

**CIVIL SOCIETY**  
Where Civil Society Stands  
in EAC Regional Integration

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**  
AfDB - Partner of Choice  
for the EA We Want

**HEALTH**  
Stronger systems of  
accountability in healthcare

**GOVERNANCE:**  
Innovation Transforms E.A.:  
governance & trade lag



# THE COMMUNITY

ONE PEOPLE. ONE DESTINY

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE EAC

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## EAC EYES US\$ 100 BILLION for Infrastructure Development

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FROM THE SG

# EAC Regional integration is on Track



I welcome our Readers to yet another edition of our quarterly Magazine The Community, the premier magazine that captures interesting and useful information on East African Community integration and development process. This is the last issue of the Magazine for this year (2014) and in it, the Editorial Team has captured some of the critical events/activities that were implemented during the course of the year.

One thing that is quite clear in regard to our integration process is that the agenda is on track and has gathered great momentum and moving towards a higher and critical stage. I take this opportunity to highlight just a few of the key milestones made in the integration of our Partner States.

## ! Implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol

As of June 2014, the Republic of Burundi had drafted four (4) Bills: (i) the Company Bill n°1/09 of 30th May 2011; (ii) the Business Name Registration Bill n°1/07 of 26 April 2010; (iii) the Insolvency Bill; and (iv) the Public and Private Partnership Bill. The first three (3) Bills are under consideration by the Senate. In addition, the list of national laws which have an impact to the EAC Common Market Protocol has been established. The amendment of these laws will start soon at the national level.

The Republic of Kenya had reviewed the Capital Markets Act, Cap 487, Insurance Amendment Act, 2014 and Competition Act No. 12 of 2010 with the aim of removing restrictions on East Africans and to improve the investment environment. Kenya has also put in place the Capital Markets (Futures Exchanges Regulations, 2013) to ensure full liberalization of the Capital Account. The Republic of Kenya has in addition abolished work permit fees for East African nationals working in the country.

The Republic of Rwanda has concluded phase 1 of the EAC Legislative Compliance Audit which included identification of EAC commitments that require amendment of national laws and the prioritization of the laws to be amended. In Rwanda, following the launch of the SCT along the Central Corridor, a number of selected products (wheat grains, sugar, rice and wet cargo) are being cleared under SCT through the port of Dar es Salaam.

A single declaration is processed in Rwanda and used to release goods at Dar es Salaam Port. This has proven a far more efficient way than the old system where a transit declaration had to be processed first from the port of entry. The like Kenya, the Republic of Rwanda has also abolished work permit fees for East African nationals working in the country.

In the Republic of Uganda, a competition policy had been developed and is now before cabinet for approval. This is in regard to the implementation of the EAC competition Act. The SPS Protocol has also been submitted to Cabinet for ratifica-

tion. A total of 15.2 million Ugandans have been registered for IDs and the issuance of the standardised national ID cards is due to start in before the end of 2014.

In May 2014, In line with the commitments under EAC Common Market Protocol, the following amended regulations were issued by the United Republic of Tanzania: (i) Foreign Exchange (Listed Securities -Amendments) Regulations, 2014 (G.N. No. 132 of 2014); and (ii) Foreign Exchange (Amendments) Regulations, 2014 (G.N. No. 133 of 2014).

The amendments are meant to remove Capital account restrictions on free movements of capital to enable Tanzanian residents to invest in other EAC Partner States and allow other EAC residents to participate in the Tanzanian Capital and Financial Markets.

The launching of the Single Customs Territory (SCT) and implementation of the Electronic Cargo Tracking System (ECTS) has indeed turned out to be a trade facilitation achievement in the region. The United Republic of Tanzania has further scrapped the bond requirement for goods transiting the Central Corridor using the ECTS.

Furthermore, in the spirit of easing transit time and making the Central Corridor more effective and efficient, the United Republic of Tanzania has removed Police Road Blocks along the Central Corridor. At the moment the ordinary Police Checks are conducted at the location where weighbridges are stationed, being the initiative of moving towards One Stop Inspection Centers (OSIC) along the Central Corridor.

## ! East African Monetary Union

The EAC Heads of State signed the Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Monetary Union (EAMU) in November 2013 and directed all Partner States to conclude its ratification July, 2014. So far the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Rwanda have ratified the Protocol while the other Partner States are in the process of doing so. Once all the Partner States have ratified the Protocol, Bills will be developed for the establishment of 4 Institutions provided for in the Protocol for consideration by the East African Legislative Assembly. These Institutions deemed necessary for the implementation of the EAMU are:

- (i) the East African Monetary Institute
- (ii) the East African Statistics Bureau (to be responsible for statistics)
- (iii) the East African Surveillance, Compliance and Enforcement Commission (to be responsible for surveillance, compliance and enforcement); and

## FROM THE SG

(iv) the East African Financial Services Commission (to be responsible for financial services).

Meanwhile, the Monetary Affairs Committee (MAC) is making substantial progress in the harmonization and coordination of monetary and exchange rate policy, banking supervision, payment systems, financial markets, information technology platforms and capacity building in the region.

### ! Protocols on Preventing and Combating Corruption, and on Good Governance

The draft Protocol on Preventing and Combating Corruption, after the endorsement by the Summit, is undergoing policy harmonization to ensure consistency with other national and regional policies. The Protocol is intended to establish a legally binding instrument that would establish common standards throughout the EAC region. The Draft EAC Protocol on Good Governance has been developed through wider national consultations and negotiations. Experts on legal and governance issues from Partner States will soon meet to consider the contentious provisions in the draft Protocol, paving the way for the Protocol to be cleared by the Sectoral Council on Legal and Judicial Affairs for the Summit to approve.

### ! Central Corridor

Apart from the completion of the Arusha-Namanga-Athi River Road reconstruction project, preparations for other road projects also progressed well with a number of bankable proposals forwarded to the African Development Bank (AfDB) seeking support for priority roads linking Uganda and Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda, and Burundi and Tanzania. I am happy to report that AfDB and the EAC signed a Letter of Agreement, under the NEPAD-Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility, in which a Grant of US\$2,685,215 will be availed to the EAC to finance Feasibility Studies and Design of the Rehabilitation of Selected Road Sections of the Central Corridor in Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.

The Grant will finance consultancy services related to undertaking feasibility studies, detailed engineering designs, environmental and social impact assessment, and preparation of bidding documents for the rehabilitation of the road sections joining Rusumo to Lusahunga and Nyakanazi to Manyovu via Kasulu in Tanzania; Kayonza to Kigali in Rwanda; and Rumonge to Bujumbura via Rutunga in Burundi.

### ! Construction of Nine (9) One-Stop Border Posts

The construction of One-Stop Border Post facilities at the border posts of: (i) Namanga (Kenya/Tanzania): 100% complete on the Tanzanian side, 40% complete on the Kenyan side; (ii) Rusumo (Rwanda/Tanzania): 98% complete, including the International Bridge. Handover of facilities scheduled for 15th November 2014; (iii) Holili/Taveta (Tanzania/Kenya): 100% complete on the Tanzanian side and 85% complete on the Kenyan side; (iv) Lunga Lunga/Horohoro (Kenya/Tanzania): 100% complete on the Tanzanian side and 90% complete on the Kenyan side; (v) Mutukula (Uganda/Tanzania): 100% complete on the Tanzanian side and 70% complete on the Ugandan side; (vi) Sirari/Isebania (Tanzania/Kenya): 100% complete; (vii) Katuna/Gatuna (Uganda/Rwanda): 100% complete on the Ugandan side, works not yet commenced on the Rwandan side; (viii) Kabanga/Kobero (Tanzania/Burundi): Works on-going; and (ix) Mirama Hills/Kagitumba (Uganda/Rwanda): Construction works on both sides are ongoing.

The completion and full operation of these One-Stop Border Posts will ease free movement of factors of production and facilitate the smooth implementation of the EAC Common Market protocol.

### ! Single Customs Territory

The implementation of the Single Customs Territory where the destination model of clearance of goods (selected) and assessment and collection of revenue

## FROM THE SG

is done at the first point of entry, and revenues are remitted to the destination Partner States is being implemented and taking shape.

### ! Elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs)

As of September 2014, the following 7 NTBs were reported as resolved; (i) a requirement that Cigarettes exported to Uganda must have a local material content of 75%; (ii) lack of verification sheds and parking yards at border posts; (iii) charging of full duty on aluminum products on EAC duty remission scheme produced in Kenya and exported to Uganda; (iv) introduction of a levy of 1.5% for railway development in Kenya for imports destined to Kenya; (v) metal products from Kenya are charged a CET of 25% when exported to Burundi; (vi) United Republic of Tanzania charging plastics from Kenya a CET rate of 25%; (vii) charge of US\$ 500 for all trucks registered in Burundi when they ferry cargo through Tanzania.

The updated EAC Time Bound Programme (TBP) shows that: (i) Twenty four NTBs were unresolved; (ii) Eight new NTBs were reported, and (iii) Sixty nine NTBs were cumulatively reported resolved.

The table below shows NTBs imposed by each Partner State as at September 2014.

PARTNER STATE	NUMBER OF NTBS IMPOSED
Republic of Burundi	0
Republic of Kenya	12
Republic of Uganda	2
Republic of Rwanda	2
United Republic of Tanzania	10
All Partner States	3

### ! EAC Video Conferencing System

The EAC Secretariat is finalizing the delivery and installation of the Video Conferencing System in six sites namely the EAC Headquarters in Arusha and within the premises of the five Ministries responsible for EAC Affairs in the Partner States. We expect to do the pilot test-run of the system in the six sites between January and March 2015. The EAC Video Conferencing facility is borne by the need to enhance efficiency and speed of interactive communications, both formal and informal within the EAC Organs, Institutions and the Ministries responsible for EAC Affairs. Once operational, the Organs and Institutions will be conducting some of their meetings through the facility leading to a saving of about 30% of the cost of meetings in the financial year 2015/2016.

### ! Political Federation Constitution Making Process

To complete the picture of a region that has set its sights on a major turn round to attain a Political Federation, in line with the directive of the EAC Heads of State, the Council of Ministers will be initiating the process of drafting a Constitution for the Political Federation and develop a roadmap on what the Constitution making process would involve. The Council of Ministers will also be undertaking a comprehensive evaluation of performance on the implementation of the Protocols on the Establishment of EAC Customs Union, Common Market and Monetary Union and other Laws of the Community.

I wish you good reading on the developments captured in the next pages of this Magazine. 🇰🇪



Dr. Richard Sezibera  
Ambassador,  
Secretary General





## Global Community assured EAC is safe, secure and Ebola free

Ministers responsible for tourism from the EAC Partner States and EAC Secretariat hosted an EAC Joint Event to promote the region as a Single Tourism Destination at the World Travel Market (WTM) - a travel industry trade show in London, United Kingdom in November 2014.

In her statement, Chairperson of the EAC Council of Ministers, Hon. Phyllis Kandie, who is also Kenya's Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism reassured the world that strategies were being implemented nationally and regionally on the Ebola Virus.

She said the East African Governments had prepared a robust Ebola Emergency Preparedness and Response plans that meet the World Health Organization standards, comply with the International Health Regulations- Emergency Committee and AU Decisions on Travel and Trade Restrictions.

To address the Ebola Virus, the region has strengthened Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response Systems at district, community and Points of Entry for early detection and response to the outbreak. In addition, all international airports, sensitive ports and border points have begun screening persons in the region, while cross border collaboration and information sharing between countries has been enhanced.

By end of November 2014, in collaboration with the British government, deployment of medical experts and other professional health workers from EAC countries to support Ebola Virus Disease Control in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone had commenced in accordance with the International Health Regulations- Emergency Committee resolution AFR/RC62/R12.

Hon Kandie reaffirmed the global community was welcomed to East Africa, a secure, safe and Ebola free 'Destination of Wonders and Opportunities'.



## Kagitumba One Stop Border Post construction nears completion

The One Stop Border Post (OSBP) is one of the trade facilitation projects provided in the Customs Union Protocol. The objective of this infrastructure project is to reduce border-crossing bureaucracy through eliminating double clearing on both sides of the borders and ultimately reducing the time it takes to cross borders, hence easing doing business between two countries and beyond.

