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JAMHURI YA KENYA

BUNGE LA KUMI NA TATU – KIPINDI CHA NNE

BUNGE LA TAIFA

KAMATI YA UTANGAMANO WA KIKANDA

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RIPOTI YA KAMATI YA KIKANDA KUHUSU ZIARA YA UKAGUZI WA  
ASASI ZISIZOJITEGEMEA KIKAMILIFU ZA JUMUIYA YA AFRIKA  
MASHARIKI NA UKANDA WA KATI KATIKA JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO  
WA TANZANIA

APRILI, 2025

*Kurugenzi la Kamati za Ukaguzi, Kuidhinisha Matumizi  
na Kamati Nyingine za Kijumla  
Majengo ya Bunge la Taifa*  
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**UFUPISHO**

<b>AfCFTA</b>	African Continental Free Trade Area
<b>CMP</b>	Common Market Protocol
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>EACKC</b>	East Africa Kiswahili Commission
<b>GoK</b>	Government of Kenya
<b>RECs</b>	Regional Economic Communities

## UTANGULIZI WA MWENYEKITI

Katika kuendeleza wajibu wa uangalizi wa Kamati ya Utangamano wa Kikanda na kulingana na kiu cha kuimarisha utangamano wa kikanda kupitia wawakilishi wa wananchi, katika kikao chake cha taraha 3 Agosti 2023, Kamati iliamua kufanya ziara ya ukaguzi na kujifahamisha kwa asasi zisizojitegemea kikamilifu zifuatazo za Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki pamoja na kutangamana na kamati zinazojihusisha na utangamano wa kikanda katika mabunge ya nchi wanachama:

- 1) Tume ya Kiswahili ya Afrika Mashariki, Zanzibar, Tanzania; na,
- 2) Bandari ya Dar es Salaam ambayo ni mwanzo wa Ukanda wa Kati.

Lengo kuu la ziara ni kuwafahamisha Wabunge kwa kazi ya asasi za Jumuiya na kutathmini kiwango cha utekelezaji wa miradi na mipango mbalimbali kwa madhumuni ya kutathmini na kubaini hatua zinazolenga kukuza utangamano wa Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki.

Ziara hii iliwapatia Wabunge fursa ya kutangamana na kubadilishana tajriba na wenzao katika nchi wanachama.

Ujumbe wa Kamati ya Utangamano wa Kikanda ulifanya ziara ya ukaguzi wa Tume ya Kiswahili ya Afrika Mashariki kati ya tarehe 24 na 29 Machi 2024. Lengo kuu la ziara lilikuwa ni kujifahamisha na jukumu la Tume la kuratibu na kukuza ustawi na matumizi ya Kiswahili kama lugha ya mawasiliano na lugha rasmi ya Jumuiya. Hii ni kulingana na wajibu wa Kamati wa kuimarisha uhusishwaji wa Bunge katika kukoleza mchakato wa utangamano wa Jumuiya na bara la Afrika kwa jumla.

Ziara hii pia ilinua kujua hatua zilizopigwa na Tume katika kutekeleza wajibu wake kwa mujibu wa Mkataba wa Jumuiya na changamoto zake kwa lengo la kulifahamisha Bunge.

Tume hii iliundwa kutokana na dhima ya Kiswahili katika kuimarisha utangamano wa kikanda. Ibara ya 137 ya Mkataba wa Jumuiya inaelekeza kukuza ustawi na matumizi ya Kiswahili kama lugha ya mawasiliano ya Jumuiya. Itifaki ya Kuanzishwa kwa Tume hii iliwekwa sahihi mnamo Aprili 2007. Tume iliundwa mnamo 2007 katika Kongamano la Tano la dharura na kuanza shughuli zake Julai 2015 mjini Arusha. EAKC ilihamia Zanzibar Machi 2016 kufuatia kutiwa sahihi kwa makubaliano na Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania mwaka wa 2015.

Katika ziara hiyo, Kamati ilikuwa na mikutano ya mashauriano na ukatibu wa Tume hiyo ili kubadilishana mawazo na kujua changamoto wanazopata katika ustawi na utekelezaji wa sera za Kiswahili za kikanda. Pia Kamati ilikuwa na mikutano ya mashauriano na Wakenya wanaofanya kazi na kuishi Zanzibar. Ujumbe uligundua kuwa changamoto moja kuu Wakenya wanapata ni kulipa viza za kibiashara kila baada ya miezi mitatu. Hii ni licha ya kuwepo kwa mapatano yanayoruhusu uhuru wa kusambaza bidhaa na huduma. Suala hili linafaa kuangaziwa kidiplomasia. Tofauti zilizoko katika ada za huduma za uchukuzi bandarini Tanzania zinafaa kushughulikiwa. Kutoka Dar es Salaam hadi Zanzibar,

Wakenya wanatakiwa kulipa Dola 35 za Marekani katika daraja la kawaida ilhali Watanzania wanalipa Tshs30,000 (Dola 10) peke yake. Suala hili linafaa kuangaziwa na Kamati ya Kiufundi ya Uchukuzi.

Kamati inapendekeza Kenya na Tanzania ziendelee kuboresha uhusiano mwema kwa kuimarisha mipango ya mara kwa mara ya ushirikiano. Kuimarishwa mahusiano haya kutaleta mazingira yanayofaa kustawisha utangamano na ushirikiano wa kikanda. Hivyo basi kuna haja ya mashaurino ya kidiplomasia na Serikali ya Tanzania yanayolenga kuzifanya sheria zake kuwezesha Wakenya kuwekeza.

Aidha, ujumbe ulikuwa na fursa ya kuzuru Ubalozi wa Kenya jijini Dar es Salaam na kuwa na mazungumzo ya kufana na balozi ambaye alihimiza wa Jumuiya dhabiti. Alisisitiza haja ya kufanya mikutano na kamati za Baraza la Mawaziri katika siku za usoni ili kutafuta mbinu za pamoja kusuluhisha vikwazo vya kiushuru vya kibiashara kabla ya Juni 2024. Mazungumzo yalisisitiza umuhimu wa kukuza ushirikiano wa kibiashara, ustawi wa miundomsingi, wa kijamii na wa kiuchumi katika kanda.

Ripoti hii ina mawasilisho, yaliyogunduliwa na mapendekezo kutoka kwenye ziara ya ujumbe wa Kamati ya Utangamano wa Kikanda iliyofanywa Zanzibar na Dar es Salaam, Tanzania kutoka Machi 24 hadi Machi 29, 2024. Kamati inashukuru uongozi wa Tume ya EAKC; Katibu Mtendaji, Dkt. Caroline Asiimwe, na Balozi wa Kenya nchini Tanzania, Bw. Isaac Njenga kwa msaada wao adhimu wakati wa ziara hiyo.

Shukrani za dhati ziwaendee Spika na Katibu wa Bunge la Taifa kwa msaada wao adhimu kwa Kamati ilipokuwa ikitekeleza wajibu wake.

Kwa niaba ya Kamati ya Utangamano wa Kikanda na kwa mujibu wa Kanuni 212, ni furaha na wajibu wangu kuwasilisha Ripoti ya Kamati ya Kikanda Kuhusu Ziara ya Ukaguzi wa Asasi Zisizojitegemea Kikamilifu za Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki na Ukanda wa Kati katika Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania.

**MHE. DAVID OCHIENG, CBS, MBUNGE - KIONGOZI WA UJUMBE**

## **1.0 DIBAJI**

### **1.1. Kuundwa na Wajibu wa Kamati**

1. Kamati ya Utangamano wa Kikanda ni kamati ya Bunge la Taifa iliyoungwa kwa mujibu wa Kanuni ya 212 ya Bunge la Taifa inayobainisha wajibu wa Kamati hii. Kamati iliundwa mnamo Oktoba 2023 baada ya Bunge la Taifa kuidhinisha Hoja kuhusu uanachama wa kamati zake. Kamati inajumuisha wanachama 21 ambao watahudumu kwa Muhula wa Bunge la 13.
2. Aidha, Kamati ya Utangamano wa Kikanda inawajibika
  - (a) Kuimarisha jukumu na uhusika wa Bunge la Taifa la Taifa katika kuzidisha na kustawisha mchakato wa utangamano katika Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki na Afrika nzima;
  - (b) Kutathmini kumbukumbu za mijadala yote inayohusika na maamuzi ya mikutano yote ya Bunge la Afrika Mashariki;
  - (c) Kutathmini Miswada iliyowasilishwa kwenye Bunge la Afrika Mashariki na Sheria za Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki;
  - (d) Kutathmini kumbukumbu za mijadala yote inayohusika na maamuzi ya mikutano yote ya Bunge la Afrika, Baraza la Pamoja la Mabunge ya Afrika, Visiwa vya Karibi na Pasifiki-Umoja wa Ulaya na mashirika mengine ya utangamano wa kikanda; na
  - (e) Kuchunguza na kutathimini suala lingine lolote linalohusiana na utangamano wa kikanda linalohitajika kushughulikiwa na Bunge la Taifa.

### **1.2. Uanachama wa Kamati**

3. Kamati inajumuisha wanachama wafuatao

Mhe. Wanjiku Muhia, MP – Mwenyekiti

Eneobunge la Kipipiri

**United Democratic Alliance**

Mhe. Farah Salah Yakub, MP – Naibu Mwenyekiti

Eneobunge la FAFI

**United Democratic Alliance**

Mhe. David Ochieng Ouma, Mbunge

Eneobunge la Ugenya

**Movement for Democracy and Growth**

Mhe. Geoffrey Makokha Odanga,  
Mbunge

Eneobunge la Matayos

**Orange Democratic Party**

Mhe. Naomi Jillo Waqo, Mbunge

Kaunti ya Marsabit (CWR)

**United Democratic Alliance**

Mhe. Joseph Gachoki Gitari, Mbunge

Eneobunge la Kirinyaga ya Kati

**United Democratic Party**

Mhe. Christopher Aseka Wangaya,  
Mbunge

Eneobunge la Khwisero

**Orange Democratic Party**

Mhe. Danson Mwashako Mwakuwona,  
Mbunge

Eneobunge la Wundanyi

**Wiper Democratic Movement**

Mhe. Andrew Adipo Okuome, Mbunge

Eneobunge la Karachuonyo

**Orange Democratic Party**

Mhe. Rael Chepkemai Kasiwai, Mbunge

Kaunti ya West Pokot (CWR)

**Kenya Union Party**

Mhe. Peter Ochieng Orero, Mbunge

Eneobunge la Kibra

**Orange Democratic Alliance**

Mhe. Elizabeth Karambu Kailemia,  
Mbunge

Kaunti ya Meru (CWR)

**United Democratic Alliance**

Mhe. Julius Kipletting Rutto, Mbunge

Eneobunge la Kesses

**United Democratic Party**

Mhe. Beatrice Chepng'eno Kemei,  
Mbunge

Kaunti ya Kericho (CWR)

**United Democratic Alliance**

Mhe. Fatuma Hamisi Masito, Mbunge

Kaunti ya Kwale (CWR)

**Orange Democratic Party**

Mhe. Peter Kalerwa Salasya, Mbunge

Eneobunge la Mumias Mashariki

**Democratic Alliance Party**

Mhe. Irene Njoki Mrembo, Mbunge

Eneobunge la Bahati

**Jubilee Party**

Mhe. Richard Kipkemai Yegon, Mbunge

Eneobunge la Bomet Mashariki

**United Democratic Alliance**

Mhe. Didmus Wekesa Barasa Mutua,  
Mbunge

Eneobunge la Kimilili

**United Democratic Alliance**

Mhe. Zaheer Jhanda, Mbunge

Eneobunge la Nyaribari Chache

**United Democratic Party**

Mhe. Japheth Nyakundi Mokaya, Mbunge

Eneobunge la Kitutu Chache Kaskazini

**United Democratic Party**

### 1.3. Ukatibu wa Kamati

4. Ukatibu unaohudumia Kamati hii ni kama ifuatavyo: –

Bw. Mohamed Jimale	-	Katibu Msaidizi I (Kiongozi)
Bi. Jane Gathoni Ouko	-	Katibu Msaidizi III
Bw. Bernard Toroitich	-	Katibu Msaidizi III
Bw. Dominic Kyallo	-	Wakili II
Bw. Damacrine Kwamboka	-	Afisa wa Utafiti III
Bw. Moses Kariuki	-	Mpambe wa Bunge
Bi. Mercy Mayende	-	Afisa wa Mahusiano na Vyombo vya Habari III

**2.1 ZIARA YA UKAGUZI WA ASASI ZISIZOJITEGEMEA KIKAMILIFU ZA  
JUMUIYA YA AFRIKA MASHARIKI NA UKANDA WA KATI KATIKA  
JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA**

**2.2 Historia**

5. Kamati ya Utangamano wa Kikanda ni kamati ya Bunge la Taifa iliyoundwa kwa mujibu wa Kanuni ya 212 ili, pamoja na mengine, kuimarisha jukumu na uhusika wa Bunge la Taifa katika kukoleza na kustawisha mchakato wa utangamano katika Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki na Afrika nzima na kuchunguza na kutathmini suala lingine lolote linalohusiana na utangamano wa kikanda linalohitajika kushughulikiwa na Bunge la Taifa.
6. Katika mkutano wake uliofanyika Alhamisi 8 Machi 2024, Kamati iliamua kufanya ziara ya ukaguzi katika EAKC, Bandari ya Zanzibar, Bandari ya Dar es Salaam, na kufanya ziara ya heshima kwa afisi ya Balozi wa Kenya nchini Tanzania.
7. Ujumbe uliojumuisha Wabunge watano ulizuru EAKC na Ubalozi wa Kenya jijini Dar es Salaam ilivyoratibiwa kuanzia tarehe 24 hadi 29 Machi 2024. Kulingana na ratiba ya ziara yenyewe, ujumbe haukuweza kutembelea Bandari ya Zanzibar na Bandari ya Dar es Salaam kwa sababu zisizoepukika.

**2.3 Ujumbe**

8. Kamati iliamua kufanya ziara ya ukaguzi na kujifahamisha kuhusu hali/kiwango cha utekelezaji wa miradi na mipango mbalimbali kwa madhumuni ya kutathmini na kubaini hatua zinazolenga kukuza utangamano wa Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki.
  - a) Mhe. David Ochieng, Mbunge - **Kiongozi wa Ujumbe**
  - b) Mhe. Christopher Aseka, Mbunge
  - c) Mhe. Joseph Gitari, Mbunge
  - d) Mhe. Beatrice Kemei, Mbunge
  - e) Bw. Dominic Mwendwa - **Wakili II/Katibu wa Ujumbe**

**2.4 Malengo ya ziara ya ukaguzi**

9. Lengo la ziara ya ukaguzi lilikuwa kubainisha hatua zilizopigwa na asasi zisizojitegemea kikamilifu za jumuiya pamoja na eakc katika kuratibu na kueneza ustawishaji na matumizi ya kiswahili katika kanda na kwingineko. Hii ni muhimu kwa sababu eakc ni mojawapo ya asasi zisizojitegemea kikamilifu za jumuiya iliyokabidhiwa wajibu wa kuhakikisha ustawi wa kiswahili kama lugha ya mawasiliano kwa ajili ya mwingiliano wa kikanda na kimataifa ili kujistawi kisiasa, kitamaduni, kielimu, kisayansi, na kiufundi.

**3.0 KAULI YA TUME**

10. Ujumbe ulizuru EAKC tarehe 25 Machi 2024. Katibu Mtendaji alifahamisha Ujumbe kuwa Eakc ni asasi maalum ya Jumuiya ambayo wajibu wake ni kuratibu na kukuza ustawi na matumizi ya Kiswahili kama lugha rasmi na ya mawasiliano.
11. Katibu Mtendaji alitaja kuwa Tume ya Kiswahili iliundwa kwa sababu ya umuhimu wa Kiswahili katika kuendeleza utangamano wa kikanda kwa mujibu wa Ibara 137 ya Mkataba

wa Jumuiya inayoelekeza ustawi na matumizi ya Kiswahili kama lugha ya mawasiliano ya Jumuiya.

