



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY



Customs Union
In place since 2005



Common Market
In place since 2010



Political Federation
Laying the Foundation



Monetary Union
Protocol signed 30.11.2013

Integration *on the Wheels 2014*

One People. One Destiny



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Integration *on the Wheels 2014*

One People. One Destiny

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ALAT	Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania
ABELO	Association of Local Authorities of Burundi
ACGOK	Association of County Governments of Kenya (formerly ALGAK)
BMUs	Beach Management Units
CEO	Chief Executive Office
CASSOA	Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency
CMP	Common Market Protocol
CBLP	Cross Border Legal Practice
CET	Common External Tariff
CBNRM	Community based natural resource management
COMESA	Common Market of East and Southern Africa
EA	East Africa
EABC	East African Business Council
EADB	East African Development Bank
EAC	East African Community
EACJ	East African Court of Justice
EC	European Commission
EALA	East African Legislative Assembly
EALGA	East African Local Governments Association
EALS	East African Law Society
EAMU	East African Monetary Union
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IDs	Identity Cards
IUCEA	Inter-University Council for East Africa
KShs	Kenya Shilling
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
LVWATSAN	Lake Victoria Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Phase
LG	Local Governments
MINEAC	Ministry of East African Community-Rwanda
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MERECIP	Mount Elgon Regional Ecosystem Conservation Programme
NCHE	National Council for Higher Education
NGOs	Non-governmental organization
NTBs	Non-tariff barriers
OSIEA	Open Society Initiative for East Africa
OSBP	One-Stop Border Post
PREPARED	Policy, Adaptation, Research, and Economic Development program
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
RISP	Regional Integration Support Programme
Rwf	Rwandan Franc
RALGA	Rwandese Association of Local Government Authorities
REDD+)	Reduction of Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation plus
TMEA	Trade Mark East Africa
ULGA	Uganda Local Government Association
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollars
STR	Simplified Trade Regime
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SG	Secretary General
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
WFD	Westminster Foundation for Democracy



Owora Richard Othieno

Introduction

This Special Annual Publication, *EAC Integration on the Wheels* is an initiative of the EAC Secretariat as part of its implementation of the EAC Communication Policy and Strategy adopted by the 23rd meeting of the Council of Ministers on 9th September 2011. The Communication Policy and Strategy gives general strategic direction for the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities that should be pursued by the East African Community in accordance with Article 71 of the Treaty which mandates the Secretariat to promote and disseminate information on the Community to stakeholders, the general public and the international community.

The Communication Policy calls for the coordination and cooperation among the key implementers i.e. the EAC Organs, Institutions, Apex Bodies and the Ministries of EAC in the Partner States as well as the private sector while also encouraging participatory planning and implementation of a corporate communication plan.

In this context, and also to strengthen communication and linkage between the Communication Departments/Units of the EAC Organs, Institutions, Apex Bodies and Ministries of EAC in the Partner States, the EAC Secretariat established the EAC Communication Policy and Strategy Forum (EAC Communication Forum) in March 2012.

The Forum is basically for Communication Officers from the EAC Organs, Institutions, Partner States' Ministries of EAC Affairs, and affiliate Organizations namely the East African Business Council, the East African Law Society, Kituo Cha Katiba, East African Local Government Association, and the East African Civil Society Forum.

The two major outputs of this Forum are; a harmonized Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on EAC integration and; a robust cooperation and participatory planning, organization and implementation of

joint communication and sensitization activities in the Partner States with the view to increase public awareness and popular participation of all stakeholders in the integration process.

The Forum has held several meetings both at the EAC Headquarters in Arusha and in the Partner States. At its 2nd meeting held from 13th to 14th September 2012 in Kampala, Uganda, the Forum undertook to have in place an annual publication (EAC Integration on the Wheels) to focus on regional Integration.

The publication is intended to be people-centered, informative, comprehensive and analytical and tells the EAC story by highlighting and sharing experiences and testimonies as told by the ordinary citizens in a quantitative and qualitative manner.

This Publication therefore, highlights key achievements the Organs, Institutions, and Apex Bodies, have made towards the integration process during the period 2013/2014. The Ministries of EAC in the Partner States have also highlighted some of the tangible benefits the integration process has brought to the ordinary citizens in those Partner States.

The EAC Secretariat would like to thank Communication Officers from the mentioned Organs, Institutions and Ministries for contributing valuable information and material for this maiden issue. Comments and constructive suggestions that would be useful to improve future editions are heartily welcome.

Owora Richard Othieno

Editor

EAC Communication Chief

Head of Corporate Communication and Public Affairs

EAC Headquarters



Ambassador Dr Richard Sezibera

Foreword

I take this opportunity to invite you to read and take note that your integration process is on track and has gathered great momentum and moving towards a higher and critical stage. The encouraging progress of the East African Customs Union, the enlargement of the Community, with the admission of Rwanda and Burundi; the ongoing implementation of the East African Common Market as well as the conclusion of the negotiations and signing of the Protocol establishing the East African Monetary Union in November 2013, and the deeper sensitization being undertaken to bring the East African citizens on board the East African Federation, underscore serious determination of the East African people and leadership to construct a powerful East African economic and political bloc.

I also take this opportunity to highlight just a few of the key achievements made so far in the integration of our Partner States:

1. The completion of the construction of the new EAC Headquarter premises in Arusha, Tanzania and its official launch by the EAC Heads of State in November 2012. The new Building is a symbol of dedication and service to the East African citizens and also a symbol of unity and a re-assurance to our people that their integration process is on course and is under able leadership and management.
2. The 10th Extra-Ordinary Summit of Heads of State considered a report on the attainment of a Single Customs Territory on April 28, 2012 and adopted, in principle, the destination model of clearance of goods where assessment and collection of revenue is done at the first point of entry, and revenues are remitted to the destination Partner States subject to the fulfilment of key pre-conditions to be developed by the High-Level Task Force. Work is already ongoing to that effect.
3. The construction of One-Stop Border Post facilities at the two border posts of Namanga and Taveta/Holili between the Republic of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania commenced during the period under review. The completion and full operation of the One-Stop Border Posts will ease free movement of factors of production and facilitate the smooth implementation of the EAC Common Market.
4. The successful review and updating of the Common External Tariff to the 2012 version in line with internationally recommended tariffs was yet another key achievement. The revised Common External Tariff came into effect on 1 July 2012. A number of tariff rates for specific products were also reviewed and gazetted, and came into effect on 1 July 2012 in all the Partner States.
5. Under Coordination of Regional Trade, emphasis is being placed on the operation of the EAC mechanism on the removal of NTBs, the EAC-EC-EPA Negotiations, and the promotion of value addition.
6. The Ministerial Session of the 11th AGOA Forum was held in June 2012 under the theme: Enhancing Africa's Infrastructure for Trade. AGOA has assisted in increasing trade, investment and business opportunities as well as job creation for people in the AGOA-eligible countries and the United States. The U.S. President approved a Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) which focuses on the role of trade and investment as a critical engine for broad economic growth and which outlines his vision with respect to U.S. Policy towards Sub-Saharan Africa.
7. In accordance with Article 50 of the Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Common Market, the Council adopted a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to constantly monitor and periodically evaluate the status of implementation of the provisions of the said Protocol for purposes of taking necessary interventions to ensure implementation. The Framework was rolled out in the Partner States. The Republic of Rwanda enacted a new immigration law (No 19/2011) which includes all provisions of the Common Market Protocol with regard to the free movement of persons and labour. The Republic of Kenya has also repealed a number of laws and enacted the following new laws: the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act No. 12 of 2011 and Kenya Citizens and Foreign Nationals Management Act No. 31 of 2011. The Republics of Kenya and the Republic of Rwanda have abolished work permit fees for East African nationals working in the two countries.

8. Technical negotiations of the draft EAMU Protocol was concluded and the EAMU Protocol was signed by the EAC Heads of State at their 15th Summit in November 2013. Meanwhile, the Monetary Affairs Committee (MAC) is making substantial progress in the harmonization and coordination of monetary and exchange rate policy, banking supervision, payment systems, financial markets, information technology platforms and capacity building.
9. The Protocol on Preventing and Combating Corruption, after the endorsement by the Summit, is undergoing policy harmonization to ensure consistency with other national and regional policies; the Draft EAC Protocols on Good Governance has been developed through wider national consultations and negotiations, and a draft road map and strategic direction to operationalize the Protocol has also been formulated.
10. Under road construction, the completion of the Arusha–Namanga–Athi River Road reconstruction project is a major achievement. Preparations for other road projects also progressed well with a number of bankable proposals forwarded to the African Development Bank seeking support for priority roads linking Uganda and Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda, and Burundi and Tanzania.
11. The power subsector master plan has been finalized and joint resources mobilisation efforts for ten priority projects initiated. A Cross-Border Electrification Policy has been developed to guide the implementation of cross-border electrification projects and development of shared renewable energy resources. Furthermore, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Republic of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to develop a 16 MW hydropower project at the Kikagati/Murongo border. Funding amounting to Euro 16 million was secured to finance the Burundi section of a 220 kV transmission line between Rwanda and Burundi. Discussions on other key interconnection projects are ongoing. Meanwhile, the Memoranda of Understanding for the establishment of the East African Community Power Pool has been concluded which sets the stage for the framework for power trade among EAC Partner States.
12. The EAC Industrialization Policy and Strategy and its five-year Implementation Action Plan has been adopted. The Action Plan among other things delineates priority areas for intervention for the period of 2012 to 2017, including the development of the EAC strategic industrial sectors, promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), as well as enhancement of regional capability in research, technology and innovation.
13. To complete the picture of a region that has set its sights on a major turn round to attain a Political Federation, in line with the directive of the 13th Summit of Heads of State, a draft model of the structure of the EAC Political Federation as well as a roadmap for establishing and strengthening the Institutions of the Community and the action plan have been developed. The model of the structure provide the justification and rationale for attaining a Political Federation, sets out the principles, objectives, and proposes the division of powers between the regional and national levels including the creation of key institutions.
14. Following the directive of the Summit at the 14th Summit of 30th November, 2012, to the effect that the Council commences negotiations with the Republic of South Sudan to join the Community, a High Level Negotiation Team to undertake the negotiations is expected to be constituted by the Council of Ministers during this year.

I wish you good reading on the developments captured in the next pages of the Publication by the East African Legislative Assembly, the East African Court of Justice, the Ministries of EAC in the Partner States, the Institutions, and Apex Bodies of the Community.

Dr Richard Sezibera
Ambassador, Secretary General
East African Community

EACJ Move and Memorable Year 2012/2013

Since the inception of the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) in November 2001, there was absence of the leadership of the Court from its seat, which was a very big challenge. All judges were serving on *ad-hoc* basis including the President of the Court and Principal Judge.

Following the Council of Ministers decision in November 2011 in Bujumbura, the current Judge President and Principal Judge became permanent in Arusha, at the current seat of the Court with effect from July 2012. This leaves the rest of the Judges still on ad-hoc nature of work until the Council determines on their permanency as well.

Judge President, heads the Court and is responsible for the administration and supervision of the Court, also directs work of the Appellate Division, and the Principal Judge, directs work of the First Instance Division.

Since they became permanent in Arusha, there has been a tremendous change in the performance of the Court. Specifically in the following areas;

From the beginning, administration of the cases would require the Court Registrar to travel to the National Capitals to deliberate with Judge President and Principal Judge on the issues related to the cases especially obtaining the pre-liminary orders on the cases filed. This has been a great achievement that has contributed to the timely, efficient and quality delivery of justice.

The Court has managed to abolish Court fees by amending and removing the fee schedule from the East African Court of Justice Rules of procedures which was gazette in April 2013. The court fee for filing a case was five hundred dollars (USD 500), payment of this amount, was very costly and limiting the litigants to bring matters to the Court. Today no payment of Court fee is required in order to file a case in the East African Court of Justice.

EACJ in bringing Justice closer to the People of East Africa, it has been able to open sub-registries in the capitals

of all EAC Partner States which became operational since April 2012 when Court Clerks were recruited and deployed in their respective offices.

The launching of these sub-registries started in August 2012 in the Republic of Rwanda and was concluded in the Republic of Burundi in March 2013. With the presence of the sub-registries in Partner States, the court has been able to hold session in one of the Partner State's capital, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in April 2013. This aims at reducing the costs for the litigants incurred while traveling to Arusha for hearings and also gives to the Partner States a feel and sense of ownership of the Court.

The Court has also managed to conduct quarterly sessions a month which has enabled it deal with cases promptly without delays and has led to the reduction on the backlog of the cases pending especially in the First Instance Division. During the period the court conducted Scheduling Conferences and Hearings in 16 References, 1 Claim, 7 Applications, delivered 4 judgments in the References, 7 rulings in the Applications and 4 Taxation matters of which 3 rulings were delivered. The Appellate Division had 3 appeals, delivered 1 Judgment, 1 ruling in an application, 1 ruling in Taxation, The Court has handled a Total of 43 matters in this period.

As the Court continues to receive more cases and the increase in the number of cases being filed, the effects of the ad-hoc nature of judges is increasingly becoming a factor for the backlog of undetermined cases that the Court will still be experiencing.

However there are some other major challenges that still remain an obstacle and these include; unrenewable tenure for judges, and limited resources, among others. Much as these challenges exist, the Court is in good position to cement the regional integration by handling disputes in the Partner States within the implementation of the Customs Union and Common Market Protocols for establishment of East African Community.



EACJ Judges and Staff during the 5 Year Strategic Plan mid term review.

3rd Assembly Passes Bills, Moves Resolutions Key to Integration

The core functions of EALA are to enact legislation, undertake oversight, representation and approve the budget of the Community as envisaged under Article 48 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community.

The 3rd Assembly which was sworn in on June 5, 2012, has made tremendous strides in consolidating on the gains of the 1st and the 2nd Assembly and upped its stakes in its contribution towards progressive and steady development of the region. The Assembly within its first 100 days in office realized a number of achievements. Beyond building the capacity building for Members and Committees, the Assembly embarked on undertaking oversight of projects and programmes in the region.

Over the last one year, the Assembly has passed four Bills and moved fifteen key Resolutions. The Assembly has similarly engaged a number of stakeholders including the civil society, private sector, the youth, women and the citizens in rural areas.