In 2011, TradeMark East Africa (TMEA) invested \$7.5 million in the construction and equipping of an OSBP at Kagitumba border post located in the eastern part of Rwanda, connecting with Mirama Hill border post on the Ugandan side. A similar project is being implemented by TMEA on the Ugandan side of the border.

The Kagitumba OSBP construction started in July 2013 and the infrastructure covers Customs and Migration offices, Police post, Customs inspection shed & Warehouse, Clearing & Forwarding offices, internal roads that direct the movement of cargo and people, water treatment plant and water storage tanks, parking yard and a green environment within and around the control zone.

The construction of the OSBP is expected to be finalized by end of December 2014 and to be handed over to the Government of Rwanda by June 2015.

The Kagitumba OSBP will be the second finalised TMEA-funded OSBP among the 13 that TMEA has committed to deliver by June 2017.



## Religious leaders form Inter-Religious Council for Dialogue and Peace

East African conference on inter-religious collaboration to strengthen peace and security resolved to create the first ever East African Community Inter-Religious Council (EAC IRC) for sustainable dialogue and information sharing among and between religious leaders and communities in the Region.

The leaders of Inter-Religious Councils of Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda signed the two-page dubbed "*Kigali Declaration*" to pursue justice, peace and security also facilitate dialogue and shared vision in the face of the distortion of religious values and principles in the Region, among others.

The leaders also agreed on promoting education of the youth as well civic education and encouraging a focused attention on youth unemployment and advocacy in situations of discrimination, corruption, nepotism and maladministration.

"Accepting that religious leaders have a specific responsibility to model the behavior that contributes to peace and justice, we further commit to the values of inclusivity and respect for diversity, integrity, industriousness, fidelity to truth and equality," read in part the Declaration.

The formation of the Inter-Religious Council, is no doubt vital in enhancing a culture of tolerance, peaceful co-existence and good neighborliness, which are key tenets enshrined in the Treaty establishing EAC.

Through the EAC-IRC, the EAC Secretariat will engage the new body on matters relating to peace and security with a view to preventing the escalation of conflicts to violence and enhancing harmonious and peaceful co-existence in the EAC region.



## Former EACJ Registrar appointed to High Court of Tanzania's Bench

Former Registrar of the East African Court of Justice (EACJ), Hon. Justice. Prof. John Eudes Ruhangisa was appointed Judge of the High Court of Tanzania in August 2014 by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. Prior to his appointment, His Lordship served as the Registrar of the EACJ since April 2001.

Justice Ruhangisa was the first Registrar of the EACJ. During his thirteen years of service, he took part in developing the Rules of Procedure of the Court, Rules of Arbitration, EACJ Strategic Plan 2011/2015, and Court Users Guide. Justice Ruhangisa successfully too lead in the establishment of the Court's Sub-registries in the Partner States' capitals and development of Case Management System among others.

During his tenure the Court received 151 cases, evidence of his role in making the Court visible to its Stakeholders, enhancing utilization of the Court and development of its jurisprudence in the region.

The East African Community has greatly benefited from Justice Ruhangisa's selfless service. The Community anticipates his good will to support the Court that will further enhance the relationship of the Court and that of the Tanzania judiciary in ensuring and rendering impartial justice to East Africans.

His Lordship while bidding farewell to the EACJ Staff, he appealed to them to remain bonded, maintain the discipline, teamwork, speak the common language, forgive each other, to be tolerant to one another, respect their leaders and always refer to the Staff rules and regulations and be ethical. Justice Ruhangisa said that everyone is a driver towards the achievement of the objectives of the Community.



# EAPCE'15



## THE 7<sup>TH</sup> EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION

THEME: EAST AFRICA REGION -

Proven Destination for Investment in Petroleum Resources for Regional Energy Sufficiency and Lasting Socio-Economic Development

*Kigali Serena Hotel, Rwanda 4-6 March, 2015*



### CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

New Discoveries and Development | Commercialization of Petroleum Resources and Infrastructure Development | Meeting the Regional Energy Needs With the Discovered Resources | Exploitation of Unconventional Resources | Local Content Development | Policy, Legal and Fiscal Regime in Oil and Gas | Field Trips

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REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

ENERGY



THE COMMUNITY TEAM

## Investing in renewable energy in East Africa

East Africa is facing growing energy demand alongside rising levels of fossil fuel consumption. Together with growing urban populations and deforestation, greenhouse gas emissions are also sharply increasing, which is why there is a great need for renewable energies in the area.

Forecasts indicate that in Kenya, the biggest economy in the region, the percentage of fossil fuels in total energy needs will increase to 29 percent by 2015. Other countries, such as Uganda and Tanzania, rely largely on biomass fuel, such as charcoal and wood. Given that these energy sources depend on the area's depleting natural resources, costs are set to increase significantly.

East African countries therefore need to embark on a transition towards renewable energy sources. This is currently underway thanks to a project providing environmental credit lines to local banks in Kenya, Uganda and

Tanzania. The Agence Française de Développement (AFD) is extending this credit to these countries in order to finance renewable energy and related investments. They should ease the transition towards more renewable energies and help diversify energy sources in East Africa.

The AFD supports projects through investments of a maximum of €10 million in the areas of hydroelectricity, biomass, biogas, and solar and wind power. Projects promoting energy efficiency, predominantly in the field of agribusiness, can also be funded.

Together with the credit lines, the AFD has set up a Regional Technical Assistance Programme in Nairobi to assist investors and banks in the three countries concerned. The programme aims at transferring skills to locals and helping develop energy projects in the area.

The EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund (ITF) has provided a technical assistance grant for the Regional Technical Assistance Programme and renewable energy projects, with a focus on projects related to electricity distribution grids in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. It allocated €2 million in April 2010, out of a grand total of €208.9 million for grant operations approved for the 2007-10 period.



# EAC eyes over US\$ 100 billion for Infrastructure Projects

DAVID MUWANGA

There is an undeniable urgency in developing the region's infrastructure in order to address the existing huge development challenges.

In particular, EAC relative lack of adequate economic infrastructure points to the existence of untapped productive potential, which could be unlocked through scaling up investments in the sector.

Notably, infrastructure plays a central role in improving competitiveness, facilitating domestic and international trade, and enhancing EAC's integration into the global economy. Coupled with better human development outcomes that improved infrastructure promises, the spillover effects and the dynamism that would be generated could support EAC's economic growth and poverty reduction efforts.

The estimated financing requirement for the EAC Priority infrastructure projects amounts to US\$ 50 billion. In as much as this financing requirement is a challenge, EAC Partner States have a wide range of policy options that could open new sources of finance and financing instruments.

## SECTOR PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Infrastructure development remains a major prime mover for the socio-economic development of the EAC and, therefore, continues to receive the utmost political attention by all Partner States in the region.

In the energy sector, the region is producing 4,000 MW of electricity against a demand of 38,000MW hence only about 16% of the population in EAC has access to electricity. In Transport Infrastructure the road network in EAC is 375,000km over a

land area of 1,720,000km<sup>2</sup> (excluding water bodies) or 218 km per 1000 km<sup>2</sup> of land or 2.6 km of road per 1,000 persons in the region. The global average is 944 km per 1000 km<sup>2</sup> and 7 km per 1000 persons. The railway footprint in EAC is 7000km or 50 km per million people against 100-200 km per million people in Europe. Only the 975 km part of TAZARA railway line developed in last 50 years.

The two main ports in East Africa of Dar es Salam and Mombasa have exceeded their design capacities and cannot meet the traffic demand leading to delays in cargo off-take yet; cargo volumes at the ports are expected to double in the next decade. Only one country in region - Kenya has an 899 km long oil pipeline which cannot service the demand.

It is against this inadequate economic infrastructure that the First Retreat of Heads of States in the EAC that was held in Kigali in June 2008, identified development of infrastructure as key to the region's integration and overall socio-economic development. The Retreat identified priority infrastructure projects and actions that were to be undertaken by the Council of Ministers and the Partner States.

The Second Retreat was held on November 29, 2012 to review the implementation status of the directives of the Heads of State since the First Retreat and establish a priority list of projects to be promoted by the region for the short and medium term. The Retreat further explored the financing options for these priority projects especially targeting the private sector and other hybrid financing strategies for projects under railways, ports and energy in recognition of the fact that development of these specific sectors had not progressed satisfactorily.

In addition, roads that facilitate movement to and from the ports and those that complement the railways were also considered.

This report lists identified projects, financing options, progress on implementation to date and comments as we look forward to the outcome of the 3rd Retreat of the Heads of State to be held in Nairobi, Kenya.

## PROJECTS IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR

### Railways Sub-sector

The Heads of State identified the rehabilitation of the Central Line covering Dar es Salam - Tabora - Mwanza/Kigoma, Kaliua - Mpanda railway line with a spur to Kasanga. The importance of this line is that it would link Dar-es Salaam port with Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi. It is estimated to cost US\$ 1.425 billion.



*Railway Line from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma*


The railway line from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika via Dodoma with a branch leading to Mwanza on Lake Victoria.

At the same Summit, they also agreed to the construction of the Uvinza - Musongati railway line which is expected to connect Musongati in Burundi to the Kigoma-Tabora railway line in Tanzania (via a maritime component) as identified in the EAC railway Master Plan.

Also included is the construction of the standard gauge Dar es Salaam-Isaka - Kigali/Keza-Gitega-Musongati railway line that would link Dar-es-Salaam port to Rwanda and Burundi. The feasibility studies carried out indicated that the project is economically viable and could be constructed at a cost of US\$ 5.1 billion.

The Heads of State also agreed on the completion of detailed designs and the construction of the Lamu - Isiolo-Moyale- Addis Ababa Standard Gauge Railway, Isiolo-Nadapal/Nakodok-Juba standard gauge railway line, Nairobi-Isiolo-Moyale-Addis Ababa standard gauge railway line under the LAPSET Corridor Project.

This planned project is aimed at linking EAC to Ethiopia and South Sudan through Lamu Port.

The Lamu - Isiolo-Moyale- Addis Ababa section is estimated to cost US\$ 3.7 billion while the Isiolo-Nadapal/Nakodok section is estimated to cost US\$ 4.4 billion, according to the EAC Principal Civil Engineer Hosea Nyangweso. 

He told The East African Digest in Arusha, Tanzania recently that the leaders also agreed that there should be fast-tracking of the joint rehabilitation of the Kenya - Uganda railway starting from Mombasa - Nairobi - Malaba - Kampala with a branch line to Kisumu & Tororo - Pakwach. "The project estimated to cost US\$1.6bn is crucial for increasing capacity and efficiency of bulk cargo transportation along the Northern Corridor and adjoining spur from Tororo to Packwach,".

The other project in the railways subsector is the rehabilitation of the Voi-Taveta Branch to link Kenya and Tanzania railway networks. The line estimated to cost US\$200m is critical for linking Kenya-Uganda and Tanzanian railway systems.

The EAC Leaders in the second retreat on infrastructure development and planning also agreed to the upgrading to standard gauge of the Mombasa - Nairobi - Malaba - Kampala - Kasere railway line and construction to standard gauge of the Kasere - Bihanga - Kigali - Bujumbura line and Kasere - Kisangani line.

They also recommended the upgrading and construction of the Tanga (Mwambani) - Arusha - Musoma with Spurs to Minjingu and Lake Natron line, linking to New Kampala Port at Bukasa via Lake Victoria. The project estimated to cost US\$2.1 billion is an important project since it would link Uganda to Tanzania through Musoma, Arusha and Tanga.

The other project is the development of Mtwara - Mbamba Bay railway with spurs to Liganga, Mlimba and Mchuchuma estimated to cost US\$2.5 billion. The project is important in that it links the East African Community Partner States to Malawi and Zambia through Mbamba Bay and then Mtwara port to Liganga iron ore and Mchuchuma coal fields.



