



**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

**REPORT ON THE THIRD INTER-PARLIAMENTARY RELATIONS
SEMINAR (NANYUKI III) ON THE THEME OF `ENHANCING
FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS IN THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EALA	:	East African Legislative Assembly
EAC	:	East African Community
NA	:	National Assemblies
AWEPA	:	Association of European Parliaments for Africa
TV	:	Television
EU	:	European Parliament
MOU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPAD	:	New Partnership for African Development
NGO	:	Non-Government Organisation
SQMT	:	Standardisation, Quality Assurance and Testing
NTB	:	Non Tariff Barriers
EABC	:	East African Business Council
SME	:	Small Scale and Medium Enterprises
CIT	:	Communication and Information Technology
VAT	:	Value Added Tax
ADB	:	African Development Bank
EASSY	:	Eastern and South African
NRSE	:	New and Renewable Sources of Energy
WTO	:	World Trade Organisation
ACP/EU	:	African Caribbean and Pacific/ European Union
IPU	:	Inter-Parliamentary Union
CPA	:	Commonwealth parliamentary Association
SADC PF	:	Southern African Development Cooperation Parliamentary Forum
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
APFO	:	African Peace Forum
EACJ	:	East African Court of Justice

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the report of the third Inter-Parliamentary Relations Seminar held during the fifth and last year of the term of the first Assembly. The recommendations reflect the developments in the EAC and the linkage between the EAC and EALA and NA. The following is a summary of the key issues that emerged from the Seminar:

Issue 1: The Customs Union - Recommendations

- Create formal institutional mechanism to address customs issues as they emerge
- Develop a comprehensive communications and marketing strategy targeting various interest groups in the region through radio, TV, print and electronic media and public speeches
- Effect gradual and systematic authority transfer to plan and implement regional integration laws, policies and programmes from national governments to the relevant organs of the EAC
- Adhere to accepted withdrawal deadlines by Partner States
- Mobilise investment to improve economic infrastructure in order to reduce high costs of doing business
- Promote dialogue between the business community and governments

Issue 2: Infrastructure Development - Recommendations

- Enhance prioritisation of mobilisation of resources for infrastructure development
- Optimal mobilisation of internal region-wide resources
- Institutionalised dialogue in policy management among key actors in infrastructure development in the region

- Initiate efforts leading to the establishment of an EA Basic Education Council, as well as an EA Secondary Technical Education Council, to work side by side with the EA Inter-University Council
- Organise annual seminars, similar to the Nanyuki Seminar Series for MPs and the EALA members, for top Civil Servants drawn from the Partner States and top Civil Servants from the EAC Secretariat.
- Institutionalised joint negotiations of projects and investment packages for infrastructure development
- Establish institutional mechanisms for regular monitoring and reporting of project implementations

Issue 3: Fast Tracking Political Federation - Issues and Challenges

Recommendations

- Enhance political mobilisation of society to support the sharing of national sovereignty
- Support the urgent establishment of the East African Civil Society Forum
- Organise live coverage of the EALA sessions by main television and radio channels in all the Partner States
- Initiate first steps towards acceptance of and mechanisms for effecting tax on extra-regional imports

- Promote participatory interactions among all political actors through institutionalised mechanisms
- Develop comprehensive communication strategies targeting various interest groups

- Institute review of all decisions so far made and recommend required action
- Adopt innovative resource mobilisation strategies and funding mechanisms
- Establish and improve formal inter-parliamentary channels of communication
- Establish formal channels of wider stakeholder participation in fast tracking political federation
- Review the EAC Treaty with a view to enhancing the authority and effectiveness of the organs and institutions
- Publicise successes in the implementation of the integration process
- Careful planning and sequencing of critical but popular projects and programmes that promote the integration process

Issue 4: Functional Relations between the EALA and the NA Recommendations

- Establish effective and efficient communication and reporting mechanisms between the EALA and the National Assemblies of the Partner States of EAC
- Adopt innovative outreach programmes to promote the EA integration process
- Establish and strengthen the oversight function of the EALA
- Institutionalise the Nanyuki Seminar Series
- Establish and consolidate formal mechanisms for following up resolutions of the institutionalised Nanyuki Seminar Series
- Partner States to augment resources for the EALA
- Establish Standing Committees in member state parliaments responsible solely for EAC Affairs

Issue 5: Five Years of the EALA Recommendations

- Review the EAC Treaty and national parliamentary rules to enhance mandate of the EALA

- Review Standing Orders of EALA and NA to allow EALA to table EAC issues for debate
- Mainstream national security issues policy and integration dialogue between the EALA and NA
- Institute regular tours of Member States by the EALA members, members of the Council of Ministers and EAC Secretariat to facilitate appraisal of state development of the Citizens of all Member States
- Advocacy for EAC Ministers to reside in Arusha and hold Sectoral portfolios

Issue 6: EAC Prospects Recommendations

- Promote positive image of EAC integration measures through optimal use of mass media channels
- Restructure and reconfigure the EAC **Secretariat's** vision and mission
- Enhance remuneration and benefit package for the EAC staff
- Invest in robust publicity and communication measures by the EAC organs
- Institute formal mechanism for linkage among the EAC organs
- Review the EAC Treaty to facilitate institution of a vibrant and visible EAC Secretariat, organs and institutions of the Community

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In line with the provisions of Article 49(2) (a) of the East African Community (EAC) Treaty signed on 30th November 1999, the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) is required to liaise with the National Assemblies (NA) of Partner States on matters relating to the Community. However, because there is no mention of either the form or structure of how this consultation is supposed to take place, the EALA devised what it termed "Inter-Parliamentary Relations Seminars" which have come to be known as the *Nanyuki Seminar Series*, named after Nanyuki town in Kenya where the first such seminar was held in 2004, as one of the most practical means of fulfilling this mandate.

For the last two years, the EALA has been conducting these annual Inter-Parliamentary Relations Seminars with the two critical committees of the NA of Partner States, namely: the Committees on Trade and Foreign Affairs. This time, the invitation was extended to the Committees on Social Welfare, basically because issues of health - especially HIV/AIDS - have become equally critical in the region and as such the region should begin to tackle them jointly. These seminars are therefore an initiative by the EALA to strengthen the functional relationships and the existing structures for communication and information exchange between the EALA as the regional legislature and the three NA of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

The Seminar, on the theme of "Enhancing Functional Relations in the EAC", was expected to discuss follow up on the resolutions and action plans

adopted at the first and second Seminars. This Seminar took place at a very critical point in in the region. It took place soon after parliamentary elections in Tanzania in December 2005 and Uganda in March 2006. Results show that a substantial number of those elected are new Members. Furthermore, the Seminar took place only three months to the expiry of the mandate of the current EALA. This situation, therefore, provided a rare opportunity for the EALA to quickly expose the new Members to the workings of the Community and the challenges that lie ahead for the NA and the EALA.

1.2 Seminar Objectives

The Nanyuki III Seminar had therefore been designed and structured to:

1. Provide an opportunity for the EALA to brief the new Members of Parliament of Uganda and Tanzania on the progress made in the integration process of the EAC and the role of the EALA in that process for the past four and a half years;
2. Provide an opportunity for the EALA to take stock of its own achievements during its tenure of office; and
3. Chart a way forward/action plan on the perceived priority areas of action and agree on how the next EALA and the NA can best improve their functional relationships

1.3 Anticipated outcomes

- It was expected that at the end of the two-day seminar, a sizeable number of the new Members of the NA would have been provided with an opportunity to appreciate the progress made in the achievement of

the objectives of the Community as well as the challenges ahead. This sensitisation was, in turn, expected to help to ensure that the Parliamentarians will always appreciate issues concerning the EAC and thus ensure that, as a norm, these form part of the core agenda of the NA.

- It was hoped that the new EALA, the new Ministries of EAC Affairs and the NA will ultimately institutionalize regular consultations in pursuit of common goals in the interest EAC integration.

1.4 Participants

The Seminar was opened by The Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, The Rt. Hon. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein and was attended by 150 participants drawn from the relevant committees of each NA of the Partner States; the newly appointed Ministers responsible for the EAC affairs, together with their Permanent Secretaries and senior officials; Members from the Zanzibar House of Representatives, Members of the EALA; the Ambassadors of the three Partner States, the Secretary General of the Community, his Deputies and senior officers of the EAC Secretariat. The First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uganda, The Rt. Hon. Mr. Eriya Kategaya, who is also the Ugandan Minister for East African Affairs, officiated at the Closing Ceremony. The list of participants and programme are attached as an Annexes 1 and 2 respectively.

1.5 The Programme

This report contains the issues discussed, highlighting challenges and suggested solutions for a way forward. It is suggested that the report be made available to all stakeholders.

2.0 Highlights of the Opening Session

The opening ceremony was presided over by the Speaker of EALA, The Rt. Hon. Abdulrahman Omar Kinana who welcomed the participants.

The EALA Clerk: Introductory Remarks

The Clerk introduced the objective of the Seminar and also drew the attention to the participants of the publications and documents circulated to the seminar participants. He drew the attention of the participants to a number of publications which EALA has produced relating to the Nanyuki Series including the followings:

- Report on the Seminar for the EALA Committee on Trade Aspects of the EA Common Market and Monetary Union for the EAC, September 2005
- Report on the Committee on General Purposes on Functional Relationship between the EALA and The NA of the Partner States of the EAC: Implementation of Recommendations of Nanyuki I and Nanyuki II, June 2005
- Report of the Committee on Communications, Trade and Investments, and the East African Customs Union Management Bill, December 2004
- Report on a Preliminary Study by the Committees of the Regional Affairs and Conflict Resolution, and of Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources on Resource-Based Conflicts in East Africa: A Case Study of the Kagera; Karamoja and Lake Victoria Borders Region, October 2003

Statement by the Head of Ugandan Delegation

The statement by the leader of the Ugandan delegation, delivered by Hon. Joseph Mugambe, underscored the need for institutionalizing the Nanyuki Seminar Series as yet another means of forging and consolidating greater interaction between the elected representatives of the East African peoples. He emphasized the role Kiswahili played in binding the people of East Africa together as brothers and sisters. The fact that no one country in East Africa could develop adequately and fast enough in isolation was underscored.

