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THE SENATE  
(THIRD SESSION)

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REPORT OF THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION,  
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION VISIT TO THE EAST  
AFRICAN COMMUNITY ORGANS AND INSTITUTIONS, 18TH TO 30TH  
AUGUST, 2019

Approved  
25/10/2019

Directorate of Committee Services;

The Senate;

Parliament Buildings;

NAIROBI

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>BMS</b>	Budget Management System
<b>CASSOA</b>	Civil Aviation safety and security Oversight Agency
<b>CoE</b>	Centre of Excellence
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>EACA</b>	East African Competition Authority
<b>EACJ</b>	East African Court of Justice
<b>EADB</b>	East African Development Bank
<b>EALA</b>	East African Legislative Assembly
<b>GANP</b>	Global Air Navigation Plan
<b>GASeP</b>	Global Air Security Plan
<b>ICAA</b>	International Civil Aviation Authority
<b>ICT</b>	Information Communication Technology
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>IUCEA</b>	Inter University Council for East Africa
<b>LVBC</b>	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
<b>LVFO</b>	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation
<b>NTBs</b>	Non-Tariff Barriers
<b>OSBP</b>	One Stop Border Post
<b>RSS</b>	Republic of South Sudan
<b>SCT</b>	Single Customs Territory
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>URT</b>	United Republic of Tanzania
<b>VIHSC</b>	Vaccines, Immunization and Health Supply Chain Management
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Committee on National Cohesion, Equal opportunity and Regional Integration is established under the Senate Standing Order 212 (3) and mandated to consider all matters relating to the pursuit of national and intercommunity cohesion, regional integration and the equalization of opportunities. In the context of regional integration, the Committee has power to supervise regional integration processes, the East African Legislative Assembly and the Pan African Parliament. The Committee has the following membership:

1. **Sen. Waqo Naomi Jilo, M P Chairperson**
2. **Sen. Millicent Omanga. MP Vice Chairperson**
3. Sen. Dr. Langat Christopher Andrew. MP
4. Sen. Gona Christine Zawadi. MP
5. Sen. Lelegwe Steve Ltumbesi. MP
6. Sen. Wambua Enoch Kiiio. MP
7. Sen. Outa Fredrick Otieno. MP
8. Sen. Pareno Judith Ramaita. MP
9. Sen. Chebeni Mercy.MP

Pursuant to Standing Order 212 (3) therefore, the Committee undertook a familiarization exercise targeting EAC organs and institutions located in various partner states. The Committee delegation comprised of the following Members:

1. **Sen. Pareno Judith Ramaita. MP Head of delegation**
2. Sen. Gona Christine Zawadi. MP
3. Sen. Wambua Enoch Kiiio. MP
4. Sen. Chebeni Mercy. MP
5. **Ibrahim Leruk - Delegation Secretary**
6. Dr. Kefa Omoti- Principal Research Officer

Regional integration is an important component of Kenya's development strategy. The Country therefore, has joined a number of regional development blocks such as the East African Community (EAC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the African Continental free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The EAC is made up of 6 Partner States namely; the Republics of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Republic of Uganda.

The EAC dream offers great opportunities in market and investment destinations. There are opportunities in agriculture, industrial and tourism development; promotion of trade and services; and enhanced cross border education and mobility due to regionally harmonized education and training systems. These necessitates cooperation in many areas, particularly in transport infrastructure and trade policies including reduced tariff and non-tariff barriers, harmonized standards and rules such as product safety rules and improved customs procedures.

As our economy becomes increasingly integrated with the East African economy and indeed the rest of the world, parliament and by extension the Government must make the integration work for our national interests and development objectives. In Particular, the resources channeled towards the integration processes at national and regional level must bring benefits and impact positively on lives of citizens at all levels.

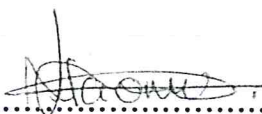
The delegation noted a few success stories in the implementation of EAC projects and programmes implemented by the various organs and institutions such as the establishment of the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) concept, elimination of tariffs and considerable effort made by partner states towards the elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs). However, nearly all EAC organs and institutions face serious challenges including staff shortages and inability to perform core functions. For instance, the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) and the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) suspended sittings during the month of August and September because of lack of funds. Several key EAC institutions such as the East African Kiswahili Commission, the Inter University Council of East Africa (ICUEA) and the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) are unable to finance and execute projects because of the never ending scarcity of resources attributed to the unsustainable funding mechanism adopted under

the EAC treaty. While Partner states unduly delay annual remittances, donors and development partners keep reducing in number and size of commitments.

The Committee urges the EAC Council of Ministers and the Heads of State Summit to identify a suitable mix of alternative financing mechanisms such as a levy on export earnings to be used exclusively for EAC activities. Efforts should also be made to financially prop partner states that are currently unable to meet their financial obligations. We also urge the EAC institutions to use available resources prudently and not to forget that they shall be held accountable for the use of public funds and, for the overall performance of the services they deliver.

In conclusion, allow me to express our appreciation to the Speaker and Clerk of the Senate for allowing the delegation to travel and for the resources availed in facilitation of the committee activities. Through you Mr. Speaker, we also wish to most sincerely thank the Secretary General of the EAC and the Speaker of EALA for the cooperation and warm welcome extended to the delegation during the tour.

It is now my pleasant duty and honour to table this report for your consideration.

Signature.....

Date.....22/10/2019

**SEN. WAQO NAOMI JILO**

**CHAIRPERSON, STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION**

## **1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

The East African community (EAC) is one of the most sophisticated regional development arrangement ever made in the third world. Since establishment, it has made tremendous progress by acquiring legal instruments, establishing the East African Legislative assembly (EALA) and the East African court of Justice (EACJ). EAC has also signed the protocols for the establishment of the EAC Customs Union and the EAC Common Market. The regional block has an Anthem, a flag and a foundation for the Monetary Union and Ultimately, a political federation. EALA is the only one of its kind in the developing world

The EAC is made up of six countries including Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania and South Sudan. The EAC development agenda is guided by a treaty signed on 30 November 1999 and entered into force on 7 July 2000, following ratification by the original three Partner States namely Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Burundi acceded to the EAC Treaty on 18 June 2007 and became full Members of the Community with effect from 1 July 2007. The Republic of South Sudan joined on 15 April 2016 and became a full Member on 15 August 2016. The regional block aims at deeper regional integration among partner states especially in economic, social, and political fronts.

The EAC treaty covers cooperation agreements in every sector of the public service such as legal and constitutional issues, defense, foreign affairs, trade and industry; infrastructure planning and development education, science and technology; health and social development; agriculture and food security; environmental management and natural resources; finance and monetary issues, political development and institutional governance. To actualize the areas of cooperation, the partner states have developed memoranda of understanding, cooperation agreements, pacts and protocols.

The current integration agenda started with the inauguration of a customs union that later graduated to a common market. Currently, the EAC is in the process of developing a legal framework for the monetary union, and ultimately a political federation among the five member states. At formulation, the founding fathers anticipated a higher flow of investment and trade as a

result of the customs union. The consequent increase in trade completion was also expected to lead to improved quality of exports from individual countries. Member states still view regional integration as an essential plank of their development strategy and an important ingredient of stimulating increased trade, investment and economic growth.

### 1.1 The EAC Management Structure

The EAC organization structure incorporates the heads of State Summit as the top most organ, charged with the responsibility of giving strategic direction towards the realization of the goals and objectives of the Community. The summit relies on the support and advice of the Council of Ministers, which is the central decision-making and governing Organ of the EAC. Its membership constitutes Ministers or Cabinet Secretaries from the Partner States whose dockets are responsible for regional co-operation. The Council meets two times in a year to assist in maintaining a link between the political decisions taken at the Summits and the day-to-day functioning of the Community. Regulations, directives and decisions taken or given by the Council are binding to the Partner States and to all other Organs and Institutions of the Community other than the Summit, the EACJ and EALA.

At the middle level is the coordinating committee which has the primary responsibility for regional co-operation and co-ordinates the activities of the Sectoral Committees. The committee recommends to the Council about the establishment, composition and functions of such Sectoral Committees. It draws its membership from Permanent / Principal Secretaries responsible for regional co-operation from the Partner States.

At the lower level, there are sectoral Committees that conceptualize programmes and monitor their implementation. Sectoral committees are usually established by the Council of ministers on recommendation of the Coordinating Committee. The Sectoral Committees meet as often as necessary for discharge of their functions. Generally speaking, the most notable Institutions, Organs and Agencies of the EAC include the following:

The East African Community Secretariat;

The East African Court of Justice;

The East African Legislative Assembly;  
The East African Lake Victoria Basin Commission;  
The East African Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization;  
The Inter University Council of East Africa;  
The East African Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency;  
The East African Kiswahili Commission;  
The East African Health Research Commission;  
The East African Science and Technology Commission;  
The East African Competition Authority;  
The EAC Information and Communications Technology Systems;  
The East African Capacity Building Foundation;  
The Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project;  
The East African Financial Sector Development and Regionalization Project;  
The East African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization Project;

### 1.2 Objectives of the Study Visit

The tour of the EAC organs and institutions was expected to provide the Kenyan Senate with a better understanding of the EAC establishment in terms of its regional projects and programs, integration achievements as well as challenges. The specific objectives were:

- i. To appreciate the operations of the EAC Institutions and Authorities/Agencies that provide services in facilitation of EAC integration;
- ii. to establish a basis for awareness creation in the East African region on the role of the Senate in the integration process,
- iii. to enhance mutual relationships and sustainable networking between the Senate and the EAC organs and institutions; and
- iv. to get feedback and recommendations from EAC management on areas of mutual support and advocacy

### 1.3 Expected Outcomes

The following were the expected outcomes of the Senate engagement with EAC organs and institutions:

- a. Better understanding of the current overall integration process;
- b. greater understanding of the achievements, challenges and opportunities of the integration process;
- c. Enhanced mutual relationships networking between Senate and EAC organs such as EALA, EACJ and the EAC secretariat.
- d. adoption of the necessary policy/legislative recommendations for the purpose of improving on areas where challenges were identified especially on funding mechanisms and ratification of stalled protocols

## 2.0 STATUS OF EAC ORGANS AND INSTITUTIONS

The delegation visited various organs and institutions of the EAC and gathered the following:

### 2.1 The East African Community Secretariat

The delegation visited the EAC secretariat at Arusha in the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) on 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2019 and was warmly welcomed by the Deputy Secretary General, Mr. Christopher Bazivamu. The Head of delegation, Sen. Judith Pareno outlined the objective of the visit to the EAC institutions and organs as an opportunity for the Senate Committee to among other things, familiarize itself with the functions of the institutions in relation to its mandate.

The delegation was informed of the great importance the EAC institutions and Organs attached to the improvement and wellbeing of EAC citizens, as is reflected in the 5<sup>th</sup> EAC Development Strategy. The strategy places the most critical needs of the EAC citizenry among top priorities, namely: agriculture, industrial development; addressing food security, and; unemployment. Indeed, the Community will be celebrating its 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in the current year, having established a functioning Customs Union and Common Market while the Monetary Union establishment is on course and ultimately a Political Federation in the near future.