#### The Ports Subsector

The Summit resolved that development of the Lamu Port starting with the first three berths and associated facilities for the Port should be implemented and was estimated to cost US\$400 million. This project is key to opening up the new LAPSET corridor which consists of a number of projects.

They also called for the completion of the expansion and modernization of Mombasa port (2<sup>nd</sup> Container Terminal and redevelopment of Berths 12 - 14 into container terminals) and Dongo Kundu Free Port. The project estimated to cost US\$ 800 million is aimed at increasing capacity of cargo handling at the port and reducing the costs of doing business.

The leaders also identified the modernization of Dar es Salaam Port including construction of a 2<sup>nd</sup> modern container terminal (berths 13 and 14), deepening and strengthening of berth 1 - 7 (including Ro-Ro berth) and development of Kisarawe Cargo Freight Station. Eng. Nyangweso emphasized that the project is critical for increasing the capacity and efficiency of the Dar-es-Salaam port and the entire Central Corridor transport network. The project estimated at a cost of US\$1.2 billion also entails development of port connectivity roads.

He said the leaders agreed that Maruhubi Hub Port in Zanzibar should be developed because it is a strategic hub for East and Central Africa due to its deep waters.

The port whose development was estimated at a cost of US\$400 million is also part of the implementation of Zanzibar's Vision 2020 and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP).

They also recommended the development of Mwambani port in Tanga, Musoma Port and New Kampala Port at Bukasa at an estimated cost of US\$825 million. The project is intended to provide a multi modal link to the Great Lakes Region and

a link between Uganda and the port of Tanga in Tanzania. Components will include the provision of roll on - roll off facilities at Bukasa to link with those in Tanga.



Maruhubi Port in Zanzibar

Eng Nyangweso explained that the leaders identified the implementation of the construction and or rehabilitation and expansion programmes for inland ports, including Bujumbura, Rumonge, Rusizi, Karongi, Rubavu, Kigoma, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Port Bell, Mwanza, Itungi, Kasanga, and Jinja. "The rehabilitation of these ports estimated to cost US\$1.1 billion would increase capacities and efficiency of the above key inland ports in the region, on lakes Tanganyika, Kivu and Victoria and the protection of inland waterways from environmental degradation, siltation and invasive weeds," he said.

The leaders also agreed on Roll on - Roll off facilities between Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Pemba, Tanga and Mombasa at an estimated cost of US\$500 million aimed at increasing the capacities and efficiency of the linked ports by providing roll on - roll off services.

He pointed out that the Summit agreed that the navigability of the Akagera River should be developed to link Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania through Lake Victoria but the estimated costs of the project is Regional Road Projects Supporting Ports Development The EAC Leaders also prioritized several projects in the roads sector as infrastructure needed to support the ports operations and enhance the railways efficiency in the region. ➡

## WE ARE SEEKING US\$100 BN FOR THE 72 PROJECTS - DR. BUKUKU



**QN:** Where will the funding come from and when is the expected time frame for completion of these projects?

**ANS:** The projects have different funding options attached to their implementation but most qualify for public financing through budgetary allocations, loans and grants. A number of them, especially in the Energy sector, have been able to attract private sector funding and are being implemented under Public-Private Partnership approach. A 10-Year Investment Strategy has been prepared for their implementation with a road map covering 2015 - 2024. The success of the strategy will depend on projects readiness and availability of funds from, investors and development partners.

**QN:** Will these projects be handled by the EAC Secretariat or at Partner States level?

**ANS:** All the projects are located within the territories of the Partner States. However, there are those that straddle countries or traverse more than two countries. These will be implemented regionally either through the EAC Secretariat or joint committees of the Partner State. Good examples include the Arusha - Namanga - Athi River road Project, the Dar es Salaam - Isaka - Kigali / Keza - Gitega - Musongati Railway and Rusumo One Stop Border Post. A number of projects are wholly located in one country but have regional impacts. These will be implemented by the affected countries but closely coordinated by the EAC Secretariat.

**QN:** What are the projected challenges that would make these projects not take off or incomplete?

**ANS:** The main challenge is funding availability. The total funding requirement for the 72 projects is between US\$ 70 - 100 billion. This will require an estimated annual financing of US\$7 - 10 billion. It is a big challenge to access this kind of money but with concerted mobilization efforts, it is achievable. The other challenge is lack of capacity for project preparation. A number of projects have not been prepared to bankability levels and this hinders access to funds, even where funds are available. The other challenges include environmental and social impact mitigation, negotiating capacity for PPP projects and regional projects coordination.

**QN:** Any other comments on the regional infrastructure?

**ANS:** Regional infrastructure development is the way to go because it ensures that project impacts are felt well beyond national borders. The adage, "think national but act regionally" is very true and countries need to cooperate with each other to realize regional projects. However, there is need to develop a common infrastructure funding envelope so that individual countries do not suffer the burden of developing regional infrastructure. A regional fund will also ensure equitable development among all the Partner States.

*Dr. Enos Bukuku is the EAC Deputy Secretary General in Charge of Planning and Infrastructure.*



Current Kampala - Kasere Railway Line

Eng. Nyangweso pointed out that these lines are important in linking Rwanda, Burundi and Eastern DRC to Mombasa port through Uganda. The estimated cost for the construction of a standard gauge line is US\$ 4 billion. The projects also included the upgrading to standard gauge of the Tororo - Pakwach line and construction to standard gauge of the Pakwach - Gulu - Atiak - Nimule - Juba line at a cost of US\$2.5 billion. This he said is a vital project that links into Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan.



*The construction and or rehabilitation and expansion programmes for inland ports, including Bujumbura, Rumonge, Rusizi, Karongi, Rubavu, Kigoma, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Port Bell, Mwanza, Itungi, Kasanga, and Jinja estimated to cost US\$1.1 billion will increase capacities and efficiency these inland ports in the region, on lakes Tanganyika, Kivu and Victoria and the protection of inland waterways from environmental degradation, siltation and invasive weeds.*

→ These included road projects to decongest access to Dar es Salaam Port. These are the Dar es Salaam - Chalinze - Morogoro road capacity upgrading.

The Heads of State also called for the dualling of Jinja - Kampala and Kampala - Mpigi Highways as sections of the Northern corridor and the construction of the Kampala Southern Bypass.

### REGIONAL PROJECTS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

The leaders identified 12 regional projects in the energy sector. These included power generation projects that included the construction of the 600MW Karuma power plant in Uganda using own funds and the construction of the regional 80MW Rusumo hydro power plant at a cost of US\$428.2 million to supply power in Burundi - Rwanda - Tanzania power project.

Also identified is the development of Rwanda's Geothermal Exploration and drilling in Kinigi, Rubavu and Bugarama for 300 MW. It said that the geothermal project targeted the development of 310MW of power in collaboration with the private sector consisting of drilling three exploratory wells in each site to prove the existence of the resource and thereafter design and construct a 10MW power plant in each site.

The cost estimate is US\$ 50 million per site for exploration drillings, infrastructure and power plant and the estimated completion time is 2015/2016 for Kinigi and Rubavu; and 2018 for Bugarama.

The other project to be in Burundi - Rwanda - DRC includes the construction of 145MW Rusizi III Hydro power project and after Rusizi I (29.8MW) and Rusizi II (43.8MW) upstream of the river, Rusizi III will be constructed with an installed capacity of 145 MW all at estimated costs of US\$577 million and estimated completion time is 2017.



Rusumo Falls

Others are the Tangi Bovu - Banana Bypass, Junction improvements and or interchanges in Dar es Salaam city, Southern Bypass (Dar es Salaam Port - Kisarawe - Mlandizi - Bagamoyo (Mbegani Port) and Bunju - Victoria - Pugu road) Also in the roads project is the rehabilitation and construction of Garsen - Lamu - Malindi road and rehabilitation and construction of Malindi -Mombasa - Lunga Lunga/Horo Horo & Tanga - Pangani- Bagamoyo road.

Eng. Hosea Nyangweso added that the roads project included the development of Lamu - Isiolo - Nadapal/Nakodok - Juba Road and the construction of Nyanguge - Musoma - Sirari/Isebania - Kisumu-Webuye - Kitale - Lodwar- Nadapal/Nakodok along Corridor 3 of the East African Road Network.

Others are the rehabilitation of Ngoma - Bugesera - Nyanza road linking to Dar es Salam - Isaka Kigali Railway, Ntungamo - Kagitumba - Kayonza - Rusumo - Lusahunga, Ruhwa - Bujumbura - Rumonge - Mugina and Nyakasanza - Kobero - Muyinga - Gitega - Nyakararo - Jenda - Bujumbura roads.

Eng. Nyangweso said the leaders also recommended the upgrading from gravel to bitumen the Nyakanazi - Kasulu - Kidahwe - Mpanda and construction of Cankuzo - Ruyigi - Bujumbura linking to the Nyakanazi - Kasulu - Kidahwe - Mpanda roads.

It was recommended that a 285MW Rusizi IV hydropower project be constructed to serve the countries of Burundi - Rwanda - DRC. The project whose costs are estimated at US\$ 990 million is planned to be completed by 2012.

It was further recommended that 200MW from Methane Gas between Rwanda and DRC be developed since it has a potential to produce 700MW. Rwanda and DRC have decided to develop 200 MW together at an estimated cost of the 200MW at US\$ 900 million.

The leaders also called for implementation of the 180MW hydropower project and 132Kv interconnection line at Isimba in Uganda at a cost of US\$600 million while another 16MW Kikagati - Murongo hydro power project be developed between Tanzania and Uganda.

Ayago hydro power project and a 400 kV Ayago interconnection line were also identified as possible projects to be constructed at an estimated cost of US\$2.1 billion and the project time frame is 2014 - 2020.

Other projects identified included the 53MW Kakono hydro-power plant, the 240MW Kinyerezi II, the 300MW Kinyerezi IV and 300 MW Kinyerezi III Gas fired Power Projects that are located at Kinyerezi where the Gas Pipeline ends. The cheap power generated will be used regionally through the Inter-connectors between Tanzania and Kenya, Rwanda,

Burundi and Uganda. Further the power will be supplied to other countries interconnected with the above mentioned through their respective Grids. The other projects are the 200 MW Kiwira and the 400 MW Mchuchuma Coal Fired Power Plants utilizing the vast coal reserves.

The benefits include the cheap generated Power that will be fed to the National Grid and be transmitted to other EAC Partner States through Interconnectors between Tanzania and Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.

### Power Transmission Lines

Those identified included the Kenya - Tanzania: Kisumu-Mwanza 220 kV transmission line (part of Lake Victoria Transmission Ring that was estimated to cost USD 120m and the construction of a 220kV-60km link between Kigoma- Bugesera in Rwanda.

Also included are the transmission lines associated with Rusumo falls power plant between Burundi - Rwanda - DRC and construction of 108.3km 220Kv Rusumo-Gitega

## MR. WAMBUGU TALKS ABOUT THE TARGETED SECTORS



**QN:** What are the infrastructure projects as agreed upon by the EAC?

**ANS:** The EAC, comprising the five Partner States agreed in November, 2012 to prioritize Transport and Energy projects as means of catalyzing regional integration and supporting the implementation of the Customs Union and the Common Market Protocol. The main objectives of implementing these projects are to facilitate trade, reduce transportation costs and spur industrial development.

Under the Transport Sector, focus is on the railways sub-sector, which is supposed to be the main mode of carriage of cargo across the region. The sub-sector has suffered neglect over the past four decades to the extent that it lost its hitherto competitive advantage and now only accounts for a mere 4% of cargo transport. The other focus areas were the ports and inland waterways sub-sectors which have a great potential in facilitating intermodal transport by connecting the roads and railways through lakes, navigable rivers and the oceans. The major activities in these areas include enhancement of cargo handling capacities and efficiency improvements in addition to development of new ports. The roads that were prioritized were those that would support port development by decongesting access to ports. Major activities will focus on capacity improvements through construction of freeways, grade separated interchanges and by-passes to major cities.