Statement by Head of the Kenyan Delegation

Hon. G.G. Kariuki, the leader of the Kenyan delegation underscored the importance of intensifying opportunities for legislators from Member States of the EAC to interact with each other and with the members of the EALA. The EAC Secretariat was commended for managing to effect the continuation of the Nanyuki Seminar Series, which played an important role in sensitising the Members of Parliament of the East African Partner States on a regular basis. The role of the Seminar Series in addressing the understandable mutual suspicions and mistrust among various interest groups in the East African Member States was acknowledged. He stressed that, if such mutual suspicions and mistrust was not addressed it would erode the spirit of and enthusiasm for regional integration. He emphasized that contacts among various actors at the grassroots level invariably strengthen the spirit of integration while some state bureaucracies in all three Member States tended to pour cold water on the spirit of integration.

He pointed out that each Member State had a competitive advantage in excelling in the production of goods and services in certain sectors. While

acknowledging that implementing the Customs Union has shown that integration had to face teething problems, he stressed that these could be successfully addressed if the will to overcome them existed in abundance. He emphasized the importance of the Partner States to cede power to the EAC organs which would lead to greater coordination and prosperity.

Statement by the Head of the Tanzanian Delegation

The importance of having regular meetings between members of the NA of Member States and the EALA was also stressed by the leader of the Tanzanian Parliamentary delegation, Hon. Harrison George Mwakyembe. He was of the view that Article 65 of the Treaty needed to be reviewed to encourage NA to be obliged to receive and debate salient matters emanating from the EALA. He suggested that reviewing the EAC Treaty to permit the direct election of the EALA members would, as earlier pointed out by the leader of Kenyan delegation, assist in the greater sensitisation and enhancement of the participation of the peoples of East Africa in the EAC integration processes. Their sense of ownership of the integration processes will be given a boost by the direct election processes.

He suggested that the NA could review their standing orders to permit them to exercise greater oversight functions over their national executive organs with respect to the discharge by these organs of the EAC Treaty and protocol obligations falling on the organs of the Member States. The executive branches of member state governments had to be made accountable to the popular will in each member state where the fast tracking of EAC integration was concerned.

The delegation also paid tribute to the commendable pioneering work of the Speaker of the EALA, Hon. Abdulrahman Kinana, and welcomed the recent appointment of Ambassador Dr. Juma V. Mwapachu as the new Secretary General of the Community.

He emphasized that development in the Community should go beyond setting of institution and organs but to engage the people as principal beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Statement by the President of AWEPA

AWEPA President, Dr. Nico Scholten, acknowledged EALA's impressive achievements over the past five years which he attributed to the exemplary leadership of the Speaker, strong commitment of the Assembly Members and dedicated work of EALA staff. The successful inter-parliamentary relations seminars, which bring together EALA and Partner States Assembly Members as well a series of EALA publications on a variety of regional concerns, were part of the achievements appreciated by AWEPA President.

Dr. Scholten applauded the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by AWEPA and the EALA five years ago under which 50 different activities have been executed and expressed his organizations continued commitment to work closely with the regional legislative organ. He cited the AWEPA/NEPAD Project under which AWEPA would continue working with all regional parliaments in Africa including EALA in realizing the NEPAD concept and the Millennium Development Goals.

He underscored the immense importance of regional cooperation for the development of the African continent and wished the EAC and the people of East Africa a promising future.

Statement by the Chairman of the EAC Council of Ministers

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hon. John Arap Koech and the Kenyan Minister for EAC Affairs appreciated the theme and the objectives of the Seminar. He pointed out that the aim of the Seminar was to look back on the resolutions of the two seminars, assess progress and drawbacks on the implementation of the said resolutions and propose necessary action.

He acknowledged that progress has been made in implementing resolutions adopted since Nanyuki I and II, in particular the appointment of the Ministers responsible for EAC Affairs by each of the Partner States. The Minister dealt on the many problems and challenges which still persisted, which would require time and resources to be addressed. These include EAC organisational structure, the EAC integration processes and the relations between the EALA and NA as well as between the EALA and other EAC organs. In particular, EALA members needed formal linkages with Partner State NA. He stressed the need for Partner States to discuss openly equitable distribution of resources.

He emphasized that more effort was needed to improve internal communication channels among the EAC organs as well as between Legislative and the Executive organs of the Member States. Ways had to be found to encourage the forging of common strategies on key issues. For example, the process of passing the EAC Standardisation Quality Assurance,

Metrology and Testing (SQMT) Bill, 2006, included dialogue at EAC and national level. He discussed at length the need to intensify dialogue and information flow between the EAC organs and grassroots organisations in Member States, including NA. This would help in making EAC matters less abstract and impact positively to issues of poverty alleviation efforts by ordinary East African citizens.

The usual sense of mistrust and mutual suspicions will be reduced by the wide dissemination of the EAC integration successes. In this way, the EAC integration project will be seen less as a project initiated by the EAC leaders and whose success is for their personal benefit. The success of the integration enterprise must be seen as of benefit to all who live in the East African Partner States.

Statement by the Speaker of the EALA

The EALA Speaker, Hon. A.O. Kinana thanked the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania for agreeing to officiate at the Seminar.

He reiterated the need to pursue accelerated regional integration as an imperative for unstrained economic development in all Member States. The Speaker congratulated Hon. Kategaya on his new appointment/assignment. He also congratulated the other two Ministers one from Kenya and the other from Tanzania who were appointed earlier on.

He congratulated the Members of Parliament from Tanzania and Uganda on their elections to NA and welcomed the new political dispensation. The Speaker thanked the EAC presidents for the timely appointment of the

Ministers solely responsible for EAC, which he said would ease the work of the Assembly whenever in session. The Speaker also thanked the president of AWEPA Dr. Nico Scholten for facilitating the conference.

The Speaker recalled that the series of Seminars with NA were initiated in 2004 by EALA in a bid to fulfil its mandate under the provisions of Article 49 (2) (a) of the Treaty. He pointed out that it was therefore decided that on an annual basis, it was better to organize, even if it was one day conference, at which a sizable number of Members of Parliament from NA are briefed on how things were moving on in Arusha, or how best each one of us could contribute to the process of integration.

He underscored the usefulness of these meetings in helping to articulate the challenges faced by EALA. He highlighted the following challenges: lack of Executive Authority in Arusha; tardiness and too much bureaucracy in the decision making process; lack of effective coordination of implementation of decisions of the various organs of the Community; insufficient funding of the Community Projects and Programmes; insufficient numbers of Staff; poor terms and conditions of service for the Staff of EAC as compared to other regional bodies and; ineffective outreach programmes to market the Community to the wider public and wananchi. He explained that these seminar have helped to enlighten National Assemblies on the challenges that need to be confronted if the integration process is to be kept on board.

The Speaker posed the following question to legislators to reflect as they position themselves in the integration process. What has been our role in the process so far and how well did we play it? What did we not do well and

why? What are we expected to do during the soon to be launched National consultative process on the federation and the anticipated referendum? Have we properly internalized these issues ourselves before we call on our constituencies to vote whichever way?

The Speaker outlined the three objectives of the Seminar and prayed that the Seminar comes up with concrete ideas and action plans on what should be done and what role each one of us will play.

Address by the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania

In his speech, the Guest of Honour at the opening ceremony, the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, The Right Hon. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein, once again commended the EALA for having taken the noble initiative of establishing the unique Nanyuki Seminar series that operationalise the relevant provisions of the Treaty. He was of the view that this particular Nanyuki III Seminar had taken place at an opportune time when Tanzania and Uganda had just held presidential and parliamentary elections in December 2005 in Tanzania and March 2006 in Uganda, which brought in new members who required to be appraised on the developments in the EAC integration process.

He pointed out that publicising the EAC integration process was the best way of creating a unity of purpose among the peoples of the region. He assured the meeting of the commitment of the East African Heads of State on the current EAC integration efforts, such as the implementation of the Customs Union and working towards the free movement of persons.

He nevertheless stressed that the Member State Parliaments needed to take increased steps to publicise and popularise the EAC integration measures among ordinary people in their respective countries. He emphasized that Members of Parliaments in Member State Parliaments had to understand the vision and mission of the EAC. In turn, they had to sensitise the people they led on the benefits accruing from the EAC integration. In this way the people of East Africa will be able to support their leaders when they legislate in favour of supporting the work of the EAC including amendment of budgetary programmes.

He appealed to Partner State Parliamentarians to be actively involved in the affairs of the EAC thus putting them in a better position to influence and monitor national issues relating to EAC affairs. In this regard, he commended the EALA for carefully selecting topics that will expose participants to current challenges in the region. These topics will enhance the knowledge of the participating members of Parliament from the three Partner States of the workings and the strategic plans of the EAC as well as its achievements and challenges.

3.0 Session Topic 1: Implementation of the Customs Union

The presentation on Customs Union was made by Mr. P. Kiguta, the Director General of Customs and Trade. He outlined the challenges faced and remedies to be taken to meet them.

The presentation gave the legal background to the Customs Union as provided for in Article 5 (2) of the Treaty. The negotiations for the adoption of the Customs Union Protocol took four-year effort and involved private and

public sector stakeholders. Despite initial teething problems, the Customs Union commenced on the 1st January 2005 as scheduled. Activities that have so far been implemented include the following.

- Developing partnerships with stakeholders such as the business community, national customs administrations, relevant government agencies and civil society organisations.
- Effecting the first internal tariff reduction for selected goods originating within the region.
- Sensitisation seminars and orientation visits involving the business community, customs officials and agents as well as taxation, ports and immigration authorities in all Partner States.
- Training of trainers on Customs Union affairs for customs officials
- Gazetting of amendments to remove inconsistencies and to make improvements on some Customs related legislation
- Preparation of documents on Customs regulations and forms for adoption by Council.
- Completion of the verification of the Uganda list of industrial inputs and raw materials.

In the trade facilitation function, the Department has focussed in the following:

- Collaborating with the East African Business Council (EABC) and private sectors in developing mechanisms for the identification and monitoring of non-tariff barriers (NTBs).
- Programmes in support of private sector development.
- Collaboration with the private sector in development of joint promotion of NTB's for investment.