12. Itifaki ya Kuanzishwa kwa Tume hii ilitiwa sahihi mnamo Aprili 2007. Tume iliundwa mnamo 2007 katika Kongamano la Tano la Dharura na kuanza shughuli zake Julai 2015 mjini Arusha. EAKC ilihamia Zanzibar Machi 2016 kufuatia kutiwa sahihi kwa Makubaliano na Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania mwaka wa 2015.

### **3.1 Dhima Kuu ya Tume ya Kiswahili**

13. Katibu Mtendaji alieleza Ujumbe kwamba dhima kuu ya EAKC ni kushauri Jumuiya kuhusu masuala yote yanayohusu Kiswahili.

14. Kulingana na Katibu Mtendaji, dhima nyingine za EAKC ni—

- a) Kuratibu na kusimamia kazi ya Mabaraza ya Taifa ya Kiswahili na asasi nyinginezo;
- b) Imarisha ushirikiano katika tafiti za kikanda.
- c) Kusaidia nchi wanachama kuanzisha vituo vya masomo ya juu na vya utafiti wa Kiswahili.
- d) Kuanzisha ushirikiano na washirika wa kimaendeleo na mashirika yaliyopo yenye malengo sawa.
- e) Kuwezesha ustawi wa sera za Kiswahili za kikanda za ubadilishanaji wa wafanyakazi na wanafunzi katika taasisi za Kiswahili na kufuatilia ufanisi wa sera hizo.
- f) Kutambua mahitaji ya mafunzo ya Kiswahili ikiwemo uhakiki wa mtalaa, mbinu za mafunzo, kutengeza vifaa vya ufundishaji na utafiti;
- g) Kutetea matumizi ya Kiswahili kama lugha ya mawasiliano ndani na nje ya Jumuiya;
- h) Kuhimiza matumizi ya Kiswahili kama lugha rasmi; na,
- i) Kutekeleza majukumu yoyote mengine kuendeleza malengo ya Tume jinsi Baraza linavyoweza kuelekeza.

### **3.2 Muundo wa Tume**

15. Tume ya EAKC inajumuisha wawakilishi wafuatao:

- a) Wawakilishi wawili wa Baraza la Taifa la Kiswahili la kila nchi mwanachama;
- b) Wawakilishi wawili wa Miungano Ya Kiswahili ya kila nchi mwanachama;
- c) Mwakilishi wa Taasisi ya Utafiti wa Kiswahili ya kila nchi mwanachama;
- d) Mwakilishi wa idara ya Kiswahili kutoka vyuo vya umma na vya kibinafsi katika kila nchi mwanachama;
- e) Mwakilishi wa vyombo vya habari vya Kiswahili kutoka kila nchi mwanachama;
- f) Mwakilishi wa Baraza la Wanahabari kutoka kila nchi mwanachama;
- g) Mwakilishi wa Muungano wa Waandishi wa Kiswahili kutoka kila nchi mwanachama;
- h) Mwakilishi wa Wizara inayohusika na Kiswahili kutoka kila nchi mwanachama;

- i) Mwakilishi wa Wizara inayohusika na Utamaduni kutoka kila nchi mwanachama; na,
- j) Mwakilishi wa Wizara inayohusika na Elimu kutoka kila nchi mwanachama.

### **3.3 Mafanikio makuu ya Tume**

16. Tangu kuanzishwa kwake, Tume ya EAKC imefanikiwa kufanya yafuatayo:

- a. **Kongamano la Kiswahili la Kimataifa la EAKC** – EAKC huandaa Kongamano la Kiswahili la Kimataifa mara mbili kwa mwaka. Linaleta pamoja watafiti, wataalamu na washikadau ili kubadilishana maarifa na ujuzi kuhusu matukio ibuka katika ulingo wa Kiswahili. Kongamano la Kiswahili la Kimataifa la kwanza lilifanyika Zanzibar mwaka wa 2017 ilhali la pili liliathirika na janga la Covid 19. Kongomano hilo limeratibiwa kufanyika Nairobi, Kenya tarehe 7 Julai 2024.
- b. **Tathmini ya Ustawi na Matumizi ya Kiswahili ndani ya Jumuiya** – EAKC ilifanya tathmini katika nchi wanachama wa Jumuiya ili kujua uwezo na changamoto ambazo zinakumba nchi wanachama katika kukuza na kustawisha Kiswahili. Ripoti hiyo iliandikwa na kuidhinishwa na Baraza la Mawaziri la 38. Ripoti hiyo imesaidia Eakc kuchukua hatua; na,
- c. **Tume ilifanya utafiti/uchanganuzi kubaini mahitaji ya mafunzo katika nchi wanachama wa Jumuiya** ili kutambua changamoto zinazokabili ustawi na ukuzaji wa Kiswahili katika Jumuiya. Uchambuzi ulifanyika kutambua mahitaji muhimu ya mafunzo yanayofaa kupewa kipaumbele na Eakc. Ikishauriana na nchi wanachama, Tume ilibaini mahitaji muhimu ya mafunzo ya Kiswahili ya kila nchi mwanachama.

#### **i. Jamhuri ya Burundi**

- a) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa walimu wa shule za msingi na upili;
- b) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa wafanyakazi wa umma; na,
- c) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa wanahabari.

#### **ii. Jamhuri ya Kenya**

- a) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa Bunge;
- b) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa wanahabari;
- c) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa Mahakama.

#### **iii. Jamhuri ya Rwanda**

- a) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa minajili ya biashara (SMEs);
- b) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa wanahabari;
- c) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili katika sekta ya elimu (vyuo vya mafunzo ya walimu).

#### **iv. Jamhuri ya Sudan Kusini**

- a) Kufunza walimu wa Kiswahili katika shule za upili;
- b) Kufunza Kiswahili kama lugha ya kimataifa; na,
- c) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa wanahabari;

#### **v. Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania**

- a) Kufunza wataalamu kufunza Kiswahili kama lugha geni;

- b) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa wanahabari;
- c) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa tasnia ya ubunifu.

**vi. Jamhuri ya Uganda**

- a) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa Bunge;
  - b) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa wanahabari;
  - c) Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa sekta ya elimu.
- d. **Kuunda mipango na miongozo ya mafunzo ya Kiswahili** – Tume iliunda mipango na miongozo ya kufunza Kiswahili ili kukidhi mahitaji ya Kiswahili ya nchi wanachama. Miongozo na mipango inajumuisha:
- i. Mipango ya Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa wataalamu kufunza Kiswahili kwa watumizi wa lugha nyingine katika Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania;
  - ii. Mipango ya Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa Bunge la Uganda;
  - iii. Mipango ya Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa Bunge la Kenya;
  - iv. Mipango ya Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa walimu wa Kiswahili katika shule za upili nchini Sudan Kusini;
  - v. Mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa Walimu wa Shule za Msingi na upili nchini Burundi; na,
  - vi. Mafunzo ya kiswahili kwa minajili ya biashara (smes) nchini Rwanda.
- e. **Kufunza wakufunzi watakaotekeleza mipango ya mafunzo ya kiswahili** – Tume ilifunza wakufunzi 60 watakaotekeleza mipango ya mafunzo ya kiswahili katika nchi wanachama. Wakufunzi 10 kwa kila nchi mwanachama walihudhuria mafunzo yaliyowapa ustadi na weledi wa kufunza wengine kutekeleza mipango ya mafunzo kwa ufanisi. Mafunzo kwa wakufunzi yalifanyika baada ya nchi wanachama kumaliza na kuidhinisha mipango na miongozo ya mafunzo ya kiswahili.
- f. **Kuunda mipango na sera ya ubadilishanaji** – Tume iliunda mipango na sera ya ubadilishanaji wa wafanyakazi, wanafunzi, maafisa wa serikali, wanahabari, wanaharakati na wafanyabiashara. Tume ilidhamini washikadau 26 katika awamu ya kwanza ya utekelezaji wa mipango hiyo. Sera hiyo imechangia kuimarisha Kiswahili katika nchi wanachama zilizokuwa na changamoto.
- g. **Ushirikiano** – Tume inalenga ushirikiano wa kimkakati utakaochangia utekelezaji wa shughuli, kuhamasisha/kuchanga/kukusanya raslimali na uonekanaji/uwepo. Kupitia ACALAN, Tume inashirikiana na Umoja wa Afrika kutekeleza Mfumo wa Dar es Salaam wa Utekelezaji wa Kutambua na Kukuza Kiswahili Barani Afrika. Tume imeanzisha ushirikiano na MSTCDC, UNESCO, Howard University-USA, na Wakfu wa SAFAL Group na mashirika mengine. Inafanya kazi na mashirika mengine ya kikanda yanayothamini Kiswahili.
- h. **Vituo vya masomo ya juu na utafiti wa Kiswahili** – EAKC imepewa wajibu wa kusimamia kuanzishwa kwa vituo vya juu na utafiti wa Kiswahili katika nchi wanachama. Pia imeunda kanuni na miongozo ya uanzishwaji wa vituo hivi ambavyo vilizingatiwa na SCESTCS. Aidha, Tume inatafuta rasilimali za kuanzisha vituo hivi.

- i. **Utafiti na Uchapishaji** – Tume ina wajibu wa kuratibu utafiti wa Kiswahili na imechangia machapisho kadhaa kuhusu masuala ibuka ya Kiswahili. Tume inafadhili utafiti wa Kiswahili kwa kupeana misaada kwa wanafunzi wa shahada za juu kutoka nchi wanachama. Lengo kuu ni kuimarisha utafiti katika Kiswahili. Hata hivyo, pana haja ya kufadhili zaidi watafiti wachanga. Ilivyo kwa sasa, Tume inawafadhili wanafunzi wa shahada za juu kutoka nchi wanachama kufanya tafiti zao.
- j. **Kutafsiri stakabadhi za Jumuiya kwa Kiswahili** – Wajibu mojawapo wa Tume ni kutafsiri stakabadhi muhimu za Jumuiya kwa Kiswahili ili kuwawezesha wananchi wengi kuelewa stakabadhi hizo. Tume ilitafsiri Mkataba wa EAC kutoka Kiingereza hadi Kiswahili, na nakala hiyo ikazingatiwa na Baraza la 15 la Elimu, Sayansi na Teknolojia, Utamaduni na Michezo na kutumwa kwa nchi wanachama zitoe maoni. Tayari maoni yamepokewa na kinachosubiriwa ni hela ili kukamilisha shughuli hiyo.
- k. **Utekelezaji wa Kiswahili kama Lugha Rasmi ya Jumuiya** – Kongamano la 21 la Marais wa nchi wanachama lilitangaza Kiswahili kama lugha rasmi ya Jumuiya na kuamuru kuwe na mpango wa kutekeleza amri hiyo. Tume iliunda mpango huo ambao uliidhinishwa na mkutano wa 17 wa SCESTCS na Baraza la 42. Kongamano la Marais liliamuru mpango huo utekelezwe haraka. Tume imeanza kuutekeleza mpango huo.
- l. **Kuadhimisha Siku ya Kiswahili Duniani** – Mnamo Novemba 2021, UNESCO ilitaua kila tarehe 7 Julai kuwa Siku ya Kiswahili Duniani. Baraza la Jumuiya liliridhia na kuamrisha maadhimisho haya yafanywe kila mwaka kwa mzunguko katika nchi wanachama. Maadhimisho ya kwanza ya Jumuiya ya Siku ya Kiswahili yaliandaliwa Zanzibar Julai 2022; ya pili, Kampala, Uganda Julai 2023; na, ya tatu yanatarajiwa kufanywa Kenya Julai 2024.

### 3.4 Uundaji wa Mpango Mkakati wa Pili wa Tume

17. Katibu Mtendaji alisema kwamba muda wa utekelezaji wa Mpango Mkakati wa Kwanza (2017 – 2022) umeisha. Hata hivyo, Tume inaunda Mpango Mkakati wake wa Pili ambao utaongoza utekelezaji wa shughuli za Tume kwa miaka mitano ijayo.
18. Aidha, iliripotiwa kwamba mashauriano na washika dau kutoka nchi wanachama yamepangwa kufanyika Aprili 2024.

### 3.5 Changamoto Kuu

19. Katika wasilisho lake, Katibu Mtendaji alitaja changamoto kadhaa ambazo Tume inakumbana nazo katika shughuli zake kama ilivyoorodheshwa kwenye Mkataba.
20. Changamoto kuu zilizotajwa ni zifuatazo—
  - a) Uhaba wa wafanyakazi unaoathiri utendakazi wake;
  - b) uhaba wa fedha za kutekeleza shughuli zake;
  - c) uwezo duni wa kukusanya raslimali;
  - d) kutokuwepo kwa bodi ya utawala kunachelewesha maamuzi kufanywa;
  - e) nchi wanachama kuchelewa kutoa michango yao;
  - f) kuchelewa kukamilisha Mswada wa EAKC;
  - g) kutokuwepo kwa Mabaraza ya Taifa ya Kiswahili katika baadhi ya nchi wanachama; na,
  - h) kutokuwepo kwa Sera za Taifa za Kiswahili.

### **3.6 Mapendekezo kuhusu Mambo Muhimu**

21. Majadiliano baina ya wasimamizi wa Tume na Wajumbe yalitambua yafuatayo kuwa muhimu ili Tume iboreshe wajibu wake. Nayo ni—
  - a) Kuundwa kwa bodi ya utawala ili kuimarisha utawala na kufanya maamuzi;
  - b) kuharakisha mchakato wa kurekebisha Mkataba ili Kiswahili kiwe moja ya lugha rasmi za Jumuiya;
  - c) kuharakisha mchakato wa kurekebisha itifaki ya EAKC ili kukidhi mahitaji ibuka ya Tume;
  - d) kuongeza mgao kwa Tume ili kutekeleza majukumu muhimu;
  - e) kuharakisha utunzi na kupitishwa kwa Mswada wa EAKC (CTC kuharakisha utunzi wa Mswada huo);
  - f) kumaliza hatua za kupokeza EAKC kwa Jumuiya. Tume ianze utekelezaji wa Kiswahili kama lugha rasmi ya Jumuiya;
  - g) Tume iwezeshe uhamasisho na ueneaji wa umaarufu wake kwa washikadau muhimu;
  - h) kuhakikisha wafanyakazi wanateuliwa katika nafasi muhimu.

### **3.7 Mapendekezo zaidi**

22. Pamoja na ya awali, wajumbe wanapendekeza kwamba—
  - a) Tume iweke mikakati ya kukuza Kiswahili katika Jumuiya kama lugha ya mawasiliano na lugha ya ustawi;
  - b) Kenya inafunza Kiswahili kama lugha ya lazima katika shule zake za msingi na upili ndiposa karibu kila Mkenya anaweza kuzungumza Kiswahili. Shule za nchi wanachama zafaa kuiga hili sawasawa na Ibara ya 7 ya Mkataba inayotambua Kiingereza na Kiswahili kama lugha rasmi;
  - c) Tume ihamasishe umma wa nchi wanachama kuhusu hatua zake zinazokusudia kuinua hadhi ya Kiswahili kama lugha rasmi na ya mawasiliano. Mipango hiyo inafaa kuwekwa wazi na nchi wanachama kupata taarifa hiyo kwa urahisi;
  - d) Tume ilenge kusanifisha Kiswahili na kutafsiri stakabadhi zaidi za Jumuiya, kando na Wimbo wa Jumuiya. Maamuzi ya Baraza yawe katika Kiswahili na Kiingereza, na;
  - e) Tume ihimze stakabadhi za EALA na hukumu za EACJ ziwe kwa Kiswahili na Kiingereza.