Under Energy, attention will be paid to power generation, in particular through renewable energy systems. In addition to hydro-power, utilization of geothermal resources, wind, solar and natural gas will be made. These will be complimented by high voltage interstate power transmission lines to equalize the access to power by EAC citizens. The capacities of existing oil products pipelines will also be enhanced and their reach extended to cover all the EAC countries.

**QN:** What criteria were used to select these projects?

**ANS:** A long list of projects was prepared, categorized by country and sector. This list was then subjected to detailed discussions at a regional workshop held prior to the Heads of State Retreat in November, 2012 during which the prioritization was carried out. The criteria used were; regional integration impacts, trade facilitation, capacity improvement and economic viability. Attention was also paid to geographical distribution to ensure equitable sharing of the projects.

As a result, a list of 72 projects was agreed upon comprising 10 railway projects, 08 under ports and waterways, 13 roads and 41 Energy projects.

Mr. Philip Wambugu is the EAC Director for Infrastructure.

⇒ transmission line in Burundi, whose costs were estimated at US\$ 33 million.

The other is the construction of 114.7 km 220 kV Rusumo - Bugesera - Kigali Transmission Line and associated substations in Rwanda at cost of US\$ 30.25 million and the construction of 148.9km 220kV Rusumo - Nyakanazi line in Tanzania. The estimated costs for the power line are US\$ 26.8 million.

The leaders also identified the construction of four transmission lines associated to Rusizi III and IV including:

- DRC – Burundi: 220 kV Kamanyola (DRC)-Bujumbura (BDI), 125 km;
- DRC – Burundi: 110 kV RusiziIII - Bujumbura (BDI) - Kiliba (DRC);
- DRC – Burundi: 110 kV Bendera - Kalembe - Fizi - Uvira - Kiliba - Kamanyola - Bujumbura.
- DRC – Rwanda: 220kV Kamanyola (Rusizi III ) - Kibuye Transmission Line (142km);

#### PROJECTS WERE IDENTIFIED IN UGANDA:

- Uganda - DRC- 220 kV: Nkenda - Mpwonde - Bunia - Beni (70km) line; 70 km, Final Inception reports for the both ESIA and Feasibility study were submitted and detailed studies are on-going; Time Frame: 2014-2016
- Uganda - South Sudan: 400 kV Karuma (Uganda) - Nimule - Juba (South Sudan) (190km) line;

- Uganda - Tanzania: 220 kV Masaka – Mwanza, (UG: 85km, TZ: 250 km)

- Uganda: 400 kV Karuma - Kawanda transmission line, 260 km. Estimated cost is US\$ 270 million.

#### PROJECTS IDENTIFIED IN TANZANIA INCLUDE:

- Tanzania: 400 kV Iringa – Mbeya, 292 km which is a continuation of the transmission backbone and Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya (ZTK) transmission line).

- Tanzania: 132 kV TL Reinforcement of Ubungo – Ras Kiromoni Transmission Line. This is a dedicated transmission Line to connect Zanzibar to National Grid through the 2nd marine cable which is on completion stage);

- Tanzania – Kenya: 400 kV Singida – Arusha – Nairobi (Isinya) (Kenya: 93.1 km, Tanzania: 414.4 km); Total cost: US\$ 239,923,203; Tanzania: US\$190,768,203, Kenya: US\$ 49,155. Studies were financed by Government of Norway for US\$3.4 million.

- Tanzania: 220 kV Nyakanazi – Geita – Bulyankulu. This is meant to connect Endpoint of Rusumo 220 kV TL with Tanzania Grid end point) and the 400 kV Mbeya – Tunduma, 100km (ZTK).Total cost: US\$ 372 million; (TZ: US\$326 million, UG: US\$ 46 million).

#### CROSS BORDER ELECTRIFICATION LINES

i) Kobero (Burundi) - Ngara (Tanzania); Ngara (TZ) has supply and may be used to electrify Kobero (BI). The two towns are 40 km apart. Cross-border electrification will develop rural electrification in the two sides and the cross-border one post of Kobero.

ii) Gisuru (Burundi) - Kibondo (Tanzania); Gisuru has grid power that may be used to supply Kibondo. Diesel generators with a capacity of 3 MW have been installed at Kibondo.

iii) Mugina (Burundi) - Manyovu (Tanzania); There are plans to electrify Mugina from Mabanda after which Manyovu can be electrified. Kanyaru (Burundi) - Butare (Rwanda); Butare (RW) has supply and may be used to electrify Kanyaru (BI).

v) Kikagati (Uganda) - Murongo (Tanzania); Kikagati (Uganda) has power supply and may be used to electrify Murongo (Tanzania) even before the construction of the Kikagati/ Murongo Power Station.

vi) Mutukula (Uganda/Tanzania); Mutukula (Uganda) has power supply and may be used to electrify Mutukula (Tanzania).

#### OIL AND GAS PIPELINES

- Kenya – South Sudan: Development of the Lamu - Isiolo - Juba crude oil pipeline. Feasibility studies are ongoing. Time Frame: 2017.

- Kenya – Ethiopia: Development of the Lamu - Isiolo Ethiopia oil product pipeline. Time Frame: 2017.

- Kenya: Upgrading of the Mombasa-Eldoret Oil pipeline to increase capacity and efficiency.

- Kenya – Uganda – Rwanda – Burundi: Construction of Eldoret – Kampala – Kigali - Bujumbura with a spur from Mbarara to Mwanza - Isaka - Dar es Salaam oil pipeline.

- The United Republic of Tanzania Natural Gas master plan

#### REFINERIES

The Government of Uganda undertook a feasibility study for a refinery development in 2011.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The Heads of State:


i) Adopted the priority regional projects in this report for implementation.

ii) Directed the Council of Ministers to:

a) Develop a detailed 10-year Investment Strategy and Plan for the priority projects;

b) Present detailed reports on the implementation of the priority projects to the Summit on a biennial basis;

c) Develop a cooperation framework, on the basis of the Tripartite MoU, with neighbouring states to anchor the development of regional infrastructure involving these Partner States and EAC;

d) Fast track the development of a legal and regulatory framework to enhance public private partnerships in the development of regional infrastructure and their financing options. 

*This article first appeared as an EAC Supplement on Infrastructure Development and Planning in the East African Digest.*



Iringa - Mbeya Transmission Lines



## A people centred integration: where civil society stands

DR MARTIN MWONDHA

*Under the Treaty for establishment of the East African Community of November 1999, Partner States committed themselves to create an enabling environment for the private sector and civil society, as one of the key ingredients towards achievement of EAC Objectives, in a people centered and market driven integration process.*

*The East African Civil Society Organizations Forum (EACSOF) went out to speak to stakeholders in the Civil Society sector to assess how far these aspirations are being met. This article highlights the outcome of a consultative process that involved stakeholders representing a wide range of civil society actors working in the field of development and human rights in the region.*

### Civil Society Operating Environment in East Africa

Drawing from perceptions of diverse stakeholders in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, EACSOF has come to

the conclusion that despite a few enabling factors, such as constitutional provisions in most countries, there are many constraining factors in the environment that have a negative bearing on the operational effectiveness of CSOs in East Africa.

National governments have not fully guaranteed the operating space for civil society, and have instead resorted to restrictive legislation governing civil society organizations in the region. Some countries have enacted a caravan of new laws hurriedly, or passed amendments that aim to curtail civil society existence and smooth operations, thereby compromising the operational effectiveness of CSOs.

The hardships faced by CSOs range from problematic pieces of legislation, to adversarial relations with individual state functionaries. Of greater concern is militarization of the environment by placing serving military officers in charge of ministries responsible for NGOs, with the accompanying militaristic threats against civil society, parliament, media and opposition

parties, lumped together as enemies of the state. In more serious cases CSO leaders have faced direct threats to their personal safety due to various degrees of harassment by the state; some organizations have closed down and in extreme cases death was reported!

EACSOF set out to analyze underlying conditions which CSOs are going through in their operations within the region, identifying key challenges and devising key strategies to counteract them.

Surely, the state of the CSO operating environment in East Africa does not reflect the spirit of the EAC Treaty on creation of an enabling environment. This means that there is need for a concerted effort, through dialogue to rethink motives and directions being taken by all players and jointly formulate strategies that can be adopted at both national and regional levels to get back on track, in accordance with the EAC Treaty, to promote constructive engagements that will protect the rights of citizens through a healthy operational space for CSOs.

### Creating an enabling environment

The main key lesson from national consultation processes demonstrates that left on their own, Partner States may not always comply with the commitments they made in the EAC Treaty, as has been the case with "creating an enabling environment" for the private sector and civil society. Thus, states could at their own convenience abandon the noble intentions expressed in their constitutions, for the benefit of short term gains, narrow interests of a few and regime survival tactics.

The adversarial tendencies of states against CSOs stem from a sense of fear and insecurity, which results in the use of threats and a tendency to violence against civil society and other voices. CSOs themselves could partly be responsible for creating this fear from states, due to their own increasing growth and strength, accompanied by a confrontational approach to engagement with the state on human rights and governance issues.

Under these circumstances, the importance of more effective collaboration and networking between civil society organizations becomes imperative, in order for them to increase their legitimacy, credibility and influence in national debate, dialogue and consensus building on development policies to address challenges faced by the region; sharing information and learning together, how to become more relevant in the governance arena, and invoke a more positive attitude from states.

The consultations further demonstrate the potential of dialogue with states for strengthening security and protection mechanisms for citizen voices and effective operation of civil

society organizations. The lessons learnt also point to the need for mutual agreement on roles of the state and roles of civil society negotiated on a multi-stakeholder platform, where national governments are involved, particularly security agents, ethics, justice and constitutional experts.

As a way forward, EACSOF will endeavor to champion, promote and advance the emerging recommendations by bringing them to the attention of national governments, regional authorities and the wider international community. Central to this endeavor is the need to lobby both national governments and regional authorities to ensure that all existing laws and regulations currently restricting civil society operations, in blatant contravention of the EAC Treaty are either amended to ensure compliance, or repealed and expunged from the books of laws.

The Treaty for the establishment of the EAC must be respected as the overriding instrument that guides policy and legislation on roles, independence, participation and freedoms to which civil society actors are entitled, in order to promote their effectiveness, in accordance with the Istanbul principles of 2010.

Sustainable regional development and democracy can only be achieved through the inclusion and involvement of a robust and independent civil society, representing indigenous groups, women's organizations and other marginalized and disadvantaged groups, in order to address and reduce injustices and inequality in East Africa. 🇰🇪

*Dr Martin Mwendha is EACSOF's Chief Executive Officer.*



*Our Vision is an East Africa in which citizens are fully engaged and involved in all affairs affecting their lives. EACSOF envisions a future for people built on self-determination with citizens in control of the social, economic and political capital.*

### OUR MISSION STATEMENT

*Our Mission is to provide a Platform and catalyse a Critical Mass of organised civil society to engage in need-driven, people-centred East Africa integration and cooperation process effectively and proactively for equitable and sustainable development*

### MANDATE OF EACSOF

*Mandate of the EACSOF is to facilitate the citizens of East Africa to effectively shape and drive sustainable development and growth in the region.*

[www.eacsof.net](http://www.eacsof.net)



# Interesting youth in agriculture vital for region

**GASHEGU MURAMIRA**

When Uganda's Presidential adviser on military affairs Gen. Salim Saleh said that the army would sponsor the 2014 Miss Uganda beauty pageant, this was in line with an adage - best things in life are unexpected.

"How do you link the army to a beauty pageant?" a friend asked. Like my friend, many people were left baffled on why the army was choosing this initiative of all possible projects.

But the message was clear-cut. The next Miss Uganda will be based on agriculture. A Miss Uganda that is willing to get her hands dirty by engaging in meaningful agriculture.

The idea behind all this was to change the mindsets of Uganda's youth to focus on agriculture and maximize the enormous income generation opportunities the sector provides.

For many years now, the agriculture sector has been shunned by youth in East Africa, considering it an outdated activity to be carried out by the elderly who don't loathe use of traditional tools like hoes.

This is a call on East African governments to urgently address the need to interest young people (who are also naturally energetic) in agriculture and also fight the hard biting unemployment.

