POLITICAL FEDERATION
Here is the preliminary proposal

INFRASTRUCTURE
East Africa's road to prosperity

CRASH COURSE
How RADDEx will help the region save money

SPECIAL FEATURE
Celebrating EADB's 45th anniversary

THE COMMUNITY

ONE PEOPLE. ONE DESTINY

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE EAC

ISSUE 18

DECEMBER 2012





JAMAFEST
Let's dance!

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AMB. DR. RICHARD SEZIBERA , EAC SECRETARY GENERAL

CELEBRATING A TANGIBLE INTEGRATION

November 2012 will forever have a special place in the East African Community's history, as a month of milestones. On 28 November, the Summit of Heads of State launched our EAC headquarters and just hours later, the rehabilitated first regional road–Arusha-Namanga-Athi River–done under the auspices of the EAC. Our integration had come to a point where East Africans can touch and feel it, and that is a very exciting place to be.

A day later, on 29 November, we had the 2nd Heads of State Retreat on Infrastructure Development and Financing in Nairobi discuss various regional projects focusing on roads, railways, waterways and energy, among others.

I am confident our region will be witnessing several more joint infrastructure projects of the Arusha-Namanga-Athi River Road type. Indeed, preparatory works are already in advanced stages for the launch of the project to upgrade the Taveta-Holili-Voi Road.

It has been said before, but it definitely bears repeating- the fruits of regional integration can only be fully enjoyed when the right infrastructure is in place. The hard infrastructure, such as roads, railways, airport and secure waterways are critical to facilitating the movement of persons and goods, while energy infrastructure is vital for enabling production and consequently driving our regional quest for industrialization.

Thankfully, at every level of leadership in the Community exists a sound appreciation of the need to expedite the development of this infrastructure, notwithstanding the enormity of the task involved. As highlighted during the Summit Retreat on Infrastructure Development, these projects will cost billions of dollars.

But one reason I look ahead to these challenges with a special optimism is because our region, by choosing to work together on joint infrastructure projects such as the Arusha-Namanga-Athi River Road, is steadily generating an invaluable stash of knowledge and experiences on the implementation of projects of this scale and complexity. Consequently, we can expect subsequent projects will take much shorter to be realized and enjoy smoother coordination between the respective parties.

Our steps into the future of regional cooperation on infrastructure development therefore are going to be much more confident steps, drawing from lessons learned as we worked together on the Arusha-Namanga-Athi River Road project. Thanks to that project, we now acknowledge more readily that there is a need to streamline even more, the manner in which we carry out procurement for cross-border projects.

Today we better appreciate that common project implementation does not diminish our sovereignty. We realize that solid financing will certainly follow well-designed projects. These lessons are going to be vital as we go about developing 21st century regional infrastructure.



MPs URGE MORE FUNDING FOR LVBC

Members of the Parliamentary Committee on East African Community Affairs from Uganda have urged Partner States to increase their financial contributions for the Lake Victoria Basin Commission.

The parliamentarians, who were on a two-today visit to LVBC Secretariat in Kisumu, Kenya in November, expressed concern about the disparity between the Partner States and development partner contributions, urging a progressive increase in contributions to match the goodwill and commitment of donors.

The Chairperson of the visiting Committee, Hon. Sarah Mwebaza hailed the development partners currently supporting the LVBC's activities--to the tune of 94.2 percent of the Commission's budget--but observed that this was unsustainable in the long term. She urged Partner States to increase their funding to LVBC by at least 50 percent.

The MPs also welcomed the idea of putting in place a forum for LVBC to share information with policy-makers in the Partner States.



EAC, US FOR COMMERCIAL DIALOGUE

The East African Community and the United States of America have formally agreed to launch a Commercial Dialogue. This follows the signing of a Letter of Intent for the establishment of a consultative mechanism in the form of the Dialogue, as part of the broader East African Community-United States Trade and Investment Partnership.

The agreement, signed during the 14th Ordinary Summit of EAC Heads of State in Nairobi, Kenya, 30 November, 2012 hopes to create the Commercial Dialogue whose activities would focus on stimulating trade and investment ties between the EAC and the United States by linking the two parties' private and public sectors to take advantage of business opportunities, through targeted trade and investment promotional activities.

The Dialogue aims to advance open and predictable business climates by providing a distinct forum for addressing technical barriers to trade (TBTs), non-tariff barriers to trade (NTBs), while creating a mechanism for engagement and consultations between the EAC and United States private and public sectors on issues being addressed in the context of the broader EAC-U.S. Trade and Investment Partnership.

The Acting U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ms. Rebecca Blank said the dialogue could lead to a more prosperous and dynamic trade and investment relationship, noting that the signing of the Letter of Intent reflected the "great confidence that the United States is placing in the EAC and the leaders of its nations".

The Acting U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ms Rebecca Blank and Ministers Hon. Moses Wetangula (Trade, Kenya); Hon. Tharcisse Karugarama (Attorney General/Justice, Rwanda); Hon. Laurent Kavakure (External Relations and International Cooperation, Burundi); Hon. Dr. Abdallah O. Kigoda (Industry and Trade, Tanzania); and Hon. Shem Bageine (EAC Affairs, Uganda) signed the agreement.

India and Brazil are only a few of the emerging economies the US has established Commercial Dialogues with. The agreement with the EAC is the first Commercial Dialogue the US has established in Africa, and the only that the US has pursued on a regional, not bilateral, basis.



ENGINEERS IN EAC SIGN PACT

Engineers in the EAC in December signed a Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) that allows members of their profession to move and work freely in the regional bloc.

The agreement was signed by the registrars of professional engineers from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and witnessed by representatives of Burundi and Rwanda; the latter two Partner States not appending their signatures as are yet to carry out professional conformity tests.

The registrars and the presidents of the engineering registration boards in the signatory Partner States said they hoped the signing of the MRA will facilitate the movement of professional engineers and maintain the diversity of the engineering service providers on the EAC markets.

They were also optimistic that the pact would increase availability of greater consumer choice of engineering services and engineering institutions; increase opportunities for mutual learning and the transmission of regulatory experience and; harmonise the engineering services and enhance stimulus for professional engineers to make the necessary adaptations to the changing economic and social environments, thereby raising professional standards as well as the level of access to professional engineering services.

Currently there is one engineer for every 65,000 people in the EAC.



MEET EABC's NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The East African Business Council has a new executive director. **Mr Andrew Luzze** took over the reins at the Business Council in September, replacing Ms. Agatha Nderitu. The new executive director had previously served as EABC's policy analyst.

The EABC head says his priorities include bringing onboard the interests of the private sector at regional level to the policy makers as well as offering value added services of EABC through initiatives of networking, business missions within and outside the region and providing information to the members on trade and investment opportunities that exist in the region.

Mr. Luzze would also like to see the visibility of the EABC enhanced both at local regional and international levels by enhancing collaboration with the EABC focal points and the media.

