

INTERVIEW
'Liberalisation of air space
a must for EAC'

REFLECTIONS
How greater accountability
can save lives

HOUSE BUSINESS
Bujumbura session adopts
key reports

EULOGY
Kategaya, an icon of our
integration



THE COMMUNITY

ONE PEOPLE. ONE DESTINY

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE EAC

ISSUE 19

APRIL 2013



SOUTH SUDAN The next member of the family?

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FROM THE SG



Kenya makes us PROUD

The Kenya General Elections held on 4 March this year were without doubt the most closely followed polls in the history of the East African Community. Of greater significance is the fact that, in the lead-up to this historic election, during the polls and even after the ballots had been cast, East Africans from every corner of our region were more than a passive audience.

AMB. DR. RICHARD SEZIBERA, EAC SECRETARY GENERAL

In Bujumbura, Kigali, Dares Salaam and Kampala, they scoured traditional news outlets and new media platforms alike for information, vigorously posting and animatedly debating on social media networks where the norm has been that only the media and a few other interest groups account for the attention afforded to exercises of this kind.

The fact that ordinary East Africans were fully immersing themselves in the debate on happenings in Nairobi is greatly encouraging. It points to an EAC region that is getting more deeply integrated, and an East African people that are getting more closely connected.

It is an acknowledgement that we can no longer pursue our ends oblivious to goings-on at our neighbour's house; and yet such interest is not necessarily borne of trepidation about what might go wrong and how best to insulate ourselves, but rather, a brotherly concern motivated by a desire to see that one of the family continues on the steady path of reform and transformation, because transformation for Kenya is transformation for the EAC.

Kenya's last election leaves our region much the richer for the vital lessons learnt. From a first-of-its-kind series of presidential debates that should help nurture a brand of issue-based politics; to a sneak-peek into how technology can be married to electoral exercises; to reaffirming the importance of settling any disputes arising in the right arena. We have a lot to be thankful for, and proud about.

Yes, Kenya's election processes were not without challenges. As our own EAC-COMESA-IGAD Joint Observer Mission pointed out in its preliminary report, one or two aspects of the exercise could do with some refinement. But we are not about to lose sight of the fact that a lot of what was happening in Kenya was a first not just for the country, but for the region.

In the end, there were useful experiences to add to our stack of knowledge, tips on how to make things better, and useful pointers on where things can go wrong. These will enrich our protocols and action plans for promoting good governance in our region, and allow us to construct a Community that stands as a beacon of stability and progress on our continent. 🇰🇪



PHE program for Lake Victoria Basin

The Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) in collaboration with USAID East Africa is set to implement the integrated Population, Health and Environment (PHE) program in the Lake Victoria Basin.

The USAID East Africa funded program aims at strengthening regional coordination, advocacy, capacity building and policy harmonisation in relation to PHE. The project's ultimate goal is to develop a common Framework for Cooperation around which state and non-state actors will coalesce in designing and implementing similar projects in the region.

LVBC Deputy Executive Secretary in charge of Projects and Programs Mr. Telly Eugene Muramira says the integrated program will galvanise synergistic successes in realizing impacts in population, health and environmental conservation initiatives in the region.

Mr. Muramira adds that the Lake Victoria Basin suffers a host of health and population challenges that have environmental implications and these inter-linkages demand that the various sector actors must speak to one another.

According to the PHE program coordinator, Dr. Doreen Othero, some of the key program activities shall include development of a PHE regional Strategic Plan and Advocacy/Communication strategy, build capacity of PHE champions, strengthen national networks, facilitate integration of the approach into existing and future projects and programs of LVBC and coordinate actions of state and non-state actors.

Population, Health and Environment (PHE) is an approach to development that integrates health and environmental conservation initiatives in order to seek synergistic successes for greater conservation and human welfare outcomes than single-sector approaches. PHE operates on assumption that people, their health, and the environment are interrelated and interdependent. 🇰🇪

More on LVBC: <http://www.lvbc.com.org>



EADB gets \$24 million boost to equity

The East African Development Bank (EADB) boasts a stronger balance sheet after the Board of Directors of the African Development Bank (AfDB) in February approved an equity investment of \$24 million that is also expected to contribute to an improved international credit rating for the EAC institution. \$10 million will be "paid in" with the balance in the form of callable capital.

The transaction will support capital market development, government revenue generation and foreign exchange, ultimately stimulating economic development and employment opportunities in the East African Community.

The project will help EADB consolidate the gains of its successful restructuring program and assist the current business strategy of the Bank by strengthening its capital base. According to a statement by the African Development Bank, this is a crucial condition for mobilising financial resources from capital markets at more affordable terms and meeting the growing demand for investment in the EAC.

In addition to providing fresh resources to EADB, the equity investment project is expected to contribute to improving the quality of the callable capital of the bank, which is a major factor driving its credit rating. A technical assistance package financed by the Fund for African Private Sector Assistance, to reinforce EADB's institutional capacity, complements the investment.

By partnering with EADB, AfDB will access a logical conduit that will enable it to reach out to end-customers, including SMEs, by efficiently leveraging EADB's scale.

The project is aligned with AfDB's East African Integration Strategy, with its focus on sub-regional development finance institutions, as well as with the key pillars of AfDB's forthcoming Long-Term Strategy, particularly private sector development and regional integration. 🇰🇪



Financial service providers form regional council

Financial services providers in the East African Community have signed an agreement to establish the Pan-EAC Financial Service Providers' Council. The Memorandum of Agreement on the collaboration amongst the EAC Financial Services Providers was signed at a meeting in Da es Salaam, Tanzania on 27 February 2013. Representatives from banking, insurance, pensions, capital markets, savings banks and microfinance sectors attended the meeting.

The Pan-EAC Financial Services Providers' Council shall comprise of the following: East African Insurers' Association, East African Bankers' Association, East African Securities Exchange Association, Stock Brokers' Associations, East Africa Microfinance Network, Association of Savings Banks for East Africa, the East and Central Africa Social Security Association and any other financial sector national organisations.

The establishment of the Council is in response to the advancements made in the financial sector in developing products that are beneficial to the integration process (including mobile money transfers, cross-border banking, among others) and in recognition of the efforts so far undertaken by the Partner States in facilitating the national business associations to establish their presence at a regional level.

Overall, the Pan-EAC Financial Service Providers' Council aims at achieving development and integration of the financial sector within the region, improving trade amongst Partner States and ensuring access of financial services to all within the EAC region.

The objectives of the financial services providers' Council include: contributing to the development of the regional financial sector policy formulation, fostering participation in discussion/reviews of policy/regulatory frameworks relating to the financial sector. 🇰🇪



EACJ keeps Common Market dispute resolution at national courts

The First Instance Division of the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) has upheld provisions in the Customs Union and Common Market protocols establishing the EAC Trade Remedies Committee and granting competent national authorities power to handle disputes respectively.

The Court delivered its judgment 14 February on a matter in which the East Africa Law Society had filed a Reference seeking declaratory orders that Article 24 of the Protocol on the Establishment of the EAC Customs Union (which establishes the EAC Trade Remedies Committee to handle matters pertaining to rules of origin, anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing measures and safeguard measures) and Article 54 of the Protocol on the Establishment of the EAC Common Market (which provides inter alia that national constitutions, laws and administrative procedures, and competent national authorities shall handle disputes under the Common Market) are inconsistent with the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community.

In its judgment, the Court stated that it has jurisdiction to interpret disputes arising out of the Customs Union and Common Market protocols since these protocols are annexes and integral parts of the Treaty.