Youth of East Africa are important stakeholders in the EAC processes as they form a substantial part of the population that can influence policy formulation, participate in community mobilization/sensitization and implementation due to their creativity and energy.

### Sustainable Agriculture

Lets us look at one component of agriculture - Livestock farming which can easily be embraced by youth. In 2006, the government of Rwanda introduced the Girinka program (One Cow Per Poor Family), as one of the many home grown initiatives aimed at alleviating poverty among Rwandans.

This was inspired by the Rwandan culture and initiated by President Paul Kagame to enable poor households own and manage an improved dairy cow which would help the family to better their livelihood through increased milk and meat production.


In our (Rwandan) culture, a cow is a legacy our ancestors bequeathed to our generation and this has been used to raise living standards of the people through increased food security.

According to statistics, in 2006 the Girinka program's contribution to the annual national milk production was 15.4 million liters; by 2013 this figure had more than doubled to over 33.2 million liters.

The Girinka program, which has given hope to rural beneficiaries in Rwanda, can be replicated to fight unemployment among the youth in East Africa.

The strategy here should be for all East African governments to buy Friesian cows and distribute them to youths on condition that when a cow gives birth, the calf is given to another deserving youth - and the circle goes on.

By East African governments engaging the youth, they will have facilitated sustainability of the agricultural sub-sector which is currently driven by an ageing population.

If embraced, the EAC Partner States will have ensured that the integration process is carried out in a participatory manner that builds trust, involving broad participation of key stakeholders including young men and women in rural areas. 

*The writer is the Bureau Chief of The New Times newspaper in Uganda, and the First East African Community (EAC) Youth Ambassador to Rwanda. He is also the Public Relations Officer of the EAC Youth Ambassadors Platform (EACYP).*

# Regional agriculture round-up

Agriculture's contribution to the overall economy in East Africa has been declining for the last decade. Agriculture has been the slowest growing sub-sector of the regional economy since 2005.

While 80 percent of the East African population relies on agriculture for their living, about 40 million people suffer from hunger. Climate experts contend that climate change will worsen the conditions for the production of staple crops and ecosystems.

Agriculture's share of Tanzania's economy fell to 24 percent from 28 percent between 2005 and 2012, while Uganda's agricultural sector stayed relatively stagnant at 24 percent. In Kenya, agriculture share of the economy increased from 24 to 26 percent between 2005 and 2011. Between 2006 and 2011, the share of agriculture in Burundi's economy shrank by a substantial 12 percent points from 48.4 percent to 36.4 percent.

Agriculture employs the majority of the labor force in Uganda (66 percent) and 75 percent of rural population in Tanzania. In Kenya, agriculture employs 40 percent of the total workforce and 70 percent of the rural population. In Rwanda the sector employs between 73 and 80 percent of the country's labor force.

However, East Africa has abundant arable land and labor that with sound policies could be translated into increased production, income and food security. Strategies for transforming agriculture in the region have to address challenges like low investment and poor productivity, poor infrastructure, lack of funding for agricultural research, inadequate use of yield-enhancing technologies, weak linkages between agriculture and other sectors, unfavorable policy and regulatory environments and climate change.

**80%**

East African population relying on agriculture for livelihood

**30%**

Agriculture's share in EAC GDP

**36%**

Agricultural contribution to GDP in Burundi

**40mil**

People suffer from hunger in East Africa

**40%**

East African population classified as poor in 2008

**24%**

Agricultural contribution to GDP in Tanzania

**26%**

Agricultural contribution to GDP in Kenya

**24%**

Agricultural contribution to GDP in Uganda

**75%**

Rural EAC population employed in agriculture

**33%**

Agricultural contribution to GDP in Rwanda

# AfDB - Partner of choice for the Eastern Africa we want

## THE COMMUNITY TEAM

In a newly released report prepared in 2014 by the African Development Bank's (AfDB) East Africa Regional Resource Center in Nairobi, Kenya, on the occasion of the Bank's 50th anniversary, the AfDB describes how it is fulfilling its mandate in Eastern Africa as Africa's own development bank.

The report takes stock of the socio-economic situation today; highlights the Bank's successes; describes new strategies and instruments; and identifies key challenges the region is likely to face in the next decades.

The report explores each of these themes from both a country and regional perspective, providing a picture of each of the region's countries (Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda), setting out their strengths and challenges to be met, and the trends for their future prospects.

### Key findings

Structural transformation is at the core of the challenges which need to be addressed. Most African countries are now "factor-

driven" and they must seek to become "efficiency-driven" to better compete in the world economy. Ultimately, countries should aim to become "innovation-driven" if they wish to become among the most competitive in the world. Seychelles is leading by example on this front.

Since natural resources are the region's primary source of comparative advantage, the region should base its structural transformation on that foundation, establishing strong and diversified and transparently-governed resource-based economies. Government systems that ensure effective and transparent management of resources will be key to inclusive development.

Most Eastern and Southern African countries have a vision of an integrated region, driven by the Tripartite Agreement between the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the East African Community (EAC). A large number of cross-border infrastructure projects (profiled in the report) will be realized in the coming decades, radically altering the face of Eastern Africa and introducing a step-change improvement in the business

climate. At the same time, there is a need to streamline and rationalize the region's many existing trade agreements, and overcome non-tariff barriers which continue to hamper regional trade and growth.

Addressing inequality is becoming a more urgent policy issue. The emerging challenge of climate change is another challenge the region must address. A third issue underlying growth prospects is the increasing role the private sector needs to play in supporting growth. While government programs and policies remain crucial to growth, the substantial investment needs of Eastern Africa will require larger and more competitive private sectors. Finally, there is a clear link between stability and rapid economic growth. More effective efforts at managing risks arising from fragile situations has become a real priority in Eastern Africa.

### Action to be taken by the Bank

Africa's premier financial institution, the AfDB plays a central role in the socio-economic development and regional integration of Eastern Africa. The long-term vision of a sub-region where

goods, capital and people can move freely across borders to create a larger market is crucial and the AfDB's continued focus on this priority will be essential to secure the economies of scale necessary to make Eastern Africa a more efficient participant in world markets.

The African Development Bank will continue to support regional integration, and will sustain its role as a leading financier of infrastructure. The Bank will maintain a focus on education and training, in order to make growth in Eastern Africa more inclusive. The rapid expansion of programmes to address climate change will be an urgent priority. The Bank expects to expand substantially its work with the private sector. The AfDB will leverage its long and close relations at the country level to promote stability. 🇸🇪

*This article is a synopsis of the African Development Bank: A Partner of Choice for the Eastern Africa we want report available online at: [http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/AfDB\\_Partner\\_of\\_Choice\\_for\\_East\\_Africa\\_-\\_EARC\\_Report\\_2014.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/AfDB_Partner_of_Choice_for_East_Africa_-_EARC_Report_2014.pdf)*



# Port efficiency changing business in E.A

TRADEMARK EAST AFRICA

*TradeMark East Africa (TMEA) is funded by a range of development agencies with the aim of growing prosperity in East Africa through trade. TMEA works closely with East African Community (EAC) institutions, national governments, the private sector and civil society organisations to increase trade by unlocking economic potential*

“The gateway to East and Central Africa” and “the regional hub of international trade” is how the Kenya Ports Authority website proudly introduces the port of Mombasa on Kenya’s coast. It goes on to declare that the port is “Growing business, enriching lives” – a commendable role which should have equally laudable consequences for the people of East Africa as successful trade translates into reduced poverty.

Yet it wasn’t always so. While the port has been the gateway to East Africa for the last 100 years, there were times when business in the region was obstructed due to congestion and delays at the port that resulted in overdue consignments, often of raw materials needed for manufacturing. Anthony Weru, Senior Programmes Officer of the Kenya Alliance of Private Sector Associations (KEPSA) recalls December 2012. “Some of our members had to lay off staff”, he said, “Because there were no raw materials to process. They were all at the port.”

Only 18 months later Weru is telling a different story. “For the last six months we have seen a tremendous change and improvement in efficiency at the port due to political will,” he said. “Cargo clearance, either to or fro, is now taking an average of 4 days to its destination (in Kenya) when it used to take 14.”

## All depends on port efficiency

For the private sector, which in Kenya consists of up to 90% of the work force, the ability to forecast when raw goods will arrive makes all the difference to wealth creation. Yet it all depends on the efficiency of the port system, combined with a transport infrastructure that is fast and reliable. Thus, the role of the Mombasa port in this process is paramount.

The port is run by the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) and is often held responsible for delays in both imports and exports, despite many other agencies being involved in the process, including the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (Kephis) and the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), to name a few. If just one of the agencies acts slowly or inefficiently, then the whole process is held up to the detriment of the importer or exporter.

In the past, a small business could go under because of the actions of one tardy agency, with the inevitable consequences of unemployment, lack of competition and higher prices. Today there is a collective determination to get it right, so that East Africa can profit from new improved efficiency, in turn creating a competitive business environment that will attract investors, increase trade and ultimately reduce poverty. This is especially so when estimates are that the amount of cargo passing through Mombasa Port will, by 2030, increase almost six fold, to 117 million tonnes, from 20 million tonnes in 2011.

## Shared aspirations

The new, shared resolve is embodied in the “Mombasa Port Community Charter”, which “Proclaims the desire of the Mombasa Port Community to realise the full trade potential of the Mombasa Port Corridor”. Driven by a strong political will which comes from the very top, the Charter represents the culmination of stakeholder consultations, including government agencies, the business sector, civil society, the port community and special interest groups. Signed by 25 different agencies it commits to overcoming obstacles and reaching, maintaining or exceeding standards that will deliver goods to the market with maximum efficiency and minimum time.

TradeMark East Africa (TMEA) is one of the signatories, having invested US\$ 53 million in the port corridor rehabilitation to strengthen infrastructure, improve productivity and create an enabling institutional framework. TMEA also played a large role in the creation of the Charter. TMEA Kenya Director, Chris Kiptoo, is optimistic. “The document is a declaration of intent”, he said, “To commit certain actions which, when combined, will create a seamless corridor from the port through the northern corridor, which will in turn increase the efficiency and competitiveness of trade in Kenya.”

## Monitoring commitments

Good intentions are one thing, actions another. How can people be sure that all parties are following up on their commitments? Kiptoo explained that key performance indicators will be measured on a live dashboard – an IT system that captures live data and transmits it online – known as the Northern Corridor Performance Dashboard. Such things as ship waiting time, vessel turnaround time, and cargo dwell time, will all be available for anyone to see. In addition, a new single window system, operated by the Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade) whereby all import/export documentation will not only be computerised, but can be accessed by all parties, will mean that any agency holding up the process can easily be identified. As a last resort, said Kiptoo, there will be peer pressure and sanctions to ensure that all agencies honour their commitments.

The KPA is enthusiastic about the progress it has already made towards its vision of becoming a world-class seaport. Acting Head of Development, Farouk Mohammed, a long-term employee at the KPA, is visibly proud of the port’s achievements so far. “In the last three years we have seen a lot of changes,” he said. “Before we used to clear cargo in anything from 15 to 24 days. Today we are talking about 3.9 days – this means that a container is cleared within a day.” In addition, he noted that they have cut 10 days off the time it takes to get cargo from Mombasa to the Malaba border with Uganda, down from 19 days to only seven or eight.

“Our business is not to keep cargo here,” said Edward Kamau, Acting Head of Corporate Development at the KPA. “The advantage of the Charter is that it is going to bring big commitment. People are aware of this commitment and will sign against their obligations. Therefore accountability becomes paramount.”

## Charter enhances the business climate

The Shippers Council of East Africa (SCEA), which represents cargo owners, also welcomes the Charter and the accompanying dashboard. “The key is competitiveness and efficiency,” said Ageyo Ogambi of the SCEA. “Efficiency is good for the Kenyan economy because investors can see a good investment opportunity. More investors have a spillover effect. The consumer will benefit in terms of better pricing and maybe better quality as there will be more money for logistics and production. Removing bottlenecks means transport costs will come down. Better turnaround time means better use of resources. But most important is that the cost benefit can be passed on to the consumer. Port efficiency,” he concluded, “has the possibility to enhance the competitiveness of the general business climate and the economic growth of the region.” 🇰🇪



**FOR A CLEANER COMMUNITY:** EAC Secretary General, Amb. Dr. Richard Sezibera (1<sup>st</sup> left ) and Deputy Secretary General, Hon Jesca Eriyo (3<sup>rd</sup> left) enaged in a Community clean-up activity in Uganda.