THE BILLS ENACTED

At the 6th meeting of the 1st Session of the 3rd Assembly in Kampala in June 2013, EALA passed the EAC Vehicle Load Control Bill 2012, creating impetus to take trade facilitation at the EAC a notch higher. The Bill moved by the Chair of Council of Ministers, Hon Shem Bageine, envisages control of vehicle loads, harmonised enforcement and makes provision towards institutional arrangements for the Regional Trunk Road Network for the Community. Its objective is to achieve efficient and effective control of vehicle overloading in the region as a basis for reducing accelerated deterioration of road networks and thus reducing total transport costs. The Bill sets the permissible Maximum Gross Vehicle weight at a metric tonnage of 56. At the same time, the vehicles shall have a maximum of seven axles.

During the 5th meeting of the 1st Session of the 3rd Assembly held in Kigali, Rwanda in April 2013, EALA passed the One Stop Border Posts Bill, 2012, another key piece of legislation. The object of the Bill, initiated by the EAC Council of Ministers is to provide for the establishment of One Stop Border Posts (OSBP) in the Community in order to facilitate trade through the efficient movement of goods and people within the Community.

Under the arrangement, Partner States shall implement one stop border processing arrangements by establishing and designating control zones at the respective border posts. The Bill in addition seeks to extend Partner States' national laws relating to border control officers of adjoining Partner States permitting their free movement within the controlled zone(s) in the performance of their duties, without producing passports, but by simply producing their appropriate identity.

Common Border posts designated in the EAC as One Stop Border Posts include the Taveta-Holili border and the Namanga border (Kenya-United Republic of Tanzania), Busia and Malaba borders (Kenya – Uganda) and the Kanjaru-Akanyaru border (Burundi-Rwanda). Others are the Mutukula border (United Republic of Tanzania-Uganda), Gasenyi-Nemba border (Burundi, Rwanda) and Lungalunga-Horohoro border (Kenya – United Republic of Tanzania).

Two other Bills – the Appropriation Bill, 2013 and the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2013 were also debated and approved with significant changes to the budgeting process and prioritization realized. The EAC Budget totalling \$131,806,032 was passed allocating to the Organs and Institutions of the EAC as follows; East African Community Secretariat (\$69,787,824), East African Legislative Assembly (\$13,806,032) and the East African Court of Justice (\$4,279,489). The Inter-University Council for East Africa shall receive \$ 9,692,785 while \$ 3,203,042 is earmarked for the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization.

The Resolutions passed play a fundamental role in strengthening the integration process. The Resolutions were forwarded to the Partner States through the Council of Ministers for further action.

IN SUMMARY

Bills

1. The East African Community Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2013;
2. The East African Community Customs Management (Amendment) Bill, 2013;
3. The East African Community One Stop Border Post (OSBP), Bill, 2012;
4. The East African Community Vehicle Load Control Bill, 2012.

Resolutions

1. Resolution to Commemorate the Genocide against the Tutsi and urging the EAC Council of Ministers to designate April 7 every year, as the EAC Day of Reflection on Genocide against the Tutsi;
2. Resolution advocating for the elimination of work permit fees for citizens of the region in the spirit of enhancing free movement of workers;
3. Resolution seeking the EAC Partner States to follow the situation and support towards rapid peace recovery in the Democratic Republic of Congo;
4. Resolution of the Assembly appointing Members to serve on the respective Standing Committees;
5. Resolution of the Assembly appointing Members to serve on the EALA Commission;

6. Resolution of the Assembly urging the Summit of EAC Heads of State not to amend Article 59 of the Treaty;
7. Resolution of the Assembly Marking the 15th September, as the International Day of Democracy;
8. Resolution of the Assembly appreciating the remarks by His Excellency Hon. Mwai Kibaki, President of the Republic of Kenya and Chairperson EAC Heads of State Summit which he delivered on 4th September 2012;
9. Resolution of the Assembly to congratulate H.E. Uhu-ru Kenyatta for his election as the 4th President of the Republic of Kenya and the people of Kenya for their commitment to peace upon the last general elections held on 4th March 2013;
10. Resolution of the Assembly Paying Tribute to the late Rt. Hon. Eriya Kategaya, 1st Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of EAC of the Republic of Uganda;
11. A Resolution of the Assembly on the establishment of a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly;
12. A Resolution of the Assembly Congratulating President Barack Obama upon his re-election as the 44th President of the United States of America;
13. A Resolution of the Assembly expressing Sympathies and Solidarity with the government and the people of Burundi on the loss of property occasioned by the disastrous fire that destroyed the Bujumbura Central Market;
14. A Resolution of the Assembly urging the EAC Council of Ministers to adopt a Policy on Social Cohesion in the EAC;
15. Resolution of the Assembly expressing EALA's unequivocal support for an extension of the transition period under Article 66.1 of trips agreement for Least Developed Countries (LDCs).



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS, COMMERCE AND TOURISM
DEPARTMENT OF EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS

East African Integration - Thirteen Years Later

In July, 2000, the East African Community was reborn, resurrecting an immediate post-independence dream that the founding fathers of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania conceived in 1967, but which came crushing dead ten years later as a result of some differences among the leaders of the three East African Partner States.

The reborn East African Community, now thirteen years old, was put in place with the biggest objective of developing policies and programs aimed at widening and developing cooperation among the Partner States in political, cultural, economic and social fields.

To realize full integration, the EAC put in place targets to achieve through four key pillars of the Customs Union, Common Market, Monetary Union and Political Federation, whose full implementation will unveil a fully integrated, economically prosperous and politically united East Africa.

Over a decade in the life of the EAC, we must now take stock of where we are; the achievements so far recorded, the challenges lying ahead and the steps being taken to counter them, while ensuring the steady growth of the regional bloc.

The consistent increase in intra-EAC trade over the past few years and the gradual but sustained elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) that had initially hindered regional trade, are some of the indicators of a promising regional bloc.

Already, the Community is in the process of putting in place a mechanism to enforce Council decisions on NTBs as a way of ensuring their total elimination.

In Kenya, we can only look down the past thirteen years with satisfaction, with signs indicating that the path so far travelled is traceable and inerasable; and the future brighter and more promising.

The value of Trade between Kenya and the other EAC Partner States has grown tremendously over the past seven years, with the country's exports to her neighbours growing by over 90 per cent, from KShs 73.6 billion in 2005 to KShs 134.9 billion in 2012.

Of these, exports to Uganda grew from KShs 42.7 billion in 2005 to 67.5 billion in 2012, while exports to the United Republic of Tanzania grew from 19.9 billion to 46 billion

during the same period. Exports to Rwanda and Burundi grew from 7.3 billion to 16.2 billion; and from 3.7 billion to 5.3 billion respectively over the same period.

The value of imports from the region also rose over the same period, with Uganda injecting goods worth 15.3 billion into the Kenyan market in 2012, up from 3.1 billion in 2005, while Tanzania brought in goods worth 14.4 billion, a Sh 13 billion increase from the 2005 imports of 1.4 billion.

The signing of the EAC Common Market Protocol in July, 2010 brought with it a number of benefits to Kenyans as well as other East Africans, with the establishment of an East African passport to ease cross border movement within the Partner States being one of the major highlights of the emerging procedures that Kenya has fully implemented.

On the same note, Kenya has moved a step ahead of the others, save for Rwanda, in waiving work permit fees for citizens of other Partner States, making it easy and cheap for the citizens of these States to work in the country.

The Common Market has seen increased free movement of services especially in the financial and distribution sectors. Examples of financial and distributive services which have experienced tremendous mobility include banking, insurance and retail chains.

It is worth noting, therefore, that cross-border investment in the last three years has been tremendous, and the number of EAC citizens moving across the borders has been on the increase, signaling instant fruits borne by the Common Market.

A commendable amount of success has also been registered in efforts to eliminate Non Tariff Barriers, with Kenya having made steps to eliminate most of these hindrances to trade by reducing road blocks from 36 to 5; and the time-wasting weighbridges to a minimum of two along the Northern Corridor. These steps are envisaged to reduce time wastage and expenses incurred by traders transporting goods from the Port of Mombasa to other destinations within the region.

The anticipated free movement of goods across our borders will be boosted by the establishment of One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs), with the construction of such facilities between Kenya and her neighbours; Tanzania and Uganda currently in progress.

Already, the Lunga Lunga OSBP is currently 60 per cent completed, while Taveta and Malaba are at 35 per cent, with Isebania following at 30 per cent, Busia at 15 per cent and Namanga at 10 per cent.

The OSBPs, upon completion and full operationalization, will guarantee one stop clearance for goods crossing the border posts, with the resultant minimization of time spent going through the mandatory border crossing procedures. On infrastructure, Kenya, like the other EAC Partner States,

has embraced the regional agenda of infrastructural development, with the aim of ensuring efficient interconnectivity between the regional partners, and a leveraged sharing of infrastructural facilities like power, road and railway networks, among others.

It is in the spirit of prioritizing infrastructure that the Arusha-Namanga-Athi River road, constructed through the sponsorship of the African Development bank, was commissioned in November, 2012, by the regional Heads of State.

Other road projects currently lined up for construction are the Voi-Taveta-Moshi-Arusha road which has already secured funding from the African Development Bank, and Malindi-Lunga Lunga road that connects Kenya to Tanzania via Horo Horo, Tanga and Bagamoyo, whose design work is on-going.

On the anticipated Political Federation, several protocols on Foreign Policy Coordination, Cooperation in Defence, and Peace and Security have been approved as the Partner States inch closer to the realization of a fully integrated East Africa.

Under the Memorandum on Cooperation in Defence, Kenya and the other EAC Partner States have engaged in various levels of training, and in the shared utilization of defence facilities. Some of the key activities under the Cooperation in Foreign Policy Coordination include support for Partner States for international jobs.

Still, under the peace and security sector, the Government of Kenya has collaborated with other Partner States in exchange of criminal information in the fight against terrorism, money laundering, corruption and human trafficking.

As the coordinating institution of the EAC integration in Kenya, the Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism, has elaborate and on-going programmes of creating awareness among Kenyans on the EAC integration process, by mounting public sensitization and other information dissemination campaigns in various parts of the country.

Such campaigns have targeted students, political, administrative and opinion leaders, women and youth groups, professional associations and cross border traders. The Ministry has also undertaken to produce Information, Education and Communication materials for distribution to Kenyans.

To ensure sustained public information and education on the EAC integration agenda, the Ministry publishes a quarterly magazine, Jumuiya News, which is distributed free of charge to the Ministry's stakeholders.

As is obvious from the above achievements, the future of integration seems bright, and Kenyans, like all other East Africans, stand a chance to benefit from the success and growth of the regional bloc.

Twelve Years of EAC - Uganda not as you Knew it

In June last year, Uganda held an EAC stakeholders' review workshop to take stock of the progress so far made since the revival of the community in November 1999. The EAC stakeholder's review workshop brought together the business community, bureaucrats, civil society, academia, professionals and opinion leaders among others.

At the revival of the EAC cooperation, there was apprehension among the local citizenry in Ugandan but now the turn-around is at half moon and we envisage that with time, it shall rotate full cycle and Ugandans continue to reap the fruits of regional integration.

The process is now twelve years and on course, the road ahead seems to be paved for traders, for students and for each and every-one of the approximately 34 million people in the "Pearl of Africa" to embrace opportunities from the EAC integration process.

Even before ultimately starting the journey to political federation, Ugandans can already see tangible successes majorly in the health and education sectors, trade, and agriculture and services sectors.

Implementation of the first pillar of EAC integration, the Customs Union, commenced on 1st January 2005 with Rwanda and Burundi joining in 2009. Trade between Partner States is now free from import duties meaning cheaper goods for consumers and easier access to markets for Ugandan exporters.

Uganda's 32% export share is consumed in the East African Community alone- a plus for the Ugandan trader.

The fact that goods produced within the community move freely within the community implies that consumers in Uganda have a variety of products at cheaper prices. Consumers in the East African markets, for example, are spoiled for choice between Ugandan, Burundian, Rwandan, Tanzanian and Kenyan coffees.

The EAC Customs Law and Common External Tariff (CET) applied by all Partner States has contributed to increased intra-regional trade. The implementation of common infrastructure projects such as the One Stop Border Post under construction in Malaba and other major border points will further facilitate trade by reducing the time and the costs currently associated with clearing of goods at the border posts.

The business Community is also realizing the benefits of Electronic Cargo Tracking System (ECTS). According to the Commissioner Customs, Richard Kamajugo, ECTS relies on a control centre and automatic devices. The devices are attached on trucks that are in transit, and they are monitored until they reach their point of destination. The devices send real-time feedback to the control centre. Customs

officials can then decide accordingly just in case the system sends information contrary to what had been declared, or shows that the goods are being dumped somewhere. Prior to the project, URA had had to escort some of the goods physically, an expensive venture.

Trade statistics reveal that Uganda is currently the preferred investment destination with 10.5% of the share of Foreign Direct Investment, the highest in the region. Uganda and Tanzania have been leading recipients of FDI between 2004 to 2010 attracting USD237m in 2004 to 848m USD in 2010. Uganda's exports have also increased tremendously from 88m US dollars to 429m between 2005 and 2010.

The country's export to Burundi was approximately at \$82 million in 2009 and at a positive growth of \$92 million in 2012. Imports from Burundi in 2009 were valued at \$0.8 million but also grew to \$2.8 million in 2012. The sustained economic growth of the country is partly attributed progressive increase in trade with her neighbors.

Since July 1, 2010 Uganda has been implementing the Common Market Protocol with its five freedoms and the two rights. The Protocol provides for free movement of persons, Labour, services and capital to the free movement of goods already provided by the customs union.

Uganda citizens now have the right to 6 months admission to any EAC Partner State, and have the right to live and set up businesses across the region upon fulfilling the set conditions. Students are able to enroll across East Africa and professionals in several categories, including architecture, engineering and accountancy, have their qualifications recognized and are able to practice across the region.

Uganda's openness to foreign investment and centrality to the EAC places it in a particularly advantaged position to attract regional investments in all sectors.

Mr Moses Ogwal, a Policy Analyst with Private Sector Foundation Uganda underscores the importance of the EAC integration describing the integration so far as successful and very helpful especially to Ugandan traders.

"It is very good for providing the market needed for our goods due to enlargement of the market and progressive reduction in trade barriers. The cost of doing business is relatively lower and this serves an opportunity for the citizens to increasingly engage in cross border trade" he says.

Ogwal singles out Kenya as being among the Partner States that have contributed to boosting the hotel sector in Uganda. "A number of investments from Kenya have found their way to Uganda that lends the right of establishing businesses across Partner States' borders."