The Court however decided that the dispute settlement mechanisms created under the Customs Union Protocol and the Common Market Protocol do not exclude, oust or infringe upon its interpretative jurisdiction and that the impugned provisions (Article 24 of the Customs Union Protocol and Article 54 of the Common Market Protocol) are not in contravention of or in contradiction with the relevant provisions of the Treaty. 🇰🇪

More on EACJ: <http://www.eacj.org>

EAC in figures

Highlights from the EAC Facts & Figures Report (2012)



POPULATION

Mid-year Population (million persons)	2011 135.4	2010 133.1	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2011 510	2010 510
Annual Population Growth Rate	2011 2.6%	2010 2.6%	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 infants)	2011 67	2010 71
Total Fertility Rate	2011 5.4%	2010 5.6%	Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000 children)	2011 89	2010 105

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)



Real GDP Growth Rates	2011 8.6%	2010 7.5%	Foreign Visitors/ Tourist (Number '000)	2011 4,978	2010 4,236
GDP at Current Market Prices (Million US\$)	2011 84,698.8	2010 79,942.1	Tourist Expenditure (Million US\$)	2011 3,514	2010 3,048
GDP per Capita, Current Prices (US\$)	2011 732.3	2010 691.1	Access to Air Transport (Number of Passengers '000)	2011 8,434	2010 12,010



ENERGY

Hydro, Installed Capacity (MW)	2011 1,812	2010 1,720
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CONSTRUCTION

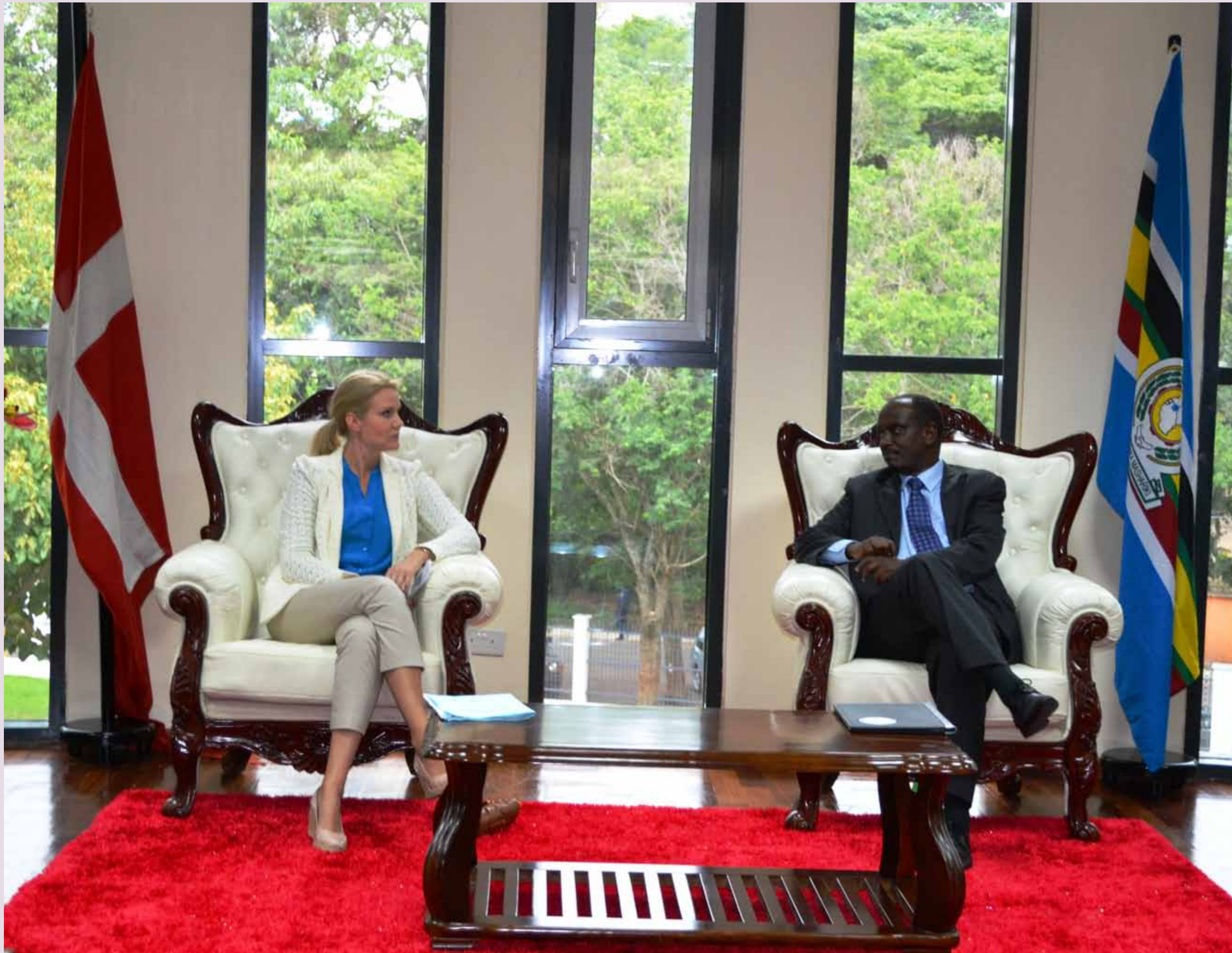
Cement Production ('000 Tonnes)	2011 8,164	2010 7,468
Cement Consumption ('000 Tonnes)	2011 8,225	2010 7,729

ABOUT THE EAC FACTS & FIGURES REPORT

The EAC Facts and Figures Report presents empirical data of socio-economic indicators in the region from which trends of development and growth levels can be analyzed. The data in the report was obtained from the National Statistics Offices, Central Banks of the Partner States and other government departments and targets a wide spectrum of users including policy makers, researchers, investors, academicians and development Partners. The 2012 edition of this report presents data for the year 2011 compared to the previous year.

Download the EAC Facts & Figures Report (2012) at
www.statistics.eac.int





DANISH PRIME MINISTER VISITS EAC

The Prime Minister of Denmark Hon. Helle Thorning-Schmidt receives a gift of a painting from the East African Community Secretary General Amb. Dr., Richard Sezibera during her visit to the EAC headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania on 8 March 2013.

The Danish Premier and the Secretary General discussed various subjects, among them progress in implementing the Customs Union and the Common Market protocols; negotiations for the Monetary Union Protocol; EU-EAC Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) and the potential for collaboration in the field of renewable energy during a meeting where Amb. Sezibera described Denmark as “an excellent friend of the Community”.

Hon. Thorning-Schmidt reaffirmed her country is “a very strong supporter of regional integration” and urged the EAC to conclude a deal with the European Union on the EPAs.

Photo: Justino Luwali

Encore!

East Africans cry out as Jamafest winds up

EDWARD SSEKALO

Jamafest 2013, in its most basic shape, was supposed to be a platform to showcase East African culture. In a week, it had managed to be that and much more. First it captivated Kigali City by bringing to town the first-ever street carnival. Soon enough, the Rwandan capital had come to a standstill. No business activity was spared, no resident dared not to care.

As performers danced through Kigali's streets, 50000-plus followed, mesmerised. By roadsides. Through shop windows. From office balconies. Work could wait. Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki Utamaduni Festival was living up to the hype! And this was just the curtain-raiser for the 11-16 February fete.

Yet the carnival was not the only trail the EAC Arts and Culture Festival would be blazing. Also for the first time, arts and culture aficionados from across the region were in Kigali to breed new thinking on the place of this vital subject in the regional integration discourse.

Over at the Amahoro Stadium, the Festival venue, the Jamafest Village of Countries, provided a thoroughly captivating day-time break ahead of the spellbinding evening performances. Over the one week duration of the festival, 5000 are estimated to have visited the Village where Partner States showcased the best their culture have to offer.

Showtime at the Petit Stade every evening attracted capacity crowds on each of the five days that featured performances. The venue is estimated to have hosted 17500 show-goers, working out at an average of 3500 per day.

There was always so much to see, which is easily understandable when you stop to consider that each of the Partner States was forced to shunt aside the organisers' modest request of only 50 participants, topping the expected turnout by 73%.

Initially 250 participants had been targeted, but stop to think about the fact that Kenya alone brought 281 participants, Burundi 70, Uganda 112, United Republic of Tanzania 103, and the host country Rwanda 363. In the end, the count stood at 929.





**LEARNING EXPERIENCE,
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY**

Jamafest provided more than just a platform for interaction and free entertainment. It provided a useful learning experience and as Zipora Gatungu, a Kenyan exhibitor observed, getting to see different products from different countries and comparing with her own meant that the more she saw, the more she learned. And of course, like many others exhibiting at the Jamafest Village, she was also thankful for the brisk business the event generated.

Little wonder that as the curtains fell on the EAC's first ever arts and culture festival, the cries of "more, not less", had evolved from meek undertones to take on something of a popular clamour.

"It is very nice. I wish it can be every year," is how Rwandan exhibitor Collette Uwineza put it. 🇷🇺

JAMAFEST IN FIGURES

17,500	Total number of estimated Festival-goers
929	Number of participants from the five Partner States
5,000	Estimated number of visitors to the Jamafest Village of Countries
5,152	Visitors to the Jamafest website during the Festival month
4.5	Hours of performances daily

Culture is not merely about what we do: it is first and foremost about who we are, where we were and what we hope to become - Amb. Dr. Richard Sezibera, EAC Secretary General

ABOUT JAMAFEST 2013

The Festival featured a carnival, art exhibitions, a symposium, live performances, films, literary works, a fashion show and comedy night, while participants also got to tour the Kigali Genocide Memorial Center and also got involved in Umuganda, a unique aspect of Rwandan culture that entails citizens coming together to engage in community service.