**THANK YOU:** EALA Speaker, Rt. Hon Margaret Zziwa presents a plaque as a token of appreciation to the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) Resident Representative in Uganda, Amb. Mahmood Ahmed.

**IT'S A DEAL:** German Development Bank Country Director, Mr. Wolfgang Solzbacher and EAC Secretary General, Amb. Dr Richard Sezibera seal the deal after signing a €20 million financing agreement to support immunisation in the region.



**AS PER THE EAC TREATY:** East African Court of Justice First Instance Division Judges Hon. Justice Jean Bosco Butasi and Lady Justice Monica Mugenyi consult each other during a court session.



**SMILEY FACES:** EAC Secretariat Staff (L to R) Ruth Simba, Roselyn Kagaruki, Caroline Mudambo and Charity Musiimire spare a moment for the camera.



## From Youth Debaters to Youth Ambassadors

BARBARA KABOHA

In 2012, the East African Community introduced what became known as the EAC University Students' Debate on Regional Integration. An annual event, the debate gives youth a platform for dialogue, sharing of experiences and network among themselves on issues of EAC Integration.

The initiative aims to promote dialogue among university students and youth and interest them in advocating for regional integration initiatives.

The theme for 2014 edition on the Debate was "A Federated East African Community: A prerequisite for Economic Development and Sustainable Peace and Security in the EAC Region": The motion for the debate was, 'This House Believes

that Sustainable Development and Peace and Security in the EAC can only be Achieved through Political Federation'.

In an effort to take the integration agenda closer to the students' community, the Debate was hosted by Catholic University of Eastern Africa's Institute of Regional Integration and Development, attracting an audience of over 150 participants.

In addition, the Debate brought together representation from youth councils, private sector, civil society, media, technocrats, and academia to dialogue on topical issues on regional integration.

This year's Youth Ambassadors are:

### Youth Ambassadors

1. Burundi – Ndayishimiye Gilbert
2. Kenya – Masenda Robi Chacha
3. Rwanda – Muka Ndekezi Peace
4. Tanzania – Gasparino Gordian
5. Uganda – Jacob Eyeru

### Deputy Ambassadors

1. Burundi – Allain Guillaume
2. Kenya – Rachael Omukhulu
3. Rwanda – Mwumvaneza Henry
4. Tanzania – Nuru Liyau
5. Uganda – Otim Brian Joseph

### Youth Ambassadors Platform

The EAC Secretariat established the EAC Youth Ambassadors Platform (YAP) to provide a structured and sustainable engagement with administrations of the various universities and students. The Platform is hosted under the Nyerere Centre for Peace Research (NCPR), and its membership is open to students at the university and other higher learning institutions passionate about moving the integration agenda forward.

Under the leadership of the EAC Youth Ambassadors, the platform undertakes national sensitization and educational activities on the EAC and has enhanced awareness on regional integration through the establishment of EAC Youth Clubs in Universities as well as networking among higher learning institutions in the region to fulfil the EAC principal of participation and involvement of all segments of the society in the IUntegration agenda.

### Youth Ambassadors

Every year, the best debater from each Partner State is appointed EAC Youth Ambassador while the 1st runners up are appointed Deputy EAC Youth Ambassadors.

The EAC Youth Ambassadors are the focal points in their respective universities and Partner States in advocating for EAC integration. They are tasked with the responsibility to sensitize, educate and engage their peers.

### The Letter to Mwalimu

The EAC Secretary General, Amb. Dr. Richard Sezibera has tasked the youth to come together in writing a letter, to one of Africa's founding Fathers, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere. In this letter, Amb. Sezibera and the youth hope to update Mwamlimu Nyerere on the status of his vision of having an integrated East Africa. The letter would thus be a fitting tribute by the Community itself and by the Youth of East Africa. 🇰🇪

*Barbara is a Programme Assistant at the EAC Secretariat*

# Region needs stronger systems of accountability for results and resources in healthcare

ROGERS AYIKO

In implementing article 118 of the Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community, Partner States are cooperating in health and healthcare, one of the strategic areas of cooperation being the advancement of women and children's health.

Over the past decade, the EAC Partner States experienced more rapid reduction in deaths among women in reproductive age and children under the age of 5 years compared to the preceding decade.

Despite this progress, only two of the five Partner States - Republic of Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania have attained Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4: reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, while none of the EAC Partner States has or is progressing favorably towards MDG 5 which calls for a three-quarter reduction in maternal mortality over the same period of time.

Sustaining and accelerating momentum of progress in women and children's health requires active engagement and contributions of key stakeholders - stakeholders who ought to be accountable for their actions and inactions in this regard.

Stronger accountability systems for women and children's health increases access to high quality information on health outcomes as well as the resources required to achieve better results.

Knowing how many women die due to complications of pregnancy such as unsafe abortion, bleeding during and around the time of delivery, high blood pressure and infections is not enough; we also need to know why they die due to avoidable causes.

The same is true for high levels of avoidable deaths among children under the age of 5. Deaths among newborns still accounts for about 40% of under-five mortality - a picture that depicts the rather lukewarm focus on the health of this age group over the past years.

Why are the required interventions not reaching majority of women and children who need them most? Can this failure be attributed to weak accountability systems in policy making, planning, budgeting and implementation of these interventions?

Inefficiencies in allocation of resources, staff absenteeism, pilferage of inputs, procurement of ineffective inputs, lack of involvement of stakeholders and communities are but some of the elements of less responsive accountability mechanisms.

Stronger accountability systems provide good quality data on ill health and deaths, why they occur and how they can be addressed. Policy makers, programs managers as well as service providers require high quality information in order to make evidence informed policies and investment decisions.

The EAC region is witnessing increased commitment of regional and national stakeholders towards strengthening accountability for results and resources by supporting the adoption and scale up of enabling policies, tools and approaches.


This renewed interest in stronger accountability mechanisms, especially for women and children's health, is being facilitated through various regional and national level interventions such as the Open Health Initiative for improving reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health.



While endorsing the Initiative in December 2012, the 14th Ordinary Summit of the EAC Heads of State called for promotion of accountability for results and resources, innovative interventions and enhancement of access to health data, information and knowledge sharing for better results, better tracking and stronger oversight of results and resources for women's and children's health nationally and regionally.

The Sectoral Council on Health and the East African Inter-Parliamentary Forum on Health Population and Development among others have pursued this call vigorously resulting in increased adoption, scale up and institutionalization of innovative accountability systems, strategies, tools and approaches at regional and national level, including innovative health information systems strengthening through the District Health Information System (DHIS2), which has been adopted by all Partner States and innovative health communication tools such as Scorecards for tracking progress in health status and the key determinants of health outcomes.

The EAC Partner States are implementing maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response activities as well as tracking of resources such as financing, health workers and medicines. However, institutionalization of these accountability interventions is rather weak. Facilitating the development of and harmonization of accountability mechanism has the potential of accelerating progress for women and children's health in the region.

Everyone is called upon to make contributions towards this cause by among others facilitating the allocation of adequate resources and improvement of systems to enhance delivery of high impact interventions such as immunization and emergency obstetric and newborn care services and putting in place strong systems to track resources and results. 

*Rogers is a Principal Health Systems and Policy Analysis Officer with the EAC Open Health Initiative for women and children's health*



# 5<sup>th</sup> Annual East African Health and Scientific Conference

**"INVESTING IN HEALTH THROUGH STRENGTHENING REGIONAL HEALTH SYSTEMS, AND INSTITUTIONS TOWARDS THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE & NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES"**

25-27 March 2015 | Kampala, Uganda

## SUB-THEMES

- ⊕ Health Systems Strengthening
- ⊕ Integrated Approaches for Disease Prevention, Control and Management
- ⊕ Social Determinants Of Health
- ⊕ Diseases And Conditions Of Public Health Importance

## ABOUT

The aim of the Conference is to facilitate dissemination of recent scientific findings, inform policy makers and programmers, and provide a platform for wide ranging multi-disciplinary discussions. The Conference will also host an International Health Exhibition and Trade Fair.

### Pre-Conference Meetings

20 March 2015:  
Session of Senior Officers – EAC  
Sectoral Committee on Health

23 March 2015:  
Session of Permanent Secretaries  
Co-ordination Meeting

24 March 2015:  
Ministerial Session  
Sectoral Council on Health



**Register Online**  
Bird Registration closes 31 January 2015



**Conference Venue**  
Commonwealth Speke Resort Munyonyo  
Kampala, Uganda



[www.eahsc.eac.int](http://www.eahsc.eac.int)

# Breaking the poor health - poverty cycle

JOSEPH MUVA MANI

At the entrance of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the global community adopted the United Nations (UN) millennium declaration and translated it into the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These goals were set to meet the global challenges of accelerating human development and eradicating poverty. They provide an internationally agreed agenda for development. Three of these goals address health, namely:

- Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality Rates
- Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

These goals are vital tools in policy formulation and implementation, as well as for coherence and effective communication. They create a platform for partnerships and a basis for debate on global issues.

As a region, we should share our concerns and build together common strategies to meet the challenges ahead. Our countries need to address challenges in Health Systems and policy makers need to look beyond aggregate national figures to inequalities in income, the core areas of the problems.

Equitable and sustained access to health care, support and treatment are essential in improving the wellbeing and life expectancy of our people.

The East African Region is challenged with a huge burden of poverty related health problems. Many of which could be eliminated if resources were made available in sufficient quantities and systems were in place to ensure that those who need the services are reached.

East African states are faced with a growing number of communicable and non-communicable diseases, not forgetting the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Devastating epidemics such as the Ebola Haemorrhagic Fever, Rift Valley Fever and Cholera have threatened to thwart efforts towards Health Care. As a region, it is key that we share our concerns and build regional strategies to address the challenges ahead.

Before the First East African Health and Scientific Conference of 2007, the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) and EAC Secretariat, had not identified and prioritized key health issues, conducted or utilized research on health issues, nor responded to health issues with legislative solutions at the regional level.

However, the 2007 Summit recognized this unmet need. The Summit explicitly called for the establishment of community-wide institutions and a legislative community health agenda. Since then, Partner States' Ministries of Health, have started collaborating to coordinate their health programs on a community-wide basis.

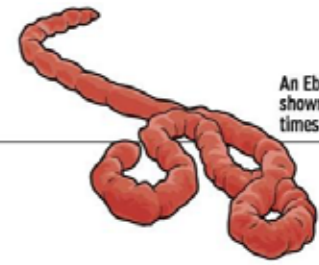
EAC leaders have realized that, in today's rapidly evolving technological era, they must work more effectively together to identify and coordinate their human, physical, and financial resources to resolve the health problems that shorten their citizens' life expectancy.