- Assistance for Small Scale and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
- Harmonisation and development of East African Standards including enactment of SQMT to facilitate the free flow of goods and services for an emerging East African Common Market.
- .Development of a Competition Law and establishment of an institutional mechanism for its implementation.
- Harmonization of a regional framework to enable the EAC to negotiate as a block in regional and multilateral trade arrangements.
- Development of an EAC External Trade Policy

The implementation of the East African Customs Union in the 20 months it has been in operation has had a positive impact. Partner States have recorded increases in revenue and trade volume dispelling earlier fears that some Member States would lose in revenue and trade would experience decreased volumes.

3.1 Implementation Challenges

Challenges which have been experienced in the implementation of the Customs Unions include the following:

- Inadequate awareness of the benefits of the Customs Union vis-à-vis expectations
- Lack of executive authority by the Secretariat to address policy issues in a timely fashion.
- Slow change by Partner States to adopt an EAC orientation. For example, state bureaucrats as an interest group as manifested in unilateral Member State decisions on imposition of NTBs, lack of

adherence to regional laws and agreed policies and giving tax exemptions.

- Potential for conflicts between Regional Partner State pieces of legislation, especially given the fact that - while matters of Customs are supposed to be administered uniformly in accordance with the Customs Management Act of 2004, the appointment of Commissioners is in accordance with the Partner States legislation. The loyalties of Customs management staff in the Partner States are thus strained. Furthermore, there was little harmony between member states legislation on Value Added Tax (VAT) and Exercise Duty, thereby creating some trade distortions.
- Poor infrastructure at boarder entry points slowing cargo clearance. Failure to adopt the best trading practices by business resulting in poor documentation of business transactions and declaration to customs, and trading in prohibited goods - which in turn give the Customs Union a bad name
- Non-compliance with agreed regional trade instruments e.g. CIT, provisions of SME's and lack of customs control resulting in the importation of sub-standard and counterfeit goods; misuse of exports promotion schemes which cannot be supervised by the Directorate

Too many government agencies involved in clearance of imports at border entry points, including customs police, immigration, crop protection and pre-shipment inspection agencies and bureau of standard officials, which escalate the cost of doing business.

Inadequate and unreliable infrastructure, meant to include roads, railways, telecommunication, power as well as skilled human resources, was presented

as the greatest challenge to the implementation of the Customs Union. These shortcomings in infrastructure development make the cost of doing business in EA to be prohibitively high.

This presentation on the achievements and challenges needed to be complemented by a frank and thorough discussion on the way forward. In the plenary discussion, a number of suggestions were made as to the kind of activities which could be organised as remedial actions to address the said challenges. Table 1 summarises these issues and challenges.

4.0 Session Topic 2: Infrastructure Development

The presentation on infrastructure development in the EAC was preceded by a statement of its vision and mission by Dr. K. Cheluget, the Deputy Secretary General responsible for Programmes and Projects, which were found in the first EAC Strategic Plan, 2001-2005, and the proposed second EAC Strategic Plan, 2006-2010. He gave an overview of the priority areas and reported that the Protocol for the Sustainable Development of the Lake Victoria Basin was signed in November 2003, and that the East African Road Networking Project has been agreed upon and that the target was to have the project implemented by the end of 2008. In this regard, he pointed out that there was some progress in the implementation of the project.

- Roads Reform Boards/Agencies in all Partner States to oversee the implementation of the project and the maintenance of the roads have already been formed
- Enabling legislation and/or regulations were being put in place in all Partner States
- Restructuring of the procurement process, including making them more transparent, was being undertaken to better enhance the participation of the private sector in the Roads sub-sector
- Formation of the Project Coordination Unit and strengthening of the human resources capacity of the infrastructure Department at the EAC Secretariat was being followed up
- The design of the Arusha-Namanga-Athi River Project was scheduled to be completed in September 2006 and the African Development Bank

and the Japanese Bank for International Cooperation had agreed to fund the construction of the relevant road

- A study in road concession in Kenya had been finalised with funding from the World Bank
- A Tripartite Agreement on Road Transport has been ratified; this will facilitate interstate road transport by reducing the documentation which transport crews and their vehicles had to complete at border crossings; furthermore, an EAC Sectoral Council on Transport, Communication and Metrology has been established by the Council of Ministers whose aim is to facilitate the fast tracking of decisions on roads and other infrastructure
- Positive responses have been made to request funding of the following.
 - a. The Arusha-Moshi-Holili/Taveta-Mwatete Voi Road Project (by the ADB)
 - b. The Mombasa–Lunga Lunga-Horohoro-Tanga Road Project (by the ADB)
 - c. Project to enhance transport services along international transport corridors in East Africa (by the World Bank)
 - d. Project to strengthen trade growth in the region through reduction in transit times and non-tariff barriers (by World Bank)

He pointed out that several major on-going activities were being coordinated by the EAC Secretariat in the following sub-sectors:

4.1 Railways

- a. Kenya and Uganda Railways were being concessioned jointly to the Rift Valley Railways while Tanzanian Railways was being concessioned separately to Rites of India
- b. An East African Railways Master Plan is being developed. In this regard, a request for submission of the expressions of interest had been advertised in June 2006. Bids have been received from local and international firms. Evaluation of the bids is in progress and an investors' conference is planned for the last quarter of 2006.

4.2 Maritime

With regard to the Maritime sub-sector it was reported that the recommendations and proposals made in the Report of the Lake Victoria Safety Navigation Project were implemented. The areas covered in these implementation activities included the following;

- a. Developing appropriate legislation relating to navigational aids
- b. Developing a draft Lake Victoria Transport Bill – it has been drafted and awaits consideration by the Sectoral Council on Legal and Judicial Affairs
- c. Developing Maritime Legislation and related legislation on Hydrography. He reported that the Partner States had ratified the Tripartite Agreement on Inland Waterways Transport in November 2004 and that the EAC Secretariat had developed a framework for the implementation of the Agreement.

4.3 Civil Aviation

In the Civil Aviation sub-sector some progress was reported in some areas though it was acknowledged that many challenges still needed to be addressed. Progress has been made in the following areas;

- a. Consensus on the need to harmonise Civil Aviation Regulations in the region in order to facilitate the establishment of a regional safety and security oversight agency as well as the establishment of a unified upper flight information for the region.
- b. Ratification of the Tripartite Search and Rescue Agreement whose purpose is to facilitate cross border search and rescue activities through sharing of resources and the provision of the legal operational framework for carrying out the requisite activities
- c. The alignment by the EAC of the Bilateral Air Services Agreement to the provisions of the Yamoussoukro Decision towards greater liberalisation of air travel in Africa, thus making the EAC the first sub-region in Africa to accept the Yamoussoukro Decision

4.4 Telecommunication:

It was reported that the EAC has taken a number of other initiatives in the wider infrastructure development areas, namely working towards the establishment of:

- a. the Eastern and Southern Africa Submarine Cable System (EASSy)
- b. the East African Carrier Project/Eastern Terrestrial Loop
- c. Maritime Communications Infrastructure for Safety on Lake Victoria

He also reported that the EAC has taken a number of initiatives in the Metrology sub-sector as and in power and telecommunications. He reported

that the EAC Partner States have developed a Five-Year Metrological Development Plan and Investment Strategy whose objective was to help enhance data collection and monitoring procedures and infrastructure. This will help in improving the early warning systems as well as foster closer cooperation among policy makers in the relevant economic sectors.

4.5 Energy:

- a. The Deputy Secretary General reported that the EAC is coordinating efforts by Partner States to develop: New and Renewable Energy sources and that a Committee on Energy has agreed on actions to be taken to develop Renewable Energy Technologies and their applications especially in rural areas. These actions include the creation of a regional data bank on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE)

- b. On fossil fuels, the EAC was organising a series of EA Power Conferences to discuss issues pertaining to fossil fuels in the region. An East Africa Power Conference is planned to be held from 7th to 9th March 2007 at the Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge in Arusha, Tanzania. The EAC is also preparing the East African Power Master Plan whose purpose would be to facilitate the mutually beneficial development of the interconnection of the three Partner States power systems.

The issues and challenges and suggested remedial activities are summarized in Table 2. It was hoped that the EAC Secretariat would develop a time framed action plan out of these identified challenges and the proposed remedial activities in respect of each issue.

5.0 Session Topic 3: Fast Tracking Political Federation

The presentation on Fast Tracking Political Federation was delivered by Ms. Beatrice Kiraso, the EAC Deputy Secretary General responsible for Political Federation. In her presentation, she made reference to the late Mwalimu Nyerere plea that there was an urgent need to fast track federation not only of the East African states but of the entire continent. The argument was that there was a greater need for unity in Africa today to position itself strategically in the global market.

Reference was made to Article 5(2) of the EAC Treaty, which spelt out the programme of integration starting with the establishment of the Customs Union, then a Common Market, a Monetary Union and, ultimately, a Political Federation. She reported that at a Special Heads of States Summit held in Nairobi in 2004, the EAC Heads of State expressed concern at what they considered the slow pace of the integration process. The Summit appointed a committee now called "*the Wako Committee*" whose mandate was to examine how the process of integration could be expedited so that the ultimate goal of EA Political Federation is achieved through a fast track mechanism.

The Committee submitted its Report to the Summit on 26th November 2004. In May 2005 at a Summit in Dar Es Salaam, the Heads of State directed the Council of Ministers to do the following:

- form national consultative mechanisms to collect views from the people of East Africa; and

- establish the post of Deputy Secretary General specifically to coordinate the fast tracking process.

Progress was reported on the implementation of the above related mandates:

- The post of Deputy Secretary General responsible for Political Federation has been established and the occupant of the post has already begun to discharge her responsibilities as detailed in the job description.
- The creation of the full complement of the Partner State Ministries solely responsible for EAC affairs has been accomplished, which is also in line with a similar proposal at the Nanyuki I Seminar.

Members expressed concern over the timetable of launching the National Consultation Committees which is to be circulated on August 15, 2006. Members were also concerned that the Wako Report had not been presented and thoroughly debated in the NA.