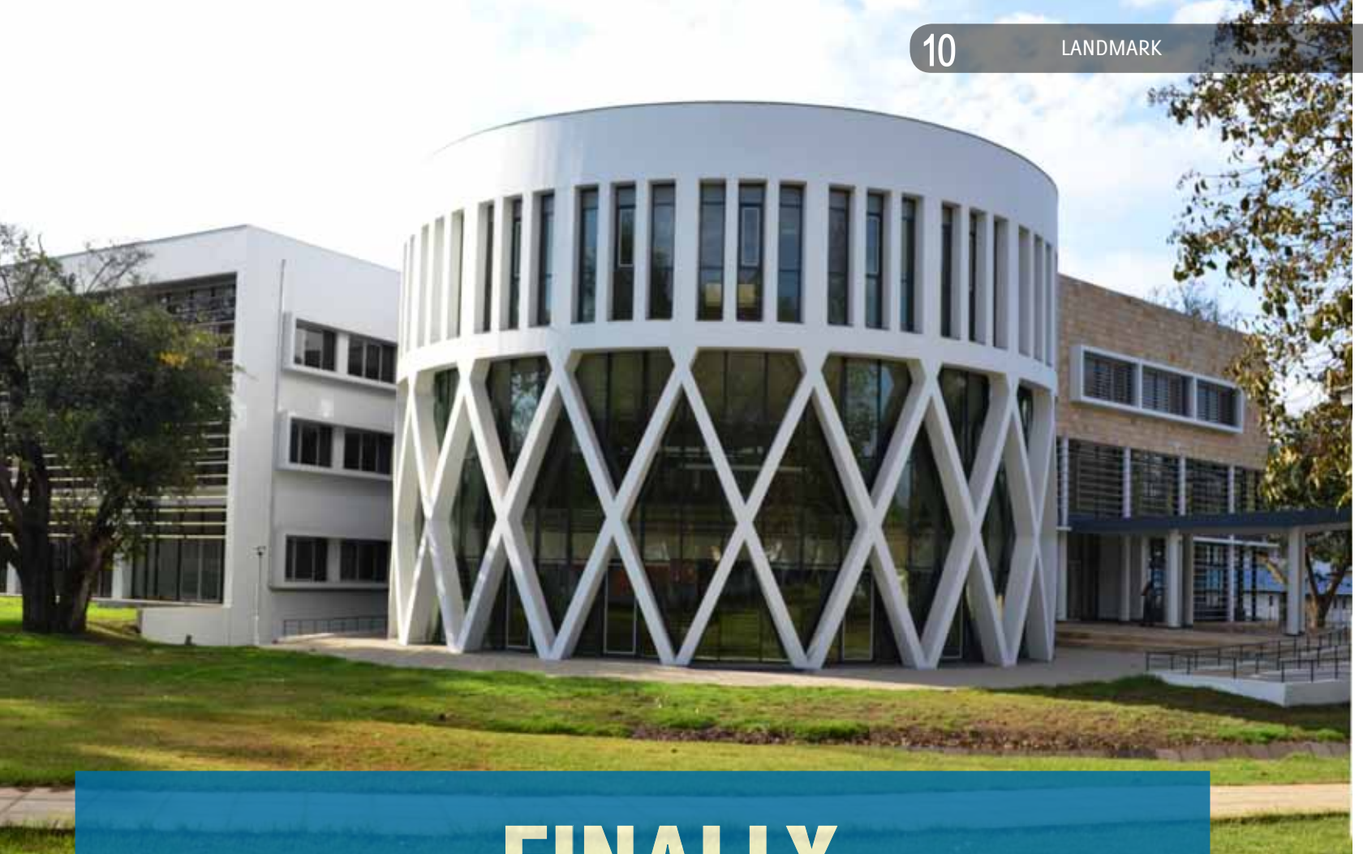
The East African Business Council is the apex body for the private sector, and stands at the forefront in advocating the interests of the business community in the EAC region.

EABC's overarching objective is to be an effective change agent for fostering an enabling business environment and to promote private sector's regional and global competitiveness in trade and investment.

For more information on
East African Business Council
Visit: **www.eabc.info**



Plush. Sparkling. Enchanting



FINALLY, A PLACE TO CALL HOME

The Community Team

Perhaps it's the plush green surroundings; or the magnificent marble floors... Maybe it's the subtle elegance of the wood paneling? It is difficult to pick what to like best about the new East African Community headquarters complex. There is so much to like.

Stylish on the outside and charming on the inside, the new home of the EAC comprises three wings that share a 9.85 acre expanse whose transformation commenced just over two years ago.

Now, with the tipper trucks gone and the workman's tools rested, this thing of beauty that marks several months of hard work would surely boost Arusha's case if a national, nay regional city beauty contest were to be held. And what's more, this stunning edifice is not just a place of work; it is a place for East Africans to call home, finally.

Resting on a specially designed combined raft and pile foundation, are three wings of four storeys each, combining tradition and modernity and housing the offices of the East African Legislative Assembly, the EAC Secretariat and the East African Court of Justice.

In the same complex, which covers a total built-up area of 15,025 square meters, are state-of-the-art conference rooms, VIP rooms, committee rooms, court rooms, a plenary hall and a library, among others. A parking lot with space for more than 200 vehicles completes the picture.

SYMBOLIC DESIGN

The crossed columns that dominate the construction design of the plenary hall for the East African Legislative Assembly, located at the front of the building, depict a symbol of unity; signifying cooperation among the Partner States. As a chamber for the representatives of the people of East Africa, this is the most visible and distinctive component of the complex.















FACTS & FIGURES

- The idea to build the EAC Headquarters was conceived back in 1996 when the Secretariat of the Permanent Tripartite Commission was launched.
- Construction work commenced on 28 January 2010 following the official groundbreaking by the EAC Heads of State on 20 November 2009.
- The main contractor for the headquarters project was M/S African Real Estate Company Ltd (ARECo); supervising 6 sub-contractors.
- The project cost 14.8 million Euros and was wholly funded by the Federal Republic of Germany through KfW.
- The eastern wing of the building houses the Court; the central wing houses the Secretariat while the Assembly is located in the western wing.
- The building has been designed with maximum flexibility in case of a need for future extension and to adapt to the local climatic Conditions.
- The complex will save the EAC at least $600,000 in annual rent fees.

EAC HEADQUATERS OFFICIAL OPENING



























GREEN LIGHT FOR NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOUTH SUDAN

THE COMMUNITY TEAM

On 30 November 2012, the Heads of State from the five Partner States concluded a hectic three-day programme that had seen them launch on Wednesday 28 November, the new EAC headquarters building; commission the newly rehabilitated Arusha-Namanga-Athi River Road and still pull off a retreat on infrastructure in between—on Thursday 29 November.

From the closing day's Summit deliberations came important announcements, as is to be expected of a meeting of this calibre. Perhaps most eagerly awaited was the Summit's decision on the admission of the Republic of South Sudan to the EAC bloc. Would they say yes, or would they say wait? On that matter, the Presidents' directive was that the Council of Ministers commence negotiations with the Republic of South Sudan, but while taking into consideration the findings in the Verification Committee's report.

Not that South Soudan was the only state with an interest in joining the EAC family. So too is Federal Republic of Somalia, whose application to join came in early this year. The Summit similarly directed the Council of Ministers to conduct a verification exercise on the country's application and report back at the 15th Ordinary Summit, due in November 2013.

Protocols approved

TThere were, too, a host of protocols approved, including the EAC Protocol on Peace and Security; the EAC Protocol on Information, Communications and Technology Networks; and the EAC Protocol on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, while the Heads of State directed the Council of Ministers to speed up negotiations towards the conclusion of the East African Monetary Union Protocol and report progress at the 12th Extra-Ordinary Summit of Heads of State, expected to take place in April 2013, with a view to signing this protocol at the 15th Ordinary Summit.

With regard to the road map for establishing the political federation and the action plan and model structure for the federation, the Summit directed Partner States to consult further on the road map for establishing and strengthening the institutions identified by the team of experts as critical to the functioning of a customs union, common market and monetary union; and on the draft model of the structure of the East African Political Federation among others.

Following a proposal by the Council of Ministers the Summit reviewed the delegation of its powers to review the EAC Common External Tariff and the EAC Rules of Origin and extended the period of delegation for another three years with effect from 20 November 2012.