## **4.0 MIKUTANO NA ASASI**

### **4.1 Kukutana na Wakenya wanaoishi na kufanya kazi Zanzibar**

23. Maafisa wa Ubalozzi waliandaa mkutano na Wakenya wanaoishi na kufanya kazi Zanzibar ambao ulifanyika katika viwanja vya EAKC.
24. Wakenya wanaofanya kazi Zanzibar wanakabiliana na changamoto nyingi ambazo waliomba Wajumbe waingilie kati.
25. Yafuatayo ni baadhi ya maswala waliyoibua:
  - a) Tofauti na Kenya ambayo haitozi wananchi wa Jumuiya vibali vya kazi, Tanzania hutoza Wakenya.

- b) Viza za kufanya biashara ni ghali mno, dola 100 za Marekani, na hutolewa mipakani tu kila baada ya miezi mitatu hivyo kulazimu Wakenya kusafiri hadi mipakani kila baada ya miezi mitatu ili kupata viza nyingine mpya. Aidha viza hizo huchukuliwa zimeisha muda wake punde mtu anapoondoka Tanzania kabla miezi hiyo mitatu kuisha hata kama anaenda kushughulikia dharura yoyote nchini Kenya.
  - c) Mkenya huhitajika kuwa na mtaji wa kazi ama mtaji wa hisa wa Tsh100,000,000 (Ksh5,800,000) ili kuanzisha kampuni Zanzibar. Hili linawanyima Wakenya fursa ya kusajili biashara za wastani na kuwalazimu kufanya biashara kwa kutumia kampuni zilizosajiliwa na wenyeji. Pia inawanyima kupata mikopo ya kupanua biashara zao kutoka Kenya na Tanzania.
  - d) Kupata kadi ya SIM ya viza ya biashara ni changamoto kubwa. Kadi hiyo huisha muda wake baada ya miezi mitatu hivyo kumlazimu mtu kurudia mchakato uleule anapotaka kusajili viza yake ya biashara tena; na,
  - e) Kulikuwa na kisa cha wakili mmoja Mkenya aliyesomea Chuo cha Sheria cha Zanzibar ambaye alinyimwa kibali cha kujiunga rasmi na taaluma/kazi kwa kukosa kitambulisho cha Tanzania bara.
26. Wajumbe, kupitia kwa Mwenyekiti, walijitolea kufanya kikao na Waziri wa Leba na Waziri anayeshughulika na mambo ya Jumuiya ili kuwafahamisha changamoto hizi na kupata suluhu.
27. Ujumbe pia uliahidi kutatua swala hilo na Balozi. Wajumbe walisema kibali cha biashara kinafaa kiwe cha muda wa mwaka mmoja.

#### **4.2 Mkutano na Balozi wa Kenya nchini Tanzania**

28. Ujumbe ulimtembelea Balozi wa Kenya nchini Tanzania tarehe 28 Machi 2024. Balozi aliwakaribisha Wajumbe na kuonyesha furaha yake kwa ziara hiyo iliyonua kutathmini mchango wa Ubalozi katika kuendeleza utangamano na utekelezaji wa Mkataba wa Jumuiya.

29. Katika mazungumzo hayo, Balozi aliwasilisha yafuatayo:

##### **4.2.1 Jiopolitiki**

- 30. Balozi aliwasilisha kwamba Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania iko katika Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki. Inapakana na Uganda kaskazini; Kenya kaskazini mashariki; Visiwa vya Ngazija na Bahari Hindi upande wa mashariki; Msumbiji na Malawi upande wa Kusini; Zambia upande wa kusini-magharibi; na Rwanda na Burundi na Jamhuri ya Kidemokrasia ya Kongo upande wa magharibi. Ukubwa wa ardhi ni takriban kilomita mraba 947,303 na mwambao wa takriban kilomita 1,500.
- 31. Aidha, alisema kwamba Tanzania ni muungano kati ya Tanganyika (bara) na Zanzibar (kisiwa). Muungano huu ulindwa mnamo tarehe 26 Aprili 1964. Tanganyika ilipata uhuru mnamo 9 Desemba 1961 ilhali Zanzibar ilipata uhuru 10 Desemba 1963;
- 32. Kwa mujibu wa Balozi, nchi mwenyeji ina maeneo 26 na visiwa vitano. Maeneo hayo yamegawanywa kwa wilaya, tarafa na kata. Kila eneo linaongozwa na kamishna anayeteuliwa na rais. Nchi hiyo ina mfumo wa vyama vingi. Uchaguzi unafanywa kila baada ya miaka mitano na kulingana na katiba, na Rais wa Muungano huchaguliwa kupitia kwa kura na huhudumu kwa hadi mihula miwili.

33. Balozi pia aliwasilisha ifuatavyo:

- a) Kura hupigwa katika kiwango cha serikali cha taifa na serikali za mitaa. Serikali za mitaa hupiga kura ya wenyekiti wa vijiji. Rais na Wabunge huchaguliwa katika uchaguzi mkuu. Uchaguzi mkuu wa mwisho ulifanyika Oktoba 2020 ambapo hayati Pombe Maghufuli alichaguliwa. Alishinda kwa asilimia 84 ya kura zote zilizopigwa na akawa rais wa awamu ya tano. Uchaguzi huo ulikuwa na wagombea kumi na wanne wa urais na uchaguzi mkuu ujao umepangwa kufanyika 2025 na uchaguzi wa serikali za mitaa umepangwa kufanyika Oktoba 2024.
- b) Bunge ni moja na lina Wabunge 393 ambapo kati yao 264 wamechaguliwa kwa muhula wa miaka mitano. Nafasi maalum 113 zimetengewa wanawake. Wabunge kumi huteuliwa na rais ilhali nafasi tano hutengewa Bunge la Zanzibar na Mkuu wa Sheria. Bunge la Taifa hutunga sheria ambazo huongoza mahusiano baina ya Tanzania bara na muungano wote na nchi zingine. Bunge la Zanzibar nalo hutunga sheria ambazo hutumika Zanzibar pekee; na,
- c) Rais humteua Waziri Mkuu ambaye anahuduma kama Kiongozi wa Shughuli za Serikali Bungeni. Nchi ina vyama 18 vilivyosajiliwa na Chama Cha Mapinduzi kimeongoza tangu uhuru. Chama cha uhuru, Tanganyika African Union (TANU), kilibadilika kuwa Chama Cha Mapinduzi baada ya kuungana na Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) mwaka wa 1977.

#### **4.2.2 Muundo wa Kijamii na Kitamaduni**

34. Balozi alisema kuwa kuelewa muundo wa kijamii na kitamaduni wa nchi mwenyeji ni kanuni ya kimsingi katika mahusiano ya kimataifa kwani huwezesha balozi kuunda mikakati inayoafiki na kuimarisha uhusiano wa kidiplomasia.
35. Alisema kuwa falsafa ya kitaifa ya Ujamaa aliyoasisi Mwalimu Julius Nyerere ingali msingi wa jamii ya Tanzania ambapo kila rika na jamaa huwa na uzalendo mkubwa. Kulingana na sensa ya watu na nyumba ya 2022, idadi ya watu ni 61,741,120 ikijumuisha Waislamu, Wakristo na Watamaduni. Tanzania ina zaidi ya kabila 121 zinazoungana na kutangamana vyema.
36. Kiswahili na Kiingereza ndizo lugha rasmi za Tanzania bara ilhali Kiarabu kimeenea (kinazungumzwa sana) Zanzibar.

#### **4.2.3 Usalama**

37. Balozi alisema kuwa usalama wa Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ni mzuri.
38. Tisho pekee kwa usalama wa Tanzania ni makundi ya wanamgambo kutoka Msumbiji Kaskazini Mkoa wa Cabo Delgado. Ili kuzuia uvamizi wa makundi hayo, Jamhuri ya Muungano imeweka vikosi vya usalama eneo la kusini la Ruvuma pande zote za mpaka. Wanamgambo hao hulenga Tanzania kwa sababu huchangia vikosi vya kudumisha amani katika mpango wa SAMM (Southern African Development Mission in Mozambique) unaotarajiwa kukamilika katikati ya Julai 2024 bila mafanikio makubwa. Huenda Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ikakumbwa na changamoto nyingine za kiusalama kutoka kwa makundi ya Kiislamu baada ya Julai

39. Pamoja na Malawi na Afrika Kusini, Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania pia imechangia vikosi vya kudumisha amani mashariki mwa DRC. Operesheni hii inagonganisha vikosi vya SADC dhidi ya vikosi vya waasi hasa vile vya M23.
40. Majeshi ya Kenya na yale ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania yamedumisha ushirikiano na uhusiano mwema wa kikazi kwa muda mrefu katika kubadilishana taarifa, mahusiano kupitia mfumo wa Jumuiya, mafunzo ya nchi mbili, na mipango ya kubadilishana wakufunzi na wanafunzi wa vyuo vya kitaifa vya kijeshi.
41. Sehemu nyingine za ushirikiano ni mafunzo ya kimataifa ya kudumisha amani, michezo ya kitamaduni ya Jumuiya, ziara, vita dhidi ya ugaidi, na kutumwa kwa washauri wa masuala ya ulinzi katika nchi zote mbili.

#### **4.2.4 Uhusiano wa Kenya na Tanzania**

42. Balozi alisema Kenya na Tanzania zina uhusiano mwema wa kihistoria kutokana na kwamba zinapakana, zina jamii zenye utamaduni unaofanana, zinafanya biashara pamoja na zina malengo ya kufanana kwa Jumuiya. Uhusiano huu umeimarishwa zaidi na Ziara Rasmi za kiserikali kutoka pande zote mbili.
43. Alisisitiza kwamba Tanzania ni mshirika muhimu wa Kenya katika nyanja nyingi hasa biashara, usalama, elimu, kilimo, miundomsingi na kawi. Kenya na Tanzania zinashirikiana katika Mradi wa Ukanda wa Pwani ya Afrika Mashariki unaofadhiliwa na AfDB. Mradi huo unalenga kuunganisha Kenya na Tanzania, yaani barabara ya Malindi – Mombasa – Lunga Lunga/Horohoro na Tanga - Pangani - Bagamoyo (kilomita 454).
44. Aidha, Balozi alisema yafuatayo—
  - a) Chini ya Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki, Kenya na Tanzania zina vituo vitatu vya mpakani vya huduma zote (OSBP) vilivyo Namanga, Lunga Lunga/Horo Horo na Taita Taveta/Holili na kile ambacho kitazinduliwa Isebania hivi karibuni;
  - b) Kikao cha kwanza cha Tume ya Pamoja ya Ushirikiano ya Kenya/Tanzania (JCC) kilifanywa Arusha, Tanzania mnamo September 2009. Tangu hapo, kumekuwa na vikao vingine vitatu.
  - c) Kikao cha majuzi cha JCC, ambacho ni cha nne, kilifanywa Agosti 2021 jijini Nairobi, Kenya. Tathmini ya Katikati ya Muhula wa JCC ulifanywa January 2023. Kikao cha tano cha JCC kilifanywa Agosti 2024;
  - d) Kenya na Tanzania zina Makubaliano ya Pamoja kuhusu Upitishaji Huru wa Bidhaa katika mipaka yao (yalitiwa sahihi tarehe 22 Mei 2020);
  - e) Tanzania ni mshirika muhimu na mkuu wa Kenya katika biashara na uwekezaji katika eneo hili na duniani. Kwa muda sasa, imekuwa nchi ya pili ambayo Kenya huuza bidhaa zake kwa wingi baada ya Uganda. Itifaki ya Forodha ya Jumuiya inaongoza nchi hizi mbili katika mahusiano yao kibiashara na kanuni zao za uwekezaji kwani itifaki hiyo ina mamlaka kuliko sheria za nchi binafsi.
  - f) Tanzania ni miongoni mwa nchi kumi za kwanza duniani ambazo Kenya huuza bidhaa zake. Bidhaa zinazouzwa Tanzania ziliongezeka kwa asilimia 17 mwaka wa 2022, hadi Dola 479.57 milioni za Marekani, kiwango ambacho ni asilimia 6.5 ya bidhaa zote zilizouzwa na Kenya kimataifa. Vivyo hivyo Kenya ni miongoni mwa nchi kumi za kwanza duniani ambako Tanzania huuza bidhaa zake. Bidhaa

zinazouzwa na Tanzania nchini Kenya zilipungua kwa asilimia 4, hadi Dola 381.66 milioni za Marekani, kiwango ambacho ni asilimia 5.6 ya bidhaa zote zilizouzwa na Tanzania kimataifa.

g) Bidhaa zinazouzwa na Kenya nchini Tanzania zinajumuisha: dawa; sabuni na bidhaa nyingine za usafi; mabamba ya chuma na chuma cha pua kisichochanganywa; mafuta; vifaa vya umeme; siagi; mafuta yanayoliwa ya wanyama na mimea; vitafunio vilivyo na sukari; mifuko; vizibo, vikofia na vifuniko; chumvi ya kupikia, magadi na chumvi safi;

h) Bidha zilizoagizwa kutoka Tanzania hadi Kenya zilikuwa na thamani ya Ksh25.8 bilioni mwaka wa 2020, punguzo dogo kutoka Ksh27.5 bilioni mwaka wa 2019. Bidhaa zilizoagizwa kutoka Tanzania hadi Kenya ni mahindi; bidhaa za karatasi; keki za makapi; kauri na vigae ghafi; magunia na mikoba; mbao za safu; bidhaa za kioganiki za usafi (isipokuwa sabuni) na kadhalika;

i) Kampuni zaidi ya 529 za Kenya zimewekeza takriban Dola 1.7 bilioni za Marekani nchini Tanzania hivyo basi kuunda nafasi 55,000 za ajira kwa Watanzania. Kwa mfano, benki tano za Kenya (KCB, Equity, Diamond Trust, I & M Holdings na NCBA Group) zimefungua matawi nchini Tanzania; na

j) Tangu Samia Suluhu Hassan awe rais, uhusiano wa kibashara na Tanzania umeboreka huku vikwazo visivyo vya ushuru vikitatuliwa.

45. Kenya na Tanzania zilifanya kikao chao cha nane cha pamoja cha Kamati ya Kiufundi ya Biashara jijini Kisumu, Kenya, mnamo Machi 2024. Lengo la kikao lilikuwa kuimarisha biashara kwa kuondoa vikwazo vyote visivyo vya ushuru. Matokeo mazuri ya kikao yaliidhinisha mikakati na makataa ya kuondoa vikwazo visivyo vya ushuru kufikia mwisho wa Juni 2024.

#### **4.2.5 Miradi na Mipango muhimu ya pamoja**

46. Balozi aliangazia miradi na mipango muhimu ya pamoja inayoendelea kati ya Kenya na Tanzania. Miradi hii ni kama ifuatavyo: —

a) Bomba la kilomita 600 la gesi asili kutoka Dar es Salaam hadi Mombasa;

b) Mradi wa Ukanda wa Pwani ya Afrika Mashariki unaofadhiliwa na African Development Bank (AfDB) unaunganisha Kenya na Tanzania (Barabara ya Malindi- Bagamoyo ya kilomita 454);

c) Mradi wa Usambazaji Umeme wa East Africa Power Pool (400KV Singida-Arusha- Namanga)

d) Kuthibitisha na kuweka mipaka ya kimaitafa.