Some of the challenges on the integration process have already been given a great deal of thought by the EAC Secretariat and some of the action plans that the EAC Secretariat had adopted were presented and discussed. The launching of National Consultative Committees, for example, which was scheduled to happen in all Member States the day after presentation, on the 15th August 2006, was one of the activities which received criticism. Some participants even expressed the view that the Wako Report ought to have been debated in Partner State Parliaments before being implemented.

Nevertheless, there was consensus on a number of issues and the proposed remedial activities summarised in Table 3.

6.0 Session Topic 4: Functional Relations and NA

The session was the first one on day two of the Seminar and was chaired by Hon. Irene Ovonji Odida (EALA). The main presentation was made by Hon. Rose Waruhiu (EALA) - chair of the EALA Committee on General Purposes. After the main presentation, critical comments were made on it by a panel of two discussants and during the plenary.

As a background to the topic session, the Hon. Rose Waruhiu pointed out that the Nanyuki Seminar Series was initiated for the purpose of:

- improving channels of reporting,
- improving communication between the EALA and NA,
- enhancing joint efforts to deepen and hasten integration.

She pointed out that the the first Nanyuki Seminar Series was held between June 25th and 27th, 2004 in Nanyuki, Kenya and Nanyuki II was held from June 25th to 27th, 2005 in Entebbe, Uganda. Nanyuki III is being held from August 14th to 15th, 2006 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The report and recommendations of the Nanyuki I and Nanyuki II Seminars were merged into one booklet with an action plan and matrix. This report has also been translated into Kiswahili.

It was acknowledged that some progress has been made in implementing the resolutions adopted at Nanyuki I and Nanyuki II. The relations between the EALA and NA were said to be cordial, although this characterisation of the relations was criticised for being short on content and long on diplomatic flowery language. The other success was the fact that each member state

has now set up a ministerial portfolio solely responsible for EAC Affairs. Nevertheless, it was agreed that knowledge of EAC affairs continued to be inadequate and there continued to be very little appreciation of the benefits of the EAC across various interest groups in all Member States. There was a consensus on the view that channels of communication and reporting between the EALA and NA still needed further re-examination. Furthermore, resources made available to the EALA and the EAC Secretariat, with which to mount effective public relations campaigns and organise a more robust dialogue with all the stakeholders, including the business community, member state bureaucracies and civil society organisations continued to be inadequate.

During the plenary discussions the achievements and challenges presented in the main report were endorsed as well as some additions made as to the remedial activities which could be undertaken to address the challenges. Table 4 summarises the issues and challenges as well as the proposed remedial activities on which there was a consensus.

On the whole, most participants who made contributions on this topic area took the view that the EALA should continue undertaking outreach activities such as public tours, public hearings and public rallies by the EALA members and publicizing the EAC agenda and disseminating such publications widely. It was also pointed out that the EALA members must collaborate more with MPs in Partner States in organising greater visibility for the activities of the EAC. The plea was for moving away from mere talk and paying lip service to the EAC integration project and encouraging NA to legislate for borders that are more open, removal of passport control, and the development of an East African identity. As the recommendations contained in Table 4 indicate, the

EALA and the NA needed to have more formal as well as more legally binding functional relationships than is the situation currently.

7.0 Session Topic 5: Five Years of the EALA: Experiences and Challenges

The session was chaired by Hon. Irene Ovonji Odida who had also chaired the session on the Functional Relations between the EALA and the NA. The main presentation was made by Hon Kate Kamba (EALA, Tanzania). After the main panel presentation, two panel discussants offered their critical comments on it. The panel discussants were: Hon Joseph Mugambe (MP, Uganda), leader of the Ugandan delegation, and Hon. Kirugi M'Mukindia (MP, Kenya).

An overview of mandate of the EALA and how the EALA has so far discharged that mandate since its establishment was presented. She reported that EALA had passed several Bills in the course of discharging its mandate to legislate.

- Bills which have been passed and now form EA Community Law include the following.
 - a. The community Emblem Act
 - b. The East African Legislative Assembly (Powers and Privileges) Act
 - c. The EAC Appropriations Act 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005
 - d. The EAC Supplementary Appropriations Act 2005
 - e. The Acts of the EAC Act
 - f. The laws of the Community (Interpretation) Act
 - g. The EAC Customs Management Act

Other bills that have been passed include the following.

(a) The EAC Standardisation, Quality Assurance (b) Metrology and Testing Bill, 2006

(b) EAC Appropriations Bill 2006

Conclusion of debate on the EAC Competition Bill will take place during next sitting of the EALA. Four private members bills have been published and await enactment.

Other business that has been concluded:

1. Questions

A total of thirty priority questions on the implementation of the Treaty were asked and duly answered by the Chairperson of the Council.

2. Resolutions

Several resolutions for implementation by the Council of Ministers were adopted, including the following.

(a.)A resolution seeking to establish practical working relations between the Secretariat, the Assembly and the Court (February 2003- Article 14 (3), 66

(b.)A resolution seeking the appointment of an East African Peace Committee for Uganda with the mandate to bring to an end the violence in Northern Uganda (May 2003- Article 123, 124 of the Treaty)

(c.)A resolution seeking to enforce the directive of the Summit meeting of April 11, 2002 to the effect that, in matters pertaining to participation in WTO and ACP/EU, the Partner States should negotiate as a Bloc (May 2003-Article 74 of the Treaty)

(d.)A resolution to urge organs of the EAC to work towards realisation of the objectives and goals of cooperation (January 2002)

3. Budget

Debated and approved the EAC Budgets for the years 2002-2006.

4. Standing Committees

EALA has established the following seven standing committees that are now operational.

- Accounts
- Legal, Rules and Privileges
- Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources
- Regional Affairs and Conflict Resolution
- General Purposes
- Communication, Trade and Investment
- House Business Committee

These EALA Committees were reported to have enquired into the activities of the Community, and produced the following reports that have been tabled, debated and adopted by the House;

- Reports of the General Purposes Committee on the EAC Annual report and the EAC budget proposals for the past four years
- Reports of the Accounts Committee on the Audited Financial Statements of the EAC for the past four years
- Reports of the Regional Affairs and Conflict Resolution Committee on the study and review of the processes and stages of integration in the EAC

- Reports by the Committees of Regional Affairs and Conflict Resolution and Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources on the study of the natural resources related conflicts in East Africa; A case study of the Kagera, Karamoja and Lake Victoria Border Regions
- Reports on the Committee on Communications, Trade and Investments on the Public Hearings workshops on the Draft Protocol on the Customs Union and SQMT Protocol
- Report on the visit by the East African Parliamentary Liaison Committee on Trade to the European Union
- Report on the Functional Relations between the EALA and the National Assemblies of the Partner States

In the international fora, EALA has developed strategic partnerships with other institutions at the sub-regional, regional and international levels in order to share experiences learn best practices and influence processes at these levels that have a bearing on the EAC region, and Africa as a continent.

The EALA is an Associate member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (I.P.U) and has an observer status in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (C.P.A) Africa Region and in the CPA international. EALA participates in regular seminars and conferences to specialized meetings.

EALA is also a member of the AMANI Forum and the Great Lakes Inter-parliamentary Forum. It has so far participated in the following activities:

- The 112th IPU Conference in Manila Philippines

- 113th IPU Conference in Geneva Switzerland and 114th IPU Conference in Nairobi Kenya
- The CPA meetings in Nairobi, Kenya; Yaoundé, Cameroon; Accra, Ghana and in Ottawa, Canada
- The WTO meetings in Cancun and Hong Kong

The EALA also enjoys excellent relationship with the SADC-Parliamentary Forum, the ECOWAS Parliament and the Pan African Parliament.

On outreach, the EALA has undertaken the following activities:

- Operationalising Article 49 (2) of the Treaty by continuing to liaise closely with the National Assemblies through membership in the Inter-Parliamentary Liaison Committee on Trade, the Association of Public Accounts Committees of East Africa and intensifying Committee relations with the National Assemblies
- Establishing the Annual Inter Parliamentary Relations Seminar popularly known as the "*Nanyuki Series*" to provide a forum for a larger number of Parliamentarians and the EAC staff to exchange ideas and enhance communication on issues relating to the advancement of the Community
- Publicising and marketing the Community to East Africans through annual tours to Partner States, seminars and workshops with the civil society, business community, universities, farmers, industrialists among others
- In line with the EAC Treaty, deployed and conducted election observation missions to all the three East Africa countries to observe the organisation and conduct of elections during the following

periods: October 2005, Zanzibar; December 2005, Tanzania; November 2005, Kenya Referendum, and February 2006, Uganda. The exposure provided useful lessons that will be applied in harmonising electoral laws in the Community in preparation for a Federal Assembly.

EALA has engaged citizens of East Africa and dialogued with the following East African stakeholders throughout the Member States ranging from villagers to scholars.

The EALA focussed on peace and security, conflict resolution and its management conducted by the Africa Peace Forum (APFO) to prepare the Assembly in resolving conflicts in the region. It also formed a team to investigate the conflicts related to cattle rustling along the Uganda-Kenya boarder, the fishing disputes on Lake Victoria and the pasture related disputes along the Kenya-Tanzania and Uganda-Tanzania borders.

The institutional challenges were reported to stem from the fact that EALA is in fact unable to execute this mandate as vigorously as it ought to because the institutional set up . Implementation of the major decisions at the Community level is, in effect, ultimately done at the Partner State level. The EALA has no mandate or mechanism to directly oversee the action or inaction of the Partner States.

The funding for the Community remains an issue since it is pegged on the ceiling of the Partner State. To carry out its programmes, EALA has often resorted to looking for donations.

Table 5 summarises the issues and challenges as well as what were proposed as possible remedial activities. As was the case with the other the other topics, the EAC Secretariat was asked to develop action plans and time frame from these proposed remedial activities.