The Summit also approved the implementation of the Open Health Initiative to improve reproductive, maternal, infant, and child health in the EAC Partner States in line with the goals of the global strategy for women's and children's health.

HE Yoweri Museveni assumes EAC chairmanship

During the same meeting, Ugandan President His Excellency Yoweri Museveni who took over chairmanship of the Summit from President Mwai Kibaki of Kenya declared he would be using his tenure to fight "parasitic" bureaucrats that erect non tariff barriers that frustrate businesspeople. The President observed that there are sufficient markets already in place and what is now needed is to build infrastructure to link them and electricity to power production.

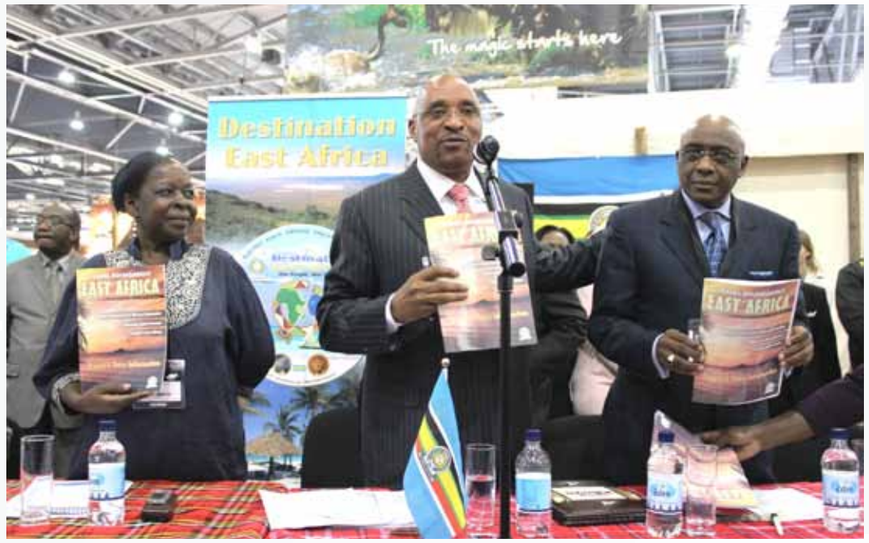
Eyeing 21st century infrastructure

Meanwhile a day earlier, the EAC Presidents held the 2nd Heads of State Retreat on Infrastructure Development and Financing, where they endorsed various prioritised projects and directed the Council of Ministers to mainstream them in the EAC Partner States' infrastructure priority projects for implementation.

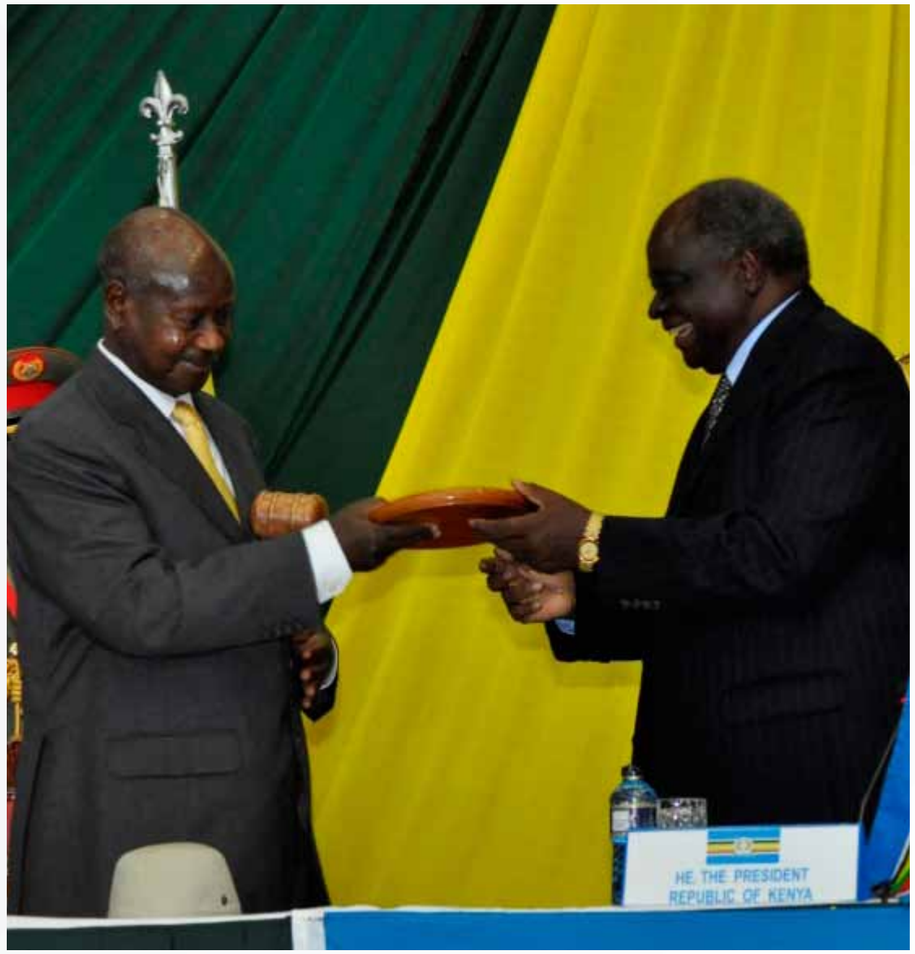
They also embraced the need for strong infrastructure partnerships with neighbouring countries for the development of regional infrastructure, exploitation and interconnection of power and energy resources between EAC Partner States and the neighbouring states.

The Summit further approved the proposal that the Heads of State Retreat on Infrastructure Development and Financing be institutionalised and be held once every two years.

Communiqués of the 14th Ordinary Summit and the 2nd Heads of State Retreat on Infrastructure Development and Financing are available for download from www.summit.eac.int



EAC Ministers of Tourism launch the Travel Roundabout East Africa magazine during the World Travel Market 2012 in London



HE Yoweri Museveni, President of Uganda and incoming Chairman of the EAC Summit, receives the instruments of power from the outgoing Chair President Mwai Kibaki of Kenya



Kenya's Chief Justice Dr. Willy Mutunga (center, front row), flanked by Minister for EAC (Kenya), Hon. Musa Sirma (left) and EACJ Judge President Hon. Mr. Justice Harold Nsekela are joined by judges of the EACJ in a group photo in Nairobi



The EAC Secretary General (far right) and the EALA Speaker (far left) admire an impression of the Community headquarters



Tanzania's Minister for EAC Hon. Samuel Sitta (center) is fully engrossed ahead of the opening of the EAC headquarters



HE President Jakaya Kikwete has the full attention of Tanzania National Assembly Speaker Rt. Hon. Anne Makinda (right) and EALA Speaker Rt. Hon. Margaret Zziwa. Further back is EAC Secretary General Amb. Dr. Richard Sezibera



FEDERATION:
HERE IS THE (PRELIMINARY) PLAN

ISABELLE WAFFUBWA

That political federation is the ultimate aim of the East African Community is already well elaborated in the E Treaty. Which begs the next questions: when and how? A group of experts met in Mwanza, Tanzania to find answers. The result: a zero draft of the model structure of the kind of federation that East Africa can work towards. The Community provides a sneak peek into the preliminary proposals.

MODEL OF THE FEDERATION

Federal State to be constituted by a two-tier structure of Federal and Constituent States. Federal State to be composed of a Federal Executive, Federal Legislature and Federal Judiciary.

LEGISLATURE

Federal Legislature proposed to be bicameral, with a Senate composed of equal representation from the Constituent States. A House of Representatives to be composed of members elected on the basis of proportional representation.