More though still needs to be done to encourage Ugandans to buy local, buy regional to support the Private Sector growth within the community. Uganda will also have to do more to support her investors to cast their nets wide and establish more Ugandan businesses across the border like Mukwano group, BMK, Pepsi among others. He adds that regional integration in its current form is an opportunity for Ugandans to improve their competitiveness to access markets for their goods and services.

However, the Chairman of Kampala Traders, Everist Kayondo thinks EAC integration is mostly benefiting manufacturers of roofing and other construction materials despite the country's growing manufacturing sector.

Other Partner States like Rwanda have attracted scores of skilled laborers from Uganda. "As long as one is skilled and competitive he/she is hired; this is more so in areas like welding, mechanics, plumbing, teaching, nursing among others." says Frank Mugambagye, Rwanda's Ambassador to Uganda.

In line with the Regional infrastructure projects, the major projects currently under implementation are; the Northern transport corridor where a lot of progress has been registered on the construction of the one stop border posts at Mirama hill and Mutukula.

Construction work OSBP on Busia and Malaba is soon to commence. This will bring immigration, customs, the bureau of standards and health inspection officers under one roof and further saving on the time spent on clearance at border posts.

In addition, Upgrading of the road from Ntungamo to Mirama hill is also on course. Under the Central transport corridor, one stop inspection centres are being built including resting centres, under railways transport, a feasibility study of Kampala – Malaba line for upgrading to standard gauge has been undertaken, Under the Musoma – Bukasa rail project the first regional meeting has been held in Arusha and project implementation on course.

A joint project committee of Uganda and Tanzania has been constituted. The Tororo- Pakwach line is being rehabilitated and tests runs have been concluded. All these projects will facilitate transportation of goods including oil products from the Albertine region and other parts of Northern region and South Sudan to the rest of the region. The joint development of a railway line is expected to reduce the cost of doing business among other things but this is work yet to register success.

Mr Julius Mishambi, a Director of Programs at the Uganda Debt Network also lauds the regional infrastructural projects, calling it a remarkable improvement from the past. He makes reference to cross border roads and major inter-state

networks, joint security coordination exercises like police, anti-terrorism, defense, intelligence among others.

In as far as agriculture is concerned Uganda has the potential of being the food basket of the region since 48% of the arable land in the region is in Uganda. Currently, a lot of effort is being made to harness the competitive advantage in agriculture with more emphasis being placed on value addition and production on large scale.

Through the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan, synergies are being promoted between agriculture research, extension and farmers. The result is a relative growth in production and with the adoption of improved agricultural inputs, the sky will be the limit for Ugandan farmers.

Uganda prides in being the hub of education in the region training the future leaders of East Africa. That Uganda has a wide attraction and presence of regional students studying in the country is indisputable.

This is due to the good quality of education in the country as well as the cost which compared to the other Partner States is quite affordable. A study by Economic Policy Research Centre, 2012 has revealed that in 2011 for a Bachelor of Commerce course Makerere University charged USD 1,400 per year while Nairobi University charged USD 2,538, Dar-es-Salaam 3,500 and National University of Rwanda 1,998. In the same year, Makerere University was ranked number 10 in Africa in terms of quality.

Uganda has also exported English teachers to Rwanda and Burundi as these countries are Franco- phone but English is being mainstreamed in their processes. The Rwandan Ambassador to Uganda H.E Mugambagye confirms that Rwanda has scores of Ugandan teachers, teaching English language since English is now used as a language of instruction in schools.

Mr Polycarp Andole, a student in Busia observed that, his head teacher used to talk much about the EAC in order to calm any tensions that arose from either a simple football game or an argument. "He kept saying we are one Community and any time we shall be one family officially, that the differences were like the usual sibling rivalry which shouldn't divide us along national lines,"

As the process for the harmonization of education curricular and mutual recognition of professional qualifications gains steam, data from the Ministry of Education and Sports under the State of Higher Education and Training in Uganda 2009, a report by the National Council for Higher Education put the number of students from other EAC States in tertiary institutions at approximately between 10,000 to 12,000.

According to a Kenyan parent interviewed by the Sunrise newspaper at the time the report was released, she brought her children to Uganda because “the charges for some of the high quality schools in Uganda are just half of what is charged for the same quality school in Kenya.

They also join Ugandan secondary schools so that they get a chance to join some of the better quality universities in Uganda like Makerere, Kyambogo and others.” At Kampala International University for example, Kenyans account for the highest number of admissions, at 1,592, followed by Tanzania with 97 students.

Republic of Burundi Makes Strides in the EAC Integration

“The knowledge of English language skills”, a necessity for the success of the integration of the Republic of Burundi within the East African Community.

For an effective and efficient integration of Burundi within the East African Community, the Government of Burundi has put capacity building in English language skills among its key priorities. Currently, English is the working language of the East African Community (EAC) as stipulated by the Treaty for its establishment.

In this context, the Government of the Republic of Burundi, through the Ministry responsible for the East African Community Affairs has initiated a project titled **“Enhancing English Language Skills and Training/ Setting up of English Language Centers in Burundi”**.

This project is being implemented by Williams Academy, an institution which has its headquarters in the United States of America.

Beneficiaries of the above project come from the public and private sectors: employees in different State Departments, Civil Society Organizations and media to name but a few. The learning process which takes place at the Ministry responsible for East African Community Affairs includes both computer-based language learning and language learning for effective communication using adequate books as well as discussion fora on various topics that are chosen by learners.

It is hoped that the above mentioned project will allow people from Burundi to participate actively in the integration process of their country within the East African Community.

It is worth recalling that since the initiation of the project in November, 2012; around one thousand and six hundred (1600) people have been trained.

It is expected that 2,200 Burundians will be trained by the end of the project.

Future plans include the extension of the project to undertake capacity building in English language skills at the national level.

And even as we talk about the times ahead of us at the hands of the integration, says Mr Mishambi, there is much more general understanding and awareness by the population about the rationale for integration..

“We have a clear and urgent mission to transform the East African Community into a positive force in the lives of Ugandans and not just an abstraction in their minds,” concludes Hon. Shem Bageine, State Minister for East African Affairs Community.

Facilitating the coordination role of the Ministry to the President’s Office responsible for East African Community Affairs: Digital Dashboard usage.

In order to ensure information management regarding the implementation of various decisions, projects and programs at the EAC level in real-time; the Ministry to the President’s Office responsible for East African Community Affairs is envisaging the use of Digital Dashboard systems. This process is to be applied on the basis of agreed performance indicators.

The importance of the digital dashboard is to enable well indicated decisions making, quickly solving problems in order to achieve the expected results.

This digital dashboard has some advantages such as visual performance reports presentation, ability to identify and correct negative performance trends, ability to make detailed reports showing performance trends, ability to obtain full visibility of projects and instant execution of programs regarding to the integration of Burundi within the East African Community.

It is important to note that the establishment of the digital dashboard by the Ministry responsible for East African Community will require consultations with various key stakeholders involved in the integration process within the Community.

The introduction of digital dashboard will serve as a model for monitoring projects and programs in other areas which require strong equipment tools for monitoring and evaluation.

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REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Rwanda's Key Achievements Since its Accession to the East African Community

Context

The Republic of Rwanda joined EAC through the Accession Treaty on July 1, 2007 as envisaged in its Sixth Pillar of Vision 2020, with focus on Regional and Economic Integration to promote open, liberal trade regime, foreign direct investment and competitive enterprises.

Seven years down the road, the Republic of Rwanda has registered commendable achievements and has success stories to tell in the process of implementation of the first two stages of EAC Integration, the Customs Union and the Common Market Protocols. Rwanda started implementation of the Customs Union on July 1, 2009 two years after its entry into the Community. The Common Market Protocol was concluded in November 2009 came into force on July 1, 2010. Therefore, this supplement articulates the key achievements registered to date in the implementation of these two stages of Integration.

Key achievements

National Policy and Strategy on EAC Integration

The Ministry of East African Community developed a National Policy in 2012 to make the management of EAC integration process efficient and effective and ensure that our goal of becoming a middle-income economy is realized by 2020. This policy was formulated after stakeholder's engagements, which informed on priority actions for Rwanda in the process of EAC integration. Some of the key recommendations of the policy included mainstreaming EAC integration into national development plans, engaging EAC institutions, developing mitigation and safeguard measures, following up on EAC decisions and obligations, and developing an institutional framework for coordination of EAC activities, all aimed at reaping the benefits of regional integration.

Mainstreaming EAC Integration into EDPRS II

MINEAC spearheaded the process of mainstreaming EAC Integration into Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II) in order to ensure regional integration contributes to the development apparatus over

the next five years. The mainstreaming process of EAC Integration into national development plans will increase ownership of Ministries, Departments and Agencies, and Districts. It will also provide opportunities for better planning, budgeting and M&E of EAC Integration issues at all these levels.

Mainstreaming regional integration into District Development Plans will benefit the Rwandan citizens from integration through cross-border trade and free movement of goods and services especially districts neighboring with EAC Partner States.

Trade Facilitation

In terms of trade facilitation, simplified trade regime was established to ease cross-border trade for small traders who deal in goods and services worth \$2000. About 307 small traders have benefited from STR in 2012-2013.

Increased Intra EAC Trade

The application of common external tariff and internal tariff elimination on locally produced products has reduced prices of goods imported from EAC Partner States and increased intra EAC trade. Rwanda total trade with EAC increased by 12.5% from US\$ 497 million in 2009 to US\$ 796 million in 2013. On average Exports to the region increased from US\$ 47.4 million in 2009 to US\$ 380.3 million in 2013, while Imports decreased from US\$ 449.6 million in 2009 to US\$ 415.4 million in 2013. In the same period (2009 – 2013), Tanzania was the main destination of Rwanda Exports to the region while Uganda continued to be the main origin of imports of Rwanda from the region followed by Kenya.

Source: NISR.

Simplified Trade Regime (STR)

Imports: The implementation of simplified Trade Regime at Gatuna, Nemba and Rusumo border posts has benefited small cross border traders. Imports from Uganda into Rwanda under STR increased from Rwf 4, 267,394 CIF in 2010 to Rwf 93,390,482 CIF in 2013. Imports from Tanzania and Burundi amounted to Rwf 12,579,640 CIF and rwf 16,354,764 CIF in 2013 respectively.

Exports: The Rwandan exports to Uganda under STR increased from Rwf 19,097,560 FOB in 2010 to Rwf 165,570,408 FOB. The exports to Burundi increased from Rwf 13,000,200 FOB in 2011 to Rwf 271,803,856 in 2013. Exports to Tanzania amounted to Rwf 25,872,867 FOB.

Source: RRA & MINICOM

Extension of working hours at Border posts

Extension of working hours has significantly facilitated free movements of goods and persons. Gatuna border post neighboring Uganda operates 24/7; Rusumo neighboring Tanzania is open 16 hours and Nemba that borders Burundi is also open 18 hours. Gatuna border post clears about 5000 people per day. The Border management introduced Non-Intrusive mobile scanners to reduce bureaucracies to save time for cross-border traders.

One Stop Border Post (OSBP)

One Stop border Post is a trade facilitation initiative that brings together Border agencies of two neighboring countries under one roof to simplify clearance of persons and goods. OSBP has reduced and customs formalities and bureaucracies.



MINEAC's Permanent Secretary Mr. Innocent Safari (2nd right) and stakeholders visiting the ongoing construction of Kagitumba OSBP - Mirama Hills.

Construction of 2 OSBPs projects

Two OSBP projects are underway at Rusumo Border that borders with Tanzania Kagitumba that borders with Uganda both in Eastern provinces. The Kagitumba OSBP project is supported by Trade Mark East Africa while Japan International cooperation supports the OSBP at Rusumo.

Right of Establishment and Residence

The citizens from other partner states are guaranteed right of establishment in Rwanda. Citizens from EAC Partner States established 92 businesses in Rwanda by end of 2013 since July 2010, which have created employment opportunities for Rwandans. Some of businesses include financial services such as KCB and Equity Bank while the Bank of Kigali also opened its offices in Kenya. 28 undertakings by Rwandans were established in Kenya by 2013.

Use of IDs as travel documents in Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda

The Rwandans have benefited from use of ID as travel documents under Northern Corridor Integration projects across the three countries. Use of ID as travel document made movement of persons and goods easier and affordable for Rwandan citizens. From January 1, 2014 to April, 2014; 304,520 Rwandans used their IDs to travel to Uganda and Kenya, 61,614 Ugandans benefited while 10,761 Kenyans crossed the border with their identity cards. Use of IDs as a travel document increased the number of travelers and it saved time and money for citizens as they no longer need to use their passports.

Issuance of East Africa Single Tourist Visa in Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda

Statistics show that 295 EAC tourist visas were issued between January and March 2014. The Republic of Rwanda has started issuing the East African Tourist Visa to Foreigners willing to visit Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. Now tourists have opportunities to apply their Single Tourist Visa in either Rwanda or in Missions abroad.

Harmonization of laws

The Government of Rwanda approximated Migration, Labor, and Company laws and is carrying out an EAC legal reform program with focus on EAC Legislative compliance audit. This will ensure compliance of national laws with EAC laws as provided under the Common Market Protocol.

Rwanda waived work permit fees for EAC citizens

The Republic of Rwanda waived fees for EAC citizens working in Rwanda in line with implementation of EAC Common Market protocol. This attracted skilled labor especially in education, hotel services, financial sector, and construction from the region. 2651 work permits were issued by Rwanda while 417 work permits were issued to Rwandans between July 2010 – June 2013.

Institutional Framework for coordination of EAC Activities

In the context of increasing institutional effectiveness and participation of national stakeholders in EAC Integration, MINEAC formed Sector Working Groups to facilitate effective and efficient relations and communications between MINEAC and all national stakeholders. There are 9 Sector Working Groups based on 16 areas of cooperation enshrined in the Treaty. This kind of coordination has increased awareness and ownership of MDAs on EAC Integration.

Established Communication & Awareness Strategy

Increasing awareness on EAC integration in Rwanda is part of MINEAC's strategic objectives. The Ministry developed a communication strategy with the support of Trade Mark East Africa in 2012. As part of the implementation of this strategy, MINEAC has sensitized all local cell leaders in all 416 sectors, 44 members of the bureaus of political parties, organized border sensitization at Katuna and Kagitumba, 60 representatives of National youth Council and youth cooperatives from all districts, 105 Private Sector Com-

mittees from all districts, 498 members of four chamber of private sector from women, tourism, legal professionals and agriculture 251 representatives of women groups, 72 representatives and trainers of Itorero and all MDAs among others. This will enable Rwandans to exploit the existing opportunities and benefits.