8.0 Address by Secretary General EAC Prospects

The session was chaired by the Tanzanian Deputy Minister for EAC Affairs, Hon. Dr. Diodorus Kamala. The main presentation was delivered by the EAC Secretary General, Ambassador Dr. Juma V. Mwapachu. This was followed by critical comments by a three-person panel of discussants: Hon John Baptist Kawanga (MP, Uganda); Hon. Daniel Kahamasi (MP, Kenya) and Hon. Siraju Kaboyonga (MP, Tanzania). The EAC Secretary General received a standing ovation after his presentation. Many other participants contributed suggestions on the challenges and what could constitute the way forward. The issues and challenges as well as the proposed remedial activities upon which there was a consensus on this topic area are summarised in Table 6. As was the case in respect of the other topic areas, it was agreed that the EAC Secretariat should develop a time frame and costed action plan out of the remedial activities.

The EAC Secretary General, spoke on the prospects of the EAC which were bright but said steps needed to be taken to address key challenges. The Secretary General commended the Nanyuki Series as being of land mark importance which constitutes an umbilical cord that enjoins the national and supra-national legislations in the lofty service of the East African people.

The series create an enabling opportunity for the legislators to continuously and collectively respond to the rising expectation of East Africans in their quest for quality of life.

He called upon the Partner States to be more conscious about the need and urgency to transform the East African Community into a more effective organization for realizing the EAC Treaty objectives.

The Secretary General noted the steady progress made by EAC since the signing of the Treaty in November 1999. The examples were establishment of the EALA and the EA Court of Justice as well as launching of the Customs Union and several projects.

However, much remains to be done if the EA people are to draw meaning out of EAC.

The Secretary General also presented four priority areas in which he planned immediate action.

- Transforming the existing organisation culture at the EAC Secretariat. The staff confidence and morale was also being regenerated in order to give them a sense of hope, belonging and direction. A proposal was about to be put to the Council of Ministers detailing the need for a new EAC organisation structure and new salary and compensation package for the EAC staff.
- Elevating the role of communication in public affairs to increase the visibility to the affairs of the EAC: creating a Common Market and fast tracking Political Federation giving top priority to communication and information exchange.
- Promoting closer linkage and dialogue between various EAC organs. In order to define the legislative agenda of the EALA, for example, it was necessary to clarify the interface between protocols and legislative bills,

and to remove sources of misunderstanding between the EALA and the Council of Ministers.

- Consolidating of the Customs Union implementation including supporting laws and removal of NTBs.

In this regard, the Secretary also noted steps taken to extend the jurisdiction of the East African Court of Justice in line with Treaty provisions. He stressed the importance of supporting the urgent establishment of an East African Civil Society Forum. He mentioned the importance of making a success of the major infrastructural developments, which were jointly initiated recently.

He appealed for the promotion of East African Companies as opposed to purely Tanzanian, Ugandan, or Kenyan ones. This measure, and the cross-listing of the stocks on the stocks exchanges in Partner States, would promote company mergers and acquisitions in EA which would allay the fears of those who seem to see in the common market idea the swallowing up of one country by the other or of all the others in the EA Common Market.

In the EAC Secretary General's presentation, the following were suggested as remedial activities that needed to be given urgent attention:

- The series of the meetings bringing together members of the EALA and NA had to be institutionalised because they constituted an umbilical cord that enjoins the national and supranational legislators.
- Change in mental thrust had to occur on the critical mass of promoters on the integration process to give, as the Tanzanian President H.E. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete said at an EAC High Level Retreat in Arusha in August 2005, *"a bold and focused statement of objectives and*

processes towards targeted and measurable achievements within specified time frames”

- EAC Affairs, in the form of programmes, projects, activities and budgets, ought to be tabled and discussed in NA of the Partner States.
- The recently appointed Ministers of East Africa Community Affairs ought to form the nucleus of an executive authority for the EAC
- The EAC Secretariat ought to become a smaller equivalent of the African Union-type commission which has ability to exercise some executive authority

9.0 Closing Session and Way Forward

The rapporteur presented the main issues, concerns and follow up action emanating from the Seminar. These were presented in the form of work-plan matrix which is produced below. The finalization of the matrix was referred to the Secretariat to synchronize the time frame and resource requirements with the indicated implementers.

Closing Remarks by the Ugandan First Deputy Prime Minister

The closing ceremony was presided over by the Right Hon. A.O. Kinana Speaker East African Legislative Assembly. Before the closing ceremony, there was a plenary session where the chief rapporteur, presented a summary of the main issues and challenges as well as the proposed remedial activities which had emerged from the two-day seminar. Thereafter, the Guest of Honour at the closing ceremony, the Right Hon Eriya Kategaya, delivered his closing speech.

In his closing remarks, the Uganda First Deputy Prime Minister commended the participants for boldly assessing the teething challenges which the EAC integration process has faced and continues to face. Participants were also commended for proposing necessary radical remedial actions in order to take the integration process forward. He took the view that proposals for a review of the EAC Treaty were in order at this juncture and that constant demand for such review was itself a sign of the success in marketing the integration vision.

He explained that, at the time of the signing of the Treaty in 1999, the founders of the revived EAC were rather timid given the then vivid memories of the collapse of the first EAC. A minimalist approach was deliberately taken with regard to the scope of the affairs of the new EAC, which were to be covered in the Treaty. The wider scope was left to be subsequently covered in protocols on the relevant issues as need arose. He observed that the spirit of East Africanness was growing so fast that, in less than 10 years since the signing of the Treaty, opinion was growing in favour of reviewing the Treaty in order to give the EAC organs - such as the EAC Council of Ministers, the EALA, the EA Court of Justice and the EAC Secretariat - a much broader mandate than is provided for in the Treaty.

In his analogous view, if the Treaty was taken to be the "egg" that will eventually hatch into the "chick" which is the East African Federation, then it was possible to say that the Nairobi Summit decision, which set up the Wako Committee on Fast Tracking EA Political Federation, deemed as a demand for an increase in the temperature of the incubator i.e. the "egg".. This increase

in the incubator temperature would presumably hasten hatching the "egg" into the "chick" i.e. EA Political Federation.

10.0 LIST OF MATRICES

10.1 Matrix 1: CUSTOMS UNION: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

NO	ISSUES & CHALLENGES	DESIRED RESULTS AREAS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS
1.	Inadequate, disjointed and <i>ad hoc</i> institutional interventions related to customs union's affairs	Strengthened and deepened regional integration processes by consolidating institutional mechanisms in order to make gains already achieved irreversible	Create formal institutional mechanism to address customs issues as they emerge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ Member state governments ▪ Business communities
2.	Poor public awareness on customs union issues by various interest groups in East Africa	Adequate and informed awareness of benefits, losses, fears and anxieties likely to be realised from customs union by various interest groups	Develop a comprehensive communications and marketing strategy targeting various interest groups in the region through radio, TV, print electronic media and public speeches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ National Governments ▪ NA ▪ Relevant NGOs ▪ Business communities
3.	Very weak institutional capacity of the Secretariat to effectively and efficiently manage custom unions processes due to among others, slow change from National to Regional Integration.	Effective integration authority transferred from national governments to the relevant EAC organs	Effect gradual and systematic authority transfer to plan and implement regional integration laws, policies and programs from national governments to the relevant organs of the EAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ National governments ▪ NA ▪ EAC Secretariat

NO	ISSUES & CHALLENGES	DESIRED RESULTS AREAS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS
4.	Multiple membership in Regional Economic Communities complicating the operationalisation of customs union	Withdraw from all Regional Economic Communities other than the EAC	Commitment to adhere to accepted withdrawal deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ National governments ▪ NA
5.	Trade competitiveness within and without the EAC is comparatively poor. There is an urgent need to reduce the high cost of doing business in EA	Improved economic infrastructure vis a vis human resources, transport, energy, water and communication	Mobilise investment to improve economic infrastructure in order to reduce high cost of doing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ Member state governments ▪ Business communities
6.	Weak public-private synergies	Enhanced and predictable public-private partnerships	Promote dialogue between the business community and governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ the EAC Secretariat ▪ Member state governments ▪ Business communities ▪ Regional Parliament ▪ NA

10.2 Matrix 2: INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENTS: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

NO	ISSUES & CHALLENGES	DESIRED RESULTS AREAS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS
1.	Lack of appreciation of the importance of infrastructure as the key engine of regional integration.	Recognition of the key role of improved infrastructure in the regional integration process	Enhance prioritisation of mobilisation of resources for infrastructural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ National governments ▪ NA ▪ Development Banks ▪ Development Agencies ▪ Private sector
2.	High dependence on external financing for infrastructural development	Enhanced national budgetary allocation to infrastructural development	Optimal mobilisation of internal region-wide resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ National governments ▪ NA ▪ National banks ▪ Regional development Banks ▪ Pension funds
3.	Weak harmonisation and coordination of infrastructural development policies and practices among Member States	Enhanced cooperation and coordination among Member States	Institutionalised dialogue in policy management among key actors in infrastructural development in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ National governments ▪ NA ▪ National Banks ▪ Regional development Banks

NO	ISSUES & CHALLENGES	DESIRED RESULTS AREAS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS
4.	Lack of coordinated and jointly negotiated projects and investment packages for infrastructural development	Harmonised investment regime in the EAC	Institutionalised joint negotiation of projects and investment packages for infrastructural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ the EAC ▪ National governments ▪ National banks ▪ Regional development Banks
5.	Lack of regular monitoring and reporting of infrastructural development project in national and region regional parliaments	Regular monitoring and reporting of infrastructural development project in national and regional parliaments institutionalised	Establish institutional mechanisms for regular monitoring and reporting of projects implementations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ NA ▪ EALA ▪ Nanyuki forum series

10.3 Matrix 3: FAST-TRACKING POLITICAL FEDERATION: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

NO	ISSUES & CHALLENGES	DESIRED RESULTS AREAS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS
1.	Weak political will to fast-track political integration	Increased readiness to surrender national sovereignty to regional institutions	Enhance political mobilisation of society to support the surrender of national sovereignty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ National governments ▪ NA ▪ NGOs ▪ International community
2.	Weak institutionalisation of the emerging consensus on democratic principles, norms, values and institutions which promote good governance	Enhanced adoption of democratic principles, norms and values by all political actors in all Member States	Promote participatory interactions among all political actors through institutionalised mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ National governments ▪ NA ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ NGOs ▪ International community
3.	Weak public awareness of the need for fast-tracking political federation	Improved public awareness of the importance of fast-tracking political federation	Develop comprehensive communication strategy targeting various interest groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ National governments ▪ NA ▪ NGOs

