territories of member states - administrative or police checkpoints.

Such obstacles are part of the reason why the World Bank estimates that intra-African trade costs about 50% more than equivalent intra-East Asia trade; a alarming statistic given that growth in many of East Africa's major trading partners - China, Europe, and North Africa has slowed considerably.

This means that intra-regional trade needs to help cover this growing gap.

What should be the way forward?

EAC lawmakers need to renew their effort on further investing in the Customs Union by building on some modest successes from the past years. Increase in the monitoring and evaluation of agricultural support, further development and better coordination of regional railway infrastructure, and reducing the number of trade permits required. A point in reference, the currently reduction in the permits required has contributed to the 14% reduction in the average time taken to import goods from one EAC country to another.

Moreover, EAC member states need to fully implement the "Four Freedoms" called for in the Common Market Protocol: free movement of goods, labor,

services and capital. It is important to note that rather marginal effort has been made in the region on the free movement of labour, services and capital.

Further, EAC Partner States should endeavor finalize the harmonization of domestic taxes more specifically VAT and excise taxes; promote regional industrialization and Investment policies taking into account different countries' comparative advantages and development levels; and last but not least, increase public awareness of the EAC, which is abysmally low outside of political and business circles.

The EAC has too much economic potential and has come too far for business transaction and compliance costs to still be as high as they are across the region, and for smuggling of duty-free goods, ironically to still be rife. Infrastructure deficits admittedly play a part and needs to be addressed by Bujumbura, Dodoma, Juba, Kampala, Kigali and Nairobi. ◆

Regional politics behind the economics

The biggest stumbling block thus far has arguably been the lukewarm commitment on what has been agreed at the regional level.

The ambition of the EAC leaders for a political union should be commended, on the principal that none of the other seven major regional economic communities on the continent have a goal so grand. But this kind of ambition pales in importance with trivial and often unglamorous trade, investment, customs and logistic progress that can boost incomes and broaden export market for millions.

It is much easier to convince politicians to boost their economies than to share power. In the case of the EAC, the tools for boosting the region's economies through regional and international trade linkages are there for the taking.

The East African Community needs to focus on delivering what it was initially founded for: developing and maintaining a Customs Union and Common Market before it gets lost in the political union dream.

Florian Mutabazi is a Media Center Coordinator at the EAC Secretariat

The EAC Capital Markets Infrastructure

By Edgar Muganwa



The Capital Markets Infrastructure (CMI) is a technology platform designed to link the Capital Markets of the East African Community Partner States.

The Financial Sector Development Regionalization Project 1 (FSDRP1) is currently implementing the CMI initiative. The development objective of the Project is the establishment of a solid foundation for the financial sector integration in the EAC region.

The CMI aims at simplifying the process of trading across the borders of the East African Community's Partner States. Investors have a larger number of instruments including Equities and Bonds from all Partner States within reach. Likewise companies seeking capital are able to reach a wider audience of the regions Capital Markets.

Efficiencies brought about by automation include the use of an Auto-

mated Trading System (ATS), a computer program specially designed for trading at an exchange. The CMI provides an ATS for those Capital Markets that did not have one prior to the initiative, such as the Rwanda and Burundi Capital Markets, hence bringing the region up to the same standard.

Likewise it is possible to link the Capital Markets Infrastructure with Capital Markets that already have trading systems like the Uganda and Tanzania Capital Markets. In this case users of the CMI are able to participate in those markets without having to physically be in that country.

Automation provides risk management during trading using Straight-Through Processing (STP). STP enables the trade process for capital market and payment transactions to be conducted electronically without the need for manual intervention. Ease of administration, reporting and surveillance are other benefits the automation provides. ◆

The You Ideology

The Three Reasons why your Great Idea is Likely to Fail

By Samuel Mp̄

Ideas are common. Like oxygen, everyone has access to these free flowing elements. For some, it feels like a 'mind-siege'- they constantly have fresh ideas surging through their system. However, how many of these thoughts get done? Truth is: an idea assumes value only when it's done. Until then, it's cheap – just floating in the air.

Reality is an idea's dream. Every thought wants to move from the unseen to the seen realm. That's the push. Hence, an idea would keep moving until it finds someone who's able to make it visible. That's why you will see an idea that occurred to you being done by another – it moved. Doing the thought is more important than receiving it.

Two people get the same idea; one is unable to do it and the other does it successfully. Why? Why would brilliant ideas move from you? What's stopping you? Why do you think, talk about it and don't do it?

Existing Thought Patterns is one reason. Often, ideas occur in contradictory circumstances. They come to shake up our established way of thinking and living. Hence, it's easy to think an investment banker is crazy when he decides to become a novelist.

Every new thought will encounter a push-back by our comfort zone. This is where the fight begins. Many novel ideas don't survive this stage because the conflict can be fierce and most times, the comfort zone wins. Here, folks conclude it's not worth the trouble.

The misconception is that you can execute a new idea on your current wiring (existing thought patterns). This approach has proven ineffective. To increase your chances of success when you get a fresh hit of inspiration, first ask yourself: what needs to change about my current way of thinking for this thought to flourish?