Media

The Ministry of East African Community conducts weekly radio and TV programs, produces quarterly magazine known as Integration Affairs and interacts with stakeholders on social media especially through twitter @MINEACRwanda. Social media provides space to share news, respond to stakeholders 'concerns and questions on EAC integration.



Members of Agriculture chamber attending sensitization on EAC Integration.

MINEAC established a national SMS feedback mechanism to support the Ministry and its stakeholders address people's concerns and question travelling in Rwanda and other regional partner states through SMS. The objective of this mechanism is to efficiently serve East African Community Citizens travelling within EAC partner states by providing a platform for quick and accurate, timely responses via sms to queries and concerns on EAC Integration. The Ministry also manages a hotline 2525 used to respond to public concerns and questions on EAC integration.

Formation of EAC Integration Clubs in 60 secondary Schools

As part of communication strategy, the Ministry formed EAC Integration clubs in 60 secondary schools of excellence in all 30 districts. These clubs were formed as fora for students' sensitization on EAC Integration. Following the formation of EAC Integration clubs, the Ministry organized debate competitions that were conducted at district, provincial and at national level. The best five schools and students were awarded with laptops, flat screens and financial awards.

EAC Week

Following the Council Decision of March 2010 which urged Partner States to hold regular EAC Week on annual basis during November to raise awareness on EAC In-



Hon. Minister Muhongayire Jacqueline with girls from Groupe Scolaire Notre Dame d'Afrique de Nyundo after winning the national EAC Integration Debate competition 2013.

tegration through the media (town meeting and live talk-shows), public forums such as Umuganda (community activities), field visits to border communities and policy debates among others. This forum provides live interaction between the Ministry and the public.

First Edition of EAC Arts and Culture Festival - JAMAFEST 2013

The Republic of Rwanda hosted the first ever EAC Arts and Culture Festival under the theme "Fostering EAC Integration through the cultural industries". The Festival was named *Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki Utamadun Festival (JAMAFEST)*. The festival brought together East African cultural practitioners and administrators to celebrate the rich and diverse cultural heritage of East Africans and provided a platform to showcase culture as a primary driver of regional integration and sustainable development.

"The Republic of Rwanda is committed to proactively continue to implement the commitments of EAC Integration to improve the welfare of East Africans on the journey of One People to One Destiny". Hon. Jacqueline Muhongayire, Minister of East African Community.



EAC dancers from 5 Partner States dancing during EAC Culture Festival caravan in Kigali.

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Tanzania in the East African Community (EAC) Integration

There has been significant growth in intra-regional trade in which Tanzania continues to benefit since the inception of the EAC Customs Union in 2005 followed by the Common Market in 2010.

The EAC Customs Union is the entry point of the EAC Integration that aims at liberalizing and promoting intra-regional through the removal of tariffs and non-tariff barriers on the movement of goods originating from among Partner States, adoption of a common external tariff and common customs law that has transformed the region into a single investment destination.

Thus, the Customs Union has been indeed a catalyst for the substantial improvements in trade between Tanzania and EAC Partner States. Statistics indicate that Tanzania export and total trade has been improving over time. Tanzania exports to the EAC Market has grown from USD 142 million in 2005 to USD 613.30 million in 2012.

Likewise, its market share in the EAC Market has grown from 13% in 2005 to 24% in 2012, as indicated in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1: Trends of Partner States Exports in the EAC, 2005 - 2012 (Value in US\$ Million)

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
Uganda	87.9	101.8	148.8	195.2	398.8	428.6	503.7	580.27	2,445.07
Tanzania	142	147.4	169.4	310.5	285	394.3	409	613.3	2,470.90
Kenya	831.2	641	830.4	1,036.60	1,169.50	1,280.00	1,544.40	1,593.03	8,926.13
Burundi	5.4	27	15.4	10.7	14.2	16	28.3	27.1	144.10
Rwanda	36.8	36.6	45.1	43.4	93.2	50.4	81.2	343.46	730.16
TOTAL	1,103	954	1,209	1,596	1,961	2,169	2,566.60	3,157.16	14,716.36

Source: EAC Trade Report 2012

Table 2: Total Intra-EAC Trade, (Export + Import), 2005-2012 (Value in US\$ Million)

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
Uganda	638.7	531.4	675.3	762	946	1,005	1,196	1,227	6,981
Tanzania	317.9	368	279.5	736	602	690	787	1,292	5,072
Kenya	890.7	717.7	1,018.40	1,218	1,332	1,537	1,847	1,957	10,518
Burundi	59.2	88.2	95	96	101	96	189	195	919
Rwanda	134	176.4	247	347	457	395	466	801	3,023
TOTAL	2040.5	1881.7	2315.2	3,158	3,437	3,723	4,486	5,473	26,514

Source: EAC Trade Report 2012

The implementation of the EAC Customs Union has also led into an increase in investment flows to Tanzania from EAC Partner States. Investments flows have particularly been in the Production, Services, Construction, Agriculture, Transportation and Tourism Sectors. In this regard, investments from EAC Partner States increased from 44 projects, worth USD 92.2 million in 2009, to a total of 90 projects with a value of USD 265 million in 2012.

The employment opportunities created by the projects increased from 2,370 in 2009 to a total of 8,273 in 2012. Table 3 below indicates the trend of investment flows to Tanzania from EAC Partner States between 2009 and 2012.

Table 3: Investment Flow in Tanzania from EAC Partner States (2009-2012)

Country	2009			2010			2011			2012		
	No. of Projects	Value (\$ million)	Employment created	No. of Projects	Value (\$ million)	Employment created	No. of Projects	Value (\$ million)	Employment created	No. of Projects	Thamani (\$ million)	Employment created
Burundi	0	0	0	4	4.6	93	1	2.89	57	1	3.477	75
Kenya	37	58	1679	27	67.23	4199	28	85.4	1961	23	82.21	1558
Rwanda	2	0.48	36	1	1.64	105	1	0.86	71	1	3.68	40
Uganda	5	33.7	655	1	0.17	13	0	1.54	0	2	10.94	101
TOTAL	44	92.18	2,370	33	73.64	4,410	30	90.69	2,089	27	100.3	1,774

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)

The business community and travelers in the region would soon have a reason to smile after the completion of the ongoing ambitious and unprecedented simplification of border crossing legal and regulatory framework in the form of One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs), some of which are about to kick off.

The OSBPs provide a unique way of easing cross border movement of goods and persons.

It involves single stop border clearance for goods, so that goods from one Partner State entering another State are subjected to clearance procedures only on one side of the border, where agencies of both states are presented.

The United Republic of Tanzania is putting final touches to the Holili, Sirali, Mtukula and Horohoro OSBPs. The construction of Rusumo, Kabanga and Namanga OSBPs is ongoing. The OSBP projects are funded by TradeMark East Africa and the World Bank.

Infrastructure

In an effort to link-up Tanzania with the East and Central African countries with reliable and cost effective transport infrastructure and thus make Tanzania a regional hub, the Government of Tanzania has been expanding and modernizing transport infrastructure, particularly, ports, railways, air ports and maritime, air and road as matter of priority for Tanzania in the EAC integration. Similarly, power generation and transmission is on top of the agenda for Tanzania for the region as well as domestically.

The priority infrastructure projects are briefly presented in subsequent sections of this publication.



OSBP Building now ready for use at the Holili border crossing.

Roads Network

Tanzania is an active participant and beneficiary of the EAC Road Network. So far, Tanzania has benefited from the completion of the Arusha-Namanga-Athi River Road Project which covers 104.4 Km on the Tanzania side and 136 Km on the Kenyan side. The road was officially inaugurated by the EAC Heads of State on the 28th November 2012. Other road projects which are under implementation include the following corridors:

1. Dar es Salaam-Dodoma-Isaka-Mtukula-Masaka;
2. Biharamulo-Mwanza-Musoma-Sirari-Lodwar-Lockichogio; and
3. Tunduma-Iringa-Dodoma-Arusha-Namanga-Moyale.

The passing of the law on vehicle load axle will help easy Tanzanians transporting goods to other countries.

Railway

Historically, transportation by railway has been a backbone for trade facilitation, investment promotion and industrialization.

It is in this context that since colonial time, the importance of railway development has never missed in development discourse in various forum in East Africa. Consequently, the Government of Tanzania and specifically the fourth government, under the leadership of HE Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, has put a lot of effort and resources towards the rehabilitation and modernization of the railway system in Tanzania as well as creating linkages with EAC Partner States and other countries in Central and Southern Africa. The ongoing rehabilitation and modernization into standard gauge involve the following routes:

- Isaka–Kigali/Keza to Musongati railway line linking Tanzania with Rwanda and Burundi. The feasibility study of this project has been completed and the next steps are detailed design and construction;
- Rehabilitation and construction of the Central Railway Line: Dar es Salaam-Tabora-Mwanza-Kigoma and linking Tanzania with Rwanda and Burundi;
- Rehabilitation of the Voi-Taveta-Holili-Moshi-Arusha railway line to link Tanzania and Kenya;
- Construction and rehabilitation of the Tanga-Arusha-Musoma railway line; and
- Development of the Mtwara - Mbamba Bay Railway line.

Development of Ports

Tanzania, being endowed with the longest coastline in East Africa and suitable for ports construction and operations has not spared this unique geographical location in facilitating trade, both for Tanzania and transit trade. In this regard, the government of Tanzania has taken decisive measures aimed at increasing efficiency and reducing the costs of services offered by its ports. Increasing depth of berth and addition of new berth at Dar es Salaam port has helped to accommodate bigger vessels, reduce congestion and reduce the cost of goods imported and exported.

Port development projects implemented include increasing the depth of berth No. 1 – 7 at the Dar es Salaam Port, construction of new berths No. 13 – 14 at the Dar es Salaam Port, construction of the Maruhubi Port in Zanzibar.

Energy

Tanzania's current approach on power generation and transmission in the context of the East African Power Master Plan aims at achieving self sufficiency in affordable and reliable power supply for Tanzania and the region as a whole. This contention is embedded in and springs from the diverse and abundant energy sources that Tanzania is endowed with.

In addition, Tanzania would continue to pursue bilateral power generation and transmission initiatives such as the Bilateral Agreement signed between Tanzania and Uganda for power generation of 16 Megawatts at Murongo/Kikagati, at the border between Tanzania and Uganda and Rusumo Waterfalls between Tanzania and Rwanda to generate 34 Megawatts at Nsongezi.

Future Prospects

The achievements recorded so far are as a result of the systematic and progressive implementation of the EAC integration. This fact is well articulated by the Minister for East African Cooperation, Hon. Samuel J. Sitta when stated as follow in this connection:

"I call upon all stakeholders to steadfastly observe the importance of laying out strong foundations for the smooth implementation of sustainable integration," Mr Sitta says. Indeed, this is the cornerstone for sustainable regional integration which in the view of the government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania the EAC Partner States ought to work for with enhanced determination and thoroughness.

Tanzania is currently continuing with the harmonization of local laws that are in one way or another happen to be restrictive to the implementation of the Common Market Protocol by addressing the necessary changes on those laws for effective implementation of the Common Market Protocol.

Likewise, Tanzania would continue to educate the public on EAC issues to enable them to utilize fully the opportunities arising from the EAC integration and strengthening cooperation among Partner States.

Lake Victoria Basin Commission

The Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC), a specialized institution of the East African Community, is responsible for coordinating the sustainable development agenda of the Lake Victoria Basin. The Commission was established in 2004 and its broad mandate is to promote, facilitate and coordinate the various actors involved in sustainable development and poverty alleviation in Lake Victoria Basin. To achieve this mandate, LVBC is guided by the Shared Vision and Strategy Framework for the Management and Development of the Lake Victoria Basin which was developed in 2003, through a consultative process. This strategic framework focuses on five thematic (policy areas):

1. Ecosystems, Natural Resources and Environment;
2. Production and Income Generation;
3. Living conditions and quality of Life;
4. Population and Demography; and
5. Governance, Institutions and Policies.

Projects and Programmes

The Projects and Programmes being implemented by LVBC are:

Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Phase II (LVEMP II)

The Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Phase II (LVEMP II) is LVBC's biggest undertaking to-date. The project became effective in January 2010 and has four broad components: strengthening institutional capacity for managing shared water and fisheries resources; point source pollution control and prevention; watershed management; as well as project coordination and communication. LVEMP II regional achievements include:

- Promoting and rewarding cleaner production;
- Completion of water release and abstraction policy for Lake Victoria Basin; harmonisation of Regional Standards for discharge of Industrial and Municipal Effluents; a Basin-wide Sustainable Land Management in

Lake Victoria Basin; a Regional Water Hyacinth Surveillance and Management Strategy; and Options for Establishment of Lake Victoria Trust Fund; and

- Facilitation of communication and public awareness about environmental challenges of the Lake Victoria Basin.

Safety of Navigation on Lake Victoria Project

Improvement of safety of navigation on Lake Victoria is a priority of the EAC. This project aims to improve maritime safety and contribute to the saving of lives and property for the communities that depend on the lake for their livelihood and regional trade. MCSLV achievements include:

- Extension of mobile GSM coverage up to 20 kilometres inside Lake Victoria;
- Enactment of Lake Victoria Transport Act (2007), and
- Hydrographic survey of the ports of Mwanza, Kisumu and Port Bell

Mount Elgon Regional Ecosystem Conservation Programme (MERECP)

The programme is a pioneer transboundary natural resources management programme of the EAC, implemented by the Governments of Kenya and Uganda. Phase I of MERECP, which has been concluded, registered various achievements, including:

- Eucalyptus boundary separating community land and protected areas;
- Completion of Mt. Elgon Ecosystem Climate Change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategy; Reduction of Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation plus (REDD+); Ecotourism Master Plan for Mt. Elgon ecosystem; and a Transboundary ecosystem management and monitoring plan;
- Enhancement of collaborative management of Mt. Elgon as a transboundary ecosystem; and
- Establishment of a community revolving fund for livelihood improvement



Regional Water Hyacinth Infestation in Lake Victoria, HomaBay Pier, HomeBay SubCounty, HomeBat County, Kenya 2012

Lake Victoria Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Phase II (LVWATSAN II)

The Programme is meant to support secondary urban centres in the Lake Victoria Basin to achieve the Millennium Development Goal target for water and sanitation: to halve the number of people without access to water and sanitation by 2015. It currently covers towns in the Basin, including: Kericho, Keroka and the Isebania-Sirari cluster (Kenya); Mayuge, the Buwama-Kayabwe-Bukakata cluster and Ntungamo (Uganda); Geita, Sengerema and Nansio (Tanzania); Nyagatare, Kayonza and Nyanza (Rwanda); and, Muyinga, Ngozi and Kayanza (Burundi).