NO	ISSUES & CHALLENGES	DESIRED RESULTS AREAS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS
4.	Poor implementation and follow-up on agreed decisions on fast-tracking political federation	Enhanced consultative and inclusive time lining of decisions and reporting mechanisms relating to fast tracking the political federation so that it is not executive-driven as is the current situation	Institute review of all decisions so far made and recommend required action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ NA ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ NGOs ▪ EALA
5.	Inadequate legislative mechanism for resource mobilisation for fast tracking regional integration process as a whole	Enhance legislative mechanisms facilitating mobilisation of resources by national and regional fiscal institutions	Adopt innovative resources mobilisation strategies that include tax on extra-regional imports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ National governments ▪ NA
6.	Poor interactions between NA and EALA on the regional integration process	Improved formal intra-parliamentary communication and working networks	Establish formal inter-parliamentary channels of communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ NA ▪ EALA ▪ EAC Secretariat
7.	Lack of formal channels of wider stakeholder participation in fast tracking political federation	Formal channels for wider stakeholder participation in operation	Establish formal channels of wider stakeholder participation in fast tracking political federation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ National governments ▪ Civil society organisations ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ National consultation committees

NO	ISSUES & CHALLENGES	DESIRED RESULTS AREAS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS
8.	Limited mandate of regional integration institutions	Increased legitimacy of regional institutions	Review the EAC Treaty with the view to enhance the legitimacy of relevant institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ NA ▪ EACJ ▪ EALA ▪ EAC Secretariat
9.	Limited appreciation of linkage between enhanced political will for fast tracking political federation and successful implementation of customs union, common market and monetary union	Success in implementing customs union, common market and monetary union increasingly acknowledged as prerequisite for enhanced political will for fast tracking political federation	Publicise successes in implementation of custom union, common market and monetary union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ EALA ▪ NA
10.	Limited appreciation of interlocking linkages between economic integration and political integration process	Enhanced recognition of the complexity between economic development and political development	Careful planning and sequencing of critical but popular projects and programs that promote legitimacy of the integration process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ EALA ▪ NA ▪ National governments

10.4 Matrix 4: FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS: THE EALA AND NATIONAL ASSEMBLIES

NO	ISSUES & CHALLENGES	DESIRED RESULTS AREAS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS
1.	Weak formal communication and reporting mechanisms between the National Assemblies with the EALA	Establish formal and effective communication and reporting mechanism between the National Assemblies and the EALA	Establish effective and efficient communication and reporting mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ NA ▪ EALA
2.	Inadequate knowledge on the affairs of the EAC by the general population	Establish a comprehensive communication and marketing strategy to promote the objectives of the EAC	Adopt innovative outreach programs to promote the EA integration process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ NA ▪ EALA
3.	Weak implementation of the oversight functions of the EALA	Enhanced capacity of the EALA to effectively and efficiently execute its oversight function	Establish and strengthen the oversight institution of the EALA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ National governments ▪ EALA
4.	Lack of regular forum for dialogue between the EALA and national members of parliaments	Regular fora for dialogue between the EALA and national members of parliaments	Institutionalise Nanyuki Seminar Series	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ EALA ▪ NA
5.	Lack of formal mechanism to guarantee follow up on Nanyuki Seminar Series Resolutions	Formal mechanism to guarantee follow up of inter-parliamentary fora resolutions in operation	Establish and consolidate formal mechanism for following up resolutions of institutionalised Nanyuki seminar series	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ EALA ▪ NA

NO	ISSUES & CHALLENGES	DESIRED RESULTS AREAS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS
6.	Inadequate financial resources for the EALA to execute its functions effectively and efficiently	A well resourced EALA	NA to augment resources for the EALA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ NA ▪ EALA ▪ Ministers in charge of the EAC
7.	Weak functional relationship between the EALA and Partner States legislatures	Enhanced and institutionalised functional relationship between the EALA and Partner States legislatures	Establish standing committees in Member States parliaments responsible solely for EAC affairs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ EALA ▪ NA
8.	Lack of harmonisation of legislative agendas in Member States parliaments	Improved harmonisation of legislative agendas in Member States parliaments	Strengthen communication channels among NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ EALA ▪ NA

10.5 Matrix 5: FIVE YEARS OF THE EALA: EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES

NO	ISSUES & CHALLENGES	DESIRED RESULTS AREAS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS
1.	Lack of facilitation for the EALA to play its oversight mandate	The oversight mandate of the EALA legislated and capacitated	Review of EAC Treaty and National parliamentary rules to sanction the oversight mandate of the EALA legislated and capacitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ EALA ▪ NA
2.	Lack of trust and confidence in the benefits of regional integration	Actual and potential benefits of integration widely publicised	Build trust and confidence among East Africans by promoting quick wins of regional integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ EALA ▪ NA
3.	Inadequate information flow between the EALA and NA	Improved information flow between the EALA and NA	Review Standing Orders of the EALA and NA to allow the EALA MPs to sit in NA in order to table EAC issues for discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ NA ▪ EAC Secretariat
4.	Lack of appreciation of importance of taking on board the national security interests and concerns of Member States in fast tracking political integration	The national security concerns of member state taken into account in programmes of fast tracking political federation	Mainstream national security issues in all policy dialogue between the EALA and NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ NA ▪ EAC Secretariat

NO	ISSUES & CHALLENGES	DESIRED RESULTS AREAS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS
5.	Lack of appreciation of the pervasive incidence of poverty in all Member States which is the prime reason for need for integration in order to improve value added production of basic needs	Prevalence of pervasive poverty in all Member States appreciated by all in all fora as prime reason for the need for integration and fast tracking federation	Institute regular tours of member state by the EALA members, members of council of ministers and EAC Secretariat to facilitate being appraised of state of poverty in most of citizens in all Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ NA ▪ EAC Secretariat
6.	Weak follow-up on ministerial level decisions at EAC headquarters	EAC ministers reside in Arusha and hold ministerial Sectoral portfolio	Legislate for EAC ministers who to reside in Arusha and hold Sectoral portfolios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EALA ▪ NA ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ EAC Authority Summit

10.6 Matrix 6: EAC: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

NO	ISSUES & CHALLENGES	DESIRED RESULTS AREAS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS
1.	Slow and hesitant pace of implementation of agreed decisions by EAC in general	Projection of dynamism and robustness in implementation of EAC Treaty obligations and programs	Promote positive image of EAC integration measures through optimal use of all available means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ NA ▪ EALA
2.	Lack of programmatic and focused direction by EAC organs	Improved capacity to design and implement programmatic and focused agendas	Restructure and reconfigure EAC Secretariat's vision and mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ NA ▪ EALA
3.	Poor morale and low productivity by EAC workforce	Highly motivated and productive workforce	Enhanced pay and benefits for EAC workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ NA ▪ EALA
4.	Ineffective communication in promoting EAC integration	East Africans to be highly sensitised and informed about EAC	Invest in robust publicity and communication measures by EAC organs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ NA ▪ EALA
5.	Lack of, and inadequate linkage mechanism among EAC organs	Enhanced linkage mechanism among EAC organs and synergies exploited	Institute formal mechanism for linkage mechanism among EAC organs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ NA ▪ EALA

NO	ISSUES & CHALLENGES	DESIRED RESULTS AREAS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ACTORS
6.	Weak executive authority profile EAC Secretariat	Strong executive authority profile by EAC Secretariat attained	Review EAC Treaty to facilitate institution of a vibrant and visible EAC Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EAC Council of Ministers ▪ EAC Secretariat ▪ NA ▪ EALA

Annex 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

UGANDA			
1	<p>Brig. (Rtd) M. Kyaligonza High Commissioner (K) M.O.F.A P. O BOX 60538 NAIROBI Tel: 0721 – 632323</p>	18	<p>Ibrahim Mukiibi High Commissioner Ministry of Foreign Affairs UGANDA Tel: 0743 – 037063 Email: ibramukiibi2004@yahoo.com</p>
2	<p>Byandala Abraham James Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 2396 KAMPALA Tel: 0772 – 444801 Email: obyandala@parliament.go.ug</p>	19	<p>Hon. E. Kategaya 1st Deputy Prime Minister Ministry of EAC UGANDA</p>
3	<p>Mukaga James Senior Clerk Assistant Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 Kampala Tel: 256 41 344770 Email: jmukaga@parliament.co.ug</p>	20	<p>Justine Kasule Lumumba Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 256 – 772 – 415100 Email: ukasule@parliament.go.ug</p>
4	<p>Hon. Nokrach William W Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 077 610204 Email: William-nokrach@yahoo.co.uk</p>	21	<p>Abura Pirir Samuel Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 078 164545</p>
5	<p>Kassiano E. Wadri Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 0722 501324 Email: ekwadri@parliament.go.ug</p>	22	<p>Ahabwe Pereza G Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 256 – 77 0 2424536 Email: agpereza@parliament.go.ug</p>
6	<p>Kiyonga Francis Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel 0772 – 412349 Email: kiyongafrancis@yahoo.com</p>	23	<p>Obua Denis Hamson Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 256 77 834288 Email: obuason@yahoo.com</p>

7	<p>Prof. W.W.Anokbonggo Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 0772 462279 Email: wabonggo@parliament.go.ug</p>	24	<p>Tanna Sansay Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 077 2444444 Fax: 041 232977 Email: stanna444@parliament.go.ug</p>
8	<p>Olega Ashraf Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 0782 205980 Email: anolega@parliament.go.ug</p>	25	<p>Hatega Emmanuel B.P Minister Counsellor Ministry of EAC Affairs P. O BOX 341 KAMPALA Tel: 006 41 348184 Fax: 006 41 341139 Email: bilitega@yahoo.com</p>
9	<p>Matte Joseph Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 077 2480583 Email: tarninga@africaonline.co.ug</p>	26	<p>Oleny Charles Ojora Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 256 0722 468931 Email: charlesoleny@yahoo.com</p>
10	<p>John L. Mugerwa First Secretary Ministry of EAC Affairs P. O BOX 341 KAMPALA Tel: 256 41 348184 Email: jlmugerwa@yahoo.com</p>	27	<p>Wilfred Nuwagaba Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 041 348642 Email: wniwapaba@parliament.go.ug</p>
11	<p>Kubeketerya James Legislator Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Email: jkubek@parliament.go.ug</p>	28	<p>Nampijja Susan Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 256 72456106 Email: jsde42002@yahoo.co.uk</p>
12	<p>Njuba S.K Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 0772409548 Email: kalegasam@yahoo.com</p>	29	<p>Martin Odwedo Permanent Secretary Ministry of EAC P. O BOX 341 KAMPALA Tel: 041 259498</p>