#### **4.3 Masuala ya Kigeni na Kibalozi**

47. Ubalozi wa Kenya unatoa huduma za kibalozi kwa Wakenya wanaoishi Tanzania na raia wa kigeni wanaotaka kuzuru Kenya. Huduma hizi zinajumuisha: utoaji viza, stakabadhi za usafiri, vyeti vya madili mema kwa ushirikiano na DCI, kuthibitisha stakabadhi, kutoa vyeti vya kutangua, kutembelea wafungwa Wakenya na wagonjwa Wakenya hospitalini, kujibu maswali kutoka kwa Wakenya kwa mfano wahitaji, na mengineyo.

48. Ubalozi unaweka hifadhi ya Wakenya walio Tanzania na ina huduma ya mtandao ya usajili. Wakenya wanaosafiri au kuishi Tanzania wanaweza kujisajisali kwa kutumia kiungo kilicho katika wavuti ya Ubalozi. Kutokana na ukubwa wa Tanzania, mtandao huo umewawezesha Wakenya wanaoishi Tanzania kujisali bila ya kuja Ubalozini, hivyo basi kuwapunguzia muda na gharama za usafiri.
49. Ubalozi unafuatilia kuboresha kiungo cha takwimu kwenye mtandao huo wa usajili ukishirikiana na mitandao ya simu ili kupata kwa usahihi idadi ya Wakenya waliosalia Tanzania kwa muda mrefu na wale ambao wamerudi Kenya.
50. Kwa ushirikiano na benki ya KCB, Kenya Airways, Vodacom na washikadau wengine, Ubalozi uliandaa mkutano wa Wakenya walio Tanzania tarehe 9 Machi 2024 jijini Dar es Salaam. Mkutano huo ulikuwa na kauli mbiu, “Kuukuza Mahusiano na Kuimarisha Uwezo wa Wakenya Waoishi Tanzania”. Wakenya wanaoishi Tanzania walihamasishwa kuhusu mifumo na miundo iliyowekwa na serikali ya Kenya kuwalinda na kutumia fursa zilizoko, sera ya ughaibuni ya Kenya, huduma za ubalozi zinazotelewa na Ubalozi na fursa za uwekezaji nchini Kenya. Mkutano huo, ambao ulileta pamoja zaidi ya Wakenya 500 wanaoishi Tanzania, pia ulileta fursa muhimu za ajira, biashara na ubadilishanaji wa ujuzi na teknolojia.
51. Ubalozi uliandaa huduma tamba za ubalozi kati ya 26 na 27 Machi 2024. Idara ya Masuala ya Ughaibuni ikishirikiana na Idara ya Uhamiaji na Huduma za Umma zilipanga mkutano huo. Shughuli hiyo ilivutia Wakenya wengi ambao walisaidika kutuma maombi ya kupata paspoti mpya, vitambulisho, vyeti vya kuzaliwa na stakabadhi za usafiri wa dharura, na huduma za ubalozi na kadhalika.
52. Kwa muda mrefu sasa, imedhihirika kuwa raia walio ugenini huchangia pakubwa ustawi wa kiuchumi kwa kuwa wao ni chanzo cha fedha za kigeni. Fedha za kigeni zinazolingia Kenya zimekuwa zikiongezeka, kiwango hicho kikiwa asilimia 3 ya jumla ya pato la nchi (GDP). Ni muhimu kutambua kwamba barani Afrika, Tanzania inaongoza kuingiza fedha za kigeni nchini Kenya.

#### **4.4 Fursa kwa Kenya**

##### **4.4.1 Mradi wa gesi asilia kutoka Dar es Salaam hadi Mombasa**

53. Kufuatia kupatikana kwa kiwango kikubwa cha gesi asilia nchini Tanzania na kuwepo soko lake nchini Tanzania na Kenya, na kuzingatia mahitaji ya soko la Kenya ya gesi asilia, mnamo tarehe 4 Mei 2021, serikali za Tanzania na Kenya zilifikia mapatano ya kushirikiana katika kustawisha mradi huo wa gesi kutoka Tanzania kuja Kenya.
54. Rais wa Tanzania Mhe. Samia Suluhu Hassan na Rais wa Kenya Mhe. William Ruto walikubaliana kuharakisha ujenzi wa bomba la gesi asilia la kilomita 600 baina ya nchi hizo mbili. Mradi huo wa bomba unatarajiwa kuinua biashara baina ya mataifa hayo mawili ya Afrika na kupunguza gharama za kawi. Mradi huo unakisiwa kugharimu Ksh132 bilioni (Dola 1.1 bilioni za Marekani) na unatarajiwa kufadhiliwa kupitia ushirikiano wa serikali na mashirika ya binafsi (PPP). Mradi huo utawezesha Kenya kutumia hifadhi ya gesi asilia ya Tanzania hivyo kupunguza bei ya umeme na gesi ya kupikia.
55. Matayarisho ya utafiti wa uwezekano wa ujenzi wa bomba la gesi asilia kutoka Dar es Salaam hadi Mombasa yameanza. Kamati ya Kiufundi ya Pamoja (JTC) imeshakutana na wataalamu kutoka Kenya na Tanzania. Mkutano wa majuzi ulifanywa Februari 2023 jijini Dar es Salaam. Katika mkutano wa tatu wa JTC, stakabadhi kadhaa ziliandikwa na

kutamatiwa. Serikali za Kenya na Tanzania zishaafikiana na kutoa ruhusa. Kenya inatarajiwa kuwa mwenyeji wa mkutano wa nne wa JTC kwa robo ya kwanza ya 2024.

56. Kutiwa sahihi kwa rasimu ya makubaliano kati ya Kenya na Tanzania kuhusu utafiti wa uwezekano wa ujenzi wa bomba la gesi asilia kutoka Dar es Salaam hadi Kenya kunatarajiwa kufanywa na Mawaziri wa Kawi wa nchi zote mbili mapema 2024 katika mkutano wa nne wa JTC.

#### **4.4.2 Kukuza Biashara na Uwekezaji wa Pamoja**

57. Kuhusu hili, Balozi alisema hivi —

a) Vikwazo visivyo vya ushuru vya mara kwa mara vimekuwa na athari ya kupunguza upitishaji huru wa bidhaa na watu kati ya Kenya na Tanzania. Hili likizingatiwa, Machi 2024, Kenya na Tanzania walifanya mkutano wa nane wa JTC kuhusu biashara jijini Kisumu, Kenya lengo likiwa ni kuimarisha biashara ya pamoja kwa kufutilia mbali vikwazo visivyo vya ushuru. Matokeo ya mkutano huo wa pamoja yalifana na kutoa mikakati na makataa ya kufutilia mbali vikwazo visivyo vya ushuru ifikapo mwisho wa Juni 2024.

b) Ubalozi utaratibu, kuwezesha na kushiriki maonyesho ya kibiashara yajayo, pamoja na Maonyesho ya Kibiashara ya Kimataifa ya Dar es Salaam (DITF) ya 48 yatakayoandaliwa Juni 2024. Maonyesho hayo yanatarajiwa kuongeza ufahamu wa soko la bidhaa za Kenya zilizoko Tanzania.

c) Ubalozi utazidi kuratibu na kuwezesha kushiriki kwa Kenya katika majukwaa ya biashara, maonyesho na shughuli zinazonadi bidhaa za Kenya ng'ambo na kuongeza ufahamu wa soko la bidhaa za Kenya zilizoko Tanzania.

d) Ili kuongeza ufahamu wa fursa za kibiashara zilizoko, Ubalozi utaendelea kutoa taarifa za soko kwa makao makuu ya wizara na mashirika mengine husika ili ziwafikie watengezaji bidhaa wa Kenya na wauzaji bidhaa nchi za nje.

e) Ubalozi utaunganisha wauzaji wawezao kuuza bidhaa nchi za nje kwa masoko ya Tanzania ili kupanua biashara ya Kenya nchini Tanzania na kuongeza ufahamu wa bidhaa za Kenya nchini Tanzania; na,

f) Ubalozi utafanya mkutano na jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa Kenya nchini Tanzania kwa lengo la kubadilishana habari kuhusu fursa ili kulinda maslahi ya kibiashara na ya uwekezaji ya Kenya.

#### **4.4.3 Kudumisha Uwepo wa Kidiplomasia wa Kenya wa Masoko Mapya na Ibuka**

58. Ubalozi umekubaliwa na Ushelisheli, Visiwa vya Ngazija, Mauritius na Muungano wa IORA. Ili kuimarisha uhusiano wa Kenya katika masoko mapya na ibuka, Kenya na Ushelisheli zilitia sahihi mkataba wa mahusiano mnamo Juni 2014. Kikao cha JCC cha kwanza baina ya Kenya na Ushelisheli kinatarajiwa kufanyika Kenya tarehe zitakazoafikiwa kidiplomasia. Kikao cha kwanza cha JCC baina ya Kenya na Visiwa vya Ngazija kinatarajiwa kufanyika tarehe 3 hadi 5 Juni 2024.

59. Wizara ya Afya ya Ushelisheli imeonyesha nia ya kuteua wataalamu wa afya kutoka Kenya kufanya kazi na Shirika la Afya la Ushelisheli kwa kandarasi za muda mfupi na mrefu. Wizara ya Afya inashughulikia ombi hilo.

#### 4.4.4 Utekelezaji wa Itifaki ya Jumuiya kuhusu Habari, Mawasiliano na Teknolojia

60. Nchi zote wanachama zimeridhia na zinatekeleza Itifaki ya Jumuiya kuhusu Habari, Mawasiliano na Teknolojia. Hata hivyo, Tanzania ingali haijasawazisha ada za mawasiliano za kutanga na nchi nyingine wanachama. Kuna haja ya kuendelea kurai Tanzania kufanya hivyo kwani hii itapunguza gharama ya mawasiliano ya kutanga hivyo kuchangia kupunguka kwa gharama ya kufanya biashara katika eneo hili

#### 4.5 Masuala ya Utawala katika Balozi

##### 4.5.1 Raslimali kazi

61. Ubalozi wa Kenya Dar es Salaam unaongozwa na Balozi. Maafisa saba wa kisiasa wanafanya majukumu ya kidiplomasia. Watatu ni kutoka kwa Wizara, Idara na Mashirika (MDAs) husika ya serikali ya Kenya na wanatekeleza majukumu yao ipasavyo. Watatu hawa ni Mshauri wa Masuala ya Ulinzi, Afisa wa Mahusiano ya Kigeni, na Afisa wa Uhamiaji. Isitoshe, Ubalozi una wafanyakazi kumi na wawili (12) walioajiriwa kama maafisa wenyeji kutoa huduma za kawaida.

##### 4.5.2 Fedha na makadirio

62. Takwimu zifuatazo zinaonyesha fedha zilizotengewa Ubalozi kwa miaka mitatu iliyopita. Ingawa mahitaji ya kifedha ya Ubalozi yanaongezeka, fedha inazotengewa zimesalia zile zile kwa miaka kadha, hivyo basi kuifanya ipate changamoto katika utekelezaji wa mipango yake..
63. Aidha, Ubalozi unakumbwa na changamoto ya kucheleweshwa kwa marejesho ya ushuru kwa thamani kutoka kwa nchi mwenyeji.

	MWAKA	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
<b>MAKADIRIO</b>	<b>MATUMIZI YA JUMLA</b>	213,885,891.00	213,885,891.00	269,368,657
	<b>A-I-A</b>	36,584,600.00	37,699,600.00	57,482,300.00
	<b>MATUMIZI KAMILI</b>	177,301,291.00	176,186,291.00	251,886,357.00

##### 4.5.3 Usimamizi wa utendakazi

64. Ubalozi uko katika mchakato wa kuunda mpango-mkakati kwa kipindi cha 2023/24 hadi 2027/28 ambao utaorodhesha mipango inayotarajiwa kutekelezwa kwa kipindi cha miaka mitano ijayo.
65. Kandarasi ya utendakazi ya 2023/24 inatekelezwa. Hadi sasa, Ubalozi umefanikiwa kwa kiwango cha asilimia 80 katika utekelezaji wa malengo yake.

##### 4.5.4 Mali za serikali

66. Serikali ya Kenya inamiliki mali kadhaa nchini Tanzania, zikiwemo—
- Jengo la ghorofa mbili lililokodishiwa Benki ya KCB Tanzania (Harambee Plaza) Ploti Nambari 18582;
  - Afisi za Ubalozi (Kenya House) Ploti Nambari 1859;

- c) Nyumba mbili za makazi (zilizo kwenye Ploti Nambari 34987);
  - d) Nyumba ya ghorofa moja ya FRO kwenye Ploti Nambari 689- eneo la Mikocheni, Barabara ya Mawezi.
  - e) Ploti ya ekari tano jijini Dodoma.
67. Balozi na wafanyakazi wengine wote wanaishi kwenye nyumba za kukodisha ambazo ni ghali mno jijini Dar es Salaam. Ubalozi unapendekeza serikali inunue au ijenge makao ya Balozi.

#### 4.5.5 Magari

68. Ubalozi unamiliki magari matano ambapo manne ni aina ya Prado na moja ni vani. Ubalozi pia unamiliki pikipiki moja. Mbili kati ya Prado hizo ni za mashirika.
69. Magari mawili ya Ubalozi, yaani Toyota Land Cruiser Prado VX-L na vani zina miaka minane na miaka saba mtawalia na zimehudumu kwa mwendo mrefu. Magari hayo huenda mwendo mrefu kati ya Dar es Salaam na miji mingine ikiwemo Dodoma, Arusha na kadhalika yanapowasafirisha wafanyazi kwa hafla rasmi ambazo hufanywa nje ya Dar es Salaam. Hii hufanya gharama za kuzirekebisha kuwa juu mno.
70. Kwa hivyo Ubalozi unaomba utengewe fedha za kutosha katika mwaka wa kifedha wa 2023/24 ili kununua gari jingine kama hilo.

#### 4.8 Changamoto za Ubalozi

71. Ubalozi unakumbwa na changamoto kadha katika utekelezaji wa mipango yake, zikiwemo—
- a) Uhaba wa fedha za kutosha kutekeleza majukumu yake katika nchi yenye kasi;
  - b) Vikwazo vya mara kwa mara visivyo vya ushuru ambavyo vimezorotesha biashara na kupunguza usafiri huru wa watu na bidhaa baina ya nchi hizi mbili;
  - c) Utekelezaji wa pole pole wa mipango na shughuli kadhaa za pamoja;
  - d) Kuwepo kwa ubaguzi na kasumba kuhusu utamaduni: kutoaminiana kumefanya Wakenya na kampuni za Kenya kupata ugumu kufanya kazi na kujipenyeza katika masoko ya Tanzania;
  - e) Tanzania haijatekeleza kikamilifu baadhi ya Itifaki za Jumuiya kama vile Itifaki ya Soko Moja la Jumuiya. Kenya, Uganda na Rwanda ziliondoa ada za kupata vibali vya kufanya kazi na kurahisisha mchakato na mahitaji kwa raia wa nchi hizo tatu kupata vibali vya kufanya kazi ili kuwezesha ubalidilishanaji wa wafanyakazi. Wakenya wangali wanatozwa ada za kupata vibali vya kufanya kazi nchini Tanzania ilhali Kenya haitozi raia wa Jumuiya vibali hivyo. Kuna haja ya Kenya kuendelea kuirai Tanzania kutowatoza Wakenya vibali hivyo;
  - f) Kenya na Tanzania zina mpaka mkubwa ambao watu huvuka kiholela. Biashara haramu na aina tofauti za uhalifu wa kimataifa hufanyika mara kwa mara kupitia vichocho vinavyojulikana kama *panya routes*. Biashara hii na ukosefu wa usalama zinaiharibia nchi jina;
  - g) Ukuaji wa upesi wa teknolojia unahatarisha usalama wa data ya Ubalozi ambayo huhifadhiwa na hutumwa kielektroniki;

h) Athari za mabadiliko ya tabianchi duniani kote na majanga asilia kama vile mafuriko na ukame husababisha uharibifu wa miundomsingi, mali, na kufanya gharama ya maisha kupanda.