Section of Lake Victoria After LVBC Water Hyacinth Surveillance , Monitoring and Control Strategy Implementation at HomaBay Pier, HomaBay County, Kenya, March 2013

The Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research, and Economic Development (PREPARED) program

The PREPARED Program is a five-year, multi-organization, comprehensive program aimed at mainstreaming climate-resilient development planning and program implementation into the East African Community (EAC) and its Partner States' development agendas. The PREPARED have three integrated objectives:

- Climate change adaptation technical capacity, policy leadership and action readiness of regional institutions improved;
- Resilient and sustainable management of biologically significant trans-boundary freshwater ecosystems in the EAC region strengthened; and
- Resilient and sustainable water supply, sanitation, and wastewater treatment services in the Lake Victoria Basin enhanced.

Transboundary Water for Biodiversity and Human Health in Mara River Basin Project

This project, whose completion date is August 2013, is aimed at promoting harmonized Mara River Basin management practices for sustainability. Implemented with the support of USAID East Africa, the project has registered various achievements, including:

- Supporting the preparations of strategies research; tourism and wildlife management; and forests management
- Establishment of and support for the operationalisation of transboundary community based natural resource management (CBNRM)

EAC/AMREF Lake Victoria Basin HIV&AIDS Partnership (EALP) Programme

The Programme which closed in 2012 was aimed at improving HIV&AIDS responses for mobile populations within the Lake Victoria Basin region through (i) conducting research for policy and practice harmonisation, (ii) strengthening capacity of key regional institutions, and (iii) strengthening networks and organisations of mobile populations within the Basin. It focused on HIV and AIDS vulnerabilities among mobile populations, including fishing communities, transporters, plantation workers, commercial sex workers and students. The EALP Programme phased out in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda having made significant achievements as per the initial design, including:

- Completion of sero-behavioural studies in 18 universities, eight agricultural plantations and 169 Beach Management Units
- Establishment of a series of evidence-based HIV&AIDS interventions in universities, agricultural plantations and fishing communities
- Development of a web-based Monitoring, Evaluation and Management Information System as a one-stop information hub for HIV&AIDS

Transforming East Africa into a “Common Higher Education Area”

In order to facilitate the legal alignment of Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA) into East African Community (EAC) framework, in 2009 the East African Legislative Assembly enacted the Inter-University Council Act 2009 as a legal framework for IUCEA. The Act spells out the objectives, functions and institutional setup of IUCEA. The functions include strengthening regional cooperation through networks that link universities and other institutions in East Africa and globally; initiating, assisting, and encouraging the development of higher education institutions in East Africa; and encouraging collaboration in regional research thereby contributing to development of centres of excellence in higher education and research. In 2011, IUCEA developed a roadmap for guiding its transformation into an all-embracing research and human resources development institution of EAC. In line with the marking of the 14th anniversary of the revitalization of IUCEA, the IUCEA Executive Secretary, Prof. Mayunga Nkunya gives an account of the progress made since that period and prospective future interventions.

“...The roadmap guided the development of the IUCEA Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016, which is articulated to the 4th EAC Development Strategy 2011 – 2016. The 4th EAC Development Strategy has redefined the role of IUCEA as a strategic institution of EAC responsible for the development and coordination of higher education and research in the Community.”

IUCEA participates in East Africa’s integration process, as the Community continues to establish systems for operationalization of the four regional integration pillars, namely Customs Union, Common Market, Monetary Union, and Political Federation. This has prompted IUCEA to shift its operational paradigm by focusing more on the development of higher education and research systems that support the region’s socio-economic development and the integration process. This includes revision of the IUCEA vision and mission statements. Thus, the current vision projects IUCEA to become a strategic institution of EAC responsible for promoting, developing and coordinating human resources development and research. The IUCEA mission is to promote strategic and sustainable development of higher education systems and research for supporting East Africa’s socio-economic development and regional integration.

Operationalization of the IUCEA mission envisions implementation of seven strategic interventions, namely:

- (a) Promoting higher education access opportunities to support the transformation of East Africa into a knowledge-based economy
- (b) Developing higher education quality enhancement systems to promote and maintain the region’s global socio-economic competitiveness

- (c) Developing systems for harmonization of higher education to make East Africa a common higher education area
- (d) Promoting graduate employability through strategic interventions to enhance skills, competence, social ideals, and entrepreneurship development
- (e) Promoting research linked to education, postgraduate training, innovation, and community engagement
- (f) Developing and maintaining a robust higher education information management system
- (g) Linking the academia to private enterprise through engagement with the public sector

IUCEA is implementing these interventions through multi-faceted approaches as I outline in the sections that follow.

Development of Regional Higher Education Policy and Strategy.

It has now been recognized that as East Africa transforms into a common higher education area there is need for the growth and development of higher education in the Community to be guided by well-articulated policy framework and operational strategy. Therefore, IUCEA has initiated the process to develop a regional higher education policy framework and its operational strategy. The policy framework and operational strategy will form part of the EAC long-term higher education agenda. In developing the policy framework and operational strategy, we hereby invite views and ideas from higher education stakeholders in the region once draft higher education policy framework and operational strategy are developed and posted on the IUCEA website.

Studies on Higher Education Financing Systems

One of the bottlenecks for the expansion of higher education access opportunities in the Community relates to challenges in higher education financing for both institutions and students. This also makes it difficult to promote exchange of students among the Partner States, primarily due to great disparities of fees chargeable by the Partner States, which vary greatly even among universities within the same Partner State. In order to provide insight on this matter so as to facilitate a vibrant student exchange scheme, in 2013 IUCEA carried out a study on student unit costs in the Partner States. The study report was subsequently submitted to the Partner States for their inputs to facilitate the development of the way forward. The PDF file of the study report is posted on the IUCEA website. We look forward to getting views from the Partner States and higher education stakeholders so that this initiative can be conclusively determined.

Development of a Regional Quality Assurance System

The disparity of the quality of higher education in the region has been a long-standing concern by IUCEA stake-

holders and the general public. The immediate response of IUCEA in this matter was to put greater emphasis on the development of a regional quality assurance system for harmonizing higher education quality among higher education institutions in the EAC Partner States. Thus, since 2006 in collaboration with national commissions and councils for higher education and higher education institutions in the EAC Partner States, and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the German Rectors' Conference (HRK) as international collaborators, IUCEA has been developing a regional quality assurance system for higher education in East Africa.

The initiative has led to the creation of new quality assurance structures in at least 70 higher education institutions in the region. The national commissions and councils for higher education in the EAC Partner States as well as most higher education institutions in the region are now using the regional quality assurance tools for education quality management. The tools as contained in the regional quality assurance handbook "Roadmap to Quality", were developed based on the national quality assurance instruments through mainstreaming them into the harmonized regional framework.

To support the system for its sustainability, in collaboration with the national commissions and councils for higher education in the Partner States, and cooperating with DAAD and HRK IUCEA has continued to undertake human resource capacity development in quality assurance for higher education institutions and national commissions and councils for higher education, by carrying out training of staff from these institutions.

The training programme is aimed at enabling the institutions to undertake effective and sustainable operationalization of the regional quality assurance system. The capacity building programme is implemented through engagement of cohorts of about 20 – 25 higher education institutions at a time. So far staff engaged in quality assurance management in more than 70 higher education institutions and in all national commissions and councils for higher education in the Partner States have already participated in the capacity building programme.

In order to ensure sustainability of the regional quality assurance system, it has been decided to run the human resource capacity building programme as a continuous activity. In that regard, a team of experts has been developed out of the trained quality assurance officers from the first two cohorts. The team of experts was fully involved in the training of quality assurance experts in the 3rd cohort of higher education institutions and national commissions and councils for higher education in the Partner States during the period June 2012 to March 2014. The team has already developed training modules for the capacity building initiative on the essence and conduct of internal quality assurance processes at programme level. Development of modules for external and institutional quality assurance, and total quality management, is in progress.

Development of Programme Benchmarks

IUCEA in collaboration with the national councils and commissions for higher education, higher education institutions, and the East African Business Council (EABC) is now developing programme benchmarks, which will be part of the regional quality assurance system. The benchmarks constitute important instruments for harmonization of the content, structure, quality, and delivery of the university curriculum. They are also useful in harmonizing the qualifications attained. The process to develop programme benchmarks started in 2007 at a pilot level, through a project implemented by the national commissions and councils for higher education of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Through that pilot initiative benchmarks for Engineering, Natural Sciences, Human Medicine, and Agriculture programmes were developed. Some of the higher education institutions that participated in the initiative are now using the piloted benchmarks. A more comprehensive process to develop programme benchmarks started in 2011. So far benchmarks for business studies have been developed and higher education institutions are currently using them. Development of benchmarks for information technology and computer science is already in progress, and those for teacher education and humanities will be developed starting July 2014 and July 2015 respectively.

East African Principles and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (EAPG)

IUCEA is now developing East African Principles and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in Higher Education as a framework to guide operationalization of the regional quality assurance system that has been developed. It is expected that the EAPG document will be available before the end of 2014. Among others, the EAPG document will safeguard consistency in quality assurance practices across the East African common higher education area, and thus enhance public confidence in the quality of higher education in the region. It will also enhance mutual trust among institutions and national higher education agencies, and strengthen mutual recognition of qualifications among the Partner States. The EAPG document will be a regionally agreed point of reference for continuous quality enhancement in higher education, for developing shared understanding of higher education systems, and for promoting harmonized regional best practices in quality assurance.

East African Qualifications Framework for Higher Education

In another intervention, IUCEA in collaboration with the national councils and commissions for higher education, East African Business Council and other stakeholders who are "consumers" of higher education qualifications are developing a regional qualifications framework for higher education. This will be a generic instrument for harmonization of higher education and training systems in East Africa, and for facilitating mutual recognition of qualifications among the EAC Partner States. The framework is a human resources development rather than a higher education tool.

Therefore, its development requires the full involvement of “consumers” of higher education qualifications, rather than the higher education system alone.

The process to develop the regional qualifications framework started in December 2011 and will be completed in December 2014. The regional quality assurance system and the qualifications framework once fully developed, together with their operational instruments, will make East Africa a common higher education area, as EAC envisions. IUCEA is also developing appropriate legal provisions in order to guide the principles for operationalization of the qualifications framework and the overall higher education harmonization systems being developed.

East African Quality Assurance Network

In 2011 IUCEA facilitated the establishment of an East African Quality Assurance Network as a platform for providing interaction among quality assurance practitioners in the region. One of the activities of the Network is to hold an annual forum of quality assurance practitioners in the region, during which the quality assurance practitioners discuss matters related to dynamics in quality assurance regionally and globally. They also undergo training by experts in the region and from outside the region on topical issues in quality assurance, such as new trends in curriculum design and development, new trends in teaching and learning approaches, etc. The network also organizes quality assurance conferences where presentations on experiences on quality assurance processes from universities in and outside the region are discussed for mutual sharing.

Research and Innovation Coordination and Management

IUCEA is aware that research and innovation have a crucial role to play in promoting socio-economic development and in enhancing the drive towards industrialization. The magnitude and impact that research and innovation could contribute to socio-economic development is a function of the systematic and structured manner of the research and innovation coordination framework. Unfortunately, in East Africa a structured research and innovation coordination framework does not exist.

Therefore, in view of its mandate to coordinate the development of higher education and research in the Community, IUCEA has developed a policy framework that provide ground for the establishment of a research and innovation coordination unit. The unit will be responsible for planning and coordinating the implementation of regional research and innovation programmes as developed by IUCEA in partnership with higher education institutions and other stakeholder institutions in the region, and with international strategic partners.

The policy framework also guides the provision and enhancement of research facilities and infrastructure aimed at uplifting the quality of research and innovation in the region. The research and innovation coordination unit is



HE Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Dr. Mohammed Gharib Bilal launching the 1st East African Higher Education Forum and Exhibitions on 24th October 2012 – Arusha, Tanzania

intended to promote the development of high quality research programmes, infrastructure and facilities that would characterize centres of research and innovation excellence for the region. In that regard, the unit will facilitate the development of innovations of commercial value coming out of high quality research. The unit is due to be operational in the financial year 2014/2015.

Academia – Public – Private Partnership

In 2011 IUCEA in collaboration with the East African Business Council (EABC) established a partnership to promote the link between knowledge generation and human resources produced by higher education institutions in the region. The partnership focuses on (a) promoting consultative engagement in curriculum and research development by identifying areas for higher education curriculum and research systems that are relevant to the region’s sustainable development; (b) enhancing linkage between the private sector and universities, including encouraging the private sector to support research and innovation activities in universities; (c) promoting the utilization of research outputs and innovation from universities by the business community; and (d) jointly organizing dialogue forums and exhibitions on an annual basis for promoting the development of academia – public – private partnerships in East Africa.

Through this initiative the first academia – private sector partnership forum and exhibitions, dubbed “Higher Education Forum and Exhibitions”, was jointly organised by IUCEA and EABC under the auspices of EAC. The event was held in Arusha, Tanzania in October 2012. One of the recommendations from the Forum was for IUCEA and EABC to undertake a survey to establish existing university/industry linkages in the region and determine how they are formed, their operations and the benefits they offer reciprocally to the university and industry. It was also decided that the study results would be discussed during the 2013 Forum in order to determine on how to strengthen academia – industry/private sector partnerships in the region.

In implementing the resolutions from the 2012 Forum, in 2013 IUCEA and EABC carried out a survey to establish the status of academia/industry partnerships in the region, results from which were discussed during the 2013 Academia – Private Sector Forum held in Nairobi Kenya in October 2013. The East African Development Bank (EADB) joined in as the third partner in organizing and hosting the

2013 Forum and Exhibitions, which were attended by more than 300 people. EADB is another EAC institutions, which among others, provides financial loans for the development of higher education in East Africa.