EXECUTIVE

Federal State to have a presidential system of government with a President and Vice President, who should not be from the same Constituent State and with term limits.

JUDICIARY

Federal Judiciary proposed with a Chief Justice. Jurisdiction will include constitutional matters and being the final appellate court.

FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS

Proposed Federal institutions include the Federal Central Bank, Federal Electoral Commission and Federal Service Commission

FEDERATION NAME

The following are the proposed names of the Federation:

- Shirikisho la Afrika Mashariki
- Federation of East African States
- The Federal Republic of East Africa
- The Federation of East Africa
- The United States of East Africa

KEY PROPOSALS

- The agreed form of the Federation be governed by a Federal Constitution that will be negotiated and subjected to a referendum by the peoples of the Partner States
- Citizens of the Constituent States to automatically take up citizenship of the Federation upon coming into force of the Federal Constitution
- There shall be division of functions between the Federal State and the Constituent States
- Federal matters to include defence and security, foreign affairs, federal fiscal and monetary policy, immigration, standards and quality assurance, infrastructure and management of federal ecosystems and resources, among others

BACKGROUND

The 13th Ordinary Summit of EAC Heads of State that met in Bujumbura, Burundi in November 2011, directed that the Council of Ministers prepares, by November 2012, a draft model of the structure of and an action plan for realising the Political Federation. Consequently, a draft was deliberated on by a team of eminent East Africans, drawn from across the region, from 30-31 October 2012. This was then presented to the 14th Ordinary Summit that met in Nairobi, Kenya on 30 November 2012.

WHAT'S NEXT

The 14th Ordinary Summit directed Partner States to consult further on the draft model of the structure of the East African Political Federation; and directed the Council of Ministers to report progress to the 15th Summit.

The Political Federation is the ultimate goal of EAC integration as provided for under Article 5 (2) of the Treaty and the EAC Development Strategy 2006 -2010 interventions towards laying the foundation for the EAC Political Federation. It is worth noting that attainment of the Political Federation is a process and not an event.

At a Special Summit held in Nairobi on 27-29 August 2004, the Heads of State expressed concern at the slow pace of integration. They resolved to examine ways of expediting the process so that the ultimate goal of a Political Federation is achieved through a Fast Track Mechanism. The Summit set up the Committee on Fast Tracking the EAC Political Federation - dubbed the Wako Committee to examine ways and means of fast tracking the EAC Political Federation which carried out wide consultations and presented its Report at the 6th Summit Meeting on 29th November, 2004.

EAST AFRICA, SHALL WE DANCE?

EDWARD SSEKALO

After a decade of weaving protocols together and breaking ground for one infrastructure project or other, a fun festival for the region feels like just what the doctor ordered. Exuberant dance, cheerful music, a sampling of the region's rich variety of culinary delights; there can't be a better way to connect, culturally. And that's exactly what East Africa will be doing in February 2013.

That's a welcome breather for a bloc pushing a process that can be taxing during the best of times. But then again, an arts and culture festival is not just a convenient way to let the hair down in the course of integrating nations: it is the way to deeper integration of nations.

Just as well our Community is holding the EAC Arts and Culture Festival, the first ever in its history. A year since earning its stamp of approval from the Council of Ministers, the event has now been christened Jamafest, coined from Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki Utamaduni Festival.

Jamafest will be bringing to reality a long expressed aspiration by the Partner States to foster socio-cultural integration among themselves. This is about getting the region's citizens to celebrate their similarities and diversities.

The Partner States, after all, commit in Article 119 of the EAC Treaty to promote close co-operation in culture and sports, with respect to the promotion and enhancement of diverse sports activities and; the promotion of cultural activities, including the fine arts, literature, music, the performing arts and other artistic creations, among others.

The culture festivals mooted to be held biennially are one way to get this co-operation going. Over a nine-day period, the inaugural Jamafest fiesta will provide the platform for an assortment of activities and events, including carnivals, cultural villages, art exhibitions, fashion shows, workshops and symposia as well as live performances.

More than five venues have been lined up to host these activities, with the primary aim of bringing artistes and East Africans together to dialogue, learn, exchange, network, and celebrate the region's rich and diverse cultural heritage, according to EAC's Deputy Secretary General in charge of Productive and Social Sectors, Hon. Jesca Eriyo.

Here then is your opportunity to mix and mingle; to titillate your taste buds with a treat of *luwombo*, wash that down with cane juice from Zanzibar and then join in the party as Burundi's royal drummers make music like only they can. So East Africa, are you ready to dance? The stage is set: **Kigali, Rwanda, 11-16 February 2013.** Make it a date.

GOOD FOR THE ECONOMY, TOO

There are clear business benefits in developing cultural events which attract tourists. For example, the Rio Carnival brings in an estimated $500 million into Brazil's economy each year.

The first edition of the EAC Arts and Culture Festival has targeted to attract a minimum of 3,000 visitors, staying an average of 10 days with an average expenditure of USD 70 per day. This would generate visitor expenditure of $2.1 million.

The Festival is expected to generate short term and indirect employment especially for young people (20-35 years) and provide a fillip to ancillary sectors like hospitality, communication and transport.

The Sauti za Busara (in Swahili: "sounds of wisdom"), also known as Zanzibar Music Festival, is an African music festival that is held every year in February in Zanzibar, Tanzania. The main venues of the festival are the Old Fort and the adjacent Forodhani Gardens, in Stone Town, the capital of Zanzibar, but side events take place in other locations as well. It is a large event with hundreds of artists participating each year. Besides live music shows, the festival includes several other activities both in Stone Town and in other locations in Zanzibar, such as fashion shows and a carnival parade in the streets of Stone Town. Source Wikipedia