The delegation also heard that the focus of the EAC secretariat was on opening up markets and supporting the private sector to spur economic growth, and generate additional incomes for its citizens. The integration stages mainly involved:

1. **Customs Union:** The Customs Union Protocol was signed in 2005 and became fully fledged in 2010. The Customs Union Protocol provides for the free movement of goods within the Community. The protocol has resulted in increased cross-border trade within the EAC region and since been transformed into the EAC Single Customs Territory;

2. **Common Market:** The EAC Common Market Protocol (CMP) was signed by the Summit of Heads of State on 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 and became fully fledged on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2010. The CMP allows for five freedoms and two rights, namely: the free movement of goods; free movement of persons; free movement of labour/workers; free movement of services; free movement of capital, and; right of establishment and right of residence;
3. **Monetary Union:** The East African Monetary Union Protocol was signed by the Summit in Kampala, Uganda in November 2013. Under the Protocol, Partner States gave themselves a 10-year timeline to put in place a single currency to be used throughout the region. Already, the East African Legislative Assembly has passed two Bills for regulating the monetary union namely, the East African Monetary Institute Bill which is already assented to by the Heads of State and, the East African Statistics Bureau Bill. These have cleared the way for two out of the four institutions that are to be established under the Protocol in the process of making the Monetary Union a reality;
4. **Political Federation:** This the fourth and ultimate stage of the integration process. In May 2017, the Heads of State settled on a Political Confederation as a transitional model to the Political Federation. On February, 2019 a Committee of 12 Constitutional Drafting Experts, who will develop a draft constitution for the EAC Political Confederation through a participatory exercise involving citizens of the Partner States was appointed and has already began Partner States consultations. The Committee constitutes of two experts per partner state.

### **2.1.1 EAC Secretariat Achievements**

The delegation learnt that the secretariat and by extension the EAC had attained the following milestones:

- a. The EAC is implementing road and railway projects in the Central and Northern Transport Corridors. Investment in infrastructure projects continue to receive the utmost political attention by the EAC Heads of States as expressed during their biennial retreats on infrastructure development and financing;
- b. The establishment of the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) Idea. On One Stop Border Posts (OSBP), EAC has fully operationalized and trained personnel at 13 OSBPs. The posts are aimed at facilitating trade and free movement of goods in the region. The operationalization and training of personnel at the OSBPs has significantly reduced the time taken by travelers and trucks at the borders from days to about 15 minutes average;
- c. In the health sector, EAC Partner States have expanded the capacity for delivery of high quality health services, training and research through Regional Centres of Excellence (RCoE). The centre are located in partner states: for Kidney Diseases (Kenya); Heart Diseases (Tanzania); Cancer disease (Uganda); Health, Biomedical Engineering and Health Rehabilitation Sciences hosted by Rwanda, and; Vaccines, Immunization and Health Supply Chain Management, also hosted by Rwanda;
- d. Partner States have jointly operationalized an EAC Regional Network of Reference Laboratories for Communicable Diseases to strengthen the region's capacity to diagnose and respond to outbreaks of highly infectious diseases;
- e. The Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation (LWATSAN II) programme, coordinated by Lake Victoria Basin Commission is being implemented in 15 towns in five Partner States. LWATSAN II has the objective of improving sustainable water supply and sanitation solutions in 15 towns within the Lake Victoria Basin. The affected towns include Ngozi, Muyinga and Kayanza located in Burundi; Keroka, Kericho and Isebania/Sirare located in Kenya; Kayonza, Nyagatare and Nyanza located in Rwanda; Geita, Sengerema and Nansio of the United republic of tanzania, and; Mayuge, Kayabwe-Bukakata, Ntungamo of the republic of Uganda;
- f. Mobility of students and teachers in East Africa has been achieved;
- g. Establishment of single tourist Visa for Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda;
- h. Signed mutual recognition agreement to allow professional bodies in the EAC region to work together;

- i. For TVET institutions, the Inter University Council is leading the way in facilitating the development of tertiary institutions.

The above initiatives have brought about many benefits for East Africans in the areas of increased intra-regional trade; increased cross-border /foreign direct investment; elimination of non-tariff barriers to trade; harmonization of education systems and curricula, and; payment of tuition fees at local rates by EAC nationals studying in other Partner State.

### **2.1.2 Challenges Facing the EAC Secretariat**

The delegation was informed of the challenges that hinder implementation of EAC initiatives including:

- a. The secretariat works under strenuous circumstances owing to low and unreliable funding;
- b. Partner states acting nationally and giving national interests priority over regional interests;
- c. Inadequate implementation of Council resolutions and directives;
- d. Some partner states moving slowly in adopting EAC instruments.

## **2.2 The East African Court of Justice (EACJ)**

The delegation visited the Court Premises on the 19<sup>th</sup> of August, 2019 and was received by the Court Administrator. The delegation heard that the EACJ, popularly known as the Court, is one of the key organs of the East African Community established under Article 9 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community.

Historically, the defunct East African Court was a court of appeal for decisions of the National Courts on both civil and criminal matters except constitutional matters and the offence of treason for Tanzania. The current EACJ is an international court whose operations, owing to the volume of current business, are ad hoc until such a time that the Council of Ministers determines that there is enough business for full time sitting. Judges are not therefore, required to permanently

reside in Arusha where the temporary seat of the Court is located but, only convene to conduct the business of the Court when the need to do so arises.

The Court's is tasked to ensure adherence to law in the interpretation and application of and compliance with the Treaty, legislation and protocols of EAC. It has two divisions that is, the court of first instance which has six judges and the appellate court which has 5 judges. As per mandate, the court entertains matters related to violation of procedure and law of EAC instruments. It thus plays an important role in the discharge of justice to EAC residents as well as the contribution of jurisprudence in the African continent. The mandate of the court was extended to matters related to trade and human rights when the Heads of state signed a protocol to that effect. Parties that are by treaty allowed to file matters before the court include:

- i. Partner states against other partner states or EAC organs;
- ii. The Secretary General against Partner States;
- iii. EAC employees' against the Secretary General;
- iv. Legal and natural persons against partner states and EAC organs.

The court plays advisory roles including advising the Council of ministers, the summit and partner states on questions of law in the treaty. For instance, the court has previously advised EAC organs on the principle of variable geometry, under which partner states are allowed to implement only those aspects of EAC programmes that their level of preparedness allows. The principle does not require simultaneous implementation of programmes by partner states.

Since inception, 244 substantive cases have been filed before the court, out of which 212 have been heard and determined. 32 cases are pending, awaiting hearing and determination while out of 32 bills of costs filed, 30 have been taxed. The distribution of court business since inception is indicated in Table 3.

**Table 3: Distribution of Matters Filed by Division since Inception**

FIRST INSTANCE DIVISION			
	FILED	HEARD AND DETERMINED	PENDING
REFERENCES	130	89	41
CLAIMS	11	5	6
INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATIONS	134	126	8
TAXATION CAUSES	28	27	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>56</b>
APPELLATE DIVISION			
APPEALS	37	33	4
CASE STATED	2	1	1
ADVISORY OPINION	2	2	0
ARBITRATION	4	3	1
REFERENCE ON TAXATION	2	2	0
INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATIONS	23	19	4
TAXATION CAUSES	5	3	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>12</b>

Source: EACJ 2019

### 2.2.1 The EACJ Registries

Ideally, the court registry is the front office of the court. In 2013, the Court developed a case management and recording system to ease case filing. The system was developed taking into consideration the Court Processes provided in the Rules of Procedure and Arbitration Rules. For example, the system documents, records and audits each stage of the case on the fly, as well as have decisions drafted amongst Judges and Registrars while at their desks. The System was commissioned on 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2014 by EAC Heads of State during the Summit in Arusha

The system is built to enable access from any location within the EAC region by authorized Court users such as Judges and Staff. It also has levels of security protocols to curb any security threats both externally and internally. The main court registry is situated at Arusha, while sub registries are located in courts of partner states. The sub registries receive and file cases free of

charge and immediately transmit the records to the main registry via ICT. This has enabled litigants to file matters without having to travel to Arusha.

### **2.2.2 EACJ Achievements**

The Court has made commendable strides in the effort to dispense justice as follows:

- a. The registries have leveraged on ICT to fast track filing of cases. They are equipped with basic equipment such as computers and internet connection for ease of transmission of case records from one registry to another
- b. ICT is also used to manage the life cycle of matters in court
- c. Handling of cases electronically has assisted to transform cases to the ICT platform

### **2.2.3 EACJ Challenges**

The delegation was informed of the following challenges afflicting the court:

- i) The court, like most other organs of EAC faces financial difficulties arising from delayed partner states funding
- ii) Majority of East Africans are not aware of the court, its services and operations
- iii) Some judges of the EACJ are also serving judges in partner states courts, which limits their availability to hear matters when the court is sitting

## **2.3 The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)**

The delegation visited the EALA buildings at Arusha on the 19<sup>th</sup> of August, 2019 and was received by a Member of the Assembly, the Hon. Josephine Lemuyan on behalf of the Speaker. The delegation also got opportunity to interact with staff of the Assembly led by a principal clerk assistant, Mr. Charles Kadonya.

The delegation learnt that EALA is one of the Organs of the Community that is provided for under Articles 9 and 49 of the Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community (EAC). The Assembly came into existence on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2001 and has since established

itself as a strong and effective Regional Legislature. It has a Membership of 54, incorporating 9 Members elected by each of the six partner states, ex-officio members, the Speaker and Council to EAC. The Members of the Assembly serve for a maximum of two terms. For day to day management of the Assembly, the Speaker assisted by the commission provide overall leadership to House business and a staff compliment of 45.

The EALA conducts most of its functions through six committees that feed to plenary in the enactment of laws and oversight of EAC policies, programmes and projects spread over 17 areas of cooperation as enumerated in the treaty for establishment of EAC. It also represents the interests of all EAC block citizens. It has registered a number of achievements including being the only regional parliament with legislative autonomy in Africa. The treaty for the establishment of EALA allocates the following specific functions to the Assembly:

- a. Liaise with national assemblies of partner states on matters relating to the community;
- b. Debate and approve the budget of the community;
- c. Consider annual reports of the activities of the community;
- d. Discuss all matters pertaining to the community and make appropriate recommendations to the council of ministers;
- e. Make rules of procedure for its functions and those of its committees;
- f. Recommend to the council of ministers the appointment of the clerk and other officers;
- g. To provide a strategic link between different national parliaments of partner states on specific thematic issues related to the EAC integration process;
- h. Establish a systematic process and structure among and between East African citizens on key integration matters through public consultations and hearings;
- i. To promote and provide s strategic link between EAC and other regional parliaments such as ECOWAS, SADC and the pan African Parliament and to use the links to promote EAC objectives.

The treaty for the establishment of EAC provides laws enacted by EALA precedence over national legislations. The Assembly strives to operate within the established legal framework and its own Standing Orders, the East African Community development strategy and of committees of the Assembly during enactment of law.