*"In health there is freedom. Health is the first of all liberties."* -- Henri-Frederic Amiel

*Joseph is the Founder and Executive Board Chairperson of Tuwakuze Africa*



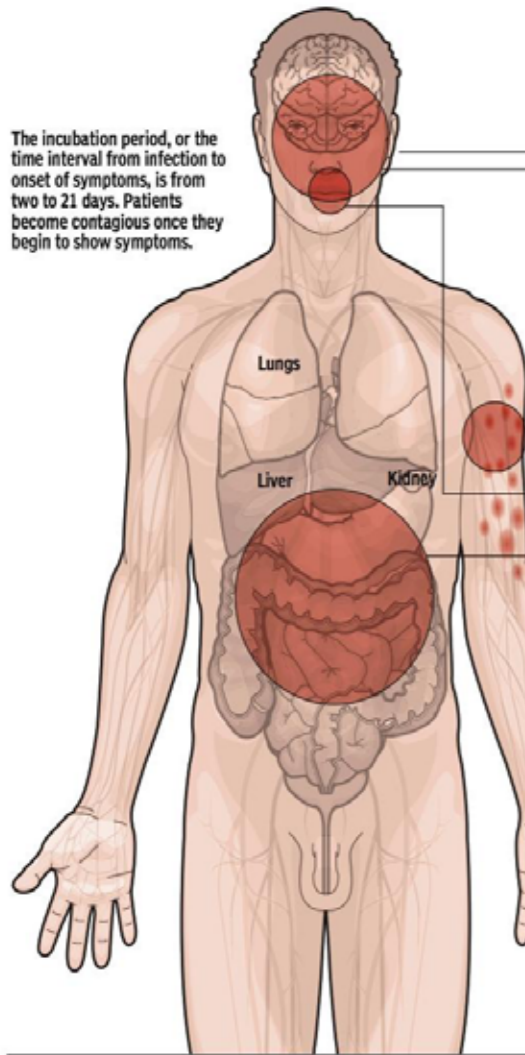
# THE EBOLA EPIDEMIC



An Ebola virus particle, shown 1.55 million times its actual size

One of the world's deadliest diseases, the ebola virus is currently sweeping the African continent, which is experiencing its worst outbreak ever. Symptoms can be horrific, and it has a case fatality rate of up to 90%, making it a nightmare for health officials.

The incubation period, or the time interval from infection to onset of symptoms, is from two to 21 days. Patients become contagious once they begin to show symptoms.



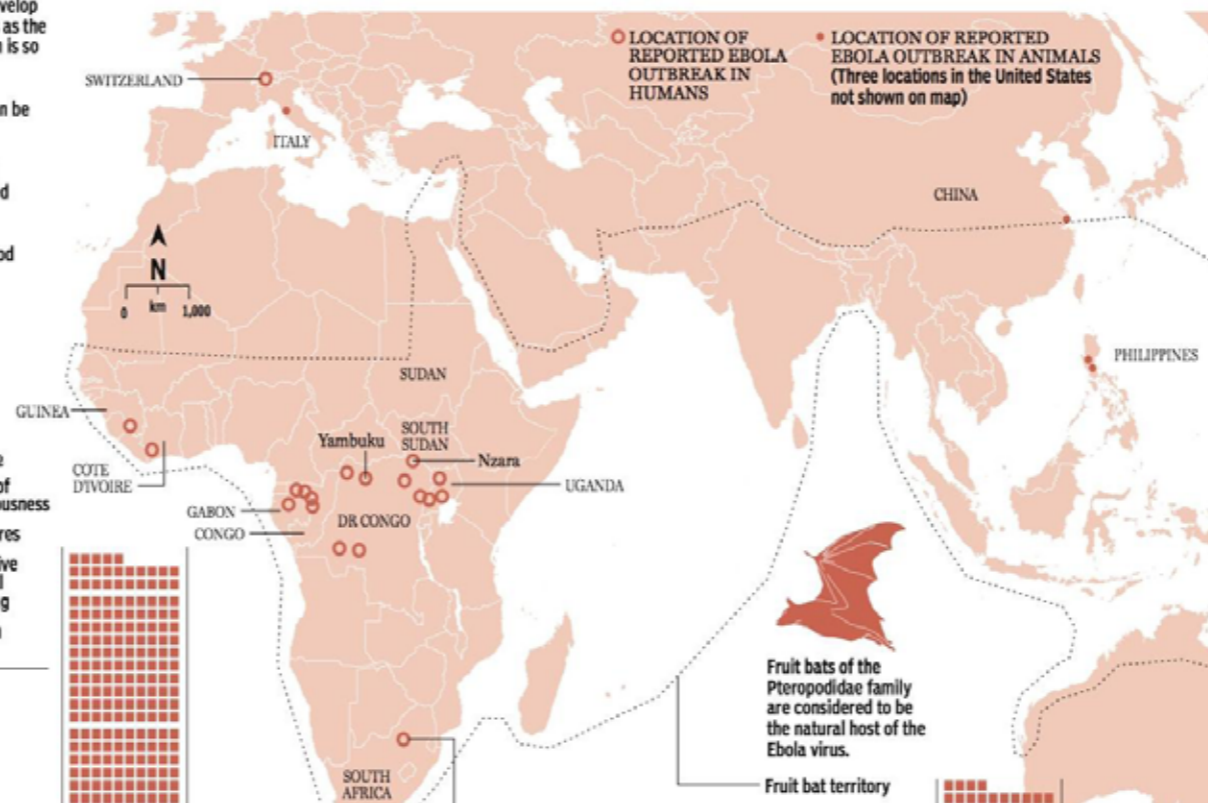
### SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS

- At the development stage of ebola virus disease (EVD), patients have inflammation of the throat and mucous membranes of the eyes (conjunctivitis), abdominal pains and vomiting.
  - When the infection attacks, it causes severe damage to the skin. Small white blisters develop along with red spots, referred to as maculopapular rash. These spots develop into bruises as the skin becomes pulpy in texture. Rips randomly appear, allowing blood to pour out. The skin is so weak it easily tears with any movement of the patient.
  - The surface of the tongue becomes a brilliant red and eventually sloughs off. It may even be spat out or swallowed.
  - The virus is known to be systemic, which means the infection attacks every tissue and organ of the body, except the skeletal muscles and bones. The virus is also characterized by hemorrhaging and blood clotting.
  - It also causes blood clots in the bloodstream. These clots tend to get stuck in the blood vessels, which in turn causes the red spots on the skin. The clots also slow down the blood supply to most organs of the body, such as the lungs, brain, liver, intestines, kidneys, testicles and breasts. All these organs become severely damaged and eventually stop functioning.
- Because of the many devastating effects on the body, death may be caused by shock, renal failure or loss of blood.

- DAY 7-9**
  - Headache
  - Fatigue
  - Fever
  - Muscle soreness
- DAY 10**
  - Sudden high fever
  - Vomiting blood
  - Passive behaviour
- DAY 11**
  - Bruising
  - Brain damage
  - Bleeding from nose, mouth, eyes and anus
- DAY 12**
  - Loss of consciousness
  - Seizures
  - Massive internal bleeding
  - Death

### DISTRIBUTION OF PREVIOUS OUTBREAKS

Ebola first appeared in 1976 in two simultaneous outbreaks, in Nzara, Sudan, and Yambuku, Democratic Republic of Congo. The latter was in a village situated near the Ebola River, from which the disease takes its name.



These figures are current estimates for EBV cases in three countries.

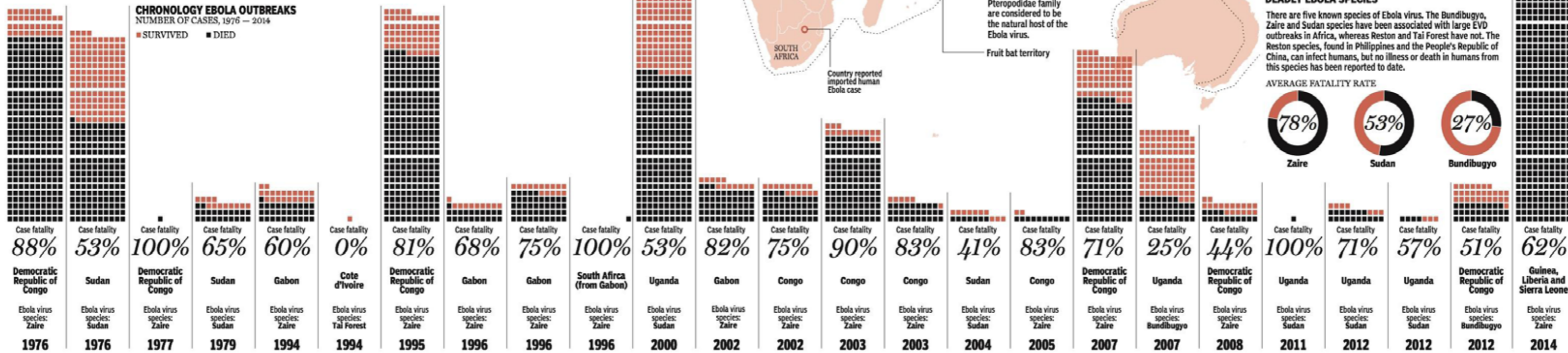
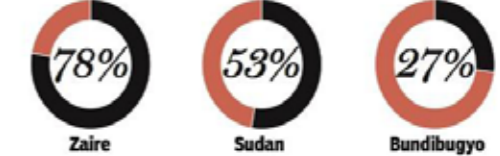
### TRANSMISSION

Ebola is introduced into the human population through close contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected animals. In Africa, infection has occurred through the handling of infected chimpanzees, gorillas, fruit bats, monkeys, forest antelope and porcupines found ill or dead or in the rainforest. Once a person comes into contact with an animal that has Ebola, it can spread within the community from human to human. Infection occurs from direct contact (through broken skin or mucous membranes) with the blood, or other bodily fluids or secretions (stool, urine, saliva, semen) of infected people.

### DEADLY EBOLA SPECIES

There are five known species of Ebola virus. The Bundibugyo, Zaire and Sudan species have been associated with large EVD outbreaks in Africa, whereas Reston and Tai Forest have not. The Reston species, found in Philippines and the People's Republic of China, can infect humans, but no illness or death in humans from this species has been reported to date.

### AVERAGE FATALITY RATE



SOURCES: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, THE HUFFINGTON POST, SUPERPAGES.COM

MIKE FAILLE / NATIONAL POST



## Region ready for biomedical sciences education

### THE COMMUNITY TEAM

The Board of Directors of the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) in October this year approved loans amounting to US\$ 98.22 million to finance the first phase of East Africa's Centres of Excellence for Skills and Tertiary Education in Biomedical Sciences programme in Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania. The project aims to contribute to development of relevant and highly skilled workforce in biomedical sciences to meet East African Community (EAC) immediate labour market needs and support implementation of EAC's 'free' labour market protocols.

Phase one of the project will support creation of a network of Centers of Excellence (CoEs) in biomedical sciences and engineering – nephrology and urology in Kenya, oncology in Uganda, cardiovascular in Tanzania and biomedical engineering and e-health in Rwanda.

To deliver quality and relevant skills development, research and service delivery, the CoEs will develop higher education programmes and collaborate with 'world-class' institutions in curriculum development, faculty exchange, mentoring, access to resource materials, and carry out joint thematic biomedical research and publish it.

The project is expected to enhance EAC's competitiveness through a highly skilled workforce in biomedical sciences. It will enable EAC increase its capacity and competitiveness through expanding higher education and specialised service delivery that are demanded by the rapid economic development in East Africa.

Among other benefits, the project, which has potential to create jobs for professionals and support services through medical tourism within the EAC as well as from other African regions, is aligned to the target countries' strategies and


development objectives for relevant skills development for the labour market.

The regional approach in addressing relevant skills development leverages economies of scale and contributes to deepening regional integration.

The second phase of the programme will include the establishment of a Center of Excellence in Burundi on Nutritional Sciences.

The project will directly benefit the estimated 150 million EAC citizens through affordable, quality, and accredited biomedical skills and tertiary education institutions and services. The CoEs will create an opportunity for students from the EAC region, as well as Central Africa who are already training within the EAC, to access high quality postgraduate biomedical sciences education thus increasing their availability and employability in the regional labour market.

The CoEs targets 150 students on postgraduate programmes (140 masters, 10 PhD) in addition to 300 trainees for short courses in Phase 1. The EAC private sector will also benefit from a qualified and accredited relevant skilled workforce instead of relying on foreign professionals. The project outcomes will also directly improve quality and affordability of service delivery for EAC citizens seeking kidney, heart and cancer services. At least 100,000 EAC citizens seek these services abroad each year.

The AfDB's financing represents 91.05% of the entire project cost estimated at US\$ 107.81 million. The four governments will provide counter-funding to the tune of US\$ 8.97 million. 