Photos by Robin Batista

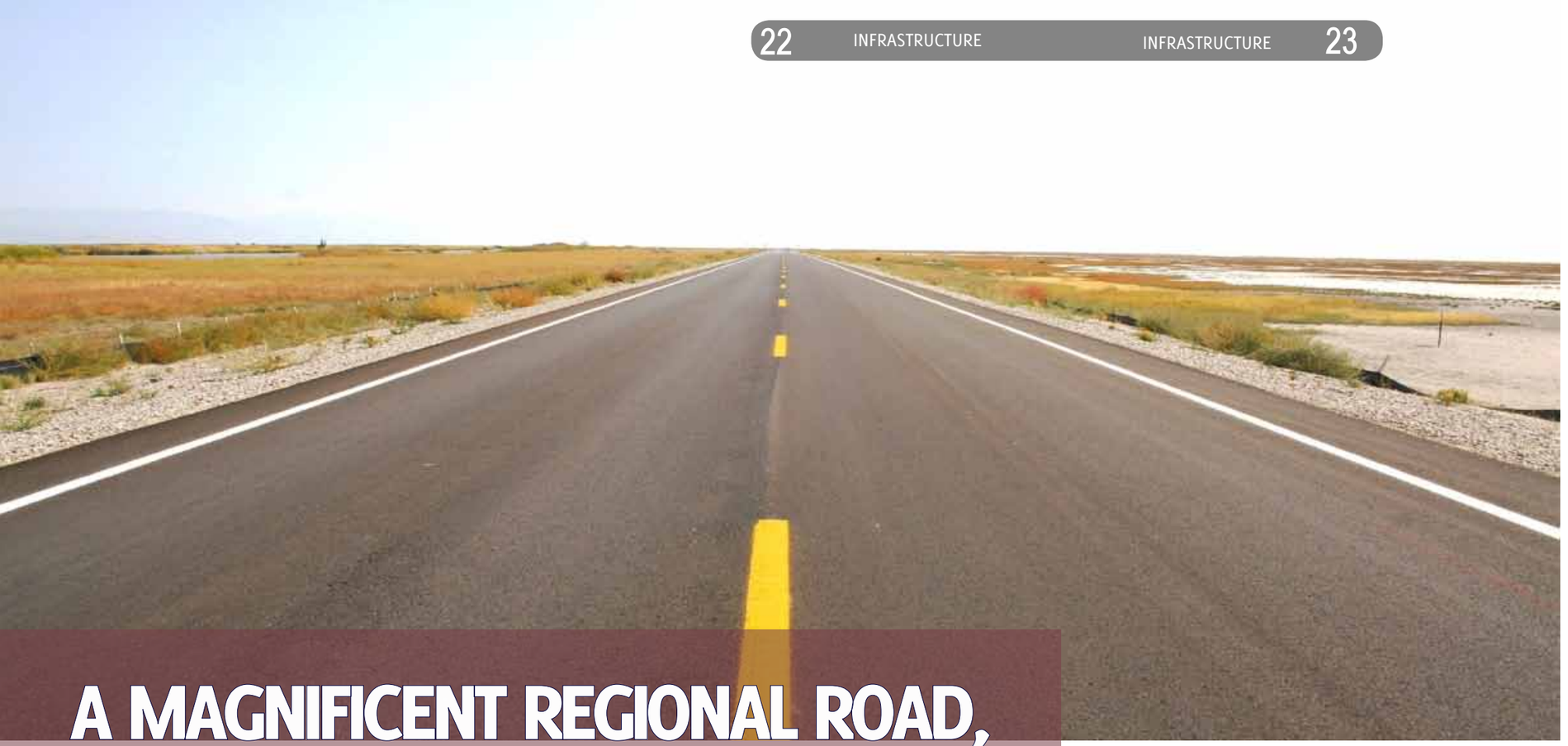












A MAGNIFICENT REGIONAL ROAD, A WORLD OF OPPORTUNITY

DAMARIS WAMBUI

Only three years ago, the road trip from Arusha to Nairobi felt like an eternity—a mostly torturous six-hour affair, and one that, no exaggeration here, sometimes ate up all of nine hours. That, for a distance that is just over 230 kilometres!

Mr. Moses Kingori, Managing Director of the Riverside Transport Service, an executive passenger transport company that has serviced the route for more than 10 years, is perfectly placed to opine on the infrastructure that provided his business' lifeblood, and he offers that for most of that period, the road between Nairobi and Arusha was a "nightmare".

"Companies like ours would invest in expensive heavy duty suspension systems and very regular tyre replacements due to cuts and shears on the rough roads not to mention the discomfort of the passengers as a result of the dust and roughness of the road surface," he recalls.

Maybe it is safe to state in that case, the road was less lifeblood and more albatross? Fast forward to 2012. In place of the previous 6.0m carriageway is a sparkling new 7.0m road, widened and strengthened to a modern highway with some realignment to improve visibility and speed and with safety enhanced via the double surfaced 2m wide shoulders.

With the improvements that have taken place, Mr. Kingori now calls a more upbeat tune: "Our cost of operations have come down, travel time has been reduced by more than 1.5 hours either way, passenger comfort has improved, and the overall costs of our operations on the route have come down".

These improvements have been made possible thanks to the Arusha-Namanga-Athi River Road project, which is a part of the priority regional/multinational East African Community roads development programme agreed to by the Partner States in 1998.

The 240-kilometre road traverses the Arusha Region of Tanzania from the city of Arusha to the border town of Namanga, a distance of 104.4 km and for a further distance of 136 kilometres from Namanga to Athi River, through Kajiado and Machakos districts in Kenya.

A project with a combined cost of $156 million that also covers the construction of a One Stop Border Post at Namanga, upgrading works on the road were officially commissioned by the EAC Heads of State in April 2009, although construction work on the Tanzanian portion (Arusha-Namanga) valued at $63 million commenced in July 2008, while the Kenyan portion (Namanga-Athi River) valued at $93 million commenced in November 2007. The African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) provided the bulk of the funding for the project, with counterpart funding from the governments of Kenya and Tanzania.

NEW ROAD, NEW OPPORTUNITIES

Now the fruits of the newly rehabilitated road, launched by the EAC Heads of State on 28 November 2012 are being realised by ordinary citizens and businesspeople alike. For travellers on the road, the journey time has been halved, and it tells a story of its own that in an ironic twist, public service drivers on the route who *The Community* spoke to thought the new road was hurting their business, if only to a minor extent, as more road users opt to drive personal cars to either side of the border owing to the improved state of the highway.

But it is not just those travelling for leisure or to reconnect with family that are reveling in the improved infrastructure. Mr. Arun Lodhia, the Executive Director at Trishalla Rolling Mills forecasts a reduction in the delivered cost of his firm's products by 20-25% once all the road improvements are in place.

"We are happy with this kind of development," says Mr. Lodhia, who expects the improved road will substantially bring down the cost of doing business through lower maintenance costs, longer tyre replacement periods, lower fuel consumption and shorter dwell time at the respective border posts for his steel manufacturing firm, which regularly transports bulky raw materials and heavy finished products to customers in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Moshi, Mombasa, Tanga and Mwanza.

During the road's official launch ceremony the EAC Secretary General Amb. Dr. Richard Sezibera most aptly placed the significance of the project in its proper context when describing the highway as an important road link for the region; one that would allow East Africans to trade and integrate with each other—"the type of integration the people of East Africa understand".

ROAD TO PROSPERITY

The upgraded road infrastructure (with the completion of the One Stop Border Post at Namanga) is expected to lower border transit time and transport costs between Arusha and Nairobi and beyond, enhance transport services and border security, improve social services, increase trade, boost tourism and hence promote socio-economic integration of the East African Community.

AT A GLANCE

~ OFFICIAL PROJECT LAUNCH:
29 April 2009

~ PROJECT COST:
US$ 156 Million

~ PROJECT FUNDING:
African Development Bank (AfDB); Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC); Government of Kenya; Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

MAINSTREAMING GENDER ISSUES IN THE EAC

Belinda Wera

The EAC, relying on findings from the Gender Audit conducted in August and December 2011 has developed a gender mainstreaming strategy to guide the gender mainstreaming implementation processes within the Community context. The Audit, conducted on selected EAC Organs and Institutions focused on providing broad-based interventions in key programming areas at different levels.

The main objectives of the mainstreaming strategy are to scale up the ongoing initiatives of mainstreaming gender and women empowerment within the EAC Secretariat and regional processes, to enhance capacities of key actors in gender mainstreaming skills and knowledge in policies, plans and budgets and enhance gender accountability mechanisms within the EAC institutions, systems and structures.

Mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all policies and programs across each core priority of EAC decisions and processes ensure that men and women stakeholders at different levels fully participate in and benefit from intended regional integration outcomes and investing dedicated resources in specific interventions that empower women (and poor men), reduce their vulnerability, build their leadership, provide them access to resources, and protect their human rights.

The key elements of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy include a focus on reduction of gender gaps in governance and institutional structures such as Council of Ministers, the East African Legislative Assembly, and other EAC organs; gender accountability mechanisms; enhanced gender mainstreaming capacities of the EAC Organs, Institutions and structures and; gender responsive programs, interventions and monitoring and evaluations processes.

It also involves formulation of gender responsive advocacy materials to develop staff capacities in formulating gender sensitive materials on gender-related issues for regional programs.

WHYs & HOWs

Gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for promoting gender equality. Mainstreaming is not an end in itself but a strategy but an approach, a means to achieve the goal of gender equality.