The Festival theme was Fostering the East African Community Integration through Cultural Industries.

The next edition of the festival is due in 2015. For more information visit the Jamafest website: www.jamafest.org





The next member of the family?

*The East African Community and the Republic of South Sudan are expected to, starting the next Financial Year, commence negotiations that could culminate in the latter's formal admission into the regional bloc. Despite longstanding cultural and economic ties with the EAC Partner States, for many East Africans, Africa's youngest nation largely remains an unknown quantity. **Julius N. Uma**, Associate Editor of the Sudan Tribune, sheds light on what the country is about, and why her neighbours would do well to back South Sudan's bid to join the EAC family.*

January 2011. Thousands of South Sudanese chant slogans, wave flags, and dance to the overwhelming ballot victory in favour of separation from the North. Their leader, Salva Kiir, remains pensive—his meditative mood wrought by a tempered reflection upon the enormous challenges the new nation has still to confront.

Landlocked South Sudan, which lies in east-central Africa, is bordered by Ethiopia to the east, Kenya to the southeast, Uganda to the south, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the southwest, the Central African Republic and Sudan to the west and the north respectively. With a total area estimated at about 619,745 km², South Sudan's population stood at 8.2 million, according to a 2008 Population and Housing Census.

The largely marginalised South formally separated from its northern neighbour in July 2011 after nearly 99% of its population voted, six months earlier, for secession in a plebiscite that had been the highlight of a 2005 peace deal.

That deal ended more than two decades of a bloody civil war between Sudan's Muslim-dominated North and the largely Christian South, which had killed an estimated 2.5 million southerners and displaced an additional 4 million during one of Africa's longest conflicts.

Even as a part of the Sudan, the South largely looked to the EAC, notably Uganda and Kenya, for its supplies. And it was not just about relying on good neighbours to the south to plug gaping holes in its food reservoirs. Everything, from building materials to textiles to water to cooking oil, mostly found its way to Juba, the capital, from or via Kampala or Nairobi.

The 2005 peace deal and the subsequent secession opened up new opportunities for myriad service providers from the EAC, integrating the country ever more intensely into the East African economy. Such is the connection with the EAC you feel that if it were entirely up to the young nation's leadership, South Sudan would have long been hauled into the regional bloc.

Why, before the formalities to ensure full autonomy had even been concluded, South Sudan was being anything but coy about its intentions, asking to join the family as early as 2005. That was unsuccessful, obviously because it did not have legal recognition as a state.

Perhaps the surprise then should be that the country waited all of six months after gaining independence before formally registering its intention to join the Community. Its cultural and economic ties with the EAC Partner States go a long way back and as the Chairperson of the EAC Summit President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda has previously observed, the bloc is "incomplete" without South Sudan's membership.

There are facts to support the rhetoric: South Sudan stands as Uganda's most important trading partner, with the value of goods traded, formally and informally, a combined \$635 million in 2008, according to a World Bank report. Thousands of East Africans hold a job in Juba. Last year,



South Sudanese President Salva Kiir was in Kenya for the launch of the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia (LAPSSET) project.

Upon South Sudan's independence in July 2011, the President of Kenya, HE Mwai Kibaki and his Rwandan counterpart, HE Paul Kagame formally invited the country to join the EAC. One thing that's certain is that she would be anything but a free rider were she to gain admission.

Granted, the new nation inherited a relatively weak economy, whose difficulties are compounded by the fact that squabbles with the North mean the country's lifeblood—oil, ordinarily supporting 98 percent of the annual budget—can't provide the much needed sustenance, which in turn amplifies the harsh reality of a frightening lack of diversification.

But then, South Sudan is a country blessed with huge natural resource potential, including iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold, diamonds and limestone. These sectors remain largely untapped. Just like any other developing country, the country's economy also depends on agriculture, yet only 4 percent of its land, a huge chunk of it arable, is cultivated. Therein lies a challenge, but much greater is the opportunity. What's more, South Sudan's population, now estimated at about 12 million people, would swell the regional bloc to over 150 million people, making it an even more attractive proposition to investors.

Edging closer to formal admission?

In November last year, the EAC Heads of State, during their Summit in Nairobi, Kenya, directed the Council of Ministers to commence negotiations that could open the door to South Sudan. These talks will take into consideration findings of the report of a verification committee that had earlier pitched camp in Juba to ascertain the country's level of preparedness.

It is not lost on South Sudanese people—many already avid believers in the EAC—that admission processes to regional economic blocs can be convoluted, and that a number of trade-offs may be required en route.

Aggrey Tisa Sabuni, an economic advisor to South Sudan's President, recognises entry into the regional bloc would carry both costs and benefits, which need proper examination, given that not all member countries are at an equal footing economically.



South Sudanese President Salva Kiir

"Member countries of an economic union do not quarrel. Economic union is a good way of maintaining peace, through trade integration and mutual independence," Sabuni told a forum in Juba.

But, there's a but. For him, South Sudan's EAC membership could mean loss of political independence to larger and more developed regional governments.

"It is difficult to say for certain if EAC membership will provide an economic benefit that warrants the loss of political and economic sovereignty," he observes.

Mr. Peter Biar Ajak Deng, South Sudan's Resident Director, International Growth Center (IGC), on the other hand, says admission of the new nation into EAC could have a huge impact overall on the region's economy, in terms of market expansion, regional security, cheap labour, and improved food security.

On a Facebook thread where the question is posed whether South Sudan should join the EAC, Mr. Freedom Be responds emphatically: "Yes and it will. We want to join".

As South Sudan makes this next important step in defining its future, it appears there is a healthy mix of opinions and attitudes: measured optimism, unbridled excitement. No one seems to be seeing polylemmas, though, and that can only be a good thing.

HOW A COUNTRY GETS ADMITTED INTO THE EAC

A country only gains admission to the five-member EAC bloc, if it meets the criteria spelt out in the EAC Treaty.

Article 3 of the Treaty spells out conditions for admission that include:

- adherence to universally acceptable principles of good governance, democracy, the rule of law, observance of human rights and social justice;
- potential contribution to the strengthening of integration within the East African region;
- geographical proximity to and inter-dependence between it and the Partner States;

- establishment and maintenance of a market driven economy; and
- social and economic policies being compatible with those of the Community.

The process of admission can take up to a decade, going by previous experiences in the EAC and other regional blocs such as the European Union.

This process involves negotiations that form the basis upon which a country and the EAC agree common ground before the former is admitted.

The entry point for any state is the first pillar of the integration, which is the Customs Union.

Admission of a new member is a function of the Summit of EAC Heads of State. 🇰🇪

SOUTH SUDAN FACT FILE

-  Independence: 9 July 2011
-  Official language: English
-  Government: Federal Presidential Democratic Republic
-  President: Salva Kiir Mayardit
-  Capital: Juba
-  Area: 619,745 km²
-  GDP (nominal): \$13,227 billion (2011 estimate)
-  GDP per capita: \$1,546
-  Currency: South Sudanese Pound (SSP)
-  Calling code: +211

Adapted from Wikipedia





A TOUCH OF ITALY: A group of exhibitors from Italy pose for a photo during the UMA Uganda International Trade Fair in Kampala, Uganda, October 2012.



TOGETHER WE CAN: Burundi President HE Pierre Nkurunziza and EALA Speaker Rt. Hon. Margaret Zziwa join EALA Members in a community service activity in Bujumbura, January 2013.



EACJ BROUGHT CLOSER: Burundi's Chief Justice, Judges of the East African Court of Justice and Judges of Burundi's Judiciary are joined by the country's Minister for EAC (seated, 2nd right) at the launch of the EACJ Sub-registry in Bujumbura, March 2013.



MARKETING EAST AFRICA AS A SINGLE TOURIST DESTINATION: Ministers from the EAC region responsible for tourism at the ITB tourism fair in Berlin, Germany, March 2013.



MURAKOZE: EAC Deputy Secretary General Hon. Jesca Eriyo hands Rwanda's Minister for Culture Hon. Protais Mitali a certificate of appreciation at the climax of the EAC Arts and Culture Festival (Jamafest) in February 2013.



FOR A HEALTHIER EAC: Dignitaries including Rwandan Prime Minister Hon. Damien Habumuremyi (seated, center) in a group photo after the opening of the 4th EAC Health and Scientific Conference held in Kigali, Rwanda in March 2013.