Of special interest to the delegation was the realization that EALA formulates legislation and policies for the strengthening of EAC organs and institutions. The EAC institutions that in the interest of legislation and oversight fall under the EALA include LVBC, the ICUEA, the EADB, the LVFO and the CASSOA. Other are the EASTC, the EAHRC and the East African Parliamentary Institute (EAPI).

### **2.3.1 Challenges Facing EALA**

The delegation was informed of the following challenges:

- i. Lack of funding which causes the assembly to skip important sessions;
- ii. Low staff numbers because the Council of ministers suspended staff recruitment activities for all EAC institutions and organs;
- iii. Inability to hold regional sittings as is the tradition, because of financial constraints;
- iv. Delayed finalization of the EAC institutional review which in turn perpetuates the low staffing levels,
- v. The restriction of EALA membership to two terms is discriminatory because at partner states level, Members serve for as long as the electorate approves,

### **2.4 The East African Business Council (EABC)**

This is the apex advocacy body of the private sector associations and corporates from the EAC partner states. The main objective of the EABC is to influence policy and positively change the business environment in the EAC region to allow for institutionalized engagement between the EAC secretariat and the private sector, the civil society, parliamentary groups and the civil society. Commendably, the EABC is viewed as the champion of the private sector in EAC

matters, effectively playing the role GENEVA plays under the European Union. The delegation learnt that owing to its key role in mobilizing the support and participation of the private sector in the integration process, the EABC was accorded an observer status in the EAC organs.

The Council has membership from partner states' business organizations. In Kenya, the EABC has an ally in the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) while in Burundi, the Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CFCIFB) is the representative. In Uganda, EABC has partners in the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU) while in Tanzania, the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) deepens the strategic interests of EABC. In Rwanda, EABC has a partner in the Private Sector Foundation of Rwanda (PSF).

#### **2.4.1 Key EABC priorities**

The EABC strategic plan for the period 2018- 2022 is premised on a sound, stable and sustainable macroeconomic environment for prosperity as envisaged by the EAC treaty. The EABC aims to:

- i. Enhance physical access to markets;
- ii. Enhance trade environment;
- iii. Improve business competitiveness.

#### **2.4.2 EABC Strategic Pillars**

The council operates under strategic pillars including:

- a. Business Environment which aims at engaging all levels of government to support and enable future growth of businesses. This involves advocacy for policy and legislation that facilitate growth and sustainability of the private sector. The pillar also supports infrastructure development and assists partner states governments in identifying and promoting best practices to attract investment;
- b. Development of strategic networks through the engagement of key stakeholders such as government, businesses and civil society. This is achieved through

- leveraging the EABC expertise in developing a holistic approach to growth, expanding space for inclusive engagement and supporting growth and standardization of enterprise level services;
- c. Building support within the EAC for the private sector as the engine of economic activity. This is achieved through awareness creation of the economic and social roles of the private sector in EAC;
  - d. Support for EABC members through building a broader and deeper understanding of members, creating more partnerships and continually improving processes, services and communications for optimal member engagement;
  - e. Resource mobilization through attracting new partners and resources to itself, and diversifying income streams.

There is a clear link between the EABC and the parliaments of partner states because politicians of Partner states influence the policy environment through legislations and policy approval. The EABC leadership in turn, engages in high level business consultations at the ministerial and summit level. Because of this influential interlinkage, the African Union (AU) afforded the EABC opportunity to host and incubate the African Business Council.

To deepen its reach, the EABC has representatives in Japan, the United States of America and Europe who are tasked with the responsibility of drawing investors to the East African region.

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### **2.4.3 Challenges Facing the EABC**

The Committee was informed that the EABC has to contend with the following:

- i. Low level of awareness among East Africans on EABC existence and its activities
- ii. Declining EAC intra-trade;
- iii. Non implementation of certain summit directives and decisions;
- iv. Inadequate budgetary allocations for implementation of summit decisions;

- v. Denial of work permit for staffs by URT and Burundi;
- vi. National interests being given priority over regional interests;

## 2.5 The East African Kiswahili Commission

Article 137 of the treaty that establishes the EAC provides for the promotion and popularization of the Kiswahili language as an official and regional language of east Africans. The East African Kiswahili Commission (EAKC) is therefore, a critical institution of the Community established by a Protocol (The Protocol for the Establishment of the East African Kiswahili Commission) on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2007, to promote the use of Kiswahili language as *lingua franca*. The Commission is mandated to advise the Partner States on research, teaching, learning and development of Kiswahili in the EAC region. The Commission aims to achieve this objective through policy formulation, knowledge generation, and curriculum review, standardization of terminology and to promote Kiswahili as the *lingua franca* of the Partner States as provided for under Article 3 of the Protocol.

The anticipated use of Kiswahili in the region has potential to facilitate attainment of the common marker objectives through free movement of people and goods. The Kiswahili language promotion has potential to also increase the possibility of attaining vision 2050 and the African union Vision 2063, on sustainable development goals. The EAKC has the following functions:

- i. Coordination and oversight of national Kiswahili councils and other member institutions;
- ii. Strengthening of collaboration in regional research and assisting partner states to develop centres of advanced studies in Kiswahili;
- iii. Facilitation of the development of Kiswahili policies for exchange of staff and students in Kiswahili institutions and monitor the effectiveness of such policies;
- iv. Identify Kiswahili training needs in respective partner states and address them through the development of appropriate policies;
- v. Advocate the use of Kiswahili as *lingua franca* in the community and beyond;

- vi. Promote the use of Kiswahili in the conduct of EAC official business and public life in the community;
- vii. Enhance collaboration with different stakeholders such as media, publishers and international development partners in developing the use of Kiswahili in the EAC region.

### 2.5.1 The EAKC Achievements

- a. The delegation learnt that the offices of the Kiswahili Commission are located in a historical building, which was formerly the office of the East African Centre for Research on Oral Traditions and African National Languages. The Management of the Commission renovated and preserved not only the building but also the historical value of site and the Kiswahili culture and language;
- b. The Commission developed its first Five Years Strategic Plan (2017-2022). The plan charts the direction of the Commission in the next five years, including priority activities, projects, key stakeholders and a framework for monitoring and assessing progress of the Commission towards achieving its objectives;
- c. The Commission managed to develop a draft policy for mobility of skilled labour to facilitate relocation of skilled Kiswahili resource persons and teachers. The policy is before the Council of Ministers awaiting approval;
- d. Conducted baseline assessment of training needs in partner states.

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### 2.5.2 Challenges Facing the EAKC

The following were identified as the most pressing challenges:

- i. **Funding.** The delegation was informed that the Commission does not have enough resources to implement its Strategic Plan for 2017-2022. Furthermore, the disbursement of funds to the Commission was delayed leading to non-implementation of certain activities;

- ii. **Staffing.** The Commission is heavily understaffed, with only six (6) staff against the establishment of 31 staffers provided for under the Human Resource Manual;
- iii. **Absence of Kiswahili Councils in most of the Partner States.** The Protocol requires that Governments put in place Kiswahili Councils across the Partner States. The Councils are supposed to coordinate, formulate, implement and promote Kiswahili in the Partner States. With exception of the United Republic of Tanzania, none of the Partner States have established these Councils;
- iv. **Lack of qualified Kiswahili teachers in the EAC region.** The delegation learnt that the most qualified Kiswahili teaches in African continent are not necessarily East Africans.

## 2.6 The East African Health Research Commission (EAHRC)

This is the EAC institution responsible for research on health and prosperity matters. The Commission was established in 2007 and operationalized in 2015 with the appointment of the executive secretary, the deputy secretary general and an accountant. The organization promotes integration in the region as envisaged under Article 118 of the treaty for the establishment of the EAC and relevant articles of the EAC common Market protocol. Ultimately, the Commission is expected to facilitate the attainment of the EAC ideals including the free movement of persons, services and goods.

The commission therefore, forms a viable mechanism for making available to the EAC organs, advice on all matters related to health, research findings suitable for policy formulation and technological development. It is premised on the principle of health is wealth and focuses on a healthy and prosperous community, build on evidence driven health policies and practice.

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### 2.6.1 Objectives of the EAHRC

The main objective of the commission is to promote, advance and coordinate the conduct and application of health research for the improvement of health and wellbeing of the people of East Africa. Specific objectives include:

- i. To establish networks, programmes and projects in health research;

- ii. To establish capacity development and capacity utilization programmes;
- iii. To create an environment that is conducive for research including a regional regulatory framework;
- iv. Establish a network for health research knowledge management;
- v. Mobilize resources to support health research for development.

### 2.6.2 Functions of the Health Commission

The functions of the commission include the following among others:

- a. It is the principal advisory institution on all matters related to health research and development;
- b. Ensures the development of comprehensive networks for research, linking member institutions;
- c. Develops centers of excellence in health research in the region;
- d. Audits research programmes and programmes in the region;
- e. Facilitates the establishment of safety, quality control and quality assurance in research;
- f. Promotes the synthesis and interpretation of health research findings in the region;
- g. Facilitates the creation and utilization of health research databases.

The EAHRC has in the recent past initiated broad and multi-sectoral strategic development programmes in the following areas:

- i. **Digital Health.** The Commission implements a concept named Digital, Regional East African Community initiative (Digital REACH), which is an idea to transform health service delivery and health outcomes in the region by uptake and utilization of the Information and Communication technologies (ICT) across the health sector. It covers public health, diagnostic treatment and support, health worker training, population health status, supply chain management and universal health

care support. To this end, the commission has established the East African Web portal for the management of Health matters.

- ii. **Next generation of Health research Scientist and leaders.** This is an initiative meant to attract, interest and retain young researchers for effective succession management
- iii. **Dialogue between Bureaucrats and Technocrats.** This initiative is aimed at bringing together government leaders, legislators and legal executives to discuss health issues. This in turn allows for consensus building and collective position on pertinent health matters in the region.
- iv. **Conference in Health. The Commission manages the East African Health and Science Conference (EAHSC) engagement,** which is an EAC biannual event convened by the council in collaboration with host partner state. It is coordinated by ministries responsible for health matters in the EAC partner states and other relevant organizations such as health related Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society and individual stakeholder. The most recent conferences were held in Burundi and Dar es laam.

### **2.6.3 Challenges Facing EAHRC**

The challenges indicated included the following:

- a. High disease incidence in the EAC region;
- b. Presence of non-conventional diseases in the region including EBOLA;
- c. Budgetary constraints due to dwindling donor contributions and zero increase notion imposed by the council of ministers.

### **2.7 The East African Science and Technology Commission (EASTEKO)**

The delegation visited the EASTEKO premises at Kigali, Rwanda on the 26<sup>th</sup> of August 2018 and was warmly welcomed by the Deputy Secretary General, Dr. Saidi kibeya. The delegation heard that EASTEKO is an institution of the EAC, established during the 5<sup>th</sup> extraordinary Heads of Summit held on the 18<sup>th</sup> of April 2007 and has been operational since 2015. The institution

was established in furtherance to Article 103 (a) of the EAC treaty, which allows partner states to promote cooperation in the promotion of science and technology as an enabler of economic development.