## 5.0 YALIYOGUNDULIWA

72. Ujumbe uligundua yafuatayo—

- a) Kamati iligundua kwamba EAKC imefanya uchambuzi wa uhitaji wa mafunzo ya Kiswahili na imekusudia kuanza mafunzo ya Kiswahili ndani ya nchi zote wanachama ambazo zilitambua changamoto zinazokabili maendeleo na uenezaji Kiswahili katika Jumuiya;
- b) Tume hii ya Kiswahili yafaa kuunga mkono hamasa na mbinu za kujijulisha kwa washikadau muhimu ambao ni pamoja na Bunge la Kenya;
- c) Wakenya walio nchini Tanzania kulipa viza za biashara kila miezi mitatu si sawasawa na itifaki za upitishaji huru wa bidhaa na huduma. Yafaa suala hili litatuliwe kidiplomasia.
- d) Tofauti ya malipo kwa huduma za uchukuzi katika bandari za Tanzania yafaa kuangaliwa. Wakenya hutakiwa kulipa Dola 35 za Marekani kwa tiketi ya kawaida kutoka Dar es Salaam hadi Zanzibar huku Watanzania wakilipa Tsh30,000 tu. Kamati ya Ufundi ya Uchukuzi yafaa kutatua hili ili kuwepo usawa katika kiwango kinacholipwa na kila mmoja;
- e) Vibali vya biashara kwa Wakenya walio Tanzania na uwezo mahususi wa mtaji-hisa kusajili biashara vyafaa kurekebishwa ili kufutilia mbali vibali vya biashara na kushusha uhitaji wa kiwango cha mtaji-hisa kama ifanyavyo Kenya. Hii itawezesha wawekezaji wadogo kuwekeza nchini Tanzania, kusajili biashara zao pale, na kupata mikopo kutoka kwa asasi za kifedha. Yafaa Kamati ya Kiufundi ya Leba na Uhamiaji, pamoja na Kamati ya Kiufundi ya Biashara, kubainisha suala hili ili lijadiliwe.
- f) Viza za biashara zitolewazo mipakani pekee hugarimu Dola 100 za Marekani na hulazimu Wakenya kusafiri hadi mipakani kila baada ya miezi mitatu ili kujiandikisha tena. Malipo haya yanafaa kufanywa nafuu au kufutiliwa mbali. Pia, kuwepo vituo vya kujiandikisha nchini Zanzibar ili kuepuka gharama ya kulazimika kusafiri hadi mipakani kila baada ya miezi mitatu. Isitoshe, viza hazifai kuisha kila mtu atokapo Tanzania hata kabla ya miezi mitatu kama ilivyo.
- g) Mgao wa fedha kwa balozi na juhudi nyingine za nje ya nchi wafaa kulingana na kazi na mipango ya balozi au juhudi mahususi. Uzito wa biashara na masuala katika kila balozi wafaa kuamua kiasi cha mgao.
- h) Kenya na Tanzania zimeendelea kuimarisha uhusiano wao. Hivyo, ipo haja kukoleza mazungumzo ya kidiplomasia baina ya nchi hizi ili kuboresha sheria zao kuhimiza uwekezaji zaidi.
- i) Umma wa nchi wanachama hauna ufahamu wa kutosha kuhusu matendo na mipango ya EAKC kustawisha dhima ya Kiswahili kama lugha rasmi na ya mawasiliano katika Jumuiya.

## 6.0 MATOKEO NA MAPENDEKEZO

73. Katika muktadha wa Jumuiya, Kamati inapendekeza yafuatayo—

- a) **Mgao wa Fedha kwa Tume ya Kiswahili ya Afrika Mashariki (EAKC)** – Kamati inapendekeza kwamba Tume ya Kiswahili ya Afrika Mashariki, kama kitengo cha Jumuiya, yafaa ipewe fedha na wafanyakazi wa kutosha ili itekeleze wajibu wake kwa ufanisi. Isitoshe, Kamati inashauri Wizara ya Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki, Sehemu Kame na Ustawi wa Kikanda ishirikiane na Wizara ya Masuala ya Kigeni na Ughaibuni kuhakikisha vitengo na asasi zote za Jumuiya zipewe fedha na wafanyakazi wa kutosha. Haswa EAKC.
- b) **EAKC Kutoa Mafunzo na Kuwezesha Bunge** - Uongozi wa Bunge wafaa kuunga mkono lengo la EAKC la kutoa mafunzo ya Kiswahili kwa Wabunge na wafanyakazi kuhusu matumizi ya Kiswahili bungeni.
- c) **Upitishaji Huru wa Bidhaa na Huduma**- Kamati inapendekeza Wakenya walio nchini Tanzania kuajiriwa na kufanya biashara bila vikwazo vya vibali, idhini, nk. Hili litaimarisha nguvukazi ya Jumuiya na kukuza mitaji. Wizara ya Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki, Sehemu Kame na Ustawi wa Kikanda ishirikiane na Wizara ya Masuala ya Kigeni na Ughaibuni zitumie diplomasia kutatua suala la kulipa vibali vya biashara kila miezi mitatu.
- d) **Vikwazo kwa Biashara visivyo vya ushuru** – Jumuiya iunde mfumo wa kutatua vikwazo visivyo vya ushuru ifikapo Juni 2024 ili kuwezesha upitishaji huru wa watu, bidhaa, na huduma kati ya nchi hizi mbili;
- e) **Viza za Biashara**– Kamati inapendekeza kurekebisha na kushusha bei ya viza za biashara au kuzifutulia mbali. Kuwepo Zanzibar, vituo vya kusajili viza hizo upya ili kuepuka gharama ya kusafiri hadi mipakani kusajili viza hizo kila miezi mitatu. Isitoshe, muda wa viza haufai kuisha kila mtu atokapo Tanzania kabla ya miezi mitatu kama ilivyo. Yafaa suala hili liwekwe wazi mbele ya Kamati ya Kiufundi ya Leba na Huduma za Uhamiaji, pia mbele ya Kamati ya Kiufundi ya Kaida za Biashara, lijadiliwe ili kupata suluhisho kabla ya Mwaka wa Kifedha wa 2024/2025 kukamilika;
- f) **Fedha kwa Balozi** – Fedha kwa kila Balozi zafaa kulingana na kazi na mipango yake. Kiasi cha biashara na ukubwa wa masuala katika kila balozi uamue kiasi cha mgao. Ili balozi zitumike ifaavyo, Wizara ya Masuala ya Kigeni na Ughaibuni yafaa kuongeza mgao wakati wa mijadala kuhusu Makadirio ya Mwaka wa Kifedha wa 2024/2025.
- g) **Masuala Ibuka** - Kamati inashauri nchi wanachama kuchangamkia masuala yanayoibuka katika eneo la Jumuiya. Zikizingatia mabadiliko ya hali ya kila mara na fursa zinazoibuka, nchi wanachama zafaa kuwa macho ili kunufaisha nchi mbili na nyinginezo.
- h) **Ubalozi uhamie Dodoma** - Serikali ya Tanzania imetenga ardhi ya kujenga Ubalozi wa Kenya mjini Dodoma. Kamati inapendekeza ujenzi huo uharakishwe ili kupunguza gharama ya shughuli. Waziri atenge fedha katika Mwaka wa Kifedha wa 2024/2025.
- i) **Kuimarisha Mahusiano ya Pamoja** - Kamati inapendekeza kwamba Kenya na Tanzania ziendeele kuimarisha uhusiano wao kwa kusisitiza mipango ya mara kwa mara ya ubadilishanaji, juhudi za ushirikiano, na mazungumzo ya ngazi za juu.

Sahihi: .....




Tarehe: .....

1<sup>st</sup> APRIL, 2025

**MHE. CS IRENE MAYAKA, MBUNGE – MWENYEKITI**

**VIAMBATISHO**

1. Orodha ya kuidhinisha
2. Kumbukumbu




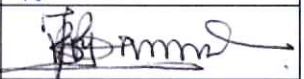





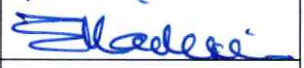

 <b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID</b>	
<b>DATE:</b> 09 APR 2025	<b>DAY.</b>
<b>TABLED BY:</b>	
<b>CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:</b>	

## KAMATI YA UTANGAMANO WA KIKANDA

### Orodha ya Uidhinishaji

Uidhinishaji wa Ripoti ya Ziara ya Ukaguzi wa Asasi Zisizojitegemea Kikamilifu za Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki na Ukanda wa Kati katika Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania

Sisi ambao majina yetu yameambatishwa kwenye Ripoti hii, sasa tunatia sahihi zetu Ripoti hii kuthibitisha kwamba tunaidhinisha.

NMB.	MHESHIMIWA	SAHIHI
1.	Hon. CS Mayaka Irene Nyakerario, MP- Chairperson	
2.	Hon. Farah Salah, MP – Vice Chairperson	
3.	Hon. David Ochieng', CBS, MP	
4.	Hon. Naomi Waqo, CBS, MP	
5.	Hon. (Dr.) Makali Mulu, CBS, MP	
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17.	Hon. CPA Julius Kipletting Rutto, MP	
18.	Hon. Richard Kipkemoi Yegon, MP	
19.	Hon. Japheth Nyakundi Mokaya, MP	
20.	Hon. Zaheer Jhanda, MP	
21.	Hon. Didmus Barasa Mutua, MP	

(ii) JIMAE  
Please deal  
fast  
17/3/25-



(i) D/AA&PS  
For attention of  
the Secretary of  
Committee on  
Regional Integration  
13-3-23

REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

DIRECTORATE OF HANSARD AND AUDIO SERVICES


**TO :** THE CLERK OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY  
**THRO' :** DEPUTY DIRECTOR, HANSARD AND AUDIO SERVICES  
**FROM :** PRINCIPAL HANSARD EDITOR I  
**DATE :** 7<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2025  
**SUBJECT :** TRANSLATION OF THE REPORT ON INSPECTION VISIT TO INSTITUTIONS OF EAC AND THE CENTRAL CORRIDOR INTO KISWAHILI

The Translation Department of the Directorate of Hansard and Audio Services successfully concluded the translation into Kiswahili of the Report on Inspection Visit to Institutions of EAC and the Central Corridor, which Report had been considered and adopted by the Committee on Regional Integration and subsequently Tabled in the House.

This is, therefore, to present both the Kiswahili and English versions of the said Report and to thank your esteemed office for facilitating the whole exercise.

Nechenje K. Zaddok  
Encls.



 <b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY</b> <b>PAPERS LAID</b>	
DATE: <b>19 NOV 2024</b>	DAY: <b>TUESDAY</b>
TABLED BY:	<b>HON. WANSIKU MOHIA</b> <b>CHAIRPERSON</b>
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	<b>INZOFU MWALE</b>



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

*Approved*  
 SNA  
 19/11/24

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT- THIRD SESSION

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION

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**REPORT ON THE INSPECTION VISIT TO THE SEMI-AUTONOMOUS  
 INSTITUTIONS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY AND THE CENTRAL  
 CORRIDOR IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

NOVEMBER, 2024

*The Directorate of Audit, Appropriations  
 & General Purpose Committees  
 The National Assembly  
 Parliament Buildings  
NAIROBI*





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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

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<b>AfCFTA</b>	African Continental Free Trade Area
<b>CMP</b>	Common Market Protocol
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>EACKC</b>	East Africa Kiswahili Commission
<b>GoK</b>	Government of Kenya
<b>RECs</b>	Regional Economic Communities

## CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

In furtherance of the oversight mandate of the Select Committee on Regional Integration and in line with the overarching desire to strengthen regional integration through people's representatives, at its sitting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2023, the Committee resolved to conduct an inspection and familiarization tour of the following semi-autonomous institutions/organs of the East African Community (EAC) in addition to interacting with the relevant committees on regional integration in Parliaments of partner states:-

- 1) East African Kiswahili Commission in Zanzibar, Tanzania, and;
- 2) The Port of Dar es Salaam which is the starting point of the Central Corridor.

The general objective of the visit was to familiarize Members with the work of the EAC institutions/organs and assess the status of implementation of various projects and programmes with a view to evaluating progress and identify intervention measures aimed at promoting the East African Community integration agenda.

Additionally, the visit provided Members with an opportunity to interact and share experiences with their counterparts in other EAC Partner States.

A delegation of the Select Committee on Regional Integration undertook an inspection visit of the East Africa Kiswahili Commission (EAKC) between the 24<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> March 2024. The main purpose of the visit was to find out the role played by the Commission (EACKC) in coordinating and promoting the development and use of Kiswahili as a *lingua franca* and official language within EAC. This is in line with the Committee's mandate of enhancing the role and involvement of the House in the intensification of the integration process in the East African Community and the greater African region.

The visit was also meant to find out the progress made by the Commission in discharging its mandate under the EAC Treaty and the challenges thereof for purposes of reporting to the House.

The Commission was established due to the critical role of Kiswahili language in fostering regional integration. Article 137 of the EAC Treaty provides for the development and use of Kiswahili as the *lingua franca* of the Community. The Protocol for the Establishment of EAKC was signed in April 2007. EAKC was established in 2007 by the 5<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Summit and commenced operations in July 2015 in Arusha. The EAKC moved to Zanzibar in March 2016 following the signing of the HQ Agreement with United Republic of Tanzania in 2015.

During the visit, the Committee held consultative meetings with the secretariat of the Commission to share experiences and challenges they face in the development and implementation of sound regional Kiswahili policies. Also, the Committee held a consultative meeting with Kenyans working and living in Zanzibar. One of the key observations by the delegation was that the issue of payment of business visas every three months by Kenyans in Tanzania is not tenable in light of protocols on the free movement of goods and services and the issues needs to be addressed diplomatically. The differences in the payment of carriage service fees at the ports in Tanzania need to be addressed. Kenyans are required to pay 35 US dollars for economy class from Dares salaam to Zanzibar while Tanzanians only pay Tanzanian shillings 30,000. This issue must be addressed by the Technical Committee on Transport.

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The Committee recommends that Kenya and Tanzania continue to enhance their bilateral relations by fostering regular exchange programmes, collaborative initiatives, and high-level engagements. Strengthening these relations will create a conducive environment for successful regional integration and cooperation. In this regard, there is a need for further diplomatic consultations with the Tanzanian government to make their laws more facilitative for investment by Kenyans.

In addition, the delegation had the opportunity to visit the Kenya High Commission in Dar es Salaam and held fruitful discussions with the High Commissioner, where he affirmed the need to build a strong EAC. He emphasized on the need to meet with various Committees of the Council of Ministers in the coming days to explore joint efforts of resolving the non-tariff barriers to trade issues before June 2024. The discussions emphasized the importance of fostering cooperation within the region in trade, infrastructure development, and socioeconomic growth.

The Report contains presentations, observations, and recommendations from the inspection visit conducted by a delegation of the Committee on Regional Integration to Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, from 24<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> March 2024. The Committee extends its gratitude to the leadership of the EAK Commission, the Executive Secretary, Dr. Caroline Asiimwe, and the Kenya High Commissioner to Tanzania, Mr. Isaac Njenga for their invaluable support during the inspection visit.

I wish to most sincerely thank the Speaker and the Office of the Clerk of the National Assembly for the invaluable support accorded to the Committee in the discharge of its mandate.