What CEOs in the EAC want

LILIAN AWINJA

About one year ago, the EAC Secretariat in partnership with the East African Business Council (EABC) and Trade Mark East Africa (TMEA) put in place the Secretary General's CEO Forum. Kicking off with national level events starting with Nairobi, Kenya on 16 April 2012; Kigali, Rwanda, 23 July 2012; Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 24 August 2012; Kampala, Uganda, 8 October 2012 and Bujumbura, Burundi on 22 October 2012, these culminated into a regional forum that took place in Kampala on 27 February 2013.

That the SG CEO Forum got off the ground marks a fulfillment of one of Secretary General Amb. Dr. Richard Sezibera's stated priorities upon assuming office in 2011, to involve the private sector, civil society and other inter-

est groups in the integration process as mandated by the Treaty.

More importantly however, it has provided a platform for dialogue principally aimed at improving the business climate in the EAC. Thus far things look encouraging. At the regional edition in Kampala, the Secretary General reported that in the one year of the Forum's existence, a commendable improvement on a number of institutional reforms in the Partner States and adaptations of domestic laws related to the Common Market Protocol had been recorded, and more than 36 Non Tariff Barriers to trade resolved. Not a bad start. But much work still remains.

a common legal framework for the region, common systems and procedures, uniform application of the Common External Tariff, elimination of border controls, strengthening of Informational Technology systems, stronger mechanisms for monitoring and elimination of Non Tariff Barriers (NTBs) including the establishment of a legally binding mechanism to deal with the same, and mutual recognition of standards by national bureaux among others. They also wish to have tax regimes harmonised and Double Taxation Agreements ratified.

Regarding implementation of the Common Market Protocol, the major recommendations are that Partner States allow temporary movement of services suppliers without linking it with movement of workers; work permit application forms, procedures and fees are harmonised and; national laws are realigned to the Protocol.

At the regional edition of the SG CEO Forum, the Secretary General reported that in the one year of the Forum's existence, more than 36 Non Tariff Barriers to trade had been resolved


The priorities in infrastructure are increasing the efficiency of existing ports to allow for greater cargo handling capacity and expediting the setting up of new ports in Lamu and Tanga to reduce the burden on Mombasa and Dar es salaam ports; liberalising the EAC air space to make air transport cheaper and more efficient; exploring new power sources such as renewable energy and investment in railway transport to ease the burden on the region's roads.



ABOUT THE FORUM

The Secretary General's CEO Forum (SG CEO Forum) is a unique forum bringing together Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of businesses in the region with the EAC Secretary General.

The main objective of the SG CEO Forum is to provide a platform for regular dialogue between the EAC Secretary General and the business community on improving the EAC integration process and business environment in the EAC in order to spur the region's economic growth and development.

The Forum is comprised of five national fora and one regional forum held annually, and is jointly hosted by the East African Business Council, Trade Mark East Africa and the EAC Secretariat. 



KEY ISSUES: WHAT CEOs WANT

Through the five national editions and the one regional forum, a plethora of issues suffocating the conduct of business have been identified, with challenges relating to the Customs Union, Common Market and infrastructure featuring most prominently.

The East African Business Council chairperson, Hon. Gerald Sendaula, says as much as the EAC is an attractive proposition to the private sector, it can only be vibrant if the environment the business community is operating in is conducive to trade and business.

Under the Customs Union, regional private sector CEOs say they are most eager to see the development of



Bujumbura session adopts Key Reports & Resolutions

BOBI ODIKO

...President Nkurunziza upbeat about integration

Bujumbura played host to the Fourth Meeting of the First Session of the Third East African Legislative Assembly. President Pierre Nkurunziza opened the session on 22 January 2013 at the Burundi National Assembly, Bujumbura, Burundi.

In his speech, President Nkurunziza urged the region to maintain the momentum of integration gathered by paying more attention to the drivers of integration.

In this respect, President Nkurunziza remarked that a greater internal market was necessary to increase the share in global trade and economy and to spur new jobs for citizens of the region. President Nkurunziza further urged the region to embark on value addition initiatives in agriculture through transformation and conservation, noting that it would boost up to 95% of the region's population who thrive on the sector.

"This move will certainly boost higher intra-regional trade and raise the standards of living of our peoples," the President remarked.

The Head of State called on the EAC to re-focus on the opening up of its borders, the removal of Non-Tariff Barriers and the enhancement of trade facilitation initiatives.

He noted that in addition, the implementation of a Single Customs Territory was 'key in making a difference' for the region.

"The EAC integration is in the eyes of analysts, one of the best models of integration. We must commit to keep the standards and the records high. We have got to consolidate the Customs Union and implement the Common Market Protocol, so as to pave the way for the Monetary Union and lay the foundation for the EAC Political Federation," President Nkurunziza added.

President Nkurunziza reiterated that Burundi would continue to consolidate peace and security as the cornerstone for the promotion of democracy, good governance and the rule of law. He said that government would place economic growth and creation of employment at the centre of future programmes of poverty reduction.

"In order to move forward, the population, the private sector and the civil society shall be involved", the President emphasized.

In her welcome remarks, the Speaker of EALA, Rt. Hon. Margaret Nantongo Zziwa, hailed President Nkurunziza and the citizens of the Republic of Burundi for their efforts and steadfast contribution towards the realisation of the objectives of the EAC. The Speaker noted that the Assembly would continue to prioritise Bills for debate in the august House and added that the Council of Ministers had likewise finalised its legislative calendar.

"I am pleased to realise the progress in terms of proposed Bills to EALA after touching base with the Chair of the Council of Ministers. This is positive development and lays emphasis to the fact that the Legislature and the Executive are partners in development who must work together," the Speaker noted.

Rt. Hon Zziwa hailed the successes realised by the Summit at its last meeting in November 2012 including identification of a clear list of priority projects for implementation in infrastructure, especially in rail transport, energy, ports and the inland waterways.

The Speaker however lamented the existing challenges to integration citing Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs), lack of adequate funding to run the EAC programmes and projects and lack of awareness and called for concerted efforts in finding solutions.

During the Sitting, EALA adopted three crucial reports, three resolutions and posed questions to the Council of Ministers.

A crucial report of the Agriculture and Nat-

ural Resources Committee (ATNR) on Climate Change was debated and adopted. In the deliberations, EALA noted that climate change continued to hamper agriculture, affecting natural resources and largely degrading the environment.

The Assembly thus advocated a multi-disciplinary approach towards mitigating adverse environmental impacts. In a related move, the Assembly also passed a key Resolution on Climate Change moved by the Chair of the ATNR, Hon Isabelle Ndayayo. The Resolution enumerates a raft of critical areas for consideration and succinctly urges EAC Secretariat and Partner States to promote joint actions in the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs).

With it also comes the call for the establishment of a Regional Climate Change Parliamentarians Forum to enhance the understanding on issues related to climate change and to network with National Parliaments. The EAC has over the last few years realised some key achievements.

The EAC Climate Change Policy was approved by the Heads of State during the 9th Extra-Ordinary Summit held in April 2011 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Also developed are draft EAC Climate Change Strategy, draft operational modalities for the EAC Climate Change Master Plan and a corresponding draft Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Strategy.

On Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA), the Assembly was resolute that the negotiations should fully take into account the regional integration agenda and ensure the agreements realised foster economic growth and development.

Other Resolutions adopted during the two week Plenary Sitting was a Resolution moved by Hon Hafsa Mossi congratulating President Barack Obama following his reelection as the 44th President of the United States of America and another by Hon Mike Sebalu giving nod to the formation of a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly.

How greater accountability can save lives

When leaders of governments sign political commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), they are not only making commitments to the global community but more importantly to the people whose lives depend on the country's ability to meet these targets to improve health. With stunting rates for children under five at 58 percent in Burundi, maternal mortality rate at 488 per 100,000 live births in Kenya, child mortality rate at 76 per 1,000 live births in Rwanda, 27 percent unmet need for contraceptives in Tanzania, and skilled attendants at only 59 percent of births in Uganda, the East African Community Partner States have an opportunity and are committed to improve Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health (RMNCH) through leveraging the collective market size, knowledge, and continual successes in the region in order to meet and continue to improve beyond the targets identified in recent political commitments. I applaud the leadership of the UN Secretary General as well as the commitment of East Africa's leaders to focus on reproductive, maternal and child health. They deserve all our support.

Recognising the great breadth and depth of knowledge within the region, the Open Health Initiative to Improve Reproductive, Maternal, Child, and Newborn Health in the EAC Partner States (OHI) aims to support the Partner States reach their goals for women's and children's health by focusing on three thematic areas: 'Accountability for Results and Resources', 'Results-based Financing', and 'Innovation'.