It involves ensuring that gender perspectives and attention to the goal of gender equality are central to all activities; policy development, research, advocacy/ dialogue, legislation, resource allocation, and planning, implementation and monitoring of programs and projects.



DOWN WITH DELAYS, RADDEx IS HERE

Belinda Wera

Delays at border crossings have long been identified as one of the largest non-tariff barriers to trade in Africa. Some of the identified, contributing factors include inefficient paperwork processes, lack of advance notification of goods, fraudulent declarations, lack of efficient, international information exchange between Revenue Authorities and out of date or lack of transit and trade statistics.

One drastic improvement lies in developing a platform of efficient, automatic and tamper-free customs and transit data exchange, management and reporting.

That's where the Revenue Authorities Digital Data Exchange, or RADDEx, comes in. RADDEx is an initiative of the revenue authorities of the East African Community Partner States in collaboration with the USAID East and Central Africa Trade Hub that has birthed a software platform known as RADDEx 2.0 for customs and transit data exchange, management and reporting.

The platform allows for real-time transmission of customs documentation to authorised public and private sector users at key border posts and cities across the five EAC Partner States. Officially launched 28 November 2012, it saves businesses and governments time and money by shortening cargo processing times and reducing the number of officials needed to process cargo. According to the EAC Director for Customs Mr. Kenneth Bagamuhunda private businesses stand to save up to $50 million in border transaction costs annually thanks to this innovation.

RADDEx, however, encompasses much more than just a software platform. It is a regional capacity building initiative to drive increased awareness of the benefits of regional cooperation, sensitisation about the need for legal reforms in the digital age, movement towards customs functioning as a union and finally a software solution owned, operated and maintained by the revenue authorities.

How RADDEx 2.0 Works

RADDEx 2.0 achieves efficiencies at borders through advance notification of shipments and completion of documentation before goods arrive. Advance completion of customs declarations can save up to 12 hours in transit time at border crossings.

Key features of RADDEx 2.0 include:

- Export goods and transit goods tracking
- Item level reconciliation
- Declaration comparisons of key fields
- Regional risk assessment
- User actions audit trail
- Integration with national customs management systems
- Historical data archives
- Clearing agent access
- Ability to provide all required information to the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) program
- A regional business level reporting engine.



EADB, 45 YEARS STRONG...

WASHINGTON AKUMU

The story of the East African Development Bank is one of hard work, resilience and vision. The Bank has supported economic growth through lending to business, pioneered equity finance and interceded on policy for the creators of wealth in East Africa, one of Africa's fastest growing regions.

From its founding in 1967, as a key institution of the East African Community, the EADB has built a proud track record supporting capital projects in both the public and private sectors. It was founded by the original three members of the EAC–Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania–with a mandate to stimulate economic growth and social progress in the region.

The Bank's shareholding was subsequently expanded with the joining of multilateral development financiers and commercial banks, including the African Development Bank (AfDB); the Netherlands Development Company (FMO); German Investment and Development Company (DEG); SBIC Africa Holdings, Commercial Bank of Africa, Standard Chartered Bank and Barclays Bank Plc as Class B (Institutional) shareholders. In 2008, Rwanda joined as the fourth Class A (Member State) shareholder.

The EADB reached its nadir in 1977 when its parent organisation, the EAC collapsed. During this time, most EAC agencies foundered in the wake of the turmoil occasioned by the disintegration of the EAC.

To its credit, the EADB survived, largely by dint of the commitments made by the Member States which were signatories to the EADB Treaty.

That the EADB weathered the collapse of the EAC provided impetus to the shareholders to re-organise and strengthen the mandate of the Bank. In 1980, EADB was re-established under its own Charter with a broader, more robust, mandate in which Member States sought to liberalise and loosen state control. On the operational front, the Bank strengthened its internal operations by decentralising project operations to country offices, which were set up in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

The decentralisation further enabled the Bank to broaden its reach across the region, giving birth to a new generation of entrepreneurs. What followed was a period of recovery as the Bank could now finance a broader range of enterprises, among them ventures in agriculture, energy and telecommunications.

While from the outset, the EADB built a loan portfolio primarily in the industrial, service and agricultural sectors in the three founder states, it has evolved to become a trailblazer in private equity investment and financing of SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises), which had previously struggled to raise capital from commercial banks.

Today the Bank is poised to facilitate the financing of intra-regional country infrastructure that will further strengthen and foster the integration of the East African economy.

EADB MILESTONES

18 December 1967 — The East African Development Bank's Board of Directors holds its first meeting in Kampala.

Mr. Iddi Simba appointed the Bank's first Director General during the first Board of Directors' meeting and assumes office on 1 February 1968.

July 1968 — EADB commences operations with a focus on industrial development.

1969 — National & Grindlays Bank becomes first institutional subscriber to EADB's equity.

1970 — Five institutions: the African Development Bank (AfDB), Commercial Bank of Africa, Standard Bank, Barclays Bank, and a consortium of Yugoslav institutions subscribe to EADB's equity.

1971 — The Bank sets up country offices in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.

1972 — The Bank accesses lines of credit from the AfDB, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

EADB headquarters building inaugurated in Kampala.

1974 — Post-Och Kredit of Sweden subscribes to the East African Development Bank.

1977 — The East African Community, under whose auspices the EADB was founded, collapses.

July 1980 — With the 1967 EAC Treaty no longer operative, a Treaty amending and re-enacting the Charter of the East African Development Bank is signed by the Governments of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

1986 — The EADB's new Charter mandates financing of projects in all key sectors of the region, unlike the previous mandate that was restricted to industry and agro-processing.

1988 — The Bank's Governing Council approves the doubling of the Bank's authorised capital from SDR 40 million to SDR 80 million, of which SDR 60 million were Class A shares held by the Member States and the rest were Class B shares held by the other equity subscribers.

1988 — DEG of Germany and FMO of Netherlands join the Bank's Class B shareholders following the authorised re-capitalization.

November 1996 — The East African Development Bank issues a corporate bond in the Kenyan capital market–the first in East Africa.

December 1997 — EADB issues second corporate bond in the Ugandan capital market, on the newly created Uganda Securities Exchange (USE). Bond becomes first traded instrument on the USE when it commences operations in 1998.

October 1999 — The Bank issues a corporate bond in the Tanzanian capital market–the first corporate bond to be listed on Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange.

July 2000 — The Treaty for the establishment of the new East African Community comes into force; EADB and other surviving institutions of the former EAC redesignated as institutions of the Community.

2004 — The Bank's Governing Council approves an increase in the EADB's authorised capital from USD 270 million to USD 1.08 billion.

2008 — Rwanda admitted as the fourth Member State of the East African Development Bank.

November 2009 — EADB formally launches operations in Rwanda.

December 2011 — Tanzania Court of Appeal affirms the Bank's immunity in the Blueline vs EADB court case.

www.eadb.org

A STRONG EADB CRUCIAL FOR REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

THE EAC SECRETARY GENERAL ON THE PLACE OF THE BANK IN REGIONAL INTEGRATION



Amb. Dr. Richard Sezibera



I am delighted to join East African citizens in congratulating the East African Development Bank (EADB) on its 45th Anniversary. The East African Development Bank is one of the key institutions of the Community. It is critical to the development aspirations of the people of East Africa.

A strong development bank is important for regional economic growth. It advances the integration agenda, essential to building markets, creating robust and diverse economies, increasing opportunities for growth, and attracting new sources of investment finance. I thank the EADB for its role in this important endeavour.

Since its establishment, the Bank has continued with its mandate of supporting projects and programmes with high development impact in order to maximize socio-economic outcomes for the benefit of the region.