Regional Research and Innovation Programme

One of the main resolutions from the 2013 Academia – Private Sector Forum and Exhibitions focused on the need to develop a regional research and innovation programme whose goal would be to create and expand the research and innovation space in East Africa by (a) shaping the academia, public, and private sector research and innovation agenda through enhancing the capacity of the academia to generate knowledge and innovation, and the private sector/industry to have the reciprocal absorptive capacity of knowledge and innovation so generated, and (b) designating regional research and innovation hubs linked to business and innovation clusters that are supported through public and private funding, and business advice, technical assistance, and financial back-up for start-ups by both public and private sectors.

IUCEA in collaboration with EABC, EADB, and EAC are now developing the regional research and innovation programme. The programme is intended to promote enterprise evolution and growth through research and innovation capacity building, and knowledge development and transfer for strengthening entrepreneurship and enterprise development in East Africa, anchored on academia – public – private partnerships through:

- (a) Supporting the development of academia – public – private partnership platforms in the East African Community sectors strategic to socio-economic development
- (b) Supporting private sector linked postgraduate training at Masters and PhD levels, and postdoctoral schemes focused on East African Community sectors strategic to socio-economic development
- (c) Developing and coordinating skilling and re-skilling systems for human resource capacity to meet the needs of East African Community sectors strategic to socio-economic development
- (d) Supporting the development of regional cluster-based research and innovation projects focused on the development of SMEs, resource value addition, and development of appropriate knowledge, skills and competences among the graduates

It is expected that the programme will be rolled out in the financial year 2014/2015.

Higher Education and Research Information Management Platform

One of the major weaknesses of the East African Higher Education System relates to lack of a functional regional information management and storage platform. Thus, currently there is no central system in the region that accurately gathers, analyses and stores information related to

higher education and research. This makes it difficult to fully understand the region's higher education and research portfolio, information that is critical in developing strategies for the region's socio-economic development and in policy formulation.

Therefore, in order to address this shortfall, IUCEA is establishing a regional higher education and research information management platform that will be engaged in information gathering through appropriate studies on a continuous basis, with the information so gathered analysed and stored in the form of a database/repository. The information will also be published for wider dissemination and use in scholarly works, and in guiding strategic policies. It is expected that Partner States will also come up with similar arrangements for linking up with the IUCEA information management platform.

Further Strategies to Promote Regional Integration

IUCEA collaborates with the other EAC organs and institutions in promoting the regional integration agenda. Furthermore, additional efforts including the involvement of higher education students in creating their awareness of the integration agenda, staff exchange amongst higher education in the Partner States, and development of guidelines for mainstreaming regional integration ideals into the higher education curriculum, are some of the activities that IUCEA continues to undertake.

Conclusion

As we move the higher education agenda forward and in pursuit for quality education and academic excellence, IUCEA will continue to partner and collaborate with Governments of the EAC Partner States, the EAC Secretariat, national commissions and councils for higher education and higher education institutions in the Partner States, the private sector through EABC and EADB, strategic international partners, and with the general East African citizenry. Such partnership is crucial in supporting higher education development and its harmonization process in the region, while ensuring that graduates acquire comparable qualifications with adequate and relevant knowledge, skills, competences, and social ideals. IUCEA will also continue to work closely with higher education stakeholders in the region in building a sound framework for the enhancement of entrepreneurship and innovativeness of the region's higher education enterprise.

IUCEA acknowledges the continued support of the governments of the EAC Partner States, the EAC Secretariat, national commissions and councils for higher education, higher education institutions, and our strategic international partners, who currently are Sida, DAAD and HRK. The support makes it possible for IUCEA to achieve most of its targets as we move towards transforming East African into a common higher education area”.

Prof. Mayunga H.H. Nkunya
Executive Secretary, IUCEA, 2014

EAC-CASSOA Successfully Holds 2nd EAC Aviation Symposium: Safety and Security Conference and Exhibition

In what has now become a tradition of triumph achievements, the East African Community Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency (EAC-CASSOA) successfully held the 2nd EAC Aviation Symposium: Safety and Security Conference and Exhibition at Protea Hotel in Entebbe, Uganda on Friday, 31st May 2013. This EAC-CASSOA initiative brought together 167 delegates of the aviation fraternity from the EAC Region and Botswana. The participation included aviation stakeholders such as service providers (in-flight catering services, cargo and ground



Delegates and participants of the 2nd EAC Aviation Symposium singing the EAC Anthem

handling), regulators, air operators, aviation training organisations, approved maintenance organisations to mention but a few. The Theme of the Symposium was “Linking Aviation Safety and Security: The Role of the Stakeholder”, and deliberations scaled on issues and challenges on safety and security in the East African aviation sector and brainstorming on opportunities to improve service delivery in the aviation industry.

The 2nd EAC Aviation Symposium was held under the patronage of the Ministry of Works and Transport of the Republic of Uganda, and the endorsement of Partner States’ Civil Aviation Authorities, ICAO Eastern and Southern Africa and COSCAP-SADC. The Partner States Ministries of East African Community Affairs were effectively represented and actively participated. The Symposium was officially opened by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs/Regional Cooperation from the Republic of Uganda, Hon Asuman Kiyingi and was graced by the presence of Members of East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) headed by the Speaker of EALA who also addressed the Symposium.

Symposium Discussions

Various topics in the domains of Safety and Security were presented and discussed. The presentations done by experts were exemplary and attracted active and effective responses from the panellists and the plenary. The topics included:

- **Aviation Security in the Context of Regional Conflict – New and Emerging Threats;**
Presented by the Civil Aviation Authority Uganda;
- **Challenges and Impact of Aviation Security;**
 - a) Air Operators Perspective – Presented by Kenya Airways;
 - b) Regulators Perspective – Presented by Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority;
- **Role of Stakeholders in Aviation Safety;**
 - a) Air Operators Perspective – Presented by Uganda Association of Air Operators;
 - b) Regulators Perspective – Presented by Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority;
- **Linking Aviation Safety and Security: Compliance of Harmonised Regulations (Wrap Up) – The CASSOA Perspective:** Presented by EAC-CASSOA

The technically rich panel discussions, demonstrated the deep level of involvement as evidenced by cutting edge ideas, industry best practices, new opportunities and practical solutions being presented by experts in a lively and engaging manner. The Symposium raised several recommendations most notable of which were: the need to implement the Unified Upper Airspace, the complete liberalization of air services, mandated involvement of Stakeholders in development of Civil Aviation Regulations and improvement of interface of Regulators and the rest of the Industry.

Besides the presentations the event offered excellent opportunities for networking and brand visibility through the exhibition and sponsorship. There were 7 sponsors and 5 exhibitors.

CASSOA would like to extend its heartfelt appreciation to all industry stakeholders who contributed to the success of the 2nd East African Community Aviation Symposium and we look forward to even better involvement at the 3rd Aviation Symposium early 2014.

The Symposium’s official remarks, presentations and final report are accessible on the EAC-CASSOA website through the link: <http://www.cassoa.org> .

Yet Another Revolution – EAC-CASSOA Introduces the East African Civil Aviation Examination System

The East African community Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency has established the East African Civil Aviation Examination System which will enable provision of common examination to aviation professionals including Pilots, Maintenance Engineers, Air traffic Controllers, Flight Engineers and Flight Operations officers.

The East African community Region will be the first Regional Economic Community in Africa to establish such system in Africa. “According to Barry Kashambo the CASSOA Executive Director, when fully developed, the system will equal or supersede the system used in Europe in terms of scope, diversity of exams provided and the interface to other working tools currently used to facilitate issuance of licences and certificates” said.

The online Common EAC Examination System procured from LPLUS GmbH of Germany under RISP funding, is an independent system that supports the ideals of the Common Market Protocol and a transparent harmonised personnel licensing system that eases licence validation. Uploading of questions is in progress and all efforts are being taken to operationalise the system in the end of 3rd quarter of this year 2013. CASSOA’s ability to monitor the Partner States examinations oversight role will also be strengthened.

Currently the examination question banks in Partner States are under populated with old questions and in some cases invalidated banks. Some Partner states lack examination question banks altogether. Once operational the EAC region will enjoy the fruits of integration with provision of professional high standard examinations to the aviation industry.

CASSOA is to host the examination system and the Partner States (especially the Republic of Kenya which currently has an operational system) will provide the bulk of the examination questions to populate the Exam bank. To address the challenge of procuring examination question (average of 16 euro per question), local capacity to develop an adequately populated question bank built. The task force is to comprise of competent professionals in the region.

The establishment of a Common EAC Aviation system marks positive achievement is yet another milestone in EAC CASSOA pioneering the revolution and harmonization of Aviation systems in Africa and beyond.



EAC-CASSOA Board Members launching the EAC Aviation Examination System on 8th May 2014 at the Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority's Exam Centre in Kigali with the Executive Director CASSOA, Mr. Barry Kashambo (3rd left).

Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization



LVFO Headquarters

Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) is a specialized Institution of EAC with the mandate to coordinate the management of the fisheries resources of Lake Victoria for sustainable development and utilization, and to spearhead aquaculture development in the Basin. The Organization was established by convention signed in 1994 by the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda. LVFO is registered under Article 102 of the United Nations Charter and recognized as a Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO). LVFO is affiliated to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) being the re-poster. The objectives of LVFO are to Foster co-operation among the Contracting Parties, harmonize national measures for the sustainable unitization of the living resource of the lake and to develop and adopt conservation and management measures to assure the lake's ecosystem health and sustainability of the living resources.

LVFO operates through its organs and institutions. Its apex is the Council of Ministers of the Ministries responsible for fisheries. The Council is advised by the Policy Steering Committee consisting of the Permanent Secretaries and these are advised by Executive Committee composed of heads of fisheries management and research Institution. The Executive committee is advised by the scientific and fisheries management committee.

The LVFO has developed Institutions and human capacity for co-management arrangement for the shared fisheries resources of the lake. The establishment of LVFO Regional

Working Groups dealing with different technical components in research and fisheries management and produce technical reports to inform decision making of the organs of LVFO is one of the successes to facilitating the strategic vision of the organization.

LVFO has organized fishing communities into Beach Management Units (BMUs) which are legally empowered to participate in fisheries management. There are over 1,069 BMUs on Lake Victoria. These have networks at district, national and regional level and the chairpersons of national Networks participate in the scientific and management committees as well as in Executive Committee meetings as observers.

LVFO has promoted regional organization of fish processors and supported their initiatives to conserve fisheries of Lake Victoria. The self-monitoring against processing of undersized fish by the "East Africa Regional Association of Fish Processors and Exporters" has been supported by LVFO institutions and independent studies show success. LVFO has also provided for participation of fish processors association in scientific and management committee meetings as well as participation in Executive Committee meetings as observers.

LVFO is promoting aquaculture in the Lake Victoria Basin to increase fish production. It has developed a Regional Strategy on Aquaculture Research and Investment and this strategy was approved by Council of Minister of LVFO in 2009.



Dimo Landing Site - Uganda

LVFO institutions have competent systems in place to ensure quality and safety of fish and fishery products for continued access to international market. LVFO has developed landing sites and provided infrastructure to improve handling of fish and ensure quality. Exports to international market in 2011 were estimated at 51,400 tonnes valued at USD 265 million.

The Lake Victoria fishery is one of the biggest fisheries in the region and LVFO have systems in place to monitor the fisheries and the fish stocks. The Lake has over 200,000 direct fishers and around 3 million people in the lake basin indirectly depending on the fisheries for their livelihoods. The value of the fishery at beach level in 2011 was estimated at USD 550 million with Nile perch contributing USD 372 million (68%). For the last 10 years, the amount of fish in the lake has remained at about 2 million tonnes. However the major challenge is the decline in the Nile perch stocks whose contribution have reduced from 50% to 16% in the last ten years due to increase in catching of undersized fish, use of illegal fishing gears and methods. The LVFO has patrol boats in place and has harmonized regulations as follows: Minimum gillnet mesh size for Nile perch as 7 inches, allowable hook size are 9-4, monofilament nets and beach seines are illegal and should not be used.

The LVFO institutions are also involved in some regional projects funded by EU - SMART FISH and ACP FISH II Projects; to build capacity of the Working groups in Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) and in dealing with illegal regional fish trade. Nonetheless, compliance to regulations is still low because of inadequate surveillance on the lake.

In recognition of the threats in illegal fishing, the LVFO Council of Ministers agreed to make a contribution of USD 600,000 per country to eliminate illegalities through an ‘Operation Save the Nile Perch’ plan. However, this pledge is yet to be fully honoured by all the LVFO Partner States and the illegal fishing on the lake continues to threaten not only the sustainability of the fish stocks, but also the profitability of the fishery and any other upstream income generating activities along the value chain.

Sustainable management and utilization of the fisheries resources of Lake Victoria and development of aquaculture will contribute to poverty alleviation and economic growth for a better tomorrow for all the EAC and calls for concerted efforts and commitment.



Patrol Boats

East African Development Bank

Close to half a Century in changing people’s lives through fostering financial inclusion

The Bank’s service to the People of East Africa, spanning close to half a century is better summed up in its three virtues of resilience, transformative and reinventing.

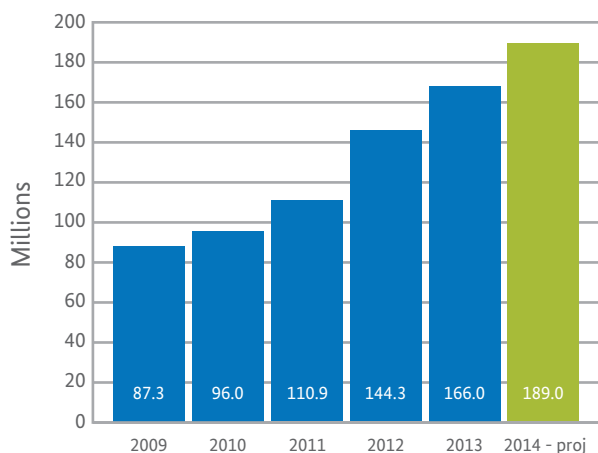
EADB’s Virtues

resilience	transformative	reinventing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1967: Founded as one of key EAC institutions • 1970s - 1980s: Weathered political instability in host country • 1977: Survived the collapse of EAC • 1980: Re-established under own charter with robust and broader mandate • 2008-12: Weathered the global financial crisis • 2012: Wins landmark 20 - years case against BlueLine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurturing SMEs into large enterprise - a source of income & employment to millions of East Africans • Sovereign financing to improve fiscal sustainability • Fostering financial inclusion through facilities through financial institutions • Improving livelihoods through high social impact projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1970s: Provider of equity and term capital to start-ups • 1980s: Pioneering bond issuance, asset finance & leasing • Promotes capital markets development • Repositioning to play greater role in infrastructure financing • Strong charter with preferred Creditor status equal to Bretton Woods institutions • Forging Strategic Partnerships for Development

Growing Net worth over the years with Strong Shareholder’s Support

Bank’s networth grew by more than 90% to USD 166 million (2013) within five years (Fig 1).