Only through quality data, including vital registration, can the EAC as a region measure, target, and scale-up successful interventions. Within the current financial context, improving women's and children's health in the EAC Partner States will primarily rely on using existing funds – domestic and external—more efficiently and effectively. The OHI is therefore prioritising increased accountability and transparency for results and resources by all stakeholders as essential to improving women's and children's health and reaching country's targets for MDGs 4 and 5.

Furthermore, the initiative, as a long-term and cata-

lytic intervention, will initially focus on three cross-cutting strategies to make an immediate impact within the Partner States across the three thematic areas and against MDGs 4 and 5: 'Strengthen and Maintain Political Momentum', 'Best Practices and Knowledge Sharing for Action', and the 'Acceleration Fund for RMNCH'.

In a clear and decisive step in prioritising the health of women and children, the OHI was approved by all five EAC heads of state in November 2012 with implementation beginning in January 2013.

HOW WILL GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY SAVE LIVES?

Accountability encompasses political accountability to previous commitments, performance accountability to meet targets, economic accountability for reporting financial information. Most importantly accountability is necessary to provide quality care for patients. It is not just standards and commitments that will improve accountability, and therefore health for women and children, but actions taken within countries to ensure that data are properly recorded and reported and that financial information is tracked and shared. Given current global financial constraints, we must do more with what resources and knowledge we have by increasing accountability and efficiency of resources and decreasing duplication of efforts.

In signing the OHI into regional policy, for example, the Partner States agreed to track all health budget and expenditure data and publish a routine report of actual allocation for women's and children's health. This action will require not only greater effort from national governments, but full cooperation and openness from global donors and stakeholders.

Furthermore, the Open Health Initiative will support the facilitation of an agreement on a set of key maternal and child health indicators already collected through the national health systems that will be reported annually to heads of state within the EAC. Monitoring and reporting the progress of targets for improving outcomes of women's and children's health to high levels of governments will help keep policy makers and government

officials accountable against stated commitments and to their constituencies.

Tracking resources and comparing allocations with health outcomes will inform decision-makers on whether more resources are needed in procuring commodities such as family planning, training skilled birth attendants, or conducting immunization campaigns. Moreover, tracking resources and results will let us know which regions of a country are struggling most and can help improve equity of care and access and identify best practices that can be leveraged regionally.

And, the capacity to learn from each other exists in East Africa. In Rwanda for example, the national health resource tracking system provides a detailed overview by health area of money being budgeted and spent and is linked with key objectives of the health sector strategic plan, ensuring that money is allocated based on previously made commitments and goals.

Since all development partners and donors are engaged along with government, the system is more transparent and coordinated, resulting in more informed decision-making and a more efficient use of limited resources and hence potentially better health outcomes for patients. It is possible to track all budgets and expenditures against an agreed health strategic plan. Through the Open Health Initiative, I look forward to Partner States have implementing systems that increase accountability for both results and resources.

At the global level, given the economic and financial challenges we face, and the struggle by all countries to meet the MDGs, there is an acute need to ensure a maximum impact and effective use of funds towards clear outcomes. Resources available to countries must be predictable and long term. They must also be protected from the vagaries of global politics. The lives of women and children are too important to be allowed to fall through political cracks.

Despite the adoption of policies and commitments to improve women's and children's health, there are resource shortages and funding gaps to supporting successful interventions. As a key strategy in the implementation of the OHI, the Acceleration Fund for RMNCH will help address some of the funding shortages while being complementary of other funding mechanisms. The Acceleration Fund for RMNCH will make flexible resources accessible in real time to Partner States that can be used for scaling up high impact interventions towards the improvement of women's and children's

health and as an incentive to the Partner States to improve on accountability commitments made through initiatives like the UN Commission on Accountability and Every Women, Every Child by linking subsequent disbursements of funds to improvement of selected indicators. This catalytic, innovative, and results oriented fund will provide fast and flexible resources to countries to improve women's and children's health while strengthening accountability measures.

TIME TO CHANGE BUSINESS AS USUAL

Right now, across all five of our Partner States, there is an unacceptably high rate of maternal and child mortality which hinders the development and advancement of individuals, families, and nations. No woman should die or suffer debilitating results from childbirth and every newborn should have a healthy childhood.

We owe this to our people, and by uniting as one EAC and as a larger global community, we have the knowledge and capability to improve the welfare of women, children, and families and take significant steps towards decreasing maternal and child mortality. There is a long road ahead to build these systems and put quality information in front of decision makers, however improvement is not only possible, it is essential for the posterity of our nations.

By empowering our assiduous leaders in countries, along with partners in development both domestic and foreign, with information on where resources are most needed and which interventions are yielding the greatest impact, progress can be made towards meeting previously made political commitments and improving the lives and health of women and children. Additionally, the Acceleration Fund will be the first regional incentive funding mechanism based on 'results' not 'inputs' changing the way financing is disbursed. 🇰🇷

Dr Richard Sezibera
Ambassador
Secretary General
East African Community



Amb. Dr. Richard Sezibera

Nipping disasters in the bud

BELINDA WERA

Global observations on natural hazards indicate that there is a global increase in the number of disasters and their total economic impacts. A number of severe weather and extreme climate-related events in recent years have led to disasters of devastating consequences to many societies, thus arousing even keener interest of the general public and policy makers.

The East African Sub-Region is prone to natural hazards such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, landslides, strong winds, lightning and their secondary impacts of diseases and epidemics. Drought, floods, landslides and epidemics are the most frequent disasters in the Sub-Region. In order to address and effectively minimize impacts of disasters in the region, legal and institutional frameworks are necessary along with the other capacities required for this purpose.

East African Community (EAC) being part of the global community has integrated Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into its 4th development strategy, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management is prioritized in objective 4 on “Promotion of Regional peace and Security” and objective 6 on “Sustainable natural resource management, environmental conservation, and mitigation of effects of climate change across the East African Region”.

The strategy for risk reduction and management has a vision of being a region of resilient communities in which Natural and human Induced hazards do not negatively impact on Socio-economic Development and a mission to facilitate sustainable integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management practices into development plans and strategies of EAC Partner States.


The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management strategy aims to:

- To minimize the impacts of disasters and to integrate the DRRM into its programs and planning in line with the Hyogo Framework of Action and the Africa Regional Strategy for DRRM by providing framework for collaboration, facilitation, strengthening and partnering with the EAC Partner States in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management activities of the EAC Partner States.
- **Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Mechanisms in Key Priority Area of Hyogo Framework for Action in the EAC Partner States; Governance and Policy;** Development of DRRM capacity and enhancing of capacity in finance, technology and human resources, and preparation of their inventory in the EAC Sub-Region.

- **Identify Risk and Early Warning** by creating the EAC Disaster Information Center and facilitation of establishment and strengthening the Disaster Information Centers in the EAC Partner States, which collect, store and share more accurate DRRM information and mobilization of resources to the activities including experts, equipment and funds. Also by preparing and promoting of monitoring and evaluation framework and guideline for the DRRM activities for the Partner States and EAC secretariat
- **Knowledge, Innovation and Education** by creating awareness and promotion of mainstreaming DRRM into public and school education curricula by establishing of education networks and implementation of DRRM programmes and materials for education institutions and promotion of extracurricular activities for DRRM, including use of mass media
- **Reducing the Underlying Risk Factors** through the Promotion of research activities of environmental and natural resources, management of food security in the areas prone to disasters, including activities related to identification of disaster prone areas, land use planning and human settlement (especially in enforcement of human settlement regulation) as key issues in building community resilience to disasters and food strategic reserves and taking advantage of harvests.

Promoting involvement and Partnership of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Community Based Organizations (CBO), and NGO including the Red Cross and the Red Crescent in Community based DRRM activities and creation of DRRM Champion (Models). Through promotion of new communication technology such as mobile phone, social media networks and radio especially in hazard early warning. Also by introducing financial risk sharing and risk transfer policy with insurance against disaster, motivating insurance companies and people covered.

- **Strengthen Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response** whereby the Strategy is a framework for a harmonized and coordinated sub-regional and Partner States programmes on the preparation and implementation of collective measures to address the DRRM for the attainment of set targets and goals for sustainable development in the EAC Sub-Region. Focusing on future actions which requires prevention, risk analysis to be part of development planning, programs and projects

Assistance of establishment and operationalization of the emergency funds in respective Partner States and promotion of cross-border cooperation mechanism for the emergency response by establishment of a cross-border cooperation mechanism and approved evidence, such as a memorandum among the EAC and the Partner States for creation of the rescue team with the sub-regional nodes for emergency response including Standard Operation 

Eyeing a regional framework for public-private partnerships

BELINDA WERA

The Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community emphasizes a people centered, market driven and private sector led integration process. The role of the Private Sector and investment is, therefore anchored at all levels as a vehicle for the development of the economies of the Partner States. In EAC, the extent of Private Sector participation in public enterprises remains low and varies among the Partner States. Some of the major factors inhibiting the participation include lack of adequate infrastructure for service delivery and appropriate regulatory framework for Public-Private Partnership (PPPs).