EASTECO was thus, established to promote and coordinate the development, management and application of science and technology in support of regional integration and socio economic development. Its specific objectives include:

- i. Formulation of regional policies on science and innovation;
- ii. Joint development and application of science and technology;
- iii. Promotion of regional research centres of excellence;
- iv. Promotion of public sector partnership in the development of science and technology;
- v. Development, adoption and utilization of ICT;
- vi. Promotion and exchange of scientific information and to support the dissemination of research and development findings in partner states.

For effective delivery on its mandate, the institution targets five priority areas including the provision of support for evidence based policies, general promotion of STI knowledge and innovation which calls for commitment to research and development as well as balanced intellectual property rights.

A third area of priority is the application of STI for socio economic development. This deals with key thematic areas that would deliver the greatest socio-economic impact in the region, and minimise the effect of challenges currently witnessed in the areas of value addition in agriculture, promotion of STI in energy and environment and the enhancement of biotechnology initiatives. EASTECO also targets provision of support for export oriented industrial development and trade alongside aggressive promotion of information and technology.

### **2.7.1 EASTECO Achievements**

The Commission has achieved the following results:

- i. Development of EAC regional policy for Science, Technology and Innovation (STI);
- ii. development of EAC regional policy on intellectual property;
- iii. EASTECO conducts most of its meetings online, which reduces on travelling and accommodation expenses;
- iv. Regional Capacity building on STEM
- v. Training in entrepreneurship skills in partnership with donors;
- vi. Establishment of network of national industrial research and development organizations to support adoption of STI;
- vii. conducted regional stakeholder consultations to validate regional STI priorities;
- viii. established regional working groups in STI priority areas;
- ix. assessment of existing knowledge and technology transfer institutions in the EAC region, and identification of potential regional centres of Excellence;
- x. validation of the regional science, technology and innovation priority areas;
- xi. development of a Five-Year Strategic Plan, 2017/2018-2021/22;
- xii. establishment of East African Journal on Science, Technology and Innovation whose objective, scope and themes have been adopted by stakeholders.

### **2.7.2 Challenges Facing EASTECO**

The delegation was informed of the following challenges:

- a. Inadequate funding for research and development activities because more than 50% of the salaries are used to salaries and about 20 percent is committed to the critical mandate of the institution;
- b. Understaffing and lengthy recruitment process, hence only 44% of the desired staff establishment is in office;
- c. Delays in disbursement of contributions by Partner States;
- d. Inadequate and costly rented office space;

- e. Slow process of amending the EASTECO Protocol in order to provide for segregation of staff functions.

### 2.8 Centre for Vaccines, Immunization and Health Supply Chain (VIHSCH)

During the 9<sup>th</sup> ordinary meeting of the sectoral Council of Ministers held on the 17<sup>th</sup> of April, 2014 in Zanzibar, in the URT, the Council approved the implementation of a Multi-National EAC centres of excellence (CoE) to harness skills development in tertiary education, in the higher medical and health sciences education programme. This led to the establishment of Centres of Excellence in the EAC region, among them the CoE on kidney diseases located in Kenya, CoE on nutrition located in Burundi and the CoE on cancer located in Uganda among others.

The EAC CoE on vaccines and immunization is located within the University of Rwanda, college of medicine and public health. It was established with financing from the EAC, the University of Rwanda, the Vaccines Alliance and the government Germany. The delegation visited the centre on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2019 and was received by the Vice chancellor of the University of Rwanda. The delegation learnt that the creation of the centre of excellence was based on the region wide existence of diseases such as Malaria and Anti-vaxers and threats of new epidermis such as Ebola which require availability of vaccines at all times.

It seeks to mitigate existing performance challenges in the supply chain management of vaccines and other health commodities through the generation of knowledge and its translation to practice and policy. The Centre conducts post graduate training and short course programmes in the areas of vaccines storage and supply chain management. Based on the pillars of research and distribution of innovations, professionalization of staff through short and long term training, the VIHSCH has collaboration linkages with other universities in the region including the University of Nairobi, Makerere University, University of juba, University of Burundi, University of Rwanda and Moi University.

The Masters programme takes two years, although students spend only 12 weeks on campus and undertake the rest of the training through an online platform. The students get exposed to

operational aspects of vaccines and immunization, strategic concerns and optimization of supply chain management. The training targets officers in service at all levels of government. Since inception, the regional Centre of excellence has had two cohorts of students as shown in table 1.

**Table 1. Student distribution per Partner State**

<b>Partner State</b>	<b>Admissions cohort 1</b>	<b>Admissions Cohort 2</b>
<b>Uganda</b>	5	5
<b>Tanzania</b>	3	9
<b>South Sudan</b>	4	5
<b>Rwanda</b>	8	18
<b>Private Candidates</b>	4	0
<b>Kenya</b>	5	3
<b>Burundi</b>	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>

The delegation was further informed that trainees from the Republic of Burundi did not take up their allotted quota for training for political reasons, while Kenya’s participation during the second cohort was adversely affected because two participants dropped out because of various reasons.

### **2.8.1 Achievements of the EAC CoE**

The centre of excellence has attained commendable progress in the short time it has been in operation. These include:

- a. Curriculum development and approval by the university Senate;
- b. Quality assurance policy developed in 2015 in collaboration with Inter University Council of Eastern Africa (IUCEA);
- c. Development of training materials and adaptation of new ones;
- d. Admission of two cohorts of students.

## 2.8.2 Challenges Facing Centre of excellence

The delegation learnt of challenges such as:

- a. Political differences between some partner states that reduce participation of targeted professionals
- b. The slow pace of information sharing between the centre and partner states which affects participation in short courses. Participants from a number of partner states get to report for training long after the training is concluded.

## 2.9 The Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO)

The delegation toured the LVFO offices at Jinja in the Republic of Uganda on 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2019. The Senators were informed that LVFO is a specialised EAC institution established under Article 9 (3) of the treaty establishing the Community, which identifies fisheries as one of the areas of cooperation. d institution of the EAC under Article 9

The LVFO is established by convention and Article 114, sub-Article 2(b) (ii) and (iii) of the EAC Treaty. The EAC treaty provides for the adoption of common policies and regulations for the conservation, management and development of fisheries resources including establishment of common fisheries management and investment guidelines for **inland** and **marine** waters. The 1999 revival of the EAC saw an expansion of the LVFO convention to include all EAC Partner states and by extension all water bodies in the East African Community block.

The Lake Victoria Convention defines East African Community water bodies as the water bodies found among the EAC Partner States. This was necessitated by the fact that not all the Partner States share Lake Victoria. The Expansion of mandate also provides for inclusion of aquaculture, fish trade/marketing and fish quality assurance, as well as capture fisheries in the EAC water bodies and it is no longer restricted to capture fisheries in Lake Victoria.

### 2.9.1 LVFO Objectives

LVFO has the following objectives:

- a) to foster cooperation among the Contracting Parties;

- b) to harmonize national measures for the sustainable utilization of the fisheries and aquaculture resources of the EAC water bodies;
- c) to develop and adopt conservation and management measures.

### 2.9.2 LVFO Achievements

- I. LVFO has established programs to guide the sustainable management and development of fisheries and aquaculture resources with guidance from scientific information:
  - a. Fisheries Management and Development
  - b. Aquaculture Management and Development
  - c. Fisheries Resource Monitoring and Research
- II. Fish Quality Assurance, Trade and Marketing of fish and fishery Products;
- III. developed a Strategic Plan for 2016-2020;
- IV. carried out a Biennial Frame Survey Data;
- V. carried out catch assessment surveys;
- VI. provided information on the lake productivity processes and on the health of the fish habitat and how they relate to fish production;
- VII. carried out research on fisheries socio-economics, trade, marketing and aquaculture and this has provided information on species to be cultured, quality fish seeds and feeds, culturing technologies and site identification;
- VIII. provided a legal framework for the development of aquaculture in the region; and
- IX. fisheries inspectors in the region maintained high standards which enable fish from Lake Victoria to access markets in the European Union, United States of America, Japan.

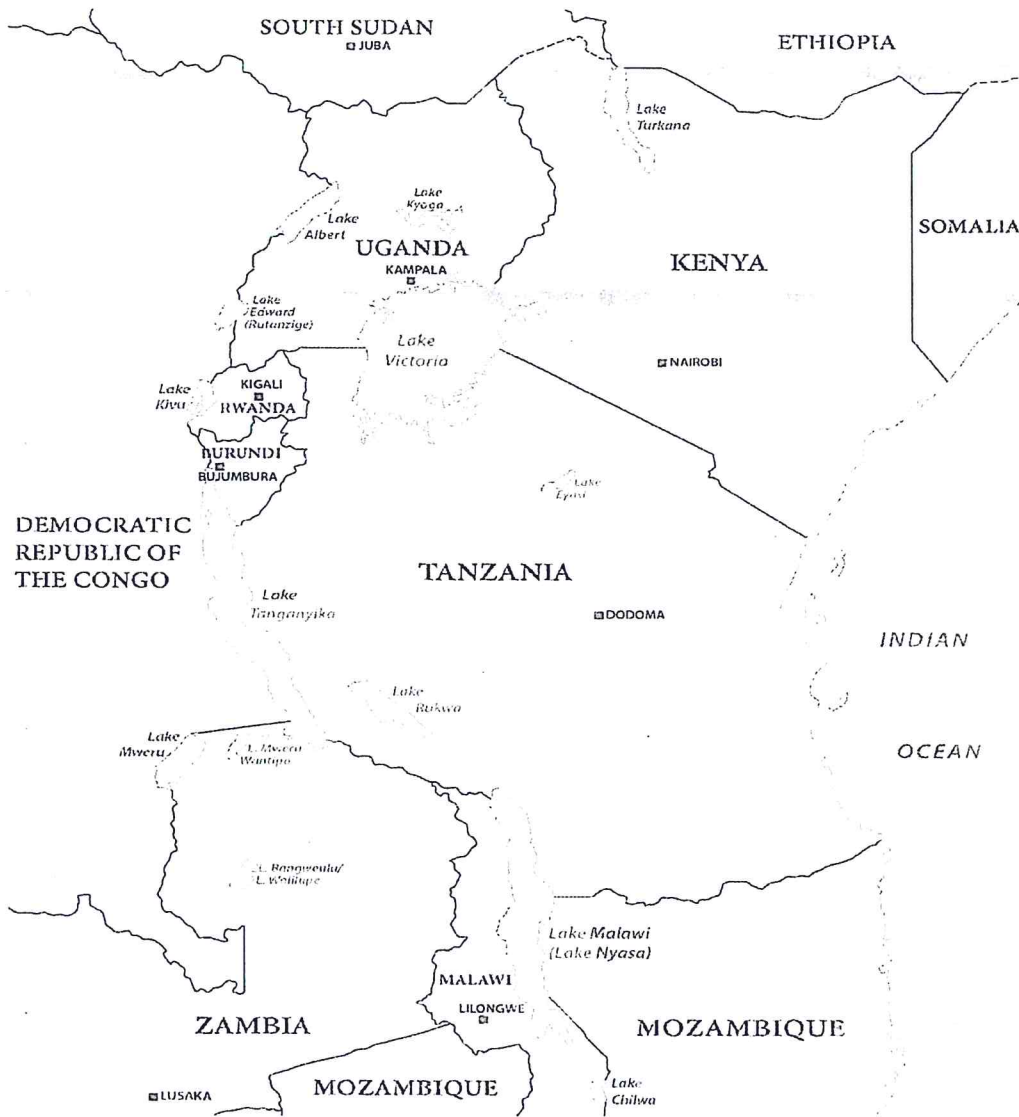


Fig. 1: Water Bodies Within the EAC region

### 2.9.3 Challenges Facing the LVFO

The Committee was informed of the following challenges:

- a. Under funding and delayed release of funds by partner states which leads to overreliance on donor funding according to the Development Partners' interests;

- b. Weak enforcement of fisheries regulations and lack of mechanisms to enforce compliance at national level;
- c. Incomplete harmonization processes for policies, regulations and guidelines at regional level and this exacerbated by weak fisheries governance;
- d. Limited capacity building programs and limited knowledge applications in aquaculture practices.