On behalf of the Members of the Select Committee on Regional Integration and pursuant to Standing Order 212, it is my pleasure and duty to present to the House, the Committee's **Report on the Inspection visit to the Semi-Autonomous Institutions of the East African Community and the Central Corridor in the United Republic of Tanzania.**

**HON. DAVID OCHIENG, MP - LEADER OF THE DELEGATION**

## 1.0 PREFACE

### 1.1. Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

1. The Committee on Regional Integration is a select Committee of the House established Standing Order 212 of the National Assembly's Standing Orders which sets out the mandate of the Committee. The Committee was constituted in October 2023 following adoption of a motion on membership of committees by the House. The Committee comprises of 21 members who will serve for the life of the 13<sup>th</sup> Parliament.
2. The Committee is also mandated to –
  - examine the records of all the relevant debates and resolutions of the meetings of the East African Legislative Assembly;
  - (a) examine the Bills introduced in the East African Legislative Assembly and Acts of the East African Community;
  - (b) examine the records of all the relevant debates and resolutions of the meetings of the Pan African Parliament, the African, Caribbean and Pacific European Union Joint Parliamentary Assembly and other regional integration bodies; and inquire into and examine any other matter relating to regional integration generally requiring action by the House.

### 1.2. Committee Membership

3. The Committee comprises of the following twenty-one Members -

Hon. Wanjiku Muhia, MP – Chairperson

Kipipiri Constituency

**United Democratic Alliance**

Hon. Farah Salah Yakub, MP - Vice- Chairperson

FAFI Constituency

**United Democratic Alliance**

Hon. David Ochieng Ouma, MP

Ugenya Constituency

**Movement for Democracy and Growth**

Hon. Naomi Jillo Waqo, MP

Marsabit (CWR)

**United Democratic Alliance**

Hon. Geoffrey Makokha Odanga, MP

Matayos Constituency

**Orange Democratic Party**

Hon. Joseph Gachoki Gitari, MP

Kirinyaga Central Constituency

**United Democratic Party**

Hon. Christopher Aseka Wangaya, MP

Khwisero Constituency

**Orange Democratic Party**

Hon. Danson Mwashako Mwakuwona,  
MP

Wundanyi Constituency

**Wiper Democratic Movement**

Hon. Andrew Adipo Okuome, MP

Karachuonyo Constituency

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**Orange Democratic Party**

Hon. Rael Chepkemai Kasiwai, MP  
West Pokot (CWR)

**Kenya Union Party**

Hon. Peter Ochieng Orero, MP  
Kibra Constituency

**Orange Democratic Alliance**

Hon. Elizabeth Karambu Kailemia, MP  
Meru (CWR)

**United Democratic Alliance**

Hon. Julius Kipletting Rutto, MP  
Kesses Constituency

**United Democratic Party**

Hon. Beatrice Chepng'eno Kemei, MP  
Kericho (CWR)

**United Democratic Alliance**

Hon. Fatuma Hamisi Masito, MP  
Kwale (CWR)

Orange Democratic Party

Hon. Peter Kalerwa Salasya, MP  
Mumias East Constituency

**Democratic Alliance Party**

Hon. Irene Njoki Mrembo, MP  
Bahati Constituency

**Jubilee Party**

Hon. Richard Kipkemai Yegon, MP  
Bomet East Constituency

**United Democratic Alliance**

Hon. Didmus Wekesa Barasa Mutua, MP  
Kimilili Constituency

**United Democratic Alliance**

Hon. Zaheer Jhanda, MP  
Nyaribari Chache Constituency

**United Democratic Party**

Hon. Japheth Nyakundi Mokaya, MP  
Kitutu Chache North Constituency

**United Democratic Party**

### 1.3. Committee Secretariat

#### 4. The secretariat facilitating the Committee comprises: –

Mr. Mohamed Jimale	-	Clerk Assistant I (Team Leader)
Ms. Jane Gathoni Ouko	-	Clerk Assistant III
Mr. Bernard Toroitich	-	Clerk Assistant III
Mr. Dominic Kyallo	-	Legal Counsel II
Mr. Damacrine Kwamboka	-	Research Officer III
Mr. Moses Kariuki	-	Sergeant - at –Arms
Ms. Mercy Mayende	-	Media Relations Officer III

## **2.0 INSPECTION VISIT TO THE SEMI-AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY AND THE CENTRAL CORRIDOR IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

### **2.1 Background**

5. The Select Committee on Regional Integration is established under the National Assembly Standing Order 212 and is mandated among others to enhance the role and involvement of the House in intensification and development of the integration process in the East African Community and the greater African region and examine any other matter relating to regional integration generally requiring action by the House.
6. The Committee, in its meetings held on Thursday, March 2024, resolved to undertake an inspection visit to the East Africa Kiswahili Commission, the port of Zanzibar, the port of Dar es Salaam and pay a courtesy call to the office of the High Commissioner of Kenya to Tanzania.
7. A delegation comprising five Members visited the EAKC and Kenya High Commission in Dar es Salaam as scheduled from the 24th to 29th March, 2024. As per the schedule of the visit, the delegation couldn't visit the port of Zanzibar and the Port of Dar es Salaam due to unavoidable circumstances.

### **2.2 Composition of the delegation**

8. The Committee resolved to undertake an inspection and familiarization visit on the EAKC to assess the status of the implementation of its projects and programmes with a view to evaluating progress and identify any intervention measures aimed at promoting the EAC integration agenda. The following Members constituted the delegation:
  - a) Hon. David Ochieng, MP - **Leader of the Delegation**
  - b) Hon. Christopher Aseka, MP
  - c) Hon. Joseph Gitari, MP
  - d) Hon. Beatrice Kemei, MP
  - e) Mr. Dominic Mwendwa - **Legal Counsel II/Delegation Secretary**

### **2.3 Objectives of the Inspection Visit**

9. The objective of the inspection visit was to find out the progress made by semi-autonomous institutions/organs of the East African Community and the EAC Kiswahili Commission in the coordination and promotion of the development and use of Kiswahili in the region and beyond. This was important because the Commission is one of the semi-autonomous institutions of the EAC charged with the responsibility of ensuring the development of Kiswahili as a lingua franca for regional and international interaction for political, economic, social, cultural, educational, scientific and technical development.

### **3.0 BRIEF BY KISWAHILI COMMISSION**

10. The Delegation visited the East African Kiswahili Commission (EAKC) on the 25th March 2024. The Executive Secretary that the East African Kiswahili Commission (EAKC) is a specialized institution of the East African Community whose mandate is to coordinate and promote the development and use of Kiswahili as a lingua franca and official language.

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11. The Executive Secretary further submitted that the Kiswahili Commission was established due to the critical role of Kiswahili in fostering regional integration in line with Article 137 of the EAC Treaty which provides for the development and use of Kiswahili as the lingua franca of the Community.
  12. The Protocol for the Establishment of EAKC was signed in April 2007 by the Fifth Extraordinary Summit. It was observed that the EAKC commenced operations in July 2015 in Arusha. The Kiswahili Commissioner elaborated that the EAKC moved to Zanzibar in March 2016 following the signing of the HQ Agreement with the United Republic of Tanzania in 2015.

### **3.1 Main Functions of the Kiswahili Commission**

13. The Executive secretary informed the delegation that the main function of EAKC is to advise the Community on all matters related to Kiswahili.
14. The other functions of EAKC according to the Executive secretary include —
  - a) Coordinate and oversee the work of National Kiswahili Councils and other institutions;
  - b) Strengthen collaboration in regional research;
  - c) Assist Partner States develop centres of advanced study and research in Kiswahili;
  - d) Establish collaborations with development partners and existing organizations with similar objectives;
  - e) Facilitate the development of regional Kiswahili policies for the exchange of staff and students in Kiswahili Institutions and monitor the effectiveness of such policies;
  - f) Identify Kiswahili training needs including curriculum review, teaching methods, development of instructional materials and research;
  - g) Advocate for the use of Kiswahili as a lingua franca within the Community and beyond;
  - h) Encourage the use of Kiswahili in the conduct of official business and public life within the Community; and,
  - i) Perform any other function for the furtherance of the objectives of the Commission as may be directed by the Council.

### **3.2 Composition of the Commission**

15. The EAKC is composed of the following representatives:
  - a) Two representatives of the National Kiswahili Councils for each Partner State;
  - b) Two representatives of the Kiswahili Associations of each Partner State;
  - c) A representative of Kiswahili Research Institutions for each Partner State;
  - d) A representative of the Kiswahili Departments of the Public and Private Universities of each Partner State;
  - e) A representative of the Kiswahili media operators for each Partner State;
  - f) A representative of the Media Council of each Partner State;

- g) A representative of the Kiswahili Writers Association of each Partner State;
- h) A representative of the Ministry responsible for Kiswahili in each Partner State;
- i) A representative of the Ministry responsible for Culture in each Partner State, and;
- j) A representative of the Ministry responsible for Education in each Partner State.

### 3.3 Key Achievements of the Commission

16. Since its establishment, the EAC Kiswahili Commission has achieved the following:
- a. **EAKC Kiswahili International Conference** - EAKC organizes the Kiswahili International Conference biannually. It brings together researchers, practitioners and stakeholders to share knowledge and experiences on contemporary developments in Kiswahili. The first EAKC International Kiswahili Conference was held in 2017 in Zanzibar. The Second Conference was affected by the Covid 19 pandemic and was scheduled to be held in **Nairobi Kenya in July 2024. (7th of July 2024);**
  - b. **Capacity Assessment of the Development and Use of Kiswahili in the EAC** - The EAKC undertook a capacity assessment in EAC Partner States to establish the capacities and challenges partner states were facing in the promotion and development of Kiswahili. The report was made and approved by the 38th Council of Ministers. The outcome of the report has been useful in developing interventions by the EAKC; and;
  - c. **Conducted Analysis of Priority Training needs in EAC Partner States** to identify challenges confronting the development and promotion of Kiswahili in the EAC, an analysis of needs was carried out to identify critical areas in Partner States that require prioritization by the Commission. The Commission in consultation with Partner States identified areas with regard to priority training needs in Kiswahili that address individual interests and each Partner State's strategic interests in Kiswahili. The priority training needs are as follows—
    - i. **Republic of Burundi**
      - a) Kiswahili Training for Basic Education Teachers (Primary and Secondary);
      - b) Kiswahili Training for Civil Service; and,
      - c) Training for Kiswahili Media.
    - ii. **Republic of Kenya**
      - a) Kiswahili Training for Parliament;
      - b) Training for Kiswahili Media;
      - c) Kiswahili Training for the Judiciary.
    - iii. **Republic of Rwanda**
      - a) Kiswahili Training for Trade and Business (SMEs);
      - b) Training for Kiswahili Media; and,
      - c) Kiswahili Training in the Education Sector (Teacher Training Colleges).
    - iv. **Republic of South Sudan**
      - a) Training of Teachers of Kiswahili at Secondary School Level;
      - b) Training in Kiswahili as a Cross-Border Language; and,

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c) Training for Kiswahili Media.

**v. United Republic of Tanzania**

- a) Training experts to teach Kiswahili as a Foreign Language;
- b) Training for Kiswahili Media; and,
- c) Training for Kiswahili Creative Industry.

**vi. Republic of Uganda**

- a) Kiswahili Training for Parliament;
- b) Training for Kiswahili Media; and;
- c) Kiswahili Training in the Education Sector.

- d. **Development of Kiswahili Training Programmes and Manuals** - The Commission developed Programmes and Manuals for Kiswahili teaching and training in order to respond to existing Kiswahili needs by partner states. They include:
- i. Kiswahili Training Programmes for experts to teach Kiswahili to users of other languages for United Republic of Tanzania;
  - ii. Kiswahili Training Programmes for Parliament of Uganda;
  - iii. Kiswahili Training Programmes for Parliament of Kenya;
  - iv. Kiswahili Training Programmes for Teachers of Kiswahili at Secondary School Level for the Republic of South Sudan;
  - v. Kiswahili Training Programmes for Basic Education Teachers (Primary and Secondary) for the Republic of Burundi, and;
  - vii. Kiswahili Training Programmes for Trade and Business (SMEs) for the Republic of Rwanda.
- e. **Training of Trainers for Implementation of Kiswahili Training programmes** - The Commission undertook a training of 60 (sixty) resource persons/trainers who would facilitate the implementation of the Training programmes in the respective Partner States. For each Partner State, ten (10) resource persons underwent the training which equipped them with the requisite skills and competencies to train others for the effective implementation of programmes. This was done following the successful finalization and adoption of the EAKC Kiswahili Training Programmes and Manuals for Kiswahili training in the EAC Partner States.
- f. **Development of EAKC Mobility Policy and Programmes** - The Commission developed an inclusive Mobility Policy and Programmes which is aimed at fostering mobility of staff, students, government officials, media practitioners, civil society and business people. The EAKC facilitated 26 stakeholders in the first phase of implementation of the programmes. The policy has contributed to capacity building in Partner States with capacity challenges in Kiswahili.
- g. **Partnerships and Collaborations** - The EAKC aims to establish strategic partnerships and collaborations which contribute to enhanced implementation of activities, resource mobilization and visibility. The EAKC is in collaboration with the African Union (AU) through ACALAN for the implementation of the Dar es Salaam Framework for Action

for the Recognition and Promotion of Kiswahili in Africa. EAKC has also initiated collaborations with MSTCDC, UNESCO, Howard University-USA, and SAFAL Group Foundation among others. The Commission works with several other regional organizations with an interest in Kiswahili.

- h. **Centres of Advanced Study and Research in Kiswahili** - The EAKC is mandated to coordinate the establishment of Centres of Advanced Study and Research in Kiswahili in the Partner States. The Commission has developed the Principles and Guidelines for the establishment of these centres which were considered by the 15th SCESTCS. Moreover, the Commission is mobilizing resources to facilitate the establishment of these centres.
- i. **Research and publications** - The EAKC has the mandate to coordinate research in Kiswahili and has contributed to several publications on contemporary topical issues in Kiswahili. EAKC supports research in Kiswahili by offering competitive research grants to postgraduate students in universities undertaking research in Kiswahili in the EAC Partner States. This is aimed at building capacities for research in Kiswahili. There is however need for more funding to support young researchers. Currently, the Commission has funded postgraduate students from EAC Partner States for their research.
- j. **Translation of EAC Documents into Kiswahili** - One of the mandates of the EAKC is to translate key documents of the Community into Kiswahili. This is to enable the majority of the citizens of the EAC Partner States to access the documents in a language most understandable to them. The Commission translated the EAC Treaty from English into Kiswahili. The draft translated treaty has been considered by the 15th Sectoral Council for Education, Science and Technology, Culture and Sports (SCESTCS) and sent to Partner States for Comments. Comments have been received waiting for funds to undertake final validation.
- k. **Implementation of Kiswahili as an Official Language of the EAC** - The 21st Summit of EAC Heads of State declared Kiswahili an official language of the Community. The Summit directed that a Roadmap be developed for implementation of the Summit directive. The EAKC developed the roadmap, which was approved by the 17th SCESTCS and by the 42nd Council. Summit directed that the roadmap be expeditiously implemented and EAKC has commenced implementation of the road-map.
- l. **Celebration of World Kiswahili Day** - The 7<sup>th</sup> of July was designated by UNESCO in Nov 2021 as World Kiswahili Language Day to be celebrated annually. The EAC Council adopted this and directed that the celebrations be held annually on rotational basis in all EAC Partner States. The 1<sup>st</sup> EAC World Kiswahili Language Day was held in Zanzibar in July 2022 and, the 2<sup>nd</sup> one was held in Kampala, Uganda in July 2023. The 3<sup>rd</sup> one would be held in Kenya in July 2024.

#### **3.4 Development of 2nd EAKC Strategic Plan**

17. The Executive Secretary observed that the implementation period for the 1<sup>st</sup> EAKC Strategic Plan (2017-2022) had expired. However, the Commission is currently developing its 2<sup>nd</sup> Strategic Plan which will guide the implementation of activities of the Commission for the next five years.

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18. It was further reported that consultations with Partner States stakeholders are planned for April 2024.