The operational principle of the East African Community is embedded in the need to provide and manage basic infrastructural developments within and amongst the five Partner States. This has been further reinforced by the establishment of the EAC Development Fund (EACDF) whose draft Policy document identifies support to the development of “projects with a regional outlook”- with particular reference to regional infrastructure needs as well as the involvement of “the Private Sector in the development initiatives”, as two of the key objectives of the prospective EACDF.


An increased focus by the EAC on the PPP approaches to regional infrastructure development would constitute part of the operational response to these putative EACDF policy objectives. It is in this climate of increasing cooperation and greater harmonization between Partner States, that the EAC is considering the role it should play in assisting the design and implementation of PPPs in the region.

The EAC Public-Private Partnership project development diagnostic a study that aimed at identifying the different roles

the EAC Secretariat could play in addressing the market and government failures in response to institutional and financial gaps. The study was informed by the limitations of the private sector to meet infrastructure challenges within the Community. These failures include institutional and technical weaknesses, unclear and/or nonexistent legal and regulatory regimes, and poor financing solutions.

During the Workshops, the Stakeholders agreed that there was a need to agree clearly to conceptualize the operational definition of PPPs, and design a broader scope of the PPP concept. It was also agreed that the study report needs to elaborate on various types of PPPs and provide workable solutions for the Partner States and the region as a whole, as different types of partnerships will have different implications on various economic sectors.

The project requirements in terms of financial, technical and operational could also be delineated. During the consultations, there was consensus that it might be helpful to develop a policy framework for regional PPPs. This policy would provide a background on the initiatives that have been developed. This will foster the enabling environment for PPP development, such as the axle load and One- Stop- Border post initiatives and the operations of the LVBC.

The process indicated that there is a need for more coordination between PPP Coordination units and the Ministries responsible for EAC Affairs and a further need was felt that decision makers should be brought on board more aggressively at this stage of formulation of the PPP framework. Finally, it was suggested that a Regional Task Force of Experts be formed to monitor and spearhead PPP projects in the region. 

'Liberalisation of air space a must for EAC'



Mr. Barry Kashambo is the Executive Director of the Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency (CASSOA), an EAC institution founded in 2007 and based in Entebbe, Uganda. Mr. Kashambo took over from the Agency's founding Executive Director Mr. Mtesigwa Maugo in 2012. THE COMMUNITY's Edward Ssekalo spoke to him about aviation safety in the region, plans to liberalise the EAC air space as well as developing a sustainable funding mechanism for CASSOA, among others. Below are the excerpts:

Q I take it it's been about eight months in this office. How has it been so far?

Thanks very much. I must say I am enjoying every bit of it, except that the time is moving a little fast. There are so many things to do in my five years but I am grateful for the support from the EAC Secretariat, from the stakeholders, from the civil aviation authorities and most important of all from my colleagues at work.

Q What are the key issues you have identified?

A lot of the background for my work had already been laid by my predecessor Mr. [Mtesigwa] Maugo. But I will hasten to say that I realised that there was a big gap in activities to do with security oversight. So we quickly have put security oversight as one of our priority areas. A lot of emphasis was being put on safety oversight activities but we need to give security oversight activities the same significance.

Q Tell us about the safety measures, especially regarding audits for airlines in the region?

CASSOA does not do audits. Our role is to provide technical guidance and assistance. The airlines are audited at the level of Partner States' CAAs (civil aviation authorities).

Q Now to the subject of liberalising the East African air space...

That's a very interesting question. Everywhere I go today they are asking: when are we going to have one free air space in East Africa? I think it is very important to have the liberalisation of

the air space achieved. I must say that the [process] is in very advanced stages. Although we have definitely delayed, it is totally desirable [to have the air space liberalised].

There are quite a number of benefits that CASSOA, the travelling public and the airline industry will attain from liberalisation of the air space. Liberalisation of the air space is mandatory if we are going to achieve the implementation of the Common Market Protocol. With the liberalisation of the air space, you have reduced air fares, you have increased flexibility in air travel...

Right now there is so much difficulty in moving from one destination to another, leave alone the high cost of travel within East Africa. There are no direct connections from Bujumbura to Entebbe for example. You have to go through Nairobi or Kigali. It's very difficult to connect from Uganda to maybe southern Tanzania, so the liberalisation of the air space will increase the travel within the region, decrease the cost of the travel and that will become very beneficial to the economies of East Africa. So we are looking forward to see that liberalisation of the air space is implemented. Liberalisation of the air space will be an important tool for achieving all aspects of integration: economic, social, political...

Q Do we have any dates?

There are no dates as of now, but it is being discussed at all levels and it is being fast tracked. I can assure you it is being given the priority it deserves.

Q What are some of the hurdles have you encountered?

Some of the hurdles have been to do with stakeholders' consultations, others were to do with decisions being made by Partner States, others at stages of implementation, but I would say that most of these hurdles many of which were mainly bureaucratic are being handled at the levels of civil aviation authorities and also at Sectoral Committee and Council levels.

Q So you are confident that there is sufficient goodwill for this to happen?

There is sufficient technical and political will. The will is there at all levels.

Q And stakeholders like airlines; are there no fears about competition?

I think the airlines realise that [with the liberalisation] you are opening more destinations for them. Much as there will be competition, there is no business without competition and all business thrives on the opportunity of competition. I would imagine that any good airline looking at a good future will embrace the liberalisation.

Q Another subject that airlines would be interested in is the \$0.70 surcharge...

One of the biggest challenges we have here at CASSOA is a sustainable funding mechanism. We rely on the civil aviation authorities' contributions to fund our budget. The civil aviation authorities themselves have got financial constraints so we have an ongoing problem of cutting our budgets at all times because we don't have a sufficient funding mechanism.

Coming back to the 70 cents, our Strategic Plan [2011-2015] had a provision to levy that fee for every embarking passenger within the region. Some states embraced it; however, some stakeholders needed further consultation. There is still some resistance from some stakeholders regarding the implementation.

Q So what happens next?

Early this year we revised our Strategic Plan and the Strategic Plan experts, based on the current and projected future travel and the revised organisational structure of CASSOA, have given a proposal that with every embarking passenger paying 30 cents then we should be able to get enough funds to cater for our budgets of 2013/2014 and 2014/2015. We are yet to float this proposal [but] it will come up in the revised Strategic Plan. The review has come up with a reduction from 70 cents to 30 cents.

The other option is to ask the CAAs to increase their funding for us to be able to meet the budget for the scheduled activities.

Q Are stakeholders warming up to this proposal?

Consultations are being done at Partner State level. The major stakeholders in our aviation industry in the region are the Kenyan aviation industry. They constitute almost 70% of the aviation activity in the region and we are yet to get the comments by stakeholders in the Republic of Kenya regarding the implementation of the policy.

Q There are serious manpower challenges for the aviation industry in this region. How are you going to implement these wonderful ideas without the requisite human resources?

The scarcity of personnel, especially technical personnel is a fact. It has hampered security and safety oversight activities for a while and it will continue to hamper them for some time to come because it is difficult to attract and retain competent personnel at the Partner States' civil aviation authority levels and at CASSOA itself because the package that we are giving is not commensurate with the package in the industry out there.

We have the challenge of inadequate technical personnel in the region, especially pilots, and we need to go back to the drawing board and look at what are the root causes. One of the causes is that we don't have training organisations.

We need to get the East African aviation training facility in Soroti [Uganda] back on its feet as it were in 1971—train aggressively so that the shortfalls of engineers and pilots are rectified.

If we don't take these steps I foresee a big, big problem, not only at the regulatory levels but also at the airlines level. We already have symptoms of shortage of pilots in the region; foreigners flying our aircrafts. It's not because operators don't like employing East Africans.

Q What role do you see for CASSOA in terms of boosting training in the region's aviation sector?

We have to bring this shortfall into the light and say, look, if we are going to achieve safety and security in the region, if we are going to have oversight systems implemented, then we must have qualified personnel.

We must be able to attract and retain these persons and the only way we can do it is to make sure we have approved training organisations, which are doing this training at standard levels.

Number two, and this is very important, as CASSOA, we have two projects that are running in support of this function. We have procured an examination system to be the common East African Community [aviation] examination system, so all the pilots and engineers within this region will be doing a common examination which is being hosted at CASSOA.