### **2.10 The East African Development Bank (EADB)**

The EADB was established in 1967 under the Treaty of the defunct East African Community. It was aimed at providing socio economic development in the EAC region through provision of finance, support and advisory services. After the collapse of the East African Cooperation in 1977, the Bank continued to exist until its re-establishment under its own Charter in 1980.

The Bank is engaged in productive sectors of the regional economies. Some of the sectors include forestry and paper, agro marine and food processing, construction, building materials and real estate, oil and gas, electricity and water among others. It provides services such as:

- a) Term loans
- b) Asset leasing
- c) Short term working loans
- d) Equity investments
- e) Agency for donor funds
- f) Loan guarantees
- g) Trade finance facilities
- h) Real estate and property development loans

The Bank has greatly transformed given that in the 1970's, it was the sole provider of equity and long- term capital, while in the 1980's it began supporting small and medium enterprises in East Africa. In the 1990's, the bank pioneered issuance of bonds in the region and in the 2000's it extended frontiers of development banking into new products and services.

EADB has two categories/classes of shareholders; Class A is made of shareholders made up of four East African Community Partner States including Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania. EADB is in dialogue with the Republic of Burundi through the Ministry of Finance to bring the country on board as shareholder. Class B is comprised of Shareholders of Development Finance Institutions such as the African Development Bank, FMO (Netherlands), DEG (Germany) and Commercial Banks like the Commercial Bank of Africa (Nairobi), SBIC Africa Holdings (Johannesburg), Nordea Bank (Stockholm), Standard Chartered Bank (London) and Barclays Bank PLC (London).

### **2.10.1 Achievements of the East African Development Bank**

As part of its Corporate Social Responsibility, the Bank is involved in training for medical practitioners in the field of neurology and oncology. The training is a four-year program. The aim is to train 600 medical professionals specialising in cancer treatment in the East African region. The Bank has started on training public lawyers and judges in matters related to the extractive industries. The following are some of its achievements:

- a. The Bank enjoys Preferred Creditor Status in all its Member Countries;
- b. Credit Rating of Baa3 with stable outlook (August 2017) from Moody's Investor Service;
- c. Rated the best performing Development Finance Institution (DFI) in Africa by Association of African Development Finance Institution (AADFI) in 2015;

### **2.10.2 Challenges facing the EADB**

It was explained that the EADB has challenges such as:

- a. Difficulties in mobilising resources due to the wide range of clientele and providing lines of credit to Commercial Banks;
- b. Volatile financial environment which affects the bank's profitability;

### 2.11 The Inter-University Council For East Africa (IUCEA)

The delegation visited the IUCEA premises on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August, 2019 and was received by the Executive Secretary, Prof. Alexandre Lyambabaje. It was revealed that the inter university council for East Africa dates back to the 1970s when the University of East Africa was dissolved and in its place, national universities were established in partner states. These included the University of Nairobi in Kenya, the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and Makerere University in Uganda. Under the auspices of the EAC, an inter university committee was established to oversee and maintain collaboration between the three newly formed universities. It was hosted in Kampala, Uganda. The Inter University Committee (IUC) continued to coordinate cooperation between the 3 universities in EAC even after the collapse of the EAC in 1977.

The collaborative ties were strengthened in 1980 when vice chancellors of the three universities and government officials such as permanent secretaries met and discussed the future of collaboration which led to the signing of the memorandum of understanding (MoU) committing the three universities to maintain collaboration between them within the IUC framework. The MoU led to the establishment of the Inter University Council of East Africa (IUCEA). Thereafter, following the revitalization of the EAC in 1999, IUCEA was recognized as one of the surviving institutions of the EAC.

The IUCEA operates under the EAC treaty, the IUCEA protocol and the IUCEA Act enacted by EALA in 2009, which effectively mainstreamed IUCEA into the EAC framework and made it answerable to the council of ministers through the EAC secretary general. The IUCEA obtains funding from Partner states, IUCEA membership contributions and development partner funding. Its annual budget is approved by EALA and audited by the EAC audit commission.

The membership of IUCEA is regulated by the IUCEA Act which requires any university, college or other degree awarding institution that desires to join IUCEA, to apply for membership as long as the institution operates in the EAC partner states. The current membership stands at 128 institutions as shown in Table 2.

Burundi		Kenya		Rwanda		Tanzania		Uganda		S. Sudan		Total
Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	
5	8	18	19	1	15	14	19	9	20	1	0	
13		36		16		33		29		1		128

The Inter University Council of East Africa Act indicates the following as functions of the IUCEA:

- i. Ensure the development of a comprehensive electronic network linking member universities for use in supporting new methods of teaching, information dissemination by the council and between member universities and research partners;
- ii. Provide collaborative research and development programmes;
- iii. Ensure the establishment of quality assurance;
- iv. Identify training needs in academic staff development, curriculum reform, teaching methods and management;
- v. Initiate the development of institutions of higher learning in the EAC;
- vi. Oblige member universities to offer quality education to graduates in all academic disciplines;
- vii. Encourage the exchange of students and staff between member universities;
- viii. Conduct subject meetings, conferences and workshops;
- ix. Mobilise funds and resources for its activities;
- x. Receive and handle as appropriate complaints from its members.

### 2.11.1 IUCEA Achievements

The delegation was informed that the IUCEA had achieved the following:

- a. Harmonization of the education systems in the EAC region through operationalization of the common education area concept as declared by the Summit of Heads of States in 2017;
- b. In collaboration with EASTECO, established a journal that provides an avenue for disseminating scientific research and technological findings;
- c. Promotes authorship of textbooks and other academic materials;
- d. Implemented regional quality assurance system on standards, guidelines, procedures and programmes;
- e. Guided in staff and student mobility especially on charging of similar fees;
- f. Developed the East African qualifications programme. the IUCEA developed a policy document to implement an East African qualification Network Register for documenting all qualifications offered by Universities in the region;
- g. Introduction of the East African High-Quality Framework on education as a facilitation unit for World Bank on skills development;
- h. developed the fees structure model, which was approved at all stages and circulated in all universities;
- i. IUCEA was granted a five acre piece of land in Kampala, where construction of required office space is expected to commence soon;
- j. Assisted the region in developing centres of excellence;
- k. Provided administrative support in the issuance of scholarships under the EAC scholarships programme.

### **2.11.2 Challenges Facing the IUCEA**

The following challenges were enumerated:

- i. Non implementation of Council recommendations on treatment of students originating from EAC partner states, whereby some partner states discriminate against such students in terms fees payable and issuance of travel and residence documents;
- ii. The IUCEA Act does not capture the extended mandate of the Institution in common higher education area. This makes it difficult to implement the fees structure model across East African Universities;

- iii. Delays in the Amendment of the Protocol establishing IUCEA of 2002 and IUCEA ACT, 2010;
- iv. Staff complained on discrimination in offering diplomatic number plates of vehicles to different categories of staff at IUCEA;
- v. Limited awareness of the existence of IUCEA and its benefits to the Community.

### 2.12 Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency (CASSOA)

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of April 2007, the Council of Ministers established CASSOA as an independent and self-accounting institution of the EAC. The agency operates under Article 92 of the EAC Treaty, the protocol establishing CASSOA and the CASSOA Act of 2009. CASSOA is headquartered in Entebbe, Uganda, following a Headquarter agreement between the Government of Uganda and CASSOA

The Agency is mandated to ensure air transport services safety, efficiency and profitability. It adopts common policies for the development of civil air transport in the region, harmonises civil aviation rules and regulations and coordinates measures and; cooperates in maintenance of high security. The CASSOA regional approach is fundamentally about pooling safety resources for shared benefit. It therefore, assists EAC Partner States with meeting the targets established under the ICAO Global Aviation Safety Plan (GASP), Global Air Navigation Plan (GANP) and Global Aviation Security Plan (GASeP), as well as the associated Regional Aviation Safety Group (RASG) and EAC objectives.

The delegation heard that the agency has continued to develop and amend harmonised model civil aviation act, civil aviation regulations and technical guidance materials for adoption and use by Partner States. Membership to CASSOA is determined by affiliation status to the EAC. The delegation also heard that the EAC partner States are at different levels of Effective Implementation of ICAO Standards and recommended practices. Therefore, some may benefit more from the additional support provided by CASSOA.

However, ultimately, CASSOA benefits all States whenever there is global or regional enhancement to aviation safety. In the medium and long run, EAC CASSOA is expected to

contribute immensely towards access to affordable and efficient transport and communication system for increased economic development as aspired within the framework for EAC Vision 2050, African Union Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goal 2030.

### **2.12.2 Functions of CASSOA**

The Agency performs the following functions:

- a. Harmonise operating regulations to comply with international practice;
- b. Develop standard procedures for licensing certificating and supervising civil aviation activities;
- c. Provide assistance to partner states particularly sharing of technical staff;
- d. Conducts technical training for the region's safety assessors;
- e. Addresses sustainable funding mechanism for partner states.