13	Mugambe Joseph K Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 256 772601480 jkmugambe@parliament.go.ug	30	Kawanga John Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 0772 452789 Email: kkadwa@parliament.go.ug
14	Kayagi Sarah Netalisire Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 0782807500 Email: nskayagi@parliament.go.ug	31	Nveto Ruth Kavuma Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 256 – 772419045 Email: kavuma@parliament.go.ug
15	Kiryapawao Loi Kageni Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 0782 786769 Email: ikiryapawo@parliament.go.ug	32	Barumba B. Rusanya Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 256 772 367179 Email: barumbabeatrice@yahoo.com
16	Mugerwa Sande Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: 041 234340 Email: smugerwa@parliament.go.ug	33	Margaret Muhanga Mugisa Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Email: amuhanga@yahoo.co.uk
17	Hon. Ssentongo Thopista Member of Parliament Parliament of Uganda P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Tel: tssentongo@parliament.go.ug		
KENYA			
1	G.G. Kariuki Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly Tel. 221291	13	Jakoyo Midiwo Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 68077 NAIROBI Email: kamidiwo@yahoo.com
2	M.N. Wambura Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 68077 NAIROBI Tel: 0722 367310	14	Dr. Boni Khahwale Asst. Minister EAC (K) Ministry of EAC P. O BOX 41842 NAIROBI Tel: 0721 318722 Email: khwaste@hotmail.com

3	Gutu Archangelous E Ministry of EAC P. O BOX 8846 – 00200 Tel: 254 020245741 Email: agutu@tresury.go.ke	15	Amb. Peter O. Ole Nkuraiyia Permanent Secretary Ministry of EAC P. O BOX 8846 – 00200 NAIROBI Email: nkuraiyia@skyweb.co.ke
4	Dr. Oburu Oginga Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 78050 NAIROBI Tel 0733818517 Email: oburu_oqingha@yahoo.com	16	Wycliffe A. Oparanya Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 70254 – 00400 NAIROBI Tel: 0722 54856 Email: oparanya@yahoo.com
	Lucas K. Chepkitony Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 8046 - 00100 NAIROBI Tel: 0733 635894	17	Muburi Muita High Commissioner Kenya High Commission P. O BOX 5231 DAR ES SALAAM Tel: 222 668285 Email: khc@kenyahighcomtz.org
5	Daniel Khamasi Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 8048 - 00300 NAIROBI Tel: 2221291 Email: dankhamasi@yahoo.com	18	Dr. Adhu Awiti Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 41842 NAIROBI Tel: 0721 557959 Email: yoefkenya@yahoo.com
6	Tobias Ochola - Ogur Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 40767 NAIROBI Tel 0721 231 366	19	Capt. Davis Nakitare Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 41842 NAIROBI Tel: 221291 Email: yakitare@africaonline.co.ke
7	Njoki Ndungu Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly NAIROBI Tel: 0722 519482 Email: ndungunjoki@yahoo.com	20	Benson I. Mbai Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 41842 NAIROBI Tel: 0733 – 797863
8	Zaddock Madiri Syon'goh Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 68077 NAIROBI Tel: 005 20 2848464 Email: aslink@swiftkenya.com	21	Njuguna Samwel Njenga Secretary National Assembly of Kenya P. O BOX 41842 – 00100 NAIROBI Tel: 254 20 221291 Email: njengan99@yahoo.com

9	Lucy Wanjohi Parliament Officer Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 41842 – 00100 NAIROBI Tel: 254 20 221291 Email: hmbatanih@yahoo.com	22	Emjen Nicholas Secretary Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 41842 – 00100 NAIROBI Tel: 254 20 221291 Email: lete2004ke@yahoo.com
10	Mwandawiro Mghanga Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 41842 – 00100 NAIROBI Tel: 073 5636628 Email: mwandawiro2002@yahoo.com	23	Maj. Gen J.K Nkaisserry Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 41842 – 00100 NAIROBI Tel: 254 20 221291
11	Hon. David Koros Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 41842 – 00100 NAIROBI Tel: 254 20 221291	24	Reuben Ndolo Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 41842 – 00100 NAIROBI Tel: 0722 313266
12	Dr. Hezron Manduku Member of Parliament Kenya National Assembly P. O BOX 41842 – 00100 NAIROBI Tel: 254 20 221291		
TANZANIA			
1	Susan Lyimo Member of Parliament Tanzania Parliament P. O BOX 35047 DAR ES SALAAM Tel: 0784 582414 Email: slyimo@hotmail.com	23	Abdi Hassan Mshangama Member of Parliament Tanzania Parliament P. O BOX 15371 DAR ES SALAAM
2	Herbert James Mntangi Member of Parliament Tanzania Parliament P. O BOX 448 MUHEZA - TANZANIA Email: mdachake@yahoo.com	24	Prof. Idris Ali Mtulia Member of Parliament Tanzania Parliament 844 Mazengo Road Tel: 0744 360688 Email: idrismtulia@yahoo.com
3	Mr. Lawrence R. Makigi Clerk Assistant Parliament of Tanzania P. O BOX 9133 DAR ES SALAAM Tel: 045 404621 Email: awepador@yahoo.com	25	Diodorus B. Kamala Deputy Minister Ministry of East African Cooperation P. O BOX 9280 Tel: 2114734

4	Angumbwile L. Ng'wavi Senior Clerk Assistant Tanzania Parliament P. O BOX 941 DODOMA Tel: 0784 324964 Email: angwavi@parliament.go.tz	26	Nyasugara P. Kadege Tanzania High Commissioner (K) Tanzania P. O BOX 9000
5	Lucy Fidelis Owenya Member of Parliament Parliament of Tanzania P. O BOX 933 MOSHI Tel: 0744 299104 Email: dadalucy@hotmail.com	27	Hamad Msoud Hamad Member of Zanzibar House of Representatives P. O BOX 1827 ZANZIBAR Tel: 0777431366 Email: hamasoud@yahoo.com
6	Siglinda Chipungaupi Information Officer Tanzania Information Services P. O BOX 9142 DAR ES SALAAM Tel: 0744 692329 Email: agnella@yahoo.com	28	Abbas J. Mihunzi Member House of Representatives P. O BOX 1037 ZANZIBAR Tel: 0777 – 410751 Email: aimishaame@yahoo.co.uk
7	Iddi Pandu Hassan Ag Zanzibar House of Representatives P. O BOX 259 ZANZIBAR Tel: 2232502	29	Mbaruk Kassim Mwandoro Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 287 TANGA – TANZANIA Tel: 0784 737479
8	Caesar Waitara Foreign Service Officer, MEAC P. O BOX 9280 DAR ES SALAAM Tel: 2114734 Email: Caesarwaitara@yahoo.com	30	Juma Killumbay Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 31 TANZANIA Tel: 0744 376198 Email: jklimbah@yahoo.com
9	Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania State House Dar es Salaam Tel: 2116919 Email: elmatsul@hotmail.com	31	Asha A. Juma Minister for labour Zanzibar P. OB OX 1255 Tel: 0777 474111 jumaasha@hotmail.com
10	Janeth B. Kahama Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 25497 DAR ES SALAAM - TANZANIA Tel: 0713 321943 Email: janetkahama@yahoo.com	32	Prof. Feethan F. Banyikwa Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 13 NGARA – TANZANIA Tel: 0744 896932 Email: ffbanyikwa@yahoo.com

11	Amb. Khamis Suedi Kagasheki Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament TANZANIA	33	Nuru Awadh Bafadhili Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 2143 TANZANIA Tel: 0744390340
12	Lina Kitosi Clerk Assistant Tanzania National Assembly P. O BOX 941 DODOMA Email: likiso@yahoo.co.uk	34	Dr. Ali Tarab Ali Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 50 KONDE – PEMBA Tel: 0777 – 857430 Email: atasaf@yahoo.com
13	Sevelina Silvatus Mwaijage Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 187 BUKOBWA – TANZANIA Tel: 0784 462719	35	Kabuzi Rwilomba Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 30 GEITA – TANZANIA Tel: 0744 370615
14	Abubakar Bakary Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 4250 ZANZIBAR Tel: 0777 411437 Email: abuutiri@hotmail.com	36	Asha Mshimba Jecha Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 941 DODOMA – TANZANIA Tel: 0777 – 861268
15	Siraju Juma Kaboyonga Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 9401 DAR ES SALAAM – TANZANIA Tel: 0784 263744 Email: siraju_juma@hotmail.com	37	Mohamed R. Abadlla Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 5134 TANGA – TANZANIA Tel: 0784 693555 Email: mrished28@hotmail.uk
16	Yahya Kassim Issa Bunge P. O BOX 941 DODOMA Tel: 0713 519519	38	Dr. Zainab A. Gama Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 287 DAR ES SALAAM – TANZANIA Tel: 0713 273154 Email: dr.gamaza@hotmail.com
17	Dr. Haji Mwitwa Haji Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 941 DODOMA – TANZANIA Tel: 0777 410889	39	Gamaha High Commissioner (ug) 6 Kagera Road, P. O BOX 5 Kampala Tel: 41 257357 Email: trpkla@utlonline.co.ug