Whether one is in Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, they will be doing exams that are standardised. This will give the exam integrity, making sure that the flaws that happen at Partner State levels are eliminated and most important of all, that we have a common licensing system. With the help of development partners

we're looking at procuring very many questions so we are looking at uploading tens of thousands of questions.

Two, we are having challenges regarding medical examination; pilots, air traffic controllers, aircraft engineers are required to do medical tests periodically. Doctors that do medical tests on these pilots have to be designated by civil aviation authorities. Before they are designated they have to be assessed by a medical assessor. This has been a shortfall in the region.

ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation) has recommended through a study that we should have a center for aviation medicine. The Republic of Kenya has offered to host this and negotiations are already ongoing.

Very soon we will have a center for aviation medicine in Nairobi whose functions will be not only to monitor the designation of medical examiners at the regional level but also for the appeals. Currently there is no forum where appeals of medical examinations are done. With that CASSOA will be able to play a big role addressing problems regarding written examinations and medical examinations.

Q Shall we have mutual recognition of qualifications once the common examination system is in place?

Yes, and not just regionally but internationally, because once you have an examination system that has got a lot of integrity; that is of high standard, then it will be internationally recognised.

Q One last one: where do you see CASSOA four, five years from now?

CASSOA has got great, great potential. There is a lot happening here. What we need is commitment, both at the Partner State and Board levels. We need to get a sustainable funding mechanism to be able to meet our mandate. I can see CASSOA going a long way in supporting the safety and security of aviation in the region. CASSOA is going to play a big role in the integration activities of the Community. 🇰🇪

More on CASSOA:
www.cassoa.org



WHO IS BARRY KASHAMBO

Mr. Barry Arnington Kashambo (51) was born in Uganda's south-western district of Kabale on 7 January 1962.

He had his secondary school education at Kigezi College, Butobere and Ntare School before enrolling for a Aircraft Maintenance Engineer Licence and Diploma at the East African Civil Aviation Academy, Soroti, which he completed in 1984. Mr. Kashambo also holds a Master's Degree (Air Safety Management) from the City University-London.

He has enjoyed a distinguished career in the field of aviation spanning 28 years, starting out as an apprentice and aircraft maintenance engineer for Kenya Airways in 1985, before going on to become an airworthiness surveyor with Uganda's Ministry of Transport and Communication between 1988 to 1992. From 1992 to 2009, Mr. Kashambo worked with the Civil Aviation Authority of Uganda as Principal/Senior Airworthiness Surveyor.

Before joining CASSOA last year, Mr. Kashambo was the Aviation Safety Officer at the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (UN MONUSCO). He has also been a member of various teams of experts/task forces in the aviation sector in the region.

The CASSOA Executive Director's list of interests includes photography, research and history documentation, playing tennis and squash as well as Christian fellowship and Bible study.

Mr. Kashambo is married to Evelyn and they have a son.

Kategaya, an icon of our integration

AMB. DR. RICHARD SEZIBERA

Rt. Hon. Eriya Kategaya was an unshakeable pillar of East African integration. Although he served as Minister for East African Community Affairs, this was not simply a day job for him. East African integration was his calling. In and out of Government, Hon. Kategaya was ferocious in his defence and promotion of a united and politically integrated East Africa.

We have been privileged to have Eriya Kategaya as a leader and statesman in East Africa. His ability to bring people together, his focus on the bigger picture beyond narrow parochial concerns, his deep wisdom, and humility were instrumental in reaching agreement on a Customs Union, a Common Market and negotiations on Monetary Union for East Africa.

Rt. Hon. Kategaya was insistent about the need to fasten East African integration. He was passionate about allowing removing all barriers to free movement of goods and people in our region. He inspired all of us on galvanising the EAC integration process and kept the agenda aloft and steadfast.

Rt. Hon. Kategaya served Uganda well, very well. But he served East Africa even more. He motivated and inspired young people to commit to Pan-African ideals, to look beyond the comforts of the moment to the sacrifices required to better the lives of East Africans.

He was capable of bridging divides, be they national, gender-related or even age-related in the promotion of the ideals he strongly believed in. He was as respected as he was beloved. As a leader, a mentor, a father, and a friend.

And despite all the accolades and achievements that were the hall mark of his public life, Eriya Kategaya remained a very humble and unassuming person. The last time he visited my home in Arusha, he was in the company of young East Africans, committed to furthering the dreams of a prosperous, united East Africa.

Despite my insistence, Kategaya refused the offer of the official EAC vehicle, preferring to travel in a mini bus with the group. I was apprehensive about letting the 1st Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uganda travel in a minibus in Arusha at night. He however assured me that he had travelled across East Africa in public transport, at night, in more difficult circumstances!

This was the leader we knew and loved. This is the icon who inspired us. This is the revolutionary who has joined the pantheon of the great.

From all of us on the frontlines of East African integration, fare thee well, dear friend. May his soul rest in eternal peace. 🇸🇩

QUICK PROFILE

Rt. Hon. Eriya Tukahiirwa Kategaya was born on 4 July 1945 in Kyamate, Ntungamo District, in western Uganda. A longtime associate of President Yoweri Museveni, Hon. Kategaya held a Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Dar es Salaam, which he attended at the same time as Museveni.

He would go on to serve in various ministerial portfolios in President Museveni's government between 1986 and 2003 and from 2006 to the time of his death in 2013. At the time of his death he was Uganda's First Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of East African Community Affairs and the Chairperson of the EAC Council of Ministers.

Hon. Kategaya died on 2 March 2013, in Nairobi, Kenya. He was 68.



WHAT THEY SAID ABOUT HON. KATEGAYA

'Eriya was very principled and firm in his opinions. He was a patriot and a Pan-Africanist. His premature death deprives us of a very valued comrade'

— H.E. Yoweri Museveni,
President of the Republic of Uganda
and Chairperson of the EAC Summit
of Heads of State

'To everyone who knew him and had the opportunity to work and interact with him, the late Eriya was well respected as a humble man of outstanding ability'

— H.E. Mwai Kibaki,
President of the Republic of Kenya

'I have known the late Kategaya for over two decades. I knew he was a careful man, a true patriot and with strong determination towards the EAC integration'

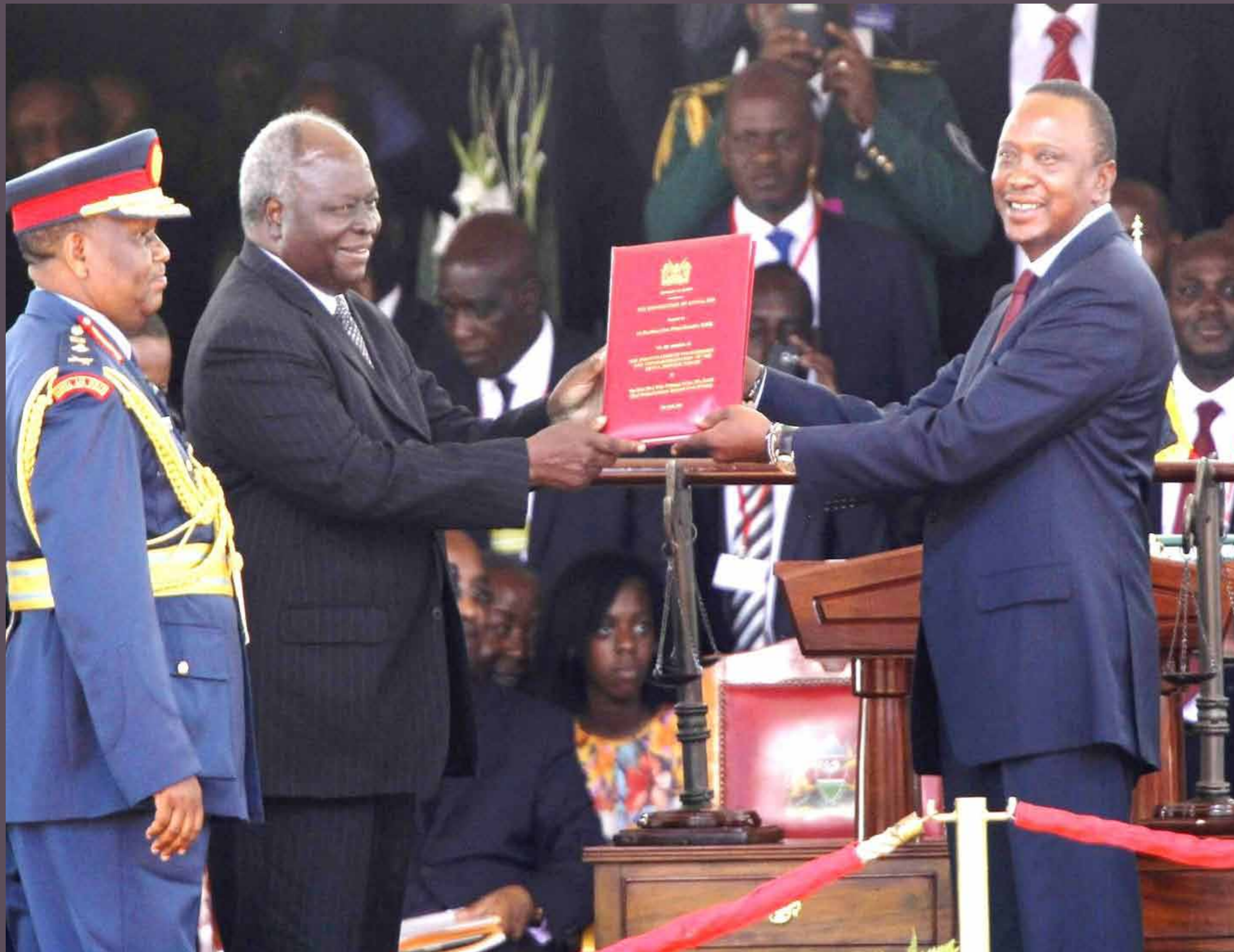
— H.E. Jakaya Kikwete,
President of the United Republic of
Tanzania