### **2.12.3 CASSOA Achievements**

The Committee noted the following achievements:

- i. CASSOA helped uplift standards in the region to the extent that at inception, one partner state which had the poorest aviation safety and security processes, is now recognised as the most organised worldwide, in terms of aviation safety;
- ii. Established regional centre for aviation medicine in Nairobi;
- iii. the Agency is successfully implementing the ICAO-CASSOA SECFAL Project to assist the Republic of South Sudan to comply with the AVSEC SARPs,
- iv. CASSOA organised and coordinated trainings in the region in order to address the ever-increasing demands in the aviation sector. CASSOA inspectors were recently trained on the European Co-ordinated Centre for Accident and Incident Reporting (ECCAIRS) version 5.0, a necessary tool for accident reporting as required by ICAO and Safety Assessment of Foreign Aircraft (SAFA);

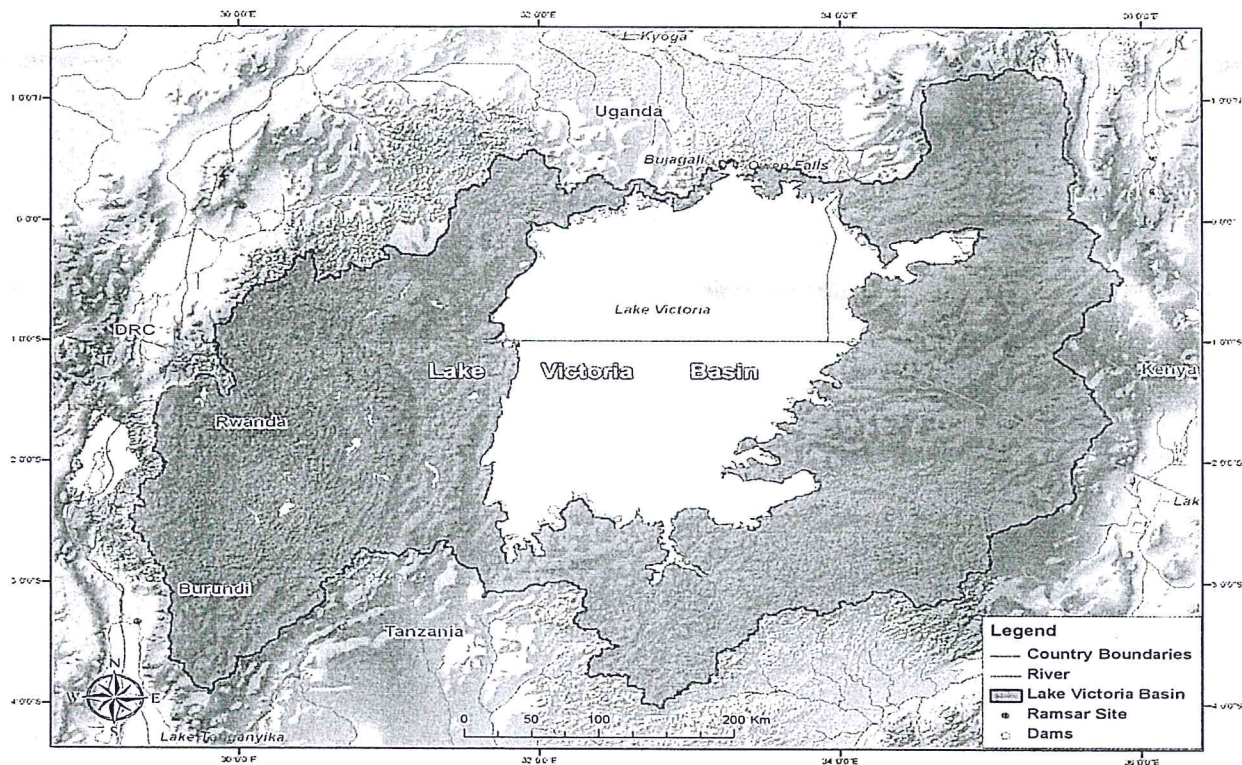
- v. CASSOA has been on the forefront in harmonising the Civil Aviation Regulations and Procedures in the Partner States to ensure compliance with ICAO standards and recommended practices (SARPS);
- vi. CASSOA was ranked the second to EASA (European Aviation Safety Agency) according to a report that was issued in March 2017 in the International Civil Aviation Forum held in Swaziland;
- vii. At the regional level, the Agency has undertaken a project for automatic validation of personnel licences.

#### **2.12.4 Challenges Facing CASSOA**

- i. Human resource constraints. The agency operates with only 19 out of the expected 37 staff. It was also noted that due to limited staff, many activities were not implemented as per their approved calendar of activities. In addition, there is also high turnover of the existing staff as CASSOA often loses very qualified personnel to international organisation in the Aviation Industry;
- ii. Lack of sustainable funding mechanism;
- iii. The budget management system (BMS), which was developed and installed in all EAC institutions, was not fully being implemented by the CASSOA;
- iv. Inadequate expertise in the region;
- v. Low Quality/standards of Aircrafts flown in the region;
- vi. Technical expertise in aviation is limited because the system has failed to interest young people to invest time and acquire aviation skills.

#### **2.13 The Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)**

The Lake Victoria Basin covers an area of 180,950 Sq. Km, out of which the United Republic of Tanzania occupies 51%, Republic of Uganda 43% and the Republic of Kenya 6%.



During the visit on the 29<sup>th</sup> of August 2019, senators were informed that the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) is a specialized Institution of EAC established by the Protocol for the Sustainable Development of the Lake Victoria Basin, pursuant to Art.114 2 (b) (vi) of the Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community. The Commission is mandated to coordinate the sustainable development and management of the Lake Victoria Basin in the Partner States.

The EAC designated lake Victoria Basin as an area of high economic interest and a regional economic growth zone to be developed jointly by the Partner States. The cooperation is anticipated under Article 3 of the LVBC Protocol (2013) which enumerates 14 areas of cooperation such as:

- I. Water resources management
  - a. Management of fisheries resources under the convention establishing LVFO;
  - b. Sustainable agriculture and land use including irrigation.

- II. Sustainable management of forestry resources
- III. Development and management of wetlands
  - a. Trade, commerce and industrial development under the common market protocol (CMP);
  - b. Infrastructure and energy development also under the CMP;
- IV. Navigation safety and maritime security under CMP;
- V. Improvement of public health;
- VI. Research, capacity building and information exchange;
- VII. Environmental protection and management;
  - a. Public participation in planning and decision making (governance)
  - b. Gender mainstreaming
- VIII. Wildlife conservation and sustainable tourism development activities

The committee learnt that the LVBC contributes to the implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol freedoms which are five in number, namely, Free Movement of Goods, Free movement of Capital, Free Movement of Persons, Free movement of Services and labor and two rights that is, Right of Establishment and Residence. Specific areas of contribution include:

- a. General sensitization activities that the Commission does through the implementation of regional projects and programmes;
- b. Through harmonisation of policies, laws, regulations and standards concerning the LVB; LVBC ensures Partner States National laws conforms to the Common market Protocol and while preparing various MoUs on management of Transboundary Ecosystems, they are aligned to the provisions of the CM Protocol;
- c. The Lake Victoria Transport Act 2007 and its Regulations, and Oil Spill Contingency Plan for Lake Victoria are all in line with the provisions of the CMP and facilitates contributes free movement of services.

The Commission has in the recent past implemented projects and programmes within the basin as shown in the table 3:

**Table 3: Projects and Programmes progress**

PROJECTS	AREAS OF PROGRAM FOCUS	PC (USD)
LVEMP II	Environmental sustainability & Livelihood improvement and Policy harmonization (World Bank) – completed in 2017	254 Million
LVWATSAN II	MDG target on WATSAN and Environmental Hygiene in 15 Secondary Towns (African Development Bank) – completed in 2018	120 Million
PHE Program	Promoting the integration of population, health and environmental conservation	7 Million
PREPARED	Biodiversity, WASH and Climate Change (USAID KEA)	7 Million
MN LV MCT	Maritime communication and transport (African Dev Bank)	25 Million
IWRM -LVB	Integrated water resources management and development (KfW/EU) - HPIs	33 Million
Green Growth	Cleaner production mechanisms by private sector (NDF)	3.7 Million
CC adaptation	Climate change adaptation/Smart Agriculture (UNEP/AF)	5.0 Million

LVEMPIII - PPA	Investments in collaborative environmental management (WB)	1.6 Million
TBSM IN URBAN POOR	Investment in Transboundary Sludge Management in the Urban Poor communities (AWF)	1.7Million
CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE IN LVB	Focus on promoting of climate smart/conservation agriculture in LVB – given the vulnerability of the Basin to Climate Change (AFDB)	60 Million
Scale Ways Project	Focus on development of research and demonstration in resilient agriculture working with ICSAT and IIASA	1.0 Million

Source: LVBC 2019

### 2.13.1. Specific LVBC Achievements

The Commission has made commendable progress in the following areas:

- i. Under the provision of water programme, the Commission has developed Infrastructure in all 5 States,
- ii. To assist in boosting fisheries, the Commission supports aquaculture through cage farming technologies;
- iii. To boost forest resources conservation in the basin, the Commission facilitated watershed planting in critical catchments;
- iv. Over 270 farmers were supported with honey processing and fish farming initiatives
- v. To improve navigation safety in the Lake, the Commission supported the installation of Aids to Navigation at 37 sites;

- vi. To streamline lake transportation, the Lake Victoria Transport Act (2007) and Regulations (2010) were developed;
- vii. Regional effluents standards were approved by Council ;
- viii. Operationalization of Sustainable Land Management Strategy.

### **2.13.2 Challenges facing LVBC**

- a. Disparities in immunities and privileges. While the Headquarter Agreement signed between the Government of Kenya and East African Community provides for the privileges and immunities for the staff working for the Lake Victoria Basin Commission discrimination has not been addressed;
- b. Lack of Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for projects;
- c. Slow process towards enactment of the pending Lake Victoria Basin Commission Bill (2019) to provide legal status/operations/resource mobilization;
- d. Overlapping mandates with EAC Secretariat. A number of provisions under the scope of cooperation are supposed to implemented jointly with the EAC Secretariat;
- e. Lack of clear link between projects and programs implemented by the Lake Victoria Basin to the four pillars of regional integration, that is, custom Union, Common Market Protocol, Political Federation and Monetary Union ;
- f. Suppressive governance structure/long decision making process with CEOs having very limited powers.
- g. Implementation of regional policies/laws /regulations and standards is very low. This includes Lake Victoria Transport Act (2007), Regional Effluent Standards (2017), Water Release and Abstraction Policy (2015).

### 3.0 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1. The current financial shortages occasioned by delayed partner state contributions and dwindling development partner support continue to adversely affect the performance of all EAC institution, effectively frustrating the implementation of key projects and programmes meant to uplift the lives of East Africans.
2. The EAC is reputed as one of the most progressive Regional Integration Block in the world, besides the European Union. However, many East Africans are not aware of most EAC institutions and the projects they implement.
3. Following a freeze on staff recruitment on account of an ongoing institutional audit by the Council of Ministers, the current staffing levels for EAC organs and Institutions are not sufficient to execute the assigned mandates as per the EAC strategic plan.
4. The current EAC organization structure is not conducive for cooperation because while resources get mobilized nationally, decisions on expenditure are made regionally and; the implementation takes place nationally. This feeds super nationalism and promotion of national interests at the expense of regional interests.
5. The restriction of EALA membership to two terms is discriminatory because at partner states level, Members serve for as long as the electorate approves. There is no clear justification for restricting members to two terms.
6. The proposed popularization and use of the Kiswahili language as *lingua franca* in the EAC region is important for the promotion of business and free movement people and goods. However, the amount of human and financial resources committed to the EAKC is too low for the desired effect. For instance, the commission has only one professional staff. At partner states level, there are no specific financial allocations for the promotion of Kiswahili as a business language and there is no Kiswahili policy even at the regional level.