Figure 1: Growth in Equity (USD Million)



Capital Structure: Paid-in \$ 152.2 million; callalbe 654 million

Class A (84%)	Class B (16%)
Kenya 27.18%	African Development Bank 11%
Uganda 26.7%	DEG 0.89%
Tanzania 24.1%	FMO 3.3%
Rwanda 6.18%	Commercial Banks 0.65%
Burundi (applied to join on 21 March 2014)	The commercial Banks are SBIC Africa Holdings - Johannesburg, Barclays Bank - London, Standart Chartered Bank - London, Commercial Bank of Africa - Nairobi, a Consortium of former Yugoslav Institutions

Best rated Financial Institution in East Africa

With Moody’s Investor Service assigning the Bank a Ba1 (stable) rating, a notch below the investor grade and the Association of African Development Finance Institution (AADFIs) rating the Bank as “AA” (second best financial institution in Africa out of 39 institutions) based on AADFIs Rating System makes the Bank the best rated financial institution in East Africa.

With Good Rating the Bank leverages capital base to mobilise additional Resources

In 2012: The Bank received a line of credit of EUR 25 million from European Investment Bank; In 2013: African Development Bank (AfDB) subscribed additional capital of USD 24 million. Currently: the Bank is in negotiations with AfDB and OPEC Fund for International Development for a line of credit amounting to USD 50 million and USD15 million respectively. The Bank plans to issue a regional bond of USD 120 million.

Growing Income and Improving Portfolio

The Bank is on steady growth path over the past 5 years as it grows her income and portfolio; non performing loans are at record low of 1.3% of gross portfolio as compared to 34.3% in 2008.

Figure 2: Net Income (USD Million)

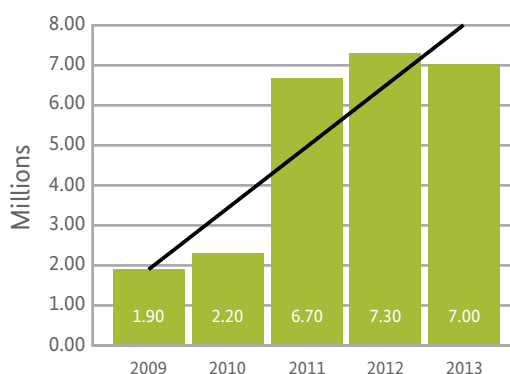
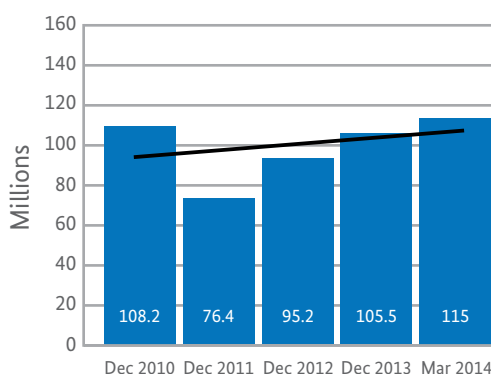


Figure 3: Gross Portfolio (USD Million)



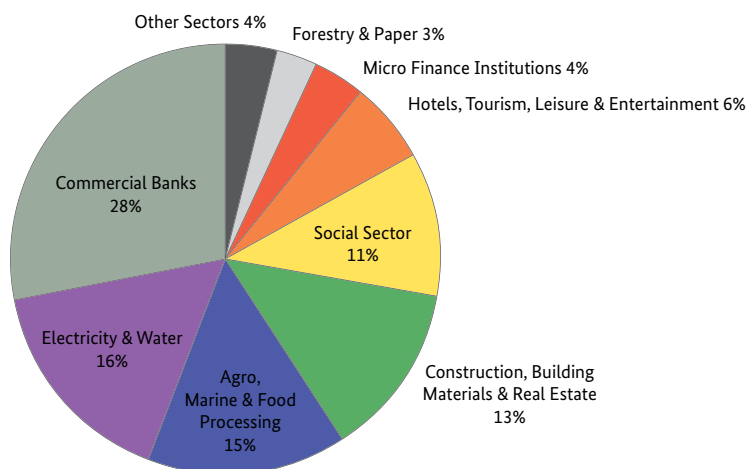
A well-diversified Portfolio cushions the Bank against operational risks

Projects of high social impact are considered for financing. Sector and enterprise size exposure limits are applied to minimize risks. Choice of financing product depends on clients needs.

Our products includes

Long term loans (5-12 years) currently comprises 85.2% of total portfolio. Medium & Short term loans 10% and Equity and Leases 4.8%.

Figure 4: Portfolio by Sector in March 2014



For more information visit: www.eadb.org



EAST AFRICAN BUSINESS COUNCIL

Fast Tracking East African Regional Integration through the Private Sector

East African Business Council (EABC) is the apex body of the of the private sector in East Africa. With over 170 business Associations throughout the region, the Council’s mission is to represent and promote the interests of the region’s private sector; provide value added services that create new business opportunities, enhance global competitiveness of the region’s businesses, and to shape and influence government policies towards improving the business environment.

aimed at advancing trade and economic advancement in the region. In this regard, the EAC Council of Minister adopted a multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanism in November 2012 called the EAC Consultative Dialogue Framework in which EABC was recognized as the regional private sector apex body through which the sector’s concerns and issues would be channeled. Within the context of the aforementioned Dialogue Framework, the Council partnered with the EAC Secretariat to organise- five National Secretary General and Chief Executive Officers (SG and CEO) forums in the year 2012.

This culminated with a regional SG and CEO forum in which key concerns were prioritized and solutions identified for onward implementation by the different public sector players. In 2011, the Council in a bid to enhance its advocacy work and services to its members, also established sector and issue specific Platforms.

These are:

East African Professional Services Platform which aims at bringing professional services issues to the forefront of policy agenda of the East African Community integration process. The Platform leads in outlining priorities on key issues to inform and support services sector development within the EAC integration process as well as actions required to actualize effective private – public partnerships and dialogue around the area of services were developed and agreed upon. The Platform has successfully developed and presented a private sector paper to the EAC decision making organs on linking or delinking schedules on free movement of services from the free movement of workers.

East African Women in Business Platform aims at addressing challenges faced by women-owned businesses within the region. The Platform’s mission is to position and catalyse the participation of women-owned businesses in EAC’s integration process. The Platform works through national business and professional women association and by virtue of this represents over 3,000 business and professional women in the region. The Platform, in conjunction with EABC, held a two and half day workshop to sensitize



CEOs who attended the Secretary General CEO forum in Kigali Rwanda July 2012.

EABC has been able to realise a number of achievements, which include: positive policy changes in the areas of establishment of a properly functioning customs union, removal of non-tariff barriers, harmonization of product standards and free movement of goods, labour and services. The organization has also enhanced Private and Public Dialogue on various issues related to intra-EAC trade, including promotion of SMEs and women-owned businesses, as well as private sector engagement in ongoing trade negotiations such as EAC-USA Trade and Investment Agreement, COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Agreement and EAC-EU Economic Partnership Agreements.

The Council continues to lay emphasis on a structured and institutionalized engagement process with the public sector

its members on EAC EAC's Customs Regulatory Framework and Trade Regime. The Platform is currently working closely with the EAC Secretariat to develop a regional financial facility for women-owned businesses as well as regional strategy on promoting business women.

East African Private Sector Standards Platform, The prime goal of this Platform is the harmonization of product standards and the establishment of a common technical regulation regime for product standards in the EAC with the view to remove unnecessary trade barriers thereby enhancing intra-EAC trade. Achievements to-date include; over 1,500 products East African products standards harmonized, procedures form mutual recognition of quality marks in place and operation and an EAC quality web portal operational.

East African Employers Organisation: The Platform engages both national employer's organizations and other players in the sector on issues related to commitments under the EAC Common Market Protocol on free movement of labor, labor standards, and skills development. Thus far, the Platform has developed and presented private sector position on harmonization of work permits, application forms, procedures and fees as well as progress on implementation of commitments on free movement of labour and persons to the EAC Secretariat decision making organs.

Continuous engagement of the media is a key strategy for the Council as the latter is crucial to raising awareness on the EAC integration process as well as issues affecting the business community. The Council and the EAC Secretariat organises annual EAC Media Summit and Awards, which aims to ensure sustained coverage on ongoing integration initiatives by EAC and the Council.. The Media Summit and Awards also recognizes the efforts of various media houses in the region and celebrates journalists who consciously and consistently pursue and highlight the EAC integration process.

Realizing the need to provide the point of connection between knowledge and human resources produced by higher education institutions and the dissemination of the same to the business community for their eventual diffusion into



Winners of the various Categories of the Media Awards together with the Secretary General of EAC Dr Amb Richard Sezibera the during the 5th EAC-EABC Media Summit and Awards in 2012, Kigali Rwanda.

the productive, social and service sectors in the region, the Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA) and the East African Business Council (EABC) partnered to focus on three strategic areas, namely consultative engagement in curriculum and research development, jointly organizing East African higher educational forums on an annual basis, and operationalization of strategic interventions proposed during the annual forums.

EABC also works along with various development Partners like Trade Mark East Africa which greatly supports the various Platforms, GIZ which has continued to popularize the EAC integration agenda through training various journalists and keeping them at breast with the EAC integration Process.

In conclusion; EABC is committed to ensure the full realisation of a fully-fledged customs union and common market, in fostering sustained economic growth and prosperity as well as a conducive business environment in the region. The Council will continue focusing on driving policy on intra-EAC trade.

www.eabc.info

EAST AFRICAN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ASSOCIATION

Positioning Local Governments for Fast-Tracking East African Community Regional Integration Process

The East African Local Governments Association (EALGA) is an apex body bringing together Local Governments Associations in all EAC Partner States, i.e. The Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT), Association of Local Authorities of Burundi (ABELO), Association of County Governments of Kenya (ACGOK-formerly ALGAK), Rwandese Association of Local Government Authorities (RALGA) and Uganda Local Government Association (ULGA).

EALGA as an umbrella association has a critical role to play for the emergence of developmental local governments in East Africa, both by advocating & sustaining the momentum of decentralization and building the capacity of her members to adopt good local governance practices, promote local economic development and deepening regional integration.

EALGA offers to provide platforms for active and structured engagement with the East African Community (EAC) and member States towards an effective, efficient and sustainable integration process. EALGA, as a membership organization, built on a bottom-up system and having its members at grassroots levels in EAC Partner States, plays a key role in raising awareness on regional integration process.

Local Governments are strategically located to provide the link between the people and EAC in implementation of Policies and Protocols. They therefore are not only key institutions, but also the ones closest to the people, meaning that they are strategically positioned to mobilize the people and sensitize them on the benefits of regional integration.

The East African Community Secretariat remains supportive to working closely with Local Governments. EALGA has found this encouraging and looks forward to increased collaboration with the Secretariat as Partner States proceed to implement the various Protocols, ranging from the Customs Union, the Common Market Protocol, the Monetary Union and the Subsequent Political Federation.

The study on Common Market Protocol (CMP), conducted by EALGA, indicated that regional integration process cannot be effective without the involvement of Local Governments (LGs). The study showed that LGs are central to the facilitation, regulation and control of trading activities, movement, mobility, migration and settlement of people in their areas, shared public goods (especially natural resources), and delivery of services especially in the social and economic sectors.

This study on Common market Protocol was complemented by another one conducted in the EAC partner States on “Decentralization and Local Democracy in East Africa region”. The study indicated that the movement towards democratization in the region has created new legal and policy frameworks for enhanced citizen participation at local level. These frameworks are necessary for creating avenues for participation.

Whilst decentralization refers to increased efficiency, more equity, and greater participation and responsiveness of government to the demands of their citizens, regional integration entails participation of citizens from the grassroots levels. In this framework each of the five partner states recognizes the importance of its national local government association that act as a mouthpiece for the different categories and levels of local governments in their advocacy and lobbying efforts.

On one hand, these local governments associations promote regional integration through programmed activities and participation in regional workshops organized at regional level, on the other, they are part of teams trained at regional level in order to spearhead sensitization activities in their respective country.

The trained Local Government representatives are currently creating awareness in their national organizations within the partner states and have developed activities aiming at fast-tracking regional integration through sensitization activities among their members at national level. Such activities are improving the understanding of Local Authorities on regional integration agenda; citizens get more light on the benefit of integration and communicate their concerns about integration.

It is for this reason that during the EALGA Governing Council meeting held in Kampala in October 2012, positioning LGs for fast-tracking regional integration was the theme, and one of the resolutions was that EALGA and her members must always raise awareness on regional integration in their daily activities and statutory meetings for the benefit of citizens.

For more, kindly visit www.ealga.org or write to eamga@tz2000.com

Jérôme Byukusenge
Senior Technical Officer
EALGA



EAST AFRICA LAW SOCIETY

“Harnessing and Enhancing the Capacity of the Legal Profession to Support the EAC Common Market”

Implementation of the East African Community Common Market Protocol (‘CMP’) continues to be a vital building block in the integration process and its with this in mind that the East Africa Law Society (‘EALS’) with the technical and financial support of Trade Mark East Africa (‘TMEA’) carried out an 18 months project aimed at enhancing the capacity of the legal profession to support the domestication of the CMP.

The project which started in August 2011, among other activities, carried out research in the 5 EAC partner states to determine the rate of domestication of the CMP provisions; capacitated Bar Associations to engage with the EAC through a training on EAC legal and policy formulation processes; and brought together legal practitioners across the region to consider the progress towards realization of Cross Border Legal Practice (CBLP) within the EAC. In addition, the project undertook fact finding consultative meetings on the state of preparedness for Cross Border Legal Practice in three sample countries within the EAC.

A number of key findings emerged from the project activities and in sharing these, EALS is optimistic that they will serve as key lessons and intervention points for all stakeholders in the integration process.