Another reason why ideas fail is **Environment**. Every place powers a thought. Silicon Valley powers tech innovation, Hollywood is the world's movie Mecca, Las Vegas supports the idea of gambling and Wall Street is the engine for global finance. In these places, the atmosphere is specifically designed to ensure that a particular idea thrives.

This is very important in the creativity process. Generally, positivity enthusiasts assume that any idea can succeed anywhere. This notion works against the reality of the forces at play in each location. Sometimes it's possible to exert a greater force in order to change the elements of a place for your idea to work. Other times, it's wise to move to a place with ready energy for what you have in mind.

Where are you now? Does your location support your idea? If not, what are you going to do about it? Perhaps, you have the right idea in the wrong place. You can't ski in Turkana – it doesn't snow there.

People can hinder creativity – this is the third reason. If you ask me what I think is the main key to success, my answer would be: association. It's my number one pick. In my view, nothing affects your journey more than the people around you.

There are dreams and ideas that you may never birth in the company of certain people – no matter how affectionate they are. There are places and experiences you may not get to enjoy because of your crew. Some ideas will naturally die around some folks.

To make ideas happen, sensitivity in this area is key. At the risk of sounding cliché, I'll ask: who are your friends? Who's got your ears? Whose company and words help shape your perspective? If you're not willing to change your association, you might as well forget your dream. ♦

www.theyouideology.com

Brain Bashers



1

Four clowns were getting ready for the evening's performance. From the clothes trunk each clown had to get their socks and shoes.

- There was one pair of each shoes and socks in each colour.
- The red socks went with the blue shoes.
- Baba had yellow shoes but not yellow socks.
- The clown with green shoes did not have blue socks.
- Boba had neither red shoes nor red socks.
- Bilpo's shoes were the same colour as Babil's socks.
- The clown with red shoes had green socks.

Can you tell who had which colour shoes and socks?

2

The local library decided to hand out some of its old books to its 1400 borrowers. To each of the female borrowers they gave 6 books and to each male borrower they gave 4 books. If only half of the females in town and three quarters of the males in town accepted the books, how many books were given away?

3

What is represented by this BrainBet? **DEEF**

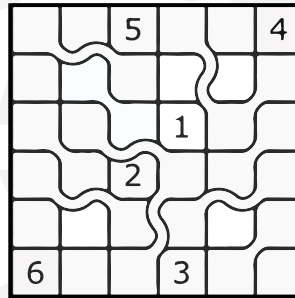
5

Fill in the missing numbers with the digits 1 to 9. A diamond shape in the middle means that the four numbers around it add to 20.

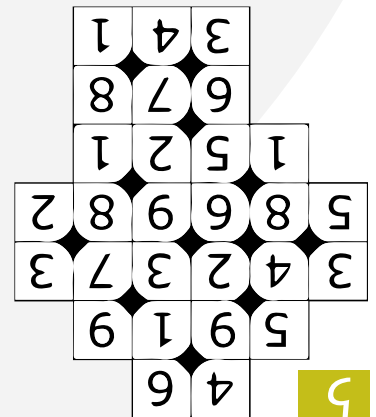
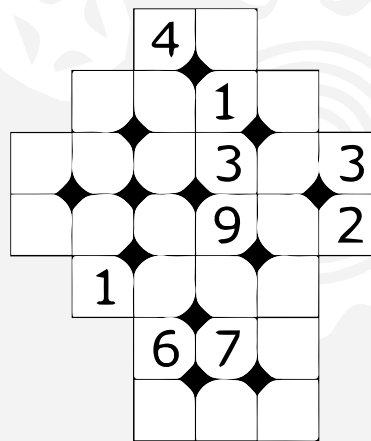
Each uses a different way to add to 20, i.e. if there is already $1 + 3 + 7 + 9$, then there will not be another using the digits 1, 3, 7 and 9 (in any order).

The same digit isn't allowed to touch, even diagonally.

4



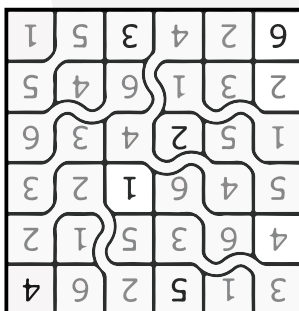
Complete the grid such that every row and column contains the digits 1 to 6. All squares that are connected contain the same digit.



Feedback

3

4200 books. It doesn't matter how many female borrowers there were as $1/2$ of the females accepted the books, and those that did accepted 6 books, which is 3 books per female on average. Similarly it doesn't matter how many male borrowers there were as $3/4$ of the males accepted 4 books each, which is again 3 books each. So both the males and females accepted, on average, 3 books each. And $1400 \times 3 = 4200$. QED.



4

5

Baba had yellow shoes and blue socks. Boba had green shoes and red shoes and green yellow socks. Bilpo had red shoes and blue socks. Babil had blue shoes and red socks.

2

1



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ONE PEOPLE, ONE DESTINY