'We have lost an asset in the Community and we shall always miss his rich experience and the insights he brought to the EAC Council of Ministers'

— Hon. Monique Mukaruliza,
Minister of East African Community,
Republic of Rwanda

'We have lost a patriotic East African. He was a very soft spoken man but firm on matters of principle'

—Hon. Abdulrahman Kinana,
Speaker of the East African Legislative
Assembly (2001-2006)



Kenya's President Uhuru Kenyatta (R) receives the national Constitution to represent the instrument of his power and authority from his predecessor Mwai Kibaki (2nd L) after his official swearing-in ceremony at Kasarani Stadium in the capital Nairobi, 9 April 2012.

Photo by: Thomas Mukoya



...What would you like a single EAC state to be called?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mugga Zac United states of EA
January 21 at 2:44pm via mobile · Like | Pam Onditi Federation of East African States
January 27 at 10:09am · Like |
| Godwin Bonge-Muhwezi Federation of East African States
January 21 at 3:02pm · Like | Thunder W Ngololo Mateeka Innocent You just rejected the imperialist language using the imperialist language.
January 27 at 10:59am · Like · 2 |
| Teresita de Amore Shirikisho la Afrika Mashariki
January 21 at 11:34pm · Like | Alexis Avila Garcia Federation of East African States
January 28 at 5:44am · Like |
| Simon Peter Owaka The East African Union/Commonwealth of East African States
January 22 at 9:33am · Like | Mateeka Innocent Nice one ngololo
January 28 at 8:02pm via mobile · Like |
| Tom Magumba federation of EA states
January 22 at 4:44pm via mobile · Like | Mukhtar Abdul Bolyao The last one sound batter!!!!!!
January 29 at 3:01pm · Like · 1 |
| Kimbowa Richard East African Federation
January 23 at 7:19am · Like | Christopher Dusen im with you ,the last one sounds great• The United States of East Africa this can make us the 2nd USA
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| Mateeka Innocent Shirikisho la Afrika Mashariki, for h w long shall we use the imperialists language. Let's atleast have our name Africanised.
January 25 at 7:09pm via mobile · Like · 1 | Edwin George Shirikisho la Afrika Mashariki, LETS US OUR KISWAHILI LANGUAGE AND NOT IMPERIALIST LANGUAGE
February 9 at 7:13am · Like |
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| Pam Onditi Federation of East African States
January 27 at 10:09am · Like | Kituo Cha Katiba The Federal Republic of East Africa
February 25 at 10:05am · Like |

...on JAMAFEST

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Richard Kabonero @richardkabonero 12 Feb
Great cultural performances at the EAC jamafest If you live in Kigali you should be at petite stadium the best of East Africa on display
Retweeted by EAC-Afrika Mashariki
Expand | christopher kivunge @chnskivunge 16 Feb
Liza kamikazi has got to be one of the best live performers that #rwanda has #jamafest
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Rwanda holds the audience captive with its ever graceful dance #JAMAFEST
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#Jamafest closing celemony: #Petit Stade packed in its full capacity. u might think its World Cup final
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Expand |



BRAIN BASHERS

?? Add & Create

These words can all have a letter added and then be rearranged to make a new 5-letter word, e.g. noun union NOUN + I = UNION.

The 7 added letters are an anagram of a 7-letter word. What is the 7-letter word, and what are the new words?

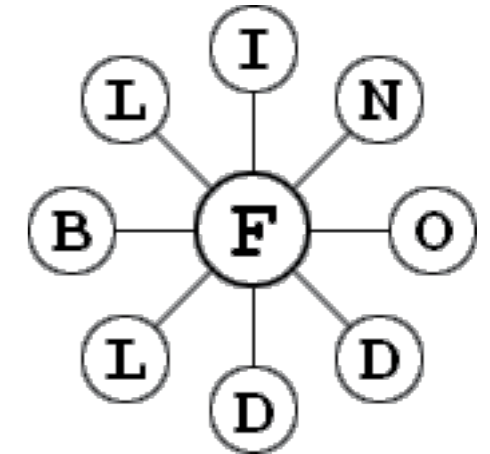
- MAIL
- EXIT
- GOSH
- CITY
- NEWT
- DENY
- MINI

[HINT: MINI + M = MINIM]

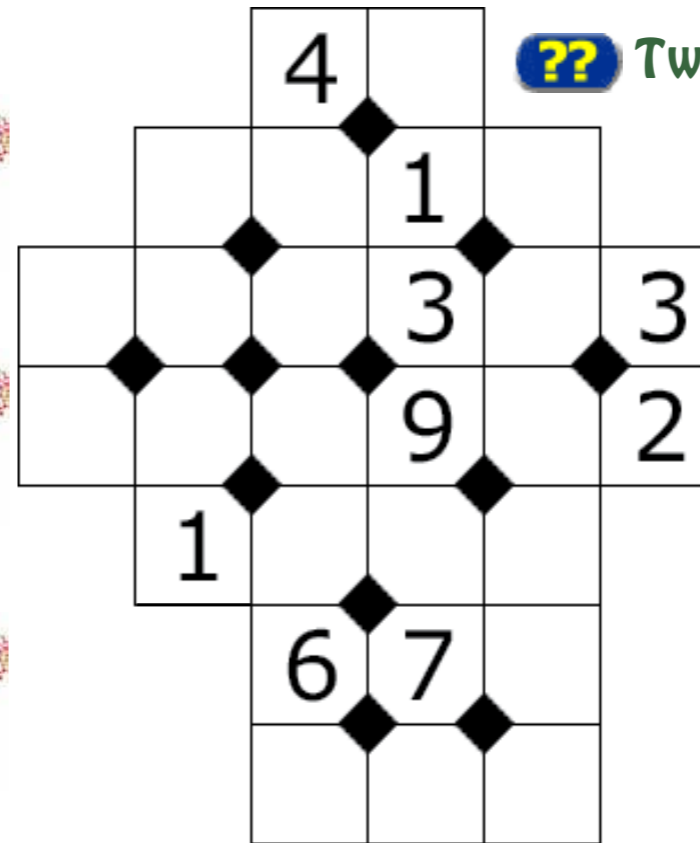
?? Your Word Skills

Using the BrainTracker grid below, how many words can you find? Each word must contain the central **F** and no letter can be used twice, however, the letters do not have to be connected. Proper nouns are not allowed, however, plurals are. There is at least one nine letter word.

[HINT: Excellent: 12 words. Good: 10 words. Average: 9 words.]



?? Twenty Somthing



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

Each uses a different way to add to 20, i.e. if there is already 1 + 3 + 8 + 9, then there will not be another using the digits 1, 3, 8 and 9 (in any order). The same digit isn't allowed to touch, even diagonally.

?? Four Words

What four related words are merged here:

SWAS PURI UJIN NTTU MGER MNER

[HINT: The four items form a complete list.]



ANSWER: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter

- ANSWER: Chemist.
MAIL + C = CLAIM
EXIT + S = EXIST
BLINDFOLD, fb, fd, fdo, fil, fill, fillo, fno, fnd, fno, fob, GOSH + H = GHOST
CITY + T = ITCHY
NEWT + I = TWINE
DENY + E = NEDDY
MINI + M = MINIM
And the letters CSTHIEM
spell CHEMIST!

Destination East Africa



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