7. The delegation noted the critical role the EABC plays in linking the east African business community to the EAC integration process. It was however, unfortunate to realize that most of the challenges identified by EAC institutions emanated from the business environment.
8. Despite the EAC region being touted as the most sophisticated regional integration block in the developing world, the level of intra region trade remained below 15 %. This is too low compared to other regional blocks such as SADC (48%) and the European Union (70%). This is attributed to the existence of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs).
9. Some provisions in the Kenyan statutes negatively affect integration. For instance, the Kenyan law on procurement anticipates citizens or firms involved in procurement to be strictly Kenyan. This position hinders the participation of other East Africans in the procurement process in Kenya,
10. The EACHRC is a critical organization for the generation, management and practice of health research in the EAC region. There are however, feelings that the EACHRC commission contribution to policy and operations is at the mercy of the Council of ministers, who sometimes veto EACHRC recommendations.
11. The Focus on research and establishment of centres of excellence by the EACHRC in partner states such as the location of the Kidney research centre in Kenya, Cancer research centre in Uganda and nutrition centre in Burundi has potential to reduce the health burden in the region.
12. The EACJ is a key institution of EAC with powers to hear matters of interest affecting partner states, EAC organs and EAC citizens. Majority of EAC residents, particularly business owners however, are not aware of the free services offered by the court.
13. Nearly all the EAC organs and Institutions visited by the committee are affected by staff deficits, particularly professional staff cadres.

14. Despite EASTECO being the premier regional STI promotion vehicle, its budget is mainly spent of recurrent expenditure, with less than 20 % going to the promotion of Science and technology.
15. The operationalization of important projects that fall within the mandates of various institutions seem to be dragged down by stringent or unclear protocol requirements. The processes of amending the offending sections of protocols take too long.
16. The regional centre for excellence in vaccines and immunization located in the republic of Rwanda has potential to mitigate against poor supply chain knowledge, attitude and practice. However, the slow flow of information between the centre and health management officials in partner states discourages participation of targeted professionals.
17. The regional Centre of excellence for vaccines and immunization is able to attract funding from the private sector, foreign governments and international pharmaceutical organizations because being a University, it is fairly independent and able to demonstrate mutual benefit for the partnering private sector organizations.
18. The East African Development Bank EADB has robust public awareness programme for its services through training professions such as lawyers, doctors and bankers. The bank also offers university scholarship in mathematics and engineering courses. The awareness programmes might in the long run provide the region with professionals in areas that are currently understaffed.
19. The establishment of the Inter University Council of East Africa (IUCEA) is a noble idea with potential to ensure quality education in the EAC region and provide the base for evidence informed legislation. The Institution is however, largely invisible and is yet to make its presence felt in areas and institutions currently experiencing mass failure in core competencies.
20. The IUCEA has the responsibility to bring together academia and industry with a view to ensure programmes meet industry needs and skill set. The region

however, continues to witness graduates who do not meet the expectations of potential employers.

21. The IUCEA distributes research findings through established research incubators at centres of excellence in partner states including Mbalala University in Uganda and Moi University in Kenya. The centres are rarely in contact with politicians and are therefore, unlikely to influence policy.
22. The Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency (CASSOA) is entrusted with a noble mandate of ensuring observance of aviation standards, professionalism and profitability of aviation services in the EAC region. The committee noted that despite modest support from the EAC partner states and development partners, the aviation industry operates in chaotic and disorderly environment occasioned by delayed flights, loss of baggage and financial losses.
23. CASSOA operates under the clarion call “no member should be left behind”. The committee notes that some partner states are left far behind in the adoption of safety and security procedures propagated by CASSOA.
24. The EAC region faces a shortage of skilled aviation personnel, especially pilots and engineers. The few available are easily targeted for recruitment by airlines registered outside the region.
25. In the spirit of regional integration, the EAC region deserves to develop one regional airline. The Committee however notes the clamor by partner states to have national airlines, which is likely to create more confusion and losses in Aviation industry. Some partner states are yet to ratify important regulatory documents. Under the open skies initiative for instance, it is only the Republic of Kenya and Rwanda that have signed the operating document. This results in different fuel and licensing fees and makes air travel in the region expensive.
26. While the expansion of mandate of the LVFO to accommodate other EAC partner states is a noble idea, the new mandate creates operational overlaps with the Lake Victoria Basin Commission located in the Republic of Kenya.

27. The traceability system initiated by LVFO is instrumental to successful marketing of fish in the European Union because it enables consumers to trace back the fish marketed in Europe to landing beaches in the country of origin. A similar mechanism does not exist for the regional and domestic fish trade.
28. Efficient management of lake resources has potential to attract industrial development. Already, more than 17 Industrial processing Plants in the Republic of Uganda, Republic of Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania are engaged in processing fish from Lake Victoria.
29. The Promotion of Value addition of *Dagaa* through improved handling and processing methods advocated by the LVFO has potential to mitigate against food insecurity in the EAC region since *dagaa (omena)* provides an affordable source of protein.
30. The Use of bilateral Memorandum of Understanding is very effective in the operationalization of provisions of the Treaty and Protocols especially in transboundary natural resources management. The use of eco diplomacy for example, has made it possible for the Lake Victoria basin to address ecosystem matters in management of Management of Mara River; Lake Challa/Jipe and Uмба River transboundary ecosystems.
31. Although the Lake Victoria Basin Commission claims to have implemented most of the functions it was assigned by the protocol and treaty for establishment of the EAC, it is not possible to immediately confirm the status of implementation of some of the projects.

## 4.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In order to address the challenges associated with delayed financing, the council of Ministers is encouraged to actualize the alternative financing mechanism proposals including the establishment of a levy on imports to the EAC region, or exports out of the region. The founding partner states could also consider paying contributions due for South Sudan and Burundi on the *BIG Brother* basis, and review the EAC treaty to allow partner states contributions to be based on ability to pay and retention of veto power by the highest paying partner states.
2. The EAC secretariat is encouraged to partner with partner states parliaments and ministries responsible for East African matters to popularize EAC initiatives and progress.
3. To mitigate on the current staff shortages at various EAC institutions, the Council of Ministers is advised to FastTrack the ongoing institutional audit, and in the meantime, review the relevant Staff rules to provide for short term internship and attachment programmes.
4. There is need to review the current treaty and relook at the possibility of mobilizing funds at regional level to inspire regional ownership of EAC projects and programmes
5. The Council of Ministers and the summit are requested to review the treaty for the establishment of EAC to provide for continuous service of EALA Members, at the pleasure of the electoral colleges, just as is the case for national parliaments.
6. The EAKC is urged to urgently initiate the preparation of a regional Kiswahili policy to inform the preparation of similar policies at partner state level. Further, since the EAKC implements a number of attractive programmes in the promotion of Kiswahili, and should therefore find a way to work with private sector and international organizations such as publishers and the media to identify alternative financing arrangements for her programmes

7. To address challenges related to the business environment, the committee urges the EABC to facilitate a meeting of all legislators serving in regional integration committees of member states to brainstorm and provide ideas for consideration by the summit.
8. In order to improve intra trade, partner states are encouraged to engage in trust building activities and FastTrack the ratification of trade simplification protocols.
9. The Cabinet secretary responsible for East African Community is urged to liaise with the National treasury and identify the offending clauses of the Public procurement and disposal Act, 2015, and subject the same to amendment through the relevant committees of Parliament.
10. The Council of Ministers is advised to liaise with the EACHRC and identify provisions within the EAC treaty and the protocol for the establishment of the EACHRC that frustrate the contribution of the commission to policy making in matters related to health in the region.
11. The Committee urges the EACHRC to also focus more attention on cancer research, because lately, cancer is killing more EAC residents than any other non-communicable disease.
12. The EACJ is urged to partner with Member states court registries and politicians to popularize the activities of the Court.
13. The Committee Urges the Council of Ministers to FastTrack the ongoing Institutional review process and allow for the recruitment of professional staff in the affected organs and institutions.
14. As an alternative funding mechanism for EASTECO activities, the Council is requested to explore the possibility of allowing EASTECO to receive royalties on innovations within the EAC region.
15. The Council is encouraged to fast track the process of amending the Protocol establishing EASTECO to allow for efficiency in staff operations.

16. To increase attendance and regional representation during short courses at the Regional Centre of Excellence for vaccines and immunization, the Council of Ministers is requested to allow the centre to directly market its programmes at devolved unit health facility level in partner states.
17. To lift the burden of funding for EAC institutions, the EAC organs are urged to explore the possibility of allowing institutions some level of autonomy to work closely with the private sector on areas of mutual benefit.
18. The committee advises other EAC institutions to work closely with the private sector actors and identify areas of mutual interest for popularization of activities as demonstrated by the EADB.
19. The Committee urges the Inter University Council to enforce the IUCEA Act and ensure students who fail in core competencies do not graduate. Further, the IUCEA, in collaboration with National Commissions and Councils, should urgently develop a regional harmonized examination system.
20. The Committee encourages the IUCEA work closely with the Council of Sectoral ministers to ensure a roll out of internship programmes and regular review sessions with industry partners for skills with expectations.
21. To increase contribution to policy, the IUCEA is encouraged hold policy cafes and interactive sessions with legislators, especially EALA and committees of partners state parliaments involved with regional integration.
22. The Committee implores the Council of Ministers to expand the mandate of CASSOA and elevate the same from level 1 to level 2, of Regional Safety Oversight Organization (RSOO) comparable to the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) through amendment to the EAC CASSOA Act.
23. The Committee needs CASSOA to urgently mobilize resources to help the Republic of South Sudan and Burundi improves safety and security in their respective aviation activities.

24. The Committee urges the Council of Ministers in collaboration with aviation stakeholders to mount a popularization campaign to attract young professionals to the aviation industry and eventually create a critical mass of professionals to run the industry profitably and professionally.
25. The Heads of State Summit, through the Sectoral Council of ministers is requested to, in the context of civil aviation; discuss the implications of making decisions regionally and implementing programmes that might appear good for sovereignty and national interests but injurious to regional interest.
26. The expansion of the mandate of LVFO should be limited to inclusion of EAC partner states. Further expansion of mandate to operational areas that conflict the mandate of the Lake Victoria Basin Commission mandate should be discouraged.
27. The Council of Ministers is urged to identify funding mechanisms for the traceability of fish products for the region and domestic market in order to boost trust and fish consumption.
28. The Kenyan Minister responsible for fisheries development is requested to liaise with other government agencies and develop a programme for increasing fish production through aquaculture, just like is the case in the republic of Uganda. Uganda produces 100,000 Metric tons of fish annually through aquaculture, while Kenya, which has sufficient water bodies, produces only 15,000 Metric tons. The committee believes this will go a long way in promoting industrial development.
29. The Council of ministers and the sectoral ministers concerned with fisheries development is encouraged to popularize the consumption and marketing of Dagaa as an important source of protein. Sufficient resources should be set aside for the roll out of the drying facilities developed by LVFO.
30. The management of EAC institutions that implement programmes that go across partner states are encouraged to seek development of memoranda of understanding between states for easy of operations.