Having operated continuously and successfully even during challenging periods, the Bank has earned its status as one of the principal contributors to the implementation of the East African region's development agenda.

The Bank's capacity to deal with the challenges of its past gives us confidence that its role in driving development in East Africa in the future can only grow; it will also increasingly play a pivotal role in financing and implementation of key regional infrastructure initiatives.

While operating in a dynamic financial environment, the East African Development Bank has proved to be an integral part of the financial architecture of the region through its partnership with international and local development financial institutions, commercial banks, capital market regulators and players.

It is through these partnerships that the Bank has been able to support projects at the national and regional levels, as well as contribute towards the development of capital markets in East Africa through pioneering and being a regular issuer of bonds.

The Bank is poised to play an increasing role in addressing the infrastructure gap in our region. I am confident that it will leverage its network and partnerships to play a leading role in intermediating resources to support efforts to bridge the infrastructure gaps in the region.

As the East African Community institution that has been designated to manage the East African Community Development Fund, the East African Development Bank will support regional infrastructure projects that are critical for the EAC's integration process.

Similarly, I envisage that the East African Development Bank will be an anchor institution in the implementation of regional public-private partnerships, especially those partnerships targeting physical infrastructure. I say this, cognizant of the fact that public-private partnerships have a substantial potential to tackle the infrastructure deficit in the region, while simultaneously improving the quality of infrastructure services.

I commend the Bank for expanding its footprint to the Republic of Rwanda and urge it to do the same in the Republic of Burundi, so that all the Partner States are covered.

I am encouraged by its determination to open dedicated facilities to promote access to capital for Small and Medium Enterprises, especially those headed by women.

I would like to assure the East African Development Bank of my support and that of the East African Community. Our collective support will go a long way in ensuring that the Bank accomplishes its mandate. We look forward to a brighter future for the people of East Africa, One People, and One Destiny.

The author is the Secretary General of the East African Community



As East Africa's premier development financing institution, EABD recongises the significance of supporting regionla development. Some projects that have benefited from EADB's efforts to foster regional development include: Jambo Roses - Uganda; Kayonza Tea Factory - Kanungu, Uganda; Oak Park - Nairobi, Kenya; Precision Air - Tanzania; Bidco - Kenya; Colour Print Ltd - Kenya among others.

BRIGHT FUTURE IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE BECKONS

VIVIENNE YEDA

The East African Development Bank's 45th Anniversary is truly a milestone in the history of the Bank. We are celebrating past successes, remembering the lessons embedded in the journey we have travelled and remain committed to our mandate for the promising years ahead.

The momentum of such a rich and successful past is the perfect springboard into the future; a future in which the Bank will continue its role of financing the region's development programmes and projects.

The fortunes of the Bank and the region are mutually inclusive. At EADB, we shall always seek the highest levels of sustainability not just for our establishment, but for all our stakeholders: the regional companies that are our esteemed clients, the Member States that give us our very raison d'être, shareholders and the general citizenry of East Africa.

We are dedicated to building and sustaining mutually beneficial relationships within this universe; relationships based on the highest standards of governance and a passion for sustainable development in the region.

This is an exciting time for the Bank. We have already turned the corner on the first year of our Five Year Strategic Plan (2011 to 2015) and we are almost at the end of the second one.

Internal re-engineering and re-organisation within the EADB have yielded positive results. We are consolidating the gains as we aim to attain higher and sustained growth in the remaining three years and beyond.

Last year, the Bank registered a 200 percent increase in profit. Many enterprises in the region continue to benefit from the Bank's services, with projects worth millions of dollars getting funding, increasing the total value of our portfolio.



Vivienne Yeda

In line with our solid fundamentals, liquidity and net interest margin remained best-in-class within the Bank's peerage. Only last month, global rating agency Fitch upgraded our rating to B with a stable outlook, due to major improvements in asset quality.

As the EADB embarks on the next phase of growth, we are deepening the scope of our interventions to realise faster economic development for the region.

The Bank is developing large-scale, inter-country infrastructure projects that will radically transform the economies of the region and boost intra-regional trade. The Member States' active support for the formation of the East African Community Development Fund (EACDF), to be managed by the Bank, is a critical step in the development of regional infrastructure.

We are initiating and spearheading ground-breaking interventions in the energy and other ascendant sectors such as exploitation of the region's ever-growing inventory of natural resources.

As the EADB pursues its role of catalysing regional economic take-off, the Bank will ensure that the foundation for such growth is solid and sustainable. This is why food security and the building of a market-ready and qualified human resource base is key in our list of priorities.

Our portfolio will continue to reflect the development needs of the region.

I congratulate and thank all who have contributed to the establishment and growth of EADB: the citizens of East Africa; shareholders; governors; board members; advisors and our staff. We are looking to a better future ahead for East Africa.

Ms Vivienne Yeda is the Director General, EADB



...On EAC Integration



Gatune Thuo The last time i made a comment on your link i had expressed my disappointment with slow pace of integration. Today i am happy and congrantulating the EAC for accepting our engineers go beyond member states boarders. I support all densp towards full integration.

December 7 at 7:36pm via mobile · Unlike · 1

...On EAC Headquarters



Ssempijja Eddie Lwanga

congs to all East Africans we now have a permanent new home.

Like · Comment · Follow Post · November 29 at 8:19pm

...On Regional Health Sector Funding

EAC-Afrika Mashariki @jumuiya 2 Dec

EAC and Norway Sign Agreement for $5 Million: Grant to support regional integration initiatives Read more... bit.ly/Ymuw9p

Expand

Cancer Africa @CancerAfrica 2 Dec

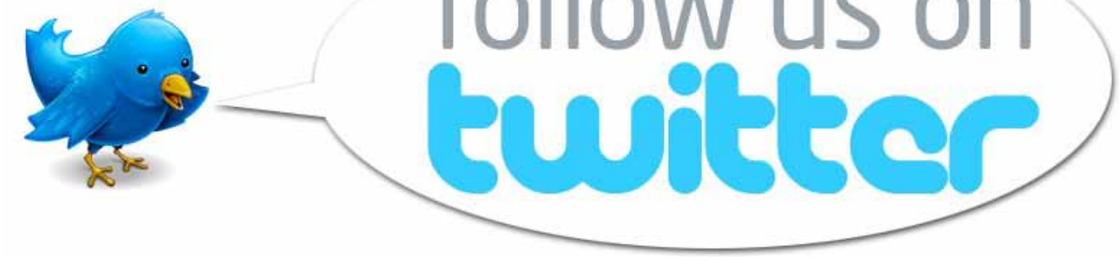
@jumuiya Hope some of the funding will be allocated to health care tafadhali

Expand

EAC-Afrika Mashariki @jumuiya 2 Dec

@CancerAfrica there is a sizeable amount that is committed to the health sector already, not to worry

Hide conversation Reply Retweet Favorite



... On Air Transport

SENSI-tise @denolights 30 Nov

@jumuiya Hi .. by any chance ... does the Community have plans of reducing airport tax for East Africans?

Expand

... On EAC Priorities

EAC-Afrika Mashariki @jumuiya 29 Nov

#EACSummit, top of the agenda: Single Customs Territory, Political Federation & apps by S.Sudan and Somalia. live @eac.int

Expand

Jim Karani ®™ @loonybinjim 29 Nov

@jumuiya @eac the only agenda should be single customs territory fast track. Political Fed; not so much. UG KE politics not good

Expand

... On Linkages between Universities & Business

EAC-Afrika Mashariki @jumuiya 24 Oct

What sort of linkages would you like to see between universities and businesses in the EAC region?