18	M. Azzan Zungu Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 15441 DAR ES SALAAM Tel: 0744 284173 Email: mh-zungu@hotmail.com	40	Juma Sereweji Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 362 TANZANIA Tel: 0777 – 46887
19	Dr. Mwinyihaji Makame Mwadini Minister House of Representatives P. O BOX 2422 Zanzibar Tel: 0777 - 474120 Email: smzikulu@cats.net.com	41	Phares Kashemeza Kabuye Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 23 BIHARAMULO– TANZANIA Tel: 0786 128948
20	Dr. Harrison Mwakyembe Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 20792 DAR ES SALAAM Tel: 0744 – 284130 Email: hmwakyembe@yahoo.com	42	Aggrey N. Nzowa Principal Clerk Assistant Tanzania Parliament P. O BOX 941 DODOMA Email: nzowas@hotmail.com
21	Mohamed Habib. J. Mnyaa Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 2124 Zanzibar Tel: 0777 – 411950 Email: gecco2nz@hotmail.com	43	Omari S. Kwaangw' Member of Parliament Tanzania National Parliament P. O BOX 248 BABATI – TANZANIA Tel: 0784 396003
22	Mr. Omar M.S. Bendera Permanent Secretary Ministry of EAC P. O BOX 9280 DAR ES SALAAM Tel: 2114734		
EALA			
1	Hon. Abdulrahman O. Kinana Speaker East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 0744 000022 Email: prospect@raha.com	21	Hon. Prof. Margaret J. Kamar Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 4178 Eldoret Tel: 254 722 517966 Email: mikamar@yahoo.com
2	Hon. Irene Ovonji – Odida Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 9283 KAMPALA Tel: 0744 431426 Email: ovonkiodida@yahoo.com	22	Sheila Kawamara Mishambi Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 40330 NAKAWA - KAMPALA Tel: 256 77 2 403120 Email: smkawamara@yahoo.com

3	Dr. Norman A. Sigalla Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 102 Makete - KAMPALA Tel: 0713 380000 Email: adamsonnorman@yahoo.com	23	Sarah Bagalaaliwo Member East African Legislative Assembly KAMPALA Email: bagalaaliwos@yahoo.com
4	Mohamed A. Zubedi Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 80435 MOMBASA Tel: 254 413432468 Email: mohamedzubedi@yahoo.co.ke	24	Calist Mwatela Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 0733 719871 Email: mwatelac@yahoo.com
5	Rose Waruhiu Member East African Legislative P. O BOX 12507 NAIROBI Tel: 0722 520135 Email: waurhiu@wananchi.com	25	Jared B. Kangwana Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 43695 NAIROBI Tel: 005520310270 Email: kangwana@hotmail.com
6	Abdirahin H. Abdi Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 0744 431925 Email: abdirahimabdi@hotmail.com	26	Hulda S. Kibacha Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 3153 DAR ES SALAAM Tel: 0744 630522 Email: mamakibacha77@hotmail.com
7	Kanyomozi Yonasani Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 6468 KAMPALA Tel: 006 772 720193 Email: yanasanik@yahoo.com	27	Lydia Wanyoto Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Email: mwanyoto@yahoo.co.uk
8	Mugisha Muntu Oyera Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 5067 KAMPALA Tel: 772 431900 Email: mmuntu@yahoo.com	28	Ochieng G. Mbeo Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 0722 285323 Email: ochiengm@hotmail.com

9	Hon. Maxwell Shamala Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 18329 - 00500 NAIROBI Tel: 0722 - 717273 Email: kabrass@yahoo.com	29	Maj. Duddu Richard Baker Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 7178 KAMPALA Email: rddudu@parliament.go.ug
10	Mahfoudha Alley Hamid Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1342 ZANZIBAR Tel: 077 411301 Email: umimah@zanlink.com	30	Kate Kamba Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 8508 DAR ES SALAAM Tel: 0713 - 252544 Email: kate_kamba@excite.com
11	Said Bakari Jecha Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 852 ZANZIBAR Tel: 0713 234243 Email: saidjecha@hotmail.com	31	Amb. Isaac Abraham Sepetu Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX344 ZANZIBAR Tel: 0744 820264 Email: shortterm41@yahoo.com
12	George Nangale Member East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Email: gnangale@gmail.com	32	Amb. Juma V. Mwapachu Secretary General EAC P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 4253 Email: mwapachu@eachq.org
13	Dr. Kipyego Cheluget DSG (P&P) EAC P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 4253 Email: cheluget@eachq.org	33	Mrs. Beatrice Kiraso DSG (PF) EAC P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 4253 Email: kiraso@eachq.org
14	Mr. Peter Kiguta Director General, C&T EAC P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 4253 Email: kiguta@eachq.org	34	Magaga Alot Information & Public Relations Officer EAC P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 4253 Email: magaga@eachq.org
15	Dr. John Eudes Ruhangisa Registrar East African Court of Justice P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 4253 Email: ruhangisa@eachq.org	35	Mr. Henry Obbo AA/SG EAC P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 4253 Email: obbo@eachq.org

16	Ms. Mariam Omoro Personal Secretary EAC P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 4253 Email:omoro@eachq.org	36	Mr. Justin Bundi Clerk East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 8240 Email:bundi@eachq.org
17	Mr. Kenneth Madete Principal Clerk Assistant East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 8240 Email:madete@eachq.org	37	Ms. Gloria Nakebu Hansard Editor East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 8240 Email:nakebu@eachq.org
18	Mr. Charles Kadonya Research Officer East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 8240 Email:kadonya@eachq.org	38	Mr. Paul Masami Clerk Assistant East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 8240 Email:masami@eachq.org
19	Mr. Ezekiel Migosi Asst. Serjeant – At – Arms East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 8240 Email:migosi@eachq.org	39	Mrs. Winfred Kaliba Personal Secretary to the Speaker East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 8240 Email:kaliba@eachq.org
20	Ms. Charlotte Kyomuhangi Library Assistant East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 8240 Email:bundi@eachq.org	40	Ms. Abela Kamuzora Accounts Assistant East African Legislative Assembly P. O BOX 1096 ARUSHA Tel: 250 8240 Email:kamuzora@eachq.org
AWEPA			
1	Dr. Nico Scholten President AWEPA	3	Ms. Linda Baas AWEPA Tel: 0744 – 463155 Email: linda@cybernet.co.tz
2	Thiong'o Kagicha Programme Officer AWEPA P. O BOX 1189 -0006 NAIROBI Tel: 0720 371000		

RAPPOURTEURS

1	IDS Univeristy of Dar es Salaam Prof. Severino Rugumamu P. O BOX 35169 DAR ES SALAAM Tel: 0744 679851 Email: rugumamus@yahoo.com	3	Dr. Azaveli Feza Lwaitama Señior Lecturer Communication Skills Unit, University of Dar es Salaam P. O BOX 35040 DAR ES SALAAM Tel: 0784 432691 Email: azalui@yahoo.co.uk
2	Ms. Anna J. Mushi IDS Expert & Research University of Dar es Salaam P. O BOX 1773 DAR ES SALAAM Tel: 0744 427726 Email: annajubilademushi@yahoo.com		

ANNEX II



**INTER-PARLIAMENTARY RELATIONS SEMINAR (NANYUKI III)
KILIMANJARO HOTEL KEMPINSKI, DAR ES SALAAM:
13 – 16 AUGUST, 2006**

PROGRAMME

TIME	ACTIVITY	SESSION CHAIR
SUNDAY AUGUST 13, 2006		
6.00 – 8.00pm	Registration	Clerk
MONDAY AUGUST 14, 2006		
OPENING SESSION		
8.00 – 9.00am	Registration	Clerk
9.00 – 10.30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory Remarks by the Clerk, EALA • Statements: Dr. Nico Scholten President of AWEPA Hon. G.G Kariuki, Leader Kenya delegation Hon. Joseph Mugambe, Leader Uganda delegation Hon. Dr. Harrison Mwakyembe, Leader Tanzania delegation 	Hon. Speaker EALA
10.30 – 11.00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hon. John Arap Koech Chairperson, Council of Ministers and Minister for East African Community, Kenya • Welcoming Remarks by Speaker, EALA • Official opening by Hon. Dr. Mohamed Shein, Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo Session • Health Break 	
SESSION ONE		
11.00 – 12.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Customs Union: Status and Challenges. <p>Panelists: 1. Mr. P. Kiguta – DG (C&T) 2. Mr. Chairperson EABC 3. Hon. Mbarouk Mwandoro – MP TZ</p>	Hon. Dr. George Nangale

12.00 – 1.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues on Infrastructural Development in the EAC. <p>Panelists: Dr. K. Cheluget – Deputy Secretary General Programmes & Projects, EAC Hon. Zaddock Syongo, MP Kenya Hon. Byanyima Nathan, MP Uganda Hon. Khamis Kagasheki, MP Tanzania</p>	
1.00 – 2.30pm	Lunch Break	
2.30 – 3.30pm	Plenary	
SESSION TWO		
3.30 – 4.30pm	Fast Tracking the EAC Integration Panelists: Hon. Beatrice Kiraso – Deputy Secretary General- Political Federation, EAC Hon. Ochieng Mbeo - EALA Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, MP Kenya Hon. Janeth Kahama, MP Tanzania	Hon. H.A Mahfoudha
4.30 – 5.30pm	Plenary	
TUESDAY AUGUST 15, 2006		
SESSION THREE		
9.00 – 10.30am	Functional Relations: EALA and National Assemblies Panelists: Hon. Rose Waruhiu, EALA Hon. Dr. Mwakyembe, MP Tanzania Hon. G.G. Kariuki, MP Kenya	Hon. Irene Ovonji Odida
10.30 – 11.00am	Health Break	
11.00 – 12.30pm	Five years of the EALA: Experiences and Challenges Panelists: Hon. Kate Kamba, EALA Hon. J. Mugambe, MP Uganda Hon. Kirugi M'Mukindia, MP Kenya	
12.30 – 1.30pm	Plenary	
1.30 – 2.30 pm	Lunch Break	

SESSION FOUR		
2.30 – 3.00 pm	East African Community: Prospects Panelists: Amb. Juma V. Mwapachu – Secretary General, EAC Hon. John Baptista Kawanga, MP Uganda Hon. Dan Khamasi, MP Kenya Hon. Siraju Kaboyonga, MP Tanzania	Hon. Eriya Kategaya
3.00 – 4.00 pm	Plenary	
CLOSING		
4.00 – 4.30 pm	Emerging Issues – Prof. Severine Rugumamu, Rapporteur	Speaker EALA
4.30 – 5.00 pm	Closing Session: Hon. Eriya Kategaya, 1 st Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for East African Community Affairs	
DEPARTURES		