KEY FINDINGS:

1. The project highlighted the discrepancy in levels of amendment of national laws within the partner states to facilitate the rights and freedoms envisaged under the CMP. It was noted that even where the laws and policies were being amended, matching the amendments with a corresponding review of the supporting institutional and structural frameworks was necessary. Commendable progress in the review and amendment of National Laws and Policies in line with the CMP was seen to have been registered by the Republics of Rwanda and Kenya.
2. The recurrent issue of Non Tariff Barriers (‘NTBs’) was identified as having the potential of nullifying the legal and policy commitments of the partner states, with regard to facilitating free movement of services. It was noted that concerted efforts focussed on elimination of NTBs are vital to facilitate the realisation of the CMP objectives.
3. A best practice was highlighted in the Republic of Rwanda where efforts towards domestication of the EAC CMP are overseen by a multi stakeholder framework that brings on board civil society and the Bar Association as well as educational institutions. This practice should be replicated in the other EAC partner states.
4. The language of the law within the different EAC partner states was seen to present a fundamental challenge in the area of harmonizing and standardizing laws, policies and legal processes. The different languages include English, Swahili, French, Kirundi and Kinyarwanda.
5. It was noted that the protracted EAC legal and policy formulation processes have the potential to adversely affect the timely realization of the rights and freedoms as envisaged under the CMP.
6. The project further found that despite the existing platforms for engagement of non state actors in the EAC integration processes, there is a need for a fundamental attitudinal change if these platforms are to achieve the purpose for which they were established. The need for non state actors to thematically and structurally define themselves from the national up to the regional level for purposes of strengthening this engagement is also highlighted as critical to the process.

KEY RESULTS:

The project resulted in increased partnership between the Bar Associations and EAC organs at national and regional levels and based on this partnership the National level Bar Associations have since instituted roadmaps that identify their priority intervention areas and guide their engagement with the EAC. Bar Associations have also adjusted their strategic plans to integrate measures geared at contributing to fast tracking the domestication of the CMP.

The project also aided the EALS to successfully lobby for the inclusion of professional bodies in the final EAC Consultative Dialogue Framework for non state actors, which now expressly provides for professional bodies as a distinct interest group that can engage directly with the EAC. This is a big win for stakeholders in the EAC providing an unprecedented opportunity for full participation in the integration process.

Furthermore, the project provided the legal sector stakeholders with an opportunity to collectively contribute to the proposed EAC Bill on Cross Border Legal Practice; as well as the process of harmonizing and standardizing legal education and training within the EAC partner states. These processes are vital precursors to the eventual realization of free movement of labour and services as envisioned under the CMP.

WAY FORWARD:

The project has succeeded in raising the level of interest among bar associations in the region in matters to do with integration and this should be sustained through 'bidirectional communication' between the EAC and the Bar Associations at both national and regional levels. To facilitate this dialogue, the Bar Associations have undertaken to engage in the ongoing process of defining EAC Legal Profession Specific laws and policies, and to ensure that these are concluded in line with the CMP Provisions.

It is important to note that continued social mobilization and training of Legal Sector actors; to address the Knowledge and skills deficit on EAC regional integration matters is vital and should also include Educational institutions

where possible. Effective interface platforms between different stakeholders should be encouraged and bolstered through institutional partnerships and linkages amongst Bar Associations, Law Reform Commissions, and national and regional parliaments among others. In implementing this arrangement, it is critical that institution specific roles be defined and that individuals are also recognized as potential champions for the regional integration process.

In addition, Bar Associations and other stakeholders should undertake research to document and establish the cost of the existing barriers on free trans-boundary movement of (legal) services within the region.

Further to the above and noting the delay in conclusion of the Cross Border Legal Practice Bill, we call upon the EAC Secretariat and partner states to hasten the process of concluding the Bill as well as the attendant framework to guide the Professionals in the conclusion of Mutual Recognition Agreements. With the Bill and Framework in place, the professionals across the region will be better placed to join efforts in supporting the integration process.

Finally it is imperative that the EAC partner States, development partners and other stakeholders around the regional integration agenda develop a common and standardized CMP domestication scorecard to empirically measure the progress towards full realization of the CMP based on the levels of domestication of the same by the partner states. This tool will assist in coming up with targeted interventions to bolster the achievements attained thus far.

For a more comprehensive paper on the above findings and recommendations, kindly see our insert in The East African newspaper of June 29-July 5 2013 or contact us through email: info@ealawsociety.org

The East Africa Law Society wishes to thank TMEA, the National Law Societies in the EAC partner states, the EAC Ministries at national level, as well as the EAC Secretariat particularly the departments in charge of Legal Affairs and that for Statistics, as well as the East Africa Legislative Assembly for having contributed to the success of this project.

Advancing the EAC Agenda through Civil Society Initiatives

Kituo Cha Katiba: Eastern Africa Centre for Constitutional Development (KcK) is a regional non-governmental organisation (NGO) established in 1997 to promote constitutionalism, good governance and democratic development in East Africa. KcK does this through research, documentation and dissemination; and networking and advocacy. The East African Community (EAC) integration is at the core of the work of KcK and the organisation has observer status with the (EAC).



Users at the KcK Resource Centre

KcK addresses the problem of governments in East Africa not respecting their constitutions, which leads to gross human rights violations, marginalisation, oppression, civil strife and coups. As a think tank, KcK provides critical and up-to-date information to East Africans on constitutionalism, good governance and democratic development.

KcK's work aims to empower East Africans to hold their governments answerable in order to influence the way they are governed so that there is ultimately a respectful relationship between the leaders and the led.

Since 2011, KcK has undertaken various activities in line with the EAC Communication Policy and Strategy:

1. KcK has an informative and user-friendly website with information about the EAC such as the Treaty and its protocols, the Anthem, cases of the East African Court of Justice (EACJ), and resolutions of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA). In addition, are KcK's various studies and publications relating to the EAC and the region as a whole.

2. KcK has over the years run a Resource Centre with a wide range of material touching on various subjects of constitutional and governance value. Among these is a special section dedicated to the East African Community that, among others, contains the Treaty and its Protocols, Summit communiqués, minutes of the Council of Ministers, EAC Development Strategies/plans, EACJ cases, EALA Hansards, EALA resolutions, EAC Calendars, magazines and newsletters. These have provided a useful resource to our resource centre users about EAC integration.

3. Since 2012, KcK has been running a course **The East African Community: Organs, Institutions and Procedures** under her Education Centre. The course aims to create awareness among different stakeholders on the EA integration process and to develop their capacity to understand, engage in and contribute to the integration process. It offers practical use of KcK's research information and an increased appreciation of key governance, constitutional and human rights issues relating to the integration process. The course dwells on the conceptual definition of integration; the history of integration in East Africa; the revived EAC and workings of the different organs and institutions. The pilot course was run in Kampala in September 2012; the next training took place in Nairobi 2013 and one is planned for 2014 in Dar es Salaam.

4. In a bid to provide information to East Africans about the integration process, KcK continues to distribute copies of the **Simplified Version of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community** (Toleo la Lugha Rahisi la Mkataba wa Kuanzishwa kwa Jumuiya ya Africa Mashariki) and **Civil Society and the East African Community: A Question and Answer Book** (Jamii ya Kiraia Na Jumuiya ya Afrika ya Massariki: Kitabu Cha Maswali Na Majibu), in English and Kiswahili that were developed in collaboration with the EAC Secretariat. The booklets were simplified into Kiswahili. Efforts are underway to produce them in French for the benefit of Francophone EA.

5. KcK has over the years championed research to inform and influence the policy and legal framework at the EAC.
 - **Annual State of Constitutionalism Project**, an audit of the constitutional and governance landscape in

the region, documents the progress, challenges and prospects in the Partner States of the EAC and at the EAC. The publication provides East Africans with an update of the key developments throughout the year. In future, KcK plans to hold a regional forum on the state of constitutionalism in East Africa as an annual event.

- With support from Trademark East Africa, KcK undertook a comparative study of the legal and policy framework relating to social security and pensions schemes in the six Partner States of the EAC within the context of the EAC Common Market Protocol. A publication **Towards a Common Formal Social Security and Pension Scheme for the East African Community: an Examination of National Legislative Framework** was produced. The study coupled with the advocacy work that followed it, aimed to generate consensus among key stakeholders on a co-ordinated social security framework for the EAC.
- KcK has over the years sent fact finding missions to various Partner States of the EAC to examine specific issues of contemporary constitutional value with a bearing on EAC integration. In 2011, KcK sent a team of prominent East Africans to Uganda who met and interviewed a cross section of Ugandans with a view to recommending ways and means of resolving the federero question in the interest of a successful East African Political Federation. A publication **The Federero Question of Buganda in Uganda within the Context of the East African Political Federation** was produced as a result of the mission. The mission was the latest among a series of others that KcK has conducted over the years, such as to Tanzania in 2009, Burundi in 2008, Kenya in 2007 and 2001, Rwanda in 2004 and Zanzibar in 2003.
- **Marginalisation: The Plight of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in East Africa** was a culmination of research conducted in all the Partner States of the EAC to examine, among other things, the magnitude, causes and trends of refugees and internally displaced persons in the region; the interface between the international legal obligations of the states vis a viz the EAC treaty and the national legal and institutional frameworks; and best practices to inform an EAC framework for unstable populations.
- Issues of ethnic minorities in East Africa were also brought to the fore through a comprehensive study on inclusion of ethnic and racial minorities in political decision processes in East Africa in order to strengthen and consolidate democratic participation. **Towards a Rights-Sensitive East African Community: The Case of Ethnic and Racial Minorities** was published as an output in 2011.
- In an effort to test the cardinal principle of people centredness under the revived Community, KcK with support from the Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD), conducted a **Baseline on The Outreach Programme of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)** in Rwanda and Tanzania Mainland, to assess EALA's parliamentary practices

and procedures in relation to regional integration, specifically in regard to civil society engagement; as well as its relationship to the Partner States including to ministries for EA integration, corresponding parliamentary standing committees and EALA's Country Chapters. The findings, disseminated in Kigali and Dar es Salaam, provided up-to-date information about the perceptions of East Africans about the role, mandate and work of EALA.

- The EAC Consultative Dialogue Framework that in part institutionalised civil society participation in the EAC was greatly informed by KcK's study **Towards Greater Society participation in the East African Community: Challenges and Prospects**.
6. KcK's advocacy programme has involved activities aimed at influencing the legal and policy framework at the EAC.
- Over the years, KcK has assembled teams of constitutional experts to make valuable inputs to constitution making and review processes in the region. Apart from providing technical guidance relating to constitutional principles, KcK's work in this area also aims to inform a common constitutional framework in the EAC.



Participants at the Pilot EAC training course in Kampala 2012.

Most recently KcK, with support from the Open Society Initiative for East Africa (OSIEA), sent a team of experts from Kenya and Uganda to provide feedback to the Tanzania constitution making process. Although South Sudan is yet to be admitted to the EAC, prior to the civil strife in the country, KcK was due to send a team of experts to undertake a similar task.

- Through regional stakeholders' fora, KcK has been bringing key stakeholders together to build consensus on various issues for purposes of advocacy. In 2012, when the United Republic of Tanzania to take away EALA's mandate to table Private Members' Bills, KcK organised such a forum with the objective of influencing the process of the proposed amendment to conform to basic constitutional, democratic and governance principles.

CHALLENGES

- Majority of East Africans remain largely unaware about the EAC, its benefits and its related developments.
- Effective communication in the EAC is hampered by the lack of a media that can be accessed throughout the region. This is the case despite the presence of The East African, East Africa TV and East Africa Radio.
- Related to the above is the issue of language, especially when it comes to development of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. While Kiswahili is widely used in other parts of the region, this is not the case in Uganda and sections of Rwanda and Burundi. Consequently, such materials have to be translated to suitable languages which is costly in terms of time and money.
- The lack of adequate funding to produce more publications and other IEC materials such as documentaries affects dissemination of information. Therefore, not enough publications can be produced for the majority of East Africans. As a result, recipients of publications have to be selected.
- There is a scarcity of basic EAC materials such as the treaty and its Protocols, to the extent that even the ministries responsible for EAC affairs do not have enough of these.



The EAC training course in Nairobi, Kenya 2013. Former EALA Speaker, Hon. Abdirahim H. Abdi briefly addressed the participants.



Regional consultative meeting to discuss the proposed amendment on Private Members Bills.

RECOMMENDATIONS and the WAY FORWARD

- The EAC hard copy materials (the treaty and the protocols) should be made more available and accessible.
- The achievements, challenges and experiences of the integration process of the old EAC to the present, should be documented in various forms including through publications (both hard and e-form), documentaries.
- Visual and audio communications that can run on national televisions or radios should be produced and distributed across the region.
- The idea of EAC radio is long overdue. This needs to be complemented by other forms of media such as mobile media vans that can reach the grassroots throughout East Africa.
- Civil society initiatives that complement the work of the EAC Communication policy and strategy should be recognised and supported. A case in point KcK's training course on the EAC.
- Most significantly, the message about integration needs to be delivered in a language understood by all East Africans. In this regard, more effort needs to be put in developing Kiswahili as the lingua franca of the EAC.



VISION

A prosperous, competitive, secure, stable and politically united East Africa

Afrika Mashariki yenye mafanikio, ushindani, usalama, imara na iliyounganika kisiasa

MISSION

To widen and deepen Economic, Political, Social and Culture integration in order to improve the quality of life of the people of East Africa through increased competitiveness, value added production, trade and investments

Kupanua na kuimarisha uchumi, siasa, huduma za jamii na utamaduni wa kubadilishana ili kuboresha hali za maisha ya watu wa Afrika Mashariki kupitia ushindani endelevu, uzalishaji wa hali ya juu, biashara na uwekezeji

EAC ANTHEM

**Jumuiya Yetu sote tuilinde
Tuwajibike tuimarike
Umoja wetu ni nguzo yetu
Idumu Jumuiya yetu.**

1. Ee Mungu twakuomba ulinde
Jumuiya Afrika Mashariki
Tuwezeshe kuishi kwa amani
Tutimize na malengo yetu.
2. Uzalendo pia mshikamano
Viwe msingi wa Umoja wetu
Natulinde Uhuru na Amani
Mila zetu na desturi zetu.
3. Viwandani na hata mashambani
Tufanye kazi sote kwa makini
Tujitoe kwa hali na mali
Tuijenge Jumuiya bora.

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