### **3.5 Main Challenges**

19. In her presentation, the Executive Secretary identified several challenges that the Commission is facing in the implementation of its mandate as provided for in the protocol.
20. The main challenges identified were as follows—
- a) Inadequate staffing which impedes the implementation of activities;
  - b) Inadequate funding for implementation of activities;
  - c) Inadequate capacity for resource mobilization;
  - d) Lack of a Governing Board leads to delays in decision-making;
  - e) Delays in disbursement of funds from Partner States;
  - f) Delay in finalization of the EAKC Bill;
  - g) Lack of National Kiswahili Councils in some Partner States; and,
  - h) Lack of National Kiswahili Policies.

### **3.6 Recommendation on the Priority Areas**

21. The Kiswahili Commission management and the members during the discussions identified the following areas which the Commission needs to prioritize in order to improve its operation. These areas include—
- a) The establishment of a Governing Board for the enhancement of governance and decision-making;
  - b) Fast-tracking amendment of the Treaty to provide for Kiswahili as one of the official Languages of the East African Community;
  - c) To fast-track the amendment of the EAKC Protocol to address emerging needs of the Commission;
  - d) To enhance funding to the Commission for implementation of key activities;
  - e) Fast-track the formulation and enactment of the EAKC Bill (CTC to FastTrack drafting of the EAKC Bill);
  - f) Finalize the process of handing over the EAKC to the EAC, the Commission to initiate the implementation of Kiswahili as the Official Language of the Community;
  - g) The commission should support the enhancement of awareness creation and publicity for enhanced visibility of the Commission to key stakeholders; and,
  - h) Processing appointment of staff to critical positions.

### **3.7 Further recommendation**

22. In addition to the above Members recommended that—
- a) The commission should put in place strategies to promote Kiswahili in the community as a lingua franca - a common language for prosperity;
  - b) Kenya is teaching Kiswahili in its schools as a compulsory subject in both primary and secondary schools and this is the reason why almost every Kenyan can speak Kiswahili. This should be replicated in all schools of the EAC member states in compliance with Article 7 of the treaty which provides for the community's official language to be both English and Kiswahili;

- c) The EACKC should sensitize the public of member states on its activities geared towards promoting the status of Kiswahili as an official language as well as a lingua franca. The programmes need to be made public and information made accessible to all partner states;
- d) The Commission should work towards standardisation of Swahili in EAC and have more other common documents translated to Swahili apart from the national anthem. Council resolutions can be in Swahili and English; and,
- e) The commission should push for all EALA documents and EACJ judgements to be in Kiswahili alongside an English version.

#### **4.0 ENGAGEMENT WITH INSTITUTIONS**

##### **4.1 Meeting with Kenyans Working and Residing in Zanzibar**

23. The Officials from the Embassy organized a meeting with the Kenyans working and residing in Zanzibar sought to have a meeting with them which was held at EAKC grounds.
24. The Kenyans working in Zanzibar had several challenges that they sought the intervention of Members of the delegation.
25. The following were some issues they raised:
  - a) Kenyans are charged for work permits in Tanzania while this is not the case in Kenya where work permits for EAC citizens do not attract charges;
  - b) Business visas are very expensive charged at 100 US Dollars. The payments are done after every three months only at the border therefore requiring Kenyans to travel to the border every three months to renew their business visas. Further the visa also is considered to have expired once a person leaves Tanzania before the lapse of the three period whether to attend an emergency of any other thing in Kenya;
  - c) The working capital or the share capital required for a Kenyan to register a business in Zanzibar is Tanzanian shillings 100,000,000 (Ksh. 5,800,000). This denies Kenyans an opportunity to register medium businesses and only operate under the names of local businesses. This denies them access to loan facilities both in Kenya and Tanzania to expand their businesses;
  - d) Getting a SIM Card is also a big challenge. The sim card to business Visa are valid for three months and one has to undergo the process of registration once again upon renewal of the business visa; and,
  - e) There was a case of a Kenyan advocate trained in the Zanzibar School of Law who was denied admission for lack of a National identity card from mainland Tanzania.
26. The Members of the Delegation through the Chairperson committed have a sitting with the Cabinet Secretaries for labour and the East African Community affairs to raise and seek conclusive answers to these challenges.
27. The delegation also pledged to address the issue with the High Commissioner. The Member's opined that a business permit should be issued for a period of one year.

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## 4.2 Meeting with the High Commission of Kenya to the United Republic of Tanzania

28. The Delegation paid a courtesy call to the High Commissioner for Kenya in Tanzania on the 28<sup>th</sup> of March 2024. The High Commissioner welcomed Members and indicated that he was glad that the delegation had visited to find out what the mission was doing in furtherance of the integration process and implementation of the EAC Treaty.

29. During the deliberations, the Commissioner made the following submissions:

### 4.2.1 Geo-politics

30. The High Commissioner Submitted that the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) is located in East Africa. It is bordered by Uganda to the north, Kenya to the northeast, Comoro Islands and the Indian Ocean to the east, Mozambique and Malawi to the south, Zambia to the south-west, and Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo to the west. The country's landmass is approximately 947,303 sq. km with a coastline of about 1,500km;

31. He further noted that Tanzania is a union between Tanganyika (mainland) and Zanzibar (Island). The Union was formed on 26th April 1964. Tanganyika (mainland) attained its independence on 9th December 1961, while Zanzibar (island) got it's on 10th December 1963; and

32. According to the High Commissioner, the Host Country administratively, has 26 regions in the mainland and 5 in the isles. The regions are divided into districts and further into divisions and wards. Each region is headed by a Regional Commissioner appointed by the President. The Country's political system is a multiparty parliamentary democracy. Elections are held every five (5) years, and constitutionally, the Union President is elected through a popular vote and holds office for a maximum of two terms.

33. The High Commissioner further observed that—

- a) Elections occur on both the local and national levels. The local government holds elections for street or village chairpersons. General elections at the national level elect the President and the members of the National Assembly. The last general elections were held in October 2020, during which the late Dr. John Pombe Magufuli won with 84% of the votes cast, to become the country's 5<sup>th</sup> President. The elections attracted 14 presidential candidates. The next general elections are scheduled for 2025 and Local government elections are scheduled for October this year (2024);
- b) Parliament is unicameral with 393 members out of which 264 are elected members for a 5-year term by popular vote. 113 special seats reserved for women. Ten (10) members nominated by the President. Five (5) seats are also reserved for members of the Zanzibar House of Representatives and the Attorney General. The National Assembly enacts laws that apply to the mainland and URT's engagement with external entities, whereas the Zanzibar House of Representatives have exclusive jurisdiction over legislative functions in Zanzibar; and,
- c) The President appoints a Prime Minister who serves as the leader of government business in the National Assembly. The country has 18 registered political parties and Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) has ruled the country since independence. The independence party was the Tanganyika African Union (TANU) which later transformed into CCM after merging with the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) in 1977.

#### **4.2.2 Socio-cultural organization**

34. The high commissioner indicated that understanding the social and cultural organization of the host country is a fundamental principle in international relations as it allows the missions to craft strategies that fit in and strengthen diplomatic ties.
35. He pointed out that The National Philosophy of Ujamaa, by former president Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, remains the foundation of the Tanzanian society. The level of patriotism is very high across all age groups and communities. The population as per the 2022 Population and Housing Census is 61,741,120 and is mainly Muslim, Christian and traditionalist. It is composed of more than 121 ethnic groups and is unified and wellintegrated.
36. The official languages of Tanzania's mainland are Kiswahili and English, while Arabic is widely spoken in Zanzibar.

#### **4.2.3 Security issues**

37. The submission by the High commissioner was that the security situation in URT is good.
38. The only Security threats to Tanzania emanate from the insurgent groups operating in Northern Mozambique in the province of Cabo Delgado. To block incursions by this group, URT has deployed troops in her southern region of Ruvuma on both sides along the border. Tanzania is a target of this insurgent group because they contribute troops to the regional peacekeeping initiative, the Southern African Development Mission in Mozambique (SAMM). SAMM is expected to close by mid-July 2024, without much progress. URT may face more security challenges from Islamist groups after July.
39. URT has also contributed troops to the security initiative in eastern DRC alongside Malawi and South Africa. The operations in eastern DRC mostly pits the SADC force against rebel forces, but mostly the MC23 rebels.
37. Kenya and URT militaries have maintained cordial working relations and cooperation over time in mostly areas of information sharing, relations through the EAC framework, bilateral training, and exchange programmes for Directing Staff in Staff Colleges, and students in National Defence Colleges.
38. Other areas include cooperation in International Peace Support Training, EAC Cultural Sports, visits, and the war on terrorism, and the deployment of Defence Advisors in both countries.

#### **4.2.4 Kenya-Tanzania Relations**

41. On this, the High Commissioner submitted that Kenya and Tanzania enjoy warm and cordial historical relations based on a shared border, common socio-cultural heritage, commercial ties and a common vision for the East Africa Community. The relations have been enhanced further through recent State Visits and High-level Official Visits from both sides.
42. He emphasised that Tanzania is a strategic partner of Kenya in many areas, particularly trade, security, education, agriculture, infrastructure and energy. Kenya and Tanzania cooperate in the East African Coastal Corridor project run by AfDB connecting Kenya and Tanzania, i.e., the Malindi – Mombasa – Lunga Lunga/Horohoro and Tanga - Pangani - Bagamoyo Road (454km).
43. The High Commissioner further noted the following—

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- a) Kenya and Tanzania under the EAC, have three (3) One-Stop Border Points (OSBP) at Namanga Border, Lunga Lunga/Horo Horo Border and Taita Taveta/Holili Border and soon-to-be-commissioned Isebania OSBP;
  - b) The Kenya/ Tanzania Joint Commission for Cooperation (JCC) was first held in Arusha, Tanzania in September 2009. Since then, there have been three other sessions.
  - c) The most recent one, i.e., the fourth JCC session was held in August 2021 in Nairobi, Kenya, and a Mid-Term Review of the JCC was held in January 2023. The 5th JCC is expected to be held in August this year (2024);
  - d) Kenya and Tanzania have a Bilateral Agreement on the Free Movement of Goods at
  - e) Border Posts (Signed on 22nd May 2020);
  - f) Tanzania is a strategic and key trading and investment partner of Kenya regionally and globally. It has consistently been Kenya's second-largest export destination after Uganda in East Africa. The EAC Customs Union Protocol guides the two countries' trade relations and investment principles as the Agreement supersedes National Laws;
  - g) Tanzania ranks in the top 10 global destinations for Kenyan exports. Exports to Tanzania registered a 17% growth in 2022 to USD 479.57 million and accounted for 6.5% of Kenya's total exports. Likewise, Kenya ranks in the top ten destinations for Tanzanian total exports globally. Tanzania exports to Kenya in 2022 registered a negative growth of 4% to USD 381.66 million and accounted for 5.6% of Tanzania's total exports;
  - h) Main exports to Tanzania include medicaments; soap and other washing preparations; flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel; mineral fuels and oils; Electric accumulators; Margarine, other edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats; Sugar confectionery; Articles for conveyance or packaging; Stoppers, caps and lids; Salts, incl. table salt and denatured salt, and pure sodium chloride;
  - i) Imports from Tanzania to Kenya were valued at Ksh 25.8 billion in 2020, a slight decrease from Ksh 27.5 Billion in 2019. Main Imports from Tanzania into Kenya were: Rice; Maize; Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard; Oilcake and other solid residues; Unglazed ceramic flags and paving; Sacks and bags; Plywood, veneered panel and similar laminated wood; Organic surface-active agents (excluding soap) among others;
  - j) More than 529 Kenyan companies have invested roughly \$1.7 billion in Tanzania, creating employment for about 55,000 Tanzanians. For example, five Kenyan banks namely KCB, Equity, Diamond Trust, I & M Holdings and NCBA Group have opened branches in URT; and
  - k) With the coming to office of President Samia Suluhu Hassan, trade relations with Tanzania have improved with most non-tariff barriers having been resolved.
44. Kenya and Tanzania held the 8<sup>th</sup> Joint Technical Committee (JTC) on Trade in Kisumu Kenya, in the month of March 2024, with the aim of enhancing bilateral trade by eliminating all non-tariff barriers to trade. The outcome of that bilateral meeting was positive, providing

clear mechanisms and timelines to eliminate all non-tariff barriers by the end of June this year (2024).

#### **4.2.5 Strategic Bilateral Projects/ Programmes**

45. The High Commissioner highlighted the ongoing strategic bilateral projects/ programmes between the Republic of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania. The strategic bilateral projects are listed below—
- a) 600km Natural Gas Pipeline from Dar es Salaam to Mombasa;
  - b) East African Coastal Corridor Project run by the African Development Bank (AfDB) connecting Kenya and Tanzania (the 454 Km Malindi- Bagamoyo Super Highway);
  - c) East Africa Power Pool (400KV Singida- Arusha- Namanga transmission line Project);
  - d) Re-affirmation and demarcation of the international boundary.

#### **4.3 Diaspora and consular issues**

46. The Kenya High Commission provides immigration and consular services to Kenyans living in Tanzania and foreign citizens wishing to visit Kenya. The services include: the processing of issuance of e-visas, travel documents issuance, processing pdf certificates of Good Conduct in Liaison with DCI, authentication of documents, Renunciation certificates processing, visiting Kenyan inmates, visiting ailing Kenyans in medical facilities, responding to queries from Kenyans (like in distress) among others.
47. The Mission maintains a database for the Kenya Diaspora in Tanzania and has an online diaspora registration portal. Kenyans travelling to or residing in Tanzania can register by accessing the link provided on the Missions website. Given the vast nature of Tanzania, the online platform enables Kenyans in Tanzania to register without having to come physically to the High Commission, thus saving travel time and costs.
48. The Mission is following up on enhancing the statistical tool on the online Diaspora Registration Portal in liaison with the Mobile Network Operators to enhance data accuracy on the number of Kenyans that have remained in Tanzania for the long term and those that have already travelled back to Kenya.
49. The Kenya High Commission in partnership with KCB Bank, Kenya Airways, Vodacom and other stakeholders hosted the Diaspora Forum on 9 March 2024 in Dar es Salaam, under the theme, "Forging networks and harnessing the full potential of the Kenya Diaspora in Tanzania". Kenyans living in Tanzania were sensitized on the systems and structures put in place by the Kenya Government to protect the diaspora and harness the opportunities available, the Kenya Diaspora Policy, consular services offered by the Mission and Investment opportunities in Kenya. The Forum also established useful networks for job creation, opening trade routes, skills and technology transfer. The event attracted over 500 Kenyans living in Tanzania.
50. The Kenya High Commission also successfully hosted the Mobile Consular Services exercise on 26<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> March 2024, which was organized by the State Department for Diaspora Affairs in conjunction with the State Department for Immigration & Citizen Services. The exercise attracted many Kenyans who were assisted in making applications

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for passport renewals, identity cards, birth certificates, emergency travel documents, and consular services among others.

51. Over the years, it has been demonstrated that the Diaspora play an important role in economic development as a source of foreign exchange through Diaspora remittances. Remittance inflows to Kenya have been on an upward trajectory, accounting for more than 3 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is important to note that in Africa, Tanzania is Kenya's leading source of diaspora remittances.