Expand

Aidan Eyakuze @aeyakuze 24 Oct

@jumuiya tax deductible internships, practitioner lectureships or seminars given by business folk, business-relevant research,

Retweeted by EAC-Afrika Mashariki

Hide conversation Reply Retweet Favorite

...On Official Opening of the EAC Headquarters

SID East Africa @SIDEastAfrica 28 Nov
RT @jumuiya: "President Kibaki declares the EAC Headquarters Officially Open!" Congratulations @rsezibera @jvmwapachu & entire @jumuiya team
Expand



Richard Sezibera @rsezibera 28 Nov
@Mwapachu @SIDEastAfrica @jumuiya @rsezibera @JVMwapachu JV Mwapachu sorely missed at HQ opening. His vision brought it about
Retweeted by EAC-Afrika Mashariki
View conversation



Juma Mwapachu @Mwapachu 28 Nov
@SIDEastAfrica @jumuiya @rsezibera @jvmwapachu Regret could not attend the historic ceremony. It is Richard's moment of glory.
Retweeted by EAC-Afrika Mashariki
View conversation

Nation Media Group @NationMediaGrp 30 Nov
A new EAC complex - a flash of renewed hope thecitizen.co.tz/editorial-anal... THE CITIZEN Editorial 30 Nov 2012 @jumuiya
Retweeted by EAC-Afrika Mashariki

...On Regional Infrastructure

EAC-Afrika Mashariki @jumuiya 30 Nov
"Road transportation of goods, costs us 35% - 50% more than Railway would. The shift will take several yrs but we are determined" - Museveni
Expand

EAC-Afrika Mashariki @jumuiya 30 Nov
Narrow internal markets cannot stimulate growth, say EAC Summit Chair, President Yoweri Museveni
Expand

BRAIN BASHERS

Add & Create

These words can all have a letter added and then be rearranged to make a new 5-letter word. The letters added spell a 9-letter word. What are the new words?

HERB
BANG
KEEN
SUIT
QUAD
WHEY
CELL
TOIL
WILD

HINT: In order the added letters spell *TELESCOPE.*

Sum of Second column

@	&	&	$	23
@	#	#	£	18
@	&	£	$	24
#	#	£	&	15
24	?	17	25	

The Neighbours

Alex, Bret, Chris, Derek, Eddie, Fred, Greg, Harold, and John are nine students who live in a three storey building, with three rooms on each floor. A room in the West wing, one in the centre, and one in the East wing. If you look directly at the building, the left side is West and the right side is East. Each student is assigned exactly one room. Can you find where each of their rooms is:

1. Harold does not live on the bottom floor.

2. Fred lives directly above John and directly next to Bret (who lives in the West wing).

3. Eddie lives in the East wing and one floor higher than Fred.

4. Derek lives directly above Fred.

5. Greg lives directly above Chris.

Sudoku

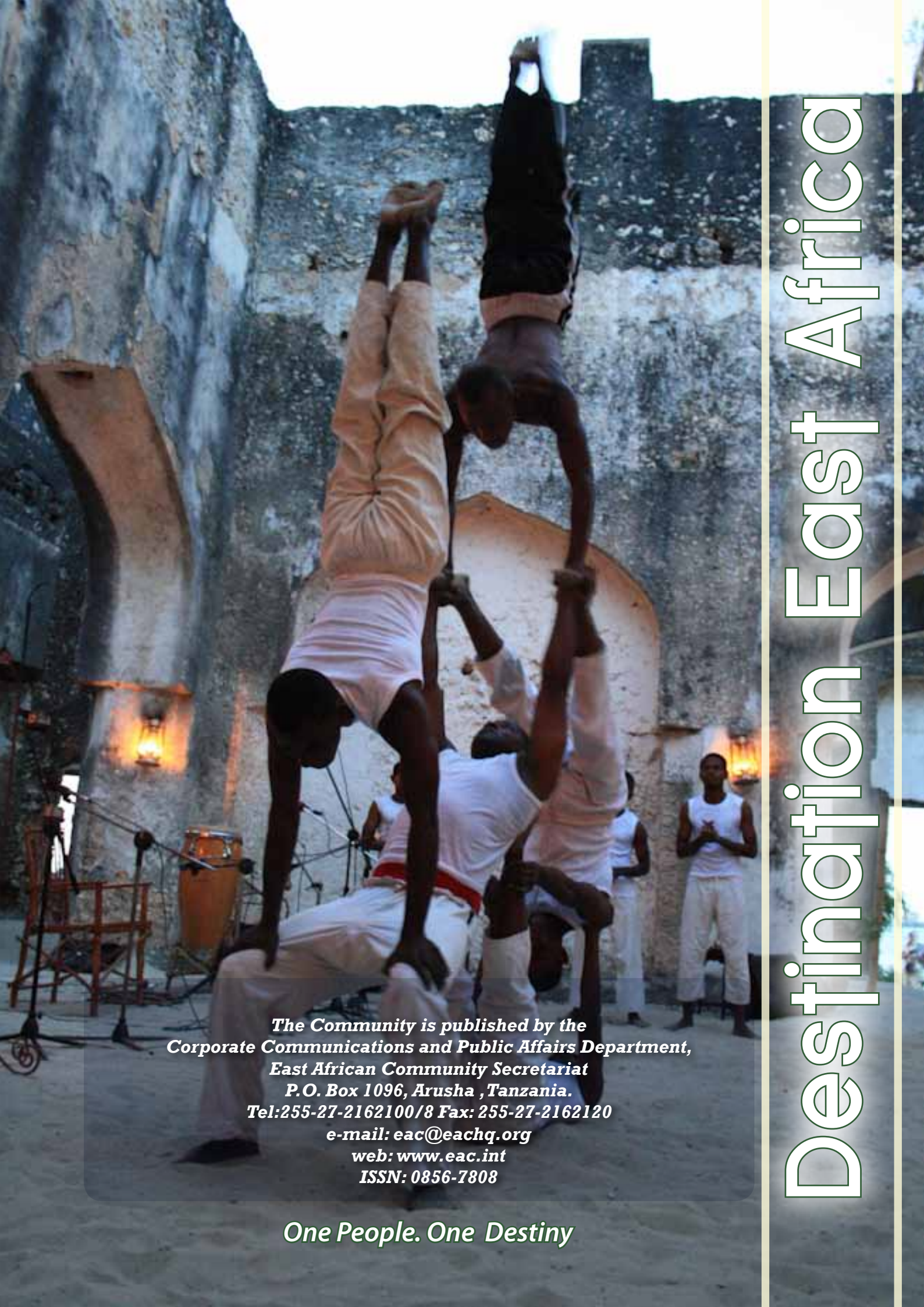
	9	6			3			
	3	7			1	6		
8				4	9			
3				1	2			
	5		3		8		2	
			4	7				8
			5	9				7
		2	1			5	9	
			2			3	1	

Sum = 14

BERTH, BEGAN,
KNEEL, SUITE,
SQUAD, CHEWY,
CELLO, PILOT, WIELD

From the highest floor to lowest we have:West Centre East
==== ======= ====
Harold Derek Eddie
Bret Fred Greg
Alex John Chris

1	9	6	7	5	3	8	4	2
4	3	7	8	2	1	6	5	9
8	2	5	6	4	9	1	7	3
3	7	8	9	1	2	4	6	5
9	5	4	3	6	8	7	2	1
2	6	1	4	7	5	9	3	8
6	1	3	5	9	4	2	8	7
7	8	2	1	3	6	5	9	4
5	4	9	2	8	7	3	1	6



Destination East Africa

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