31. As EAC commemorate 20 years since its establishment, there is need to do a serious self-reflection targeting institutional and legal frameworks, procedures, human resource, funding, membership in order to determine what has worked and what has not worked. This will also help stakeholders too objectively evaluate the performance of EAC institutions. Further, Partner States need to engage more with the East African Community organs and institutions to understand the challenge and most fundamentally own the EAC programmes.



**MINUTES OF THE FORTY SECONDTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION HELD ON TUESDAY, 15<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2019 IN THE FIRST FLOOR BOARDROOM, RED CROSS BUILDING AT 12.00 NOON.**

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**PRESENT**

1. Sen. Naomi Jillo Waqo, MP - Chairperson
2. Sen. Millicent Omanga, MP - Vice-Chairperson
3. Sen. (Dr.) Christopher Lang'at, MP
4. Sen. Fred Outa, MP
5. Sen. Mercy Chebeni, MP
6. Sen. Christine Gona Zawadi, MP

**ABSENT WITH APOLOGY**

1. Sen. Wambua Kiiio Enoch, MP
2. Sen. Judith Pareno, MP
3. Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi, MP

**IN ATTENDANCE**

1. Mr. Ibrahim Ali Leruk
2. Mr. Kefa Omoti
3. Ms. Beatrice Kapei
4. Ms. Regina Munyao
5. Ms. Godana Mamo
6. Ms. Lucy Nyasuna
7. Ms. Maureen Kweyu

**SENATE**

- Senior Clerk Assistant
- Principal Researcher
- Legal Counsel
- Legal Counsel
- Serjeant-At-Arms
- Intern, Serjeant-At-Arms
- Intern, Audio Services

**MIN. NO. 001/2019**

**PRELIMINARIES**

The Chairperson called the meeting to order at 12.25 p.m. followed by a word of prayer.

**MIN. NO. 002/2019**

**ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

Members adopted the agenda of the meeting as presented after being proposed by Sen. Sen. Millicent Omanga, MP, and seconded by Sen. (Dr.) Christopher Lang'at, MP.

**MIN.NO. 003/2019**

**ADOPTION OF THE DELEGATION REPORT OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION VISIT TO THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY ORGANS AND INSTITUTIONS, 18TH TO 30TH AUGUST, 2019**

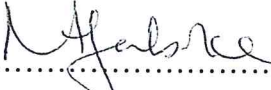
The Members considered the report and agreed to adopt the report;

The Committee adopted the report for tabling.

**MIN.NO. 003/2019**

**A.O.B. AND ADJOURNMENT**

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 12:33 p.m.

**SIGNED:**.....

**(VICE - CHAIRPERSON)**

**DATE:**.....

**MINUTES OF THE FORTIETH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION HELD ON TUESDAY, 24<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2019 IN THE FIRST FLOOR BOARDROOM, RED CROSS BUILDING AT 12.00 NOON.**

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**PRESENT**

1. Sen. Naomi Jillo Waqo, MP - Chairperson
2. Sen. Millicent Omanga, MP - Vice-Chairperson
3. Sen. Judith Pareno, MP
4. Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi, MP

**ABSENT WITH APOLOGY**

1. Sen. Christine Gona Zawadi, MP
2. Sen. Mercy Chebeni, MP
3. Sen. Fred Outa, MP
4. Sen. Wambua Kiiio Enoch, MP
5. Sen. (Dr.) Christopher Lang'at, MP

**IN ATTENDANCE**

1. Mr. Ibrahim Ali Leruk
2. Mr. Kefa Omoti
3. Ms. Beatrice Kapei
4. Ms. Regina Munyao
5. Ms. Godana Mamo
6. Ms. Lucy Nyasuna
7. Ms. Maureen Kweyu

**SENATE**

- Senior Clerk Assistant
- Principal Researcher
- Legal Counsel
- Legal Counsel
- Serjeant-At-Arms
- Intern, Serjeant-At-Arms
- Intern, Audio Services

**MIN. NO. 98/2019**

**PRELIMINARIES**

The Chairperson called the meeting to order at 12.25 p.m. followed by a word of prayer.

**MIN. NO. 99/2019**

**ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

Members adopted the agenda of the meeting as presented after being proposed by Sen. Sen. Millicent Omanga, MP, and seconded by Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi, MP.

**MIN.NO. 54/2019**

**HOUSEKEEPING**

**1. Report on the visit to EAC**

The Members considered the report and made several recommendations on the content of the report;

The Committee noted the arrangement of the body report on deliberation by each institutions and challenges facing them. The Committee agreed on all the observation and recommendations as indicated on the report as true reflection of what transpired;

The Committee noted the need to have recommendations, which are actionable and implementable;

The Committee directed the report to be tabled once adopted with the requisite number of Senators as per the Standing Orders and agreed to priorities the debate and adoption of the Report by the House through SBC; and

The Committee also noted the urgent need of addressing matters of East Africa Community as they are in dire need of finances;

**MIN. NO. 97/2019**

**A.O.B. AND ADJOURNMENT**

The Committee also deliberated on the following items-

- i) The Committee agreed to undertake the proposed conference of all regional integration committee members from various EAC Parliaments members' states. The Committee was informed during the East Africa Visit, the East Africa Business Council (EABC) promised to sponsor the conference so as to address the issues and challenges facing the East Africa Community. The Committee directed the Secretariat to reach to Mr. Mathuku and the EABC secretariat, to fast track on the proposed conference; and
- ii) The Committee also resolved to invite Cabinet Secretary in charge of East Africa Community to discuss on very many issues of tariffs and non-tariffs barriers as

raised during the visit in addition to issues of financial problems due to non-remittance by member states.

There being no other Business the Meeting was adjourned at 12.45 p.m..

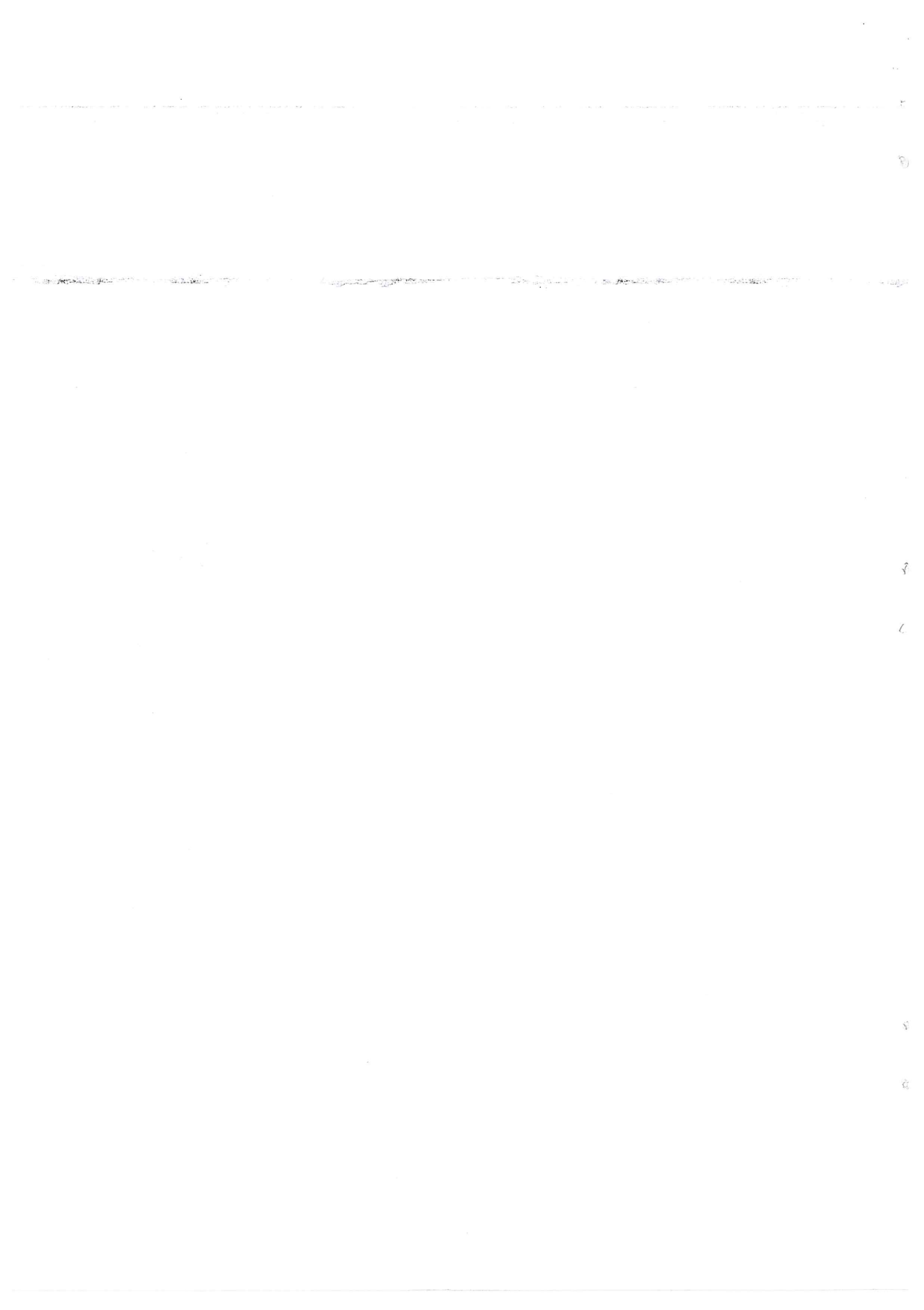
**SIGNED:**.....

*M. Subice*

**(VICE - CHAIRPERSON)**

**DATE:**.....

23 / 00 / 2019

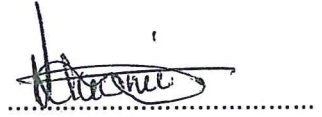


## ANNEX 1: ADOPTION LIST

REPORT OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION VISIT TO THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY ORGANS AND INSTITUTIONS, 18TH TO 30TH AUGUST, 2019.

We, the undersigned Members of the Senate Standing Committee on National Cohesion, Equal Opportunity And Regional Integration, do hereby append our signatures to adopt the Report-

1. Sen. Waqo Naomi Jilo - Chairperson



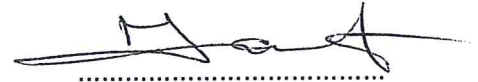
2. Sen. Millicent Omanga - Vice Chairperson



3. Sen. (Dr.) Christopher Langat - Member



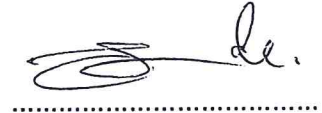
4. Sen. Fred Outa - Member



5. Sen. Pareno Judith Ramaita - Member



6. Sen. Gona Christine Zawadi - Member



7. Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi - Member



8. Sen. Wambua Enoch Kiio - Member



9. Sen. Mercy Chebeni - Member