#### **4.4 Opportunities for Kenya**

##### **4.4.1 Development of a Natural Gas Export Project from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to Mombasa, Kenya**

52. Following the discovery of commercial quantities of natural gas in Tanzania, considering the availability of natural gas markets in Tanzania and Kenya and bearing in mind a need for Kenya to access natural gas for their markets, on 04<sup>th</sup> May 2021, the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) and the Republic of Kenya (GoK) entered a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for cooperation in the development of the Natural Gas Export Project from Tanzania to Kenya.
53. Tanzanian President, Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan and Kenyan President, His Excellency William Ruto agreed to expedite the construction of a 600 km long natural gas pipeline between the two countries. The pipeline project is expected to boost trade between the two African nations while reducing their energy costs. The project is estimated to cost KES132bn (\$1.1bn). The project is expected to be funded via Public Private Partnership (PPP), the pipeline will allow Kenya to utilise the Tanzanian natural gas deposits to bring down both the cost of cooking gas and electricity prices.
54. Preparations for the feasibility studies for the construction of a gas pipeline from Dar es Salaam to Mombasa have commenced with three Joint Technical Committee (JTC) meetings of Experts from Kenya and Tanzania with the most recent held in February 2023 in Dar es Salaam. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> JTC, several documents were drafted and have been finalized consensus has been reached and clearances have been given by both Kenya and Tanzania governments. Kenya was expected to host the 4<sup>th</sup> JTC during the 1st quarter of 2024.
55. The signing of a Draft Agreement between GoK and URT on conducting a feasibility study for the development of a natural gas export project from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to Mombasa, Kenya is expected to be undertaken by the Minister of Energy, Tanzania and the Cabinet Secretary for Energy and Petroleum, Kenya early in 2024 during the fourth JTC.

##### **4.4.2 Promoting Bilateral Trade and Investment**

56. On the promotion of bilateral trade and investment the High Commissioner made the following observations—
- a) The Recurrent Non-Tariff Barriers have had the effect of slowing down the free movement of people and goods between Kenya and URT. It is with this in mind that in the month of March 2024, Kenya and Tanzania held the 8<sup>th</sup> Joint Technical Committee (JTC) on Trade in Kisumu Kenya, with the aim of enhancing bilateral trade by eliminating all non-tariff barriers to trade. The outcome of that bilateral meeting

was positive, providing clear mechanisms and timelines to eliminate all non-tariff barriers by the end of June this year (2024);

- b) The Mission will coordinate, facilitate and participate in the Upcoming Trade Fairs including the 48<sup>th</sup> Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (DITF) that will be held in June 2024. The expected outcome of the Fair is the increased awareness of market access opportunities for Kenyan products in Tanzania;
- c) The Mission will further coordinate and facilitate Kenya's participation in business forums, exhibitions and other export promotion activities for increased awareness of market access opportunities for Kenyan products in Tanzania;
- d) In order to increase awareness of available trade and investment opportunities, the Mission will continue to share market information with the Ministry Headquarters and relevant agencies for dissemination to Kenyan manufacturers and exporters;
- e) Upon request, the Mission will also link potential Kenyan exporters to markets in Tanzania in order to increase Kenya's export base in Tanzania and increase awareness of Kenyan products in Tanzania; and,
- f) The Mission will hold a meeting with the Kenya business community in Tanzania with a view to sharing information on the opportunities in order to safeguard Kenya's trade and investment interests.

#### **4.4.3 Strengthening Kenya's Diplomatic Presence in New and Emerging Markets**

- 57. The Mission is accredited to Seychelles, Comoros, Mauritius and the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). In a bid to strengthen Kenya's relations in new and emerging markets such as Seychelles, Comoros and Mauritius, Kenya and Seychelles signed an agreement establishing general cooperation in June 2014. The inaugural session of the JCC between Kenya and Seychelles is scheduled to be held in Kenya on dates to be mutually agreed through diplomatic channels. The inaugural JCC between Kenya and Comoros is proposed to take place from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> June 2024.
- 58. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Seychelles has expressed interest in recruiting health professionals from Kenya to work with Seychelles Health Care Agency on short- and long-term contracts. The request is being processed by the Ministry of Health.

#### **4.4.4 Implementation of the EAC Protocol on Information, Communications and Technology**

- 59. All EAC Partner states have ratified the Protocol on Information, Communications and Technology and are implementing the Protocol. However, Tanzania is yet to harmonise its roaming charges with the other Partner States. There is a need to continue lobbying Tanzania to harmonise its roaming charges with the other Partner States since it will reduce the cost of roaming and contribute to lowering the cost of doing business in the region.

### **4.5 Administrative issues in the mission**

#### **4.5.1 Human Resource**

- 60. The Kenya High Commission, Dar es Salaam is managed by a High Commissioner as the Head of Mission. There are seven (7) Political Officers, deployed to undertake diplomatic duties. Three (3) officers from other relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the

Government of Kenya discharge their respective line duties accordingly. These include Defense Advisor, Foreign Relations Official and immigration Attaché. In addition to the above, the Mission has twelve (12) staff, hired as Local Based staff to provide support services.

#### 4.5.2 Finance and Budget

61. The below figures represent the budgetary allocation for the last three years.

Whereas the financial requirements by the Mission is growing, the budgetary allocation has remained more or less the same over the years, posing great challenges in implementation of programmes.

62. In addition, the Mission is highly inconvenienced by delays experienced in receiving VAT refunds from the host country.

	YEAR	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
<b>BUDGET</b>	<b>GROSS EXPENDITURE</b>	213,885,891.00	213,885,891.00	269,368,657
	<b>A-I-A</b>	36,584,600.00	37,699,600.00	57,482,300.00
	<b>NET EXPENDITURE</b>	177,301,291.00	176,186,291.00	251,886,357.00

#### 4.5.3 Performance Management

63. The Mission is in the process of preparing a Strategic plan for the period 2023/24 to 2027/28 which will detail programmes envisioned for implementation in the five-year period.

64. The performance Contract for 2023/24 is currently being implemented. So far, the Mission has achieved close to 80% on implementation of the set targets.

#### 4.5.4 Government Owned Properties

65. The Government of Kenya owns a number of properties in Tanzania. These include: -

- a) Two-storey building leased to KCB Tanzania (Harambee Plaza) plot no. 1858 2;
- b) The Chancery which is a Villa (Kenya House) plot no.1859;
- c) Two Residential Houses (under one parcel of land title no. 34987);
- d) A single storey building for FRO on Plot. No. 689- Mikocheni area, Mawezi street. Plot size of 1000sqm; and,
- e) A five-acre plot in Dodoma.

66. In terms of residential accommodation, the High Commissioner as well as all other staff are housed in leased properties. Rent for properties in Dar es Salaam is considerably high. The Mission therefore recommends that consideration be made for the acquisition of the High Commissioner's residence through buying or construction.

#### 4.5.5 Motor Vehicle

66. The Mission owns five (5) Motor Vehicles four (4) of which are Prados and one (1) Van. The Mission also owns One (1) motorcycle. Two of the Prados belong to the Agencies.

67. Two of the Mission vehicles namely, the Toyota Land Cruiser Prado VX-L and the Van are eight (8) years and seven (7) years old respectively and have covered a substantial distance in mileage. The motor vehicles cover long distances between Dar es Salaam and other major cities/towns, including Dodoma, Arusha among others, when ferrying Mission staff for official functions which are regularly held away from Dar es Salaam and the cost of repair and maintenance of the vehicles is equally relatively high.
68. The Mission therefore requests for the allocation of adequate budgetary resources in the financial year 2023/24, to procure a replacement representational vehicle.

#### 4.8 Challenges experienced by the Mission

69. Several challenges impact the implementation of the set priorities. These include: -
- a) Limited budgetary resources to carry out the Mission's activities in a fast country;
  - b) Recurrent Non-Tariff Barriers to trade that have had the effect of limiting trade and slowing down the free movement of people and goods between the two countries;
  - c) Slow pace of implementation on a number of bilateral programmes/activities;
  - d) Presence of stereotypes and generalizations about socialization and culture: Mistrust makes it hard for Kenyans and Kenyan companies to operate in Tanzania and penetrate the market;
  - e) Tanzania has not fully implemented some EAC Protocols such as the EAC Common Market Protocol. Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda abolished the work permit fees and simplified the procedures and requirements for work permits for citizens from the three countries, to liberalize the movement of labour. Kenyans are however charged for work permits in Tanzania while this is not the case in Kenya where work permits for EAC citizens do not attract charges. There is a need for Kenya to continue to lobby Tanzania to reciprocate for Kenyans seeking to work in Tanzania and abolish work permit fees; f) Kenya and Tanzania share a long porous border. Illegal trade and other forms of transnational crime often occur through illegal routes dubbed *panya routes*. This trade and its resultant security implications dent the country's image;
  - g) The rapid developments in technological innovations pose a threat to the safety of the Mission's information that is stored/ transmitted in electronic form;
  - h) The negative effects of climate change globally, and natural disasters such as floods and droughts lead to the destruction of infrastructure, property and a high cost of living.

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## 5.0 OBSERVATIONS

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70. The Delegation made the following observations—


- a) The Committee observed the EACK's intention to roll out Kiswahili training in all Partner States whereby it had conducted an analysis of priority training needs in Kiswahili in all EAC Partner States to identify challenges confronting the development and promotion of Kiswahili in the EAC;
- b) The EACK's should support the enhancement of awareness creation and publicity for enhanced visibility of the Commission to key stakeholders, including Parliament of Kenya;
- c) The Committee also observed that payment of business permits every three months by Kenyans in Tanzania is not tenable in light of protocols on the free movement of goods and services and the issues need to be addressed diplomatically;
- d) The differences in the payment of carriage service fees at the ports in Tanzania need to be addressed. Kenyans are required to pay 35 US dollars for economy class from Dar es Salaam to Zanzibar while Tanzanians only pay Tanzanian shillings 30,000. This issue must be addressed by the Technical Committee on Transport. There should be uniformity in the amount paid by all the people;
- e) It was observed that the issues of business permits for Kenyans in Tanzania and share capital requirement for registrations of businesses in Tanzania need a complete overhaul to scrap the business permits requirement to reciprocate what Kenya is doing and lower the share capital requirements. This will allow small investors to invest in Tanzania register their business there and obtain credit from financial institutions. This issue should be brought out at the Technical Committee on Labour and Immigration and also at the Technical Committee on Trade Practices for deliberation;
- f) Further the committee observed that Business visas are charged at 100 US Dollars paid only at the border thus requiring Kenya to travel to the border every three months to renew their business permits. This needs to be reviewed to lower the charges of the business visa or scrap it at all and have stations in Zanzibar where it can be renewed to avert the cost of having to travel to the border to renew the same every three months. Further, the visa should be deemed to have expired if one leaves Tanzania before three months as is greatly the case.
- g) The Committee observed that funding of foreign missions should be commensurate with the work and programmes of a specific mission. The volume of trade or the magnitude of issues in each mission should determine the funding allocation.
- h) It was observed that Kenya and Tanzania continue to enhance her bilateral relations hence there is need for further diplomatic consultation with each other governments to make their laws more facilitative for investments.
- i) It was observed that there is lack of awareness by the public of member states on EAKC activities and programmes geared towards promoting the status of Kiswahili as an official language as well as a lingua franca.

## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND FINDINGS


71. In the context of East African Community, the Committee made the following recommendations:

- a) **Funding of the East Africa Kiswahili Commission (EAKC)** - the Committee recommends that the (EAKC) as an organ of the East African Community should be sufficiently funded and staffed for efficacy in the execution of its mandate. The Committee further directs that the Ministry of East African Community, the ASALs and Regional Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs ensures that all EAC organs and institutions are well funded and staffed particularly EACK.
- b) **Capacity Building and Training by EAKC** - The House leadership should also support EACK's intention to roll out Kiswahili trainings for Members of Parliament and staff on Kiswahili usage in Parliament.
- c) **Free movement of goods and services**- The Committee recommends Kenyans in Tanzania to freely access employment and do business without being subjected to restrictions such as work permits, approvals etc. This will increase EAC Community workforce and wealth creation; The Ministry of EAC, the ASALs and Regional Development in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs to address the issue of payment of business permit every three months diplomatically;
- d) **Non-tariff barriers to trade** - The East African Community should develop a mechanism to resolve the non-tariff barriers to trade by June 2024 to allow the free movement of people, goods and services between the two states;
- e) **Business visas** –The Committee recommends that there is needs to review and lower the charges of the business visa or scrap completely and have stations in Zanzibar where it can be renewed to avert the cost of having to travel to the border to renew the same every three months. Further, the visa should be deemed to have expired if one leaves Tanzania before three months as it is the case. This issue should also be brought out at the Technical Committee on Labour, Immigration services and also at the Technical Committee on Trade Practices for deliberation and to reach a solution before the end of FY 2024/2025;
- f) **Funding of missions**- Funding of foreign missions should be commensurate with the work and programmes of a specific mission. The volume of trade or the magnitude of issues in each mission should determine the funding allocation. For the foreign embassies to function effectively, the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should provide additional funding during the deliberation of the estimates of the FY 2024/2025.
- g) **Emerging Issues** - The Committee noted that EAC Partner states need to actively monitor and engage with emerging issues within the EAC region. Recognizing the evolving dynamics and opportunities presented by these issues, the Partner States should position themselves to leverage these changes for both bilateral and multilateral benefit.
- h) **Mission to Relocate to Dodoma**- The Government of Tanzania has allocated land and the construction of the Kenya High Commission in Dodoma, which therefore needs to be fast-tracked as recommended by the Committee to reduce operations cost and that the Cabinet Secretary to allocate resources in the FY 2024/25.

- i) **Strengthening Bilateral Relations**—The committee recommends that Kenya and Tanzania continue to enhance their bilateral relations by fostering regular exchange programmes, collaborative initiatives and high-level engagements.

Signed:  Date: 19/11/2024

HON. WANJIKU MUHIA, CBS, MP – CHAIRPERSON

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE:	13 MAY 2024 TUESDAY
TABLED BY:	HON. WANJIKU MUHIA CHAIRPERSON
CLERK AT THE TABLE:	INZOFU MWALE

**COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION**






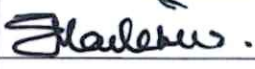



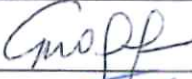
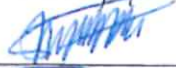


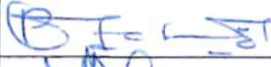


01/08/24

**ADOPTION LIST**

Adoption of the Report on the Inspection Visit to the Semi- Autonomous Institutions of the East African Community and The Central Corridor in the United Republic of Tanzania

We the undersigned, hereby affix our signatures to this Report to affirm our approval:

5<sup>th</sup> of August, 2024

No.	HON. MEMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Muhia, Wanjiku, CBS, M.P.	
2.	Hon. Yakub, Farah Salah, M.P.	
3.	Hon. Ochieng, David Ouma, CBS, M.P.	
4.	Hon. Mokaya Nyakundi Japhet, M.P.	
5.	Hon. Gitari, Joseph Gachoki, M.P.	
6.	Hon. Jhanda, Zaheer, M.P.	
7.	Hon. Yegon, Richard Kipkemoi, M.P.	
8.	Hon. Mutua, Didmus Wekesa Barasa, M.P.	
9.	The Hon. Kailemia Elizabeth Karambu, M.P.	
10.	Hon. Waqo, Naomi Jillo, MBS, CBS, M.P.	
11.	Hon. Kemei Beatrice Chepng'eno, M.P.	
12.	Hon. Rutto, Julius Kipletting, M.P.	
13.	Hon. Kasiwai, Rael Chepkemoi, M.P.	
14.	Hon. Odanga, Geoffrey Makokha, M.P.	
15.	Hon. Salasya Peter Kalerwa, M.P.	
16.	Hon. Mwakuwona, Danson Mwashako, M.P.	
17.	Hon. Okuome Andrew Adipo, M.P.	
18.	Hon. Orero Peter Ochieng, M.P.	
19.	Hon. Masito Fatuma Hamisi, M.P.	
20.	Hon. Mrembo, Irene Njoki, M.P.	
21.	Hon. Wangaya Christopher Aseka, M.P.	

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