# Use of herbal medicine during pregnancy among women with access to public healthcare

MAMOTHENA CAROL MOTHUPI

In Africa, reliance on herbal medicines is relatively high among rural populations, and is associated with a lack of access to public healthcare. Use of herbal medicine may also be associated with social and cultural influences, perceived efficacy, beliefs about safety, and general ease of access.

However, even within the context of relatively high access to public healthcare, such as in urban areas, Africans still rely on alternative or traditional systems of care. The use of herbal medicine when public healthcare is available has an effect on care-seeking behavior of patients, rational use of drugs, health outcomes and outcomes of care. Patients with general access to Western medicine may use herbal medicine concomitantly, and often without the knowledge of a healthcare professional.

In a study in an obstetrics and gynaecology unit in a tertiary hospital in Ghana, about 50% of patients had used herbal medicine prior to admission, and the authors recommended that healthcare professionals should determine herbal medicine use among patients. It was found that use of herbal medicine was associated with low education and skill levels. In a Nigerian city, researchers reported that pregnant women used both traditional herbal medicine and pharmaceutical drugs, with the highest prevalence of concomitant use among nulliparous mothers.

Social demographic factors, such as geopolitical zones and educational attainment, had an effect on the views of women on the safety of herbal medicine for the foetus, and side effects of herbal medicines. A study in largely rural districts of Kenya found widespread use of herbal medicine among women cared for by traditional birth attendants during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period.

The use of herbal medicine was often complementary to medical care, depending on barriers to healthcare access, complications, and sociocultural beliefs. According to literature, use of herbal medicine during pregnancy, labour or the postpartum period occurs at rates ranging from 30% to 70% in a healthcare setting in urban areas of sub-Saharan Africa.

## **i** A CASE STUDY OF MBAGATHI DISTRICT

A study aimed at determining sociodemographic characteristics associated with herbal medicine use, aspects of health-seeking behaviour, and attitudes and beliefs about the safety and efficacy of both Western and herbal medicines among pregnant women was carried out in Nairobi, Kenya. Women attending a childcare clinic at Mbagathi District Hospital in Nairobi, with infants no more than 9 months old, were invited by healthcare professionals to take part in the study.

Mbagathi District Hospital was the only fully operational public healthcare facility in the Nairobi area mandated to provide an Integrated Management of Childcare and Illness clinic at the time of study (according to the Ministry of Health online registry of health facilities in Kenya)

## **i** THE RESULTS

Prevalence of use and socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

The majority of the 333 respondents were younger than 30 years of age, were educated to secondary level or higher, were married, and had attended antenatal care three times or more (96.7%). There was variability in terms of number of children and distance to a health facility.

Forty respondents (12.0%) had used herbal medicine during the index pregnancy (less than

9 months ago), while the number of respondents who had never used herbal medicine was 138 (41.4%). There was an association between use of herbal medicine prior to the pregnancy and use during the pregnancy; among those who used herbal medicine before the index pregnancy, 26.8% also used it during pregnancy, compared with 1.5% of those who had never used herbal medicine.

The proportion of respondents who used herbal medicine during pregnancy also significantly decreased with increasing level of formal education.

## Indications for use

The indications for use of herbal medicine during pregnancy included toothache, various types of pain, flu and stomach problems. The conditions indicated included common ailments such as malaria and respiratory tract infections, as well as pregnancy-related conditions such as swollen feet, back pain, and digestive problems.

Prescribed pharmaceuticals were concomitantly used by 22% of users to boost health and 29% to cure illness.

## Health-seeking behaviour

Although some respondents used prescribed pharmaceuticals and herbal medicine concomitantly, only a handful had revealed such use to a healthcare professional. When use of herbal medicine was disclosed, four respondents reported that the healthcare provider advised them about side effects, discouraged such use or showed indifference.

Herbal medicine was largely acquired from markets for health boosting purposes, and herbal clinics to treat illness. In most cases, herbal medicine was acquired on the advice of family or friends when the respondent was not ill but to boost their health, while herbalists were largely consulted to treat illness.

Self-prescribing rates are high among these users of herbal medicine in the hope to boost health and to treat illness. Among reasons for use were the perceptions that Western medicine was “not working” and that herbal medicine was better or more effective for that illness/condition. Other reasons included affordability, distance to nearest healthcare facility and lack of drugs or service at a healthcare facility. This did not rule out justification such as: experimentation with herbal medicine and advice of family or friends.

## Perception about safety and efficacy

Differences emerged between users and non-users in terms of perception of safety and efficacy of herbal medicine during pregnancy. Perception of safety of herbal medicine during pregnancy was consistent with use/non-use. For instance, the majority of users of herbal medicine tended to agree and non-users to disagree that herbal medicine was safe during pregnancy.



The perception of safety altered slightly when a medical doctor hypothetically recommended herbal medicine. Users agreed that herbal medicine could have health benefits if recommended by a medical doctor, while non-users also agreed or remain uncertain. Users tend to believe in the efficacy of herbal medicine over Western medicine/prescribed pharmaceuticals for some illnesses and conditions, while non-users disagree. In contrast, both users and non-users agree with the statement that Western medicine is more effica-

cious than herbal medicine for some illnesses or conditions.

## **i** THE INFERENCE

The health-seeking behaviour of women who use herbal medicine during pregnancy suggests that they rely on it as a resource even if public health facilities are available. Thus, there is an opportunity for the involvement of healthcare providers in patient education about the appropriate use of herbal medicine and pharmaceuticals.

There is inadequate knowledge among the women on the safety of both herbal and Western medicine during pregnancy. It is therefore necessary for women to be adequately informed of the potential risks of concomitant use of herbal medicine and pharmaceutical drugs during pregnancy.

This all for further research in the use and patterns of use of herbal medicine among women during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period, in both public and private health facilities, and should be extended to rural areas.

Further studies on specific herbal and traditional medicines, and longitudinal studies examining health outcomes for mothers and babies after use of herbal and other alternative therapies, are warranted. 🌿

*This article is based on the findings of the study: Use of herbal medicine during pregnancy among women with access to public healthcare in Nairobi, Kenya: a cross-sectional survey undertaken by the author and first published by the BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine Journal.*

# Innovation transforms East Africa – but governance and trade modernisation lag

LISA KARANJA

A recent debate lamented the “dying creative spirit in young Africa” as a result of an “increasing focus on private sector approaches and values”. But is that the case? What about private sector creativity? At the East African Business Summit at the Mount Kenya Club, Dr. Kamau Gachigi of the University of Nairobi FABLAB highlighted an astonishing array of innovations by young Kenyans, including a wireless mesh network that can transmit a Wi-Fi signal across 10 km and help bring cheap Internet technology to low income neighbourhoods. Dying creative spirit? Really?

By the way, the debate was on Facebook, the product of a start-up innovator. The irony of this seemed to be lost. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that East Africa is an exciting place to be – for business AND for innovation – and the world is paying attention (Check out the Economist issue Africa Rising). According to the Economist, in eight of the past 10 years, Africa has grown faster than East Asia, including Japan, and the IMF expects Africa to grow by 6% this year, about the same as Asia. Meanwhile, the Society for International Development asserts that foreign direct investment inflows have more than doubled in the past 10 years from US\$ 688 million in 2000 to US\$ 1.7 billion in 2010, with the highest recipients being Tanzania and Uganda. On a regional level, the EAC received an investment boost from China in the last quarter of 2011 worth US\$ 500 million, earmarked for infrastructure.

Manufacturing and commodities still play a crucial role in our economic mix. But that does not undermine the potential that technology and innovation could have for transforming our business and daily lives. Look at the phenomenon of M-Pesa, a truly internationally competitive product, expanding to South Africa and Tanzania, touted as an anti-corruption tool by Transparency International and credited with rooting out corruption in the Afghan police. Mobile money is viral; according to CIO/East Africa, there are 6.5 million subscribers who currently carry out 10 million banking transactions per day, with an average value of US\$ 20. M-Pesa pays our salaries, medical bills, school fees, online shopping, and can even be used to trade stocks and shares. Su Kahumbu’s iCow enables herders to register their cows, and to receive

texts on animal husbandry, expert information and market pricing. The winner of the Nokia US\$ 1 million Innovation Challenge Award, John Waibochi’s “Virtual City”, is revolutionizing logistics management and innovating mobile business management to improve distributions efficiency for small and emerging businesses.

The five countries of the East African Community (EAC) are moving towards an integrated economic and political entity to deliver sustainable and equitable economic growth. As we know though, numerous barriers to the free movement of goods and people remain, and there are doubts whether an agenda driven solely by political elites can have an altogether positive effect on people. The private sector and civil society must have a key role too. One of the EAC’s instruments for integration is a private sector development strategy (PSDS) and there have been several initiatives drawing regional businesses and civil society into the development process.

Of course, the private sector and innovation cannot cure everything that ails East Africa. Corruption and bad governance are two of the greatest hazards to the possibilities of our future. We don’t have to be told that corruption eats away at every government and every country, not just ours. The results of the January 2013 Synovate survey which sampled 5,895 Kenyan registered voters, profiled corruption, government failure, crime, insecurity, tribalism, ethnic tension and conflict as the top reasons that hinder development in the country.

So what are our MPs, some of the highest-paid in the world, doing?

It is hard to disagree with assertions that our electoral system rewards tribalism and aversion politics rather than meritocracy and suitability for the task confronting the legislature.

Poverty and insecurity remain major challenges, particularly as high rates of population growth in the region continue to counteract poverty-reduction efforts. East Africa contin-



ues to suffer from an infrastructure deficit and transport costs in East Africa are amongst the highest in the world, damaging the region’s ability to trade competitively in the international market. In particular, the time taken to get to and from the ports to landlocked countries is singled out as a major negative factor for our regional economic growth.

Dar es Salaam and Mombasa ports are key links in the transport supply chain in East Africa, with Dar currently handling over nine million tons of cargo per year and Mombasa about 20 million tons of cargo in 2011 alone, serving 250 million people across Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, and parts of Southern Ethiopia and northern Tanzania.

Despite this, the cost of shipping to Tanzania is about 25% higher than rates to competing ports in Southern Africa whilst technical and capacity challenges at the port of Mombasa contribute to the high cost of doing business in Kenya and the wider landlocked region. Higher transport costs mean higher costs for the consumer. Higher costs mean lower competitiveness. And we know that imports and exports are expected to grow enormously as the EAC moves into a higher gear. How can we maintain our competitiveness unless we cut our costs?

Private sector innovation or development is not a “magic bullet” solution. We need better regulatory frameworks, stronger institutions, better respect for laws and policies and the right investments in infrastructure. Neverthe-

less, by better involving the private sector in the integration process, the development of the EAC should deepen and become more targeted towards economic growth. One tried and tested method of encouraging ideas and innovation is to invite private companies to ‘compete’ for support through a Challenge Fund, an instrument to catalyze, through risk-sharing, innovative business models and technologies that have proven ability to deliver large social impacts, but whose financial returns are untested. This enables new approaches to be tested by tipping investment decisions from ‘no-go’ to ‘go’, with the minimum of public investment.

The TradeMark East Africa Challenge Fund (TRAC) invests in innovative projects that can boost regional trade in the East Africa Community (EAC) and the region’s trade with the rest of the world, catalyze innovation in services that enable cross-border trade and provide innovative ways of gathering evidence and mobilizing public opinion with regard to regional integration and trade in the EAC. Innovative projects, proposed by private firms that have the potential to boost cross-border and international trade, are eligible for funding.

What kind of ideas? Well that’s the point. We don’t know yet. M-Pesa mark II? 🇰🇪

*Lisa Karanja is Senior Director, Business Competitiveness at Trademark East Africa*



# Taking the EAC out of Arusha

ERIC NGILANGWA

While being comprised of five states across an expanse of 1.82 million square kilometres, many a time the EAC is still equated, spuriously, solely to the Arusha-based Secretariat. It goes without saying that there is a need for more outreach to help paint a clearer picture of the entire perspective of integration itself and its anticipated gains. The goal thus is raising the consciousness of the people on both of these aspects of integration.

Currently, assumptions abound on popular perceptions about integration. But essentially two things are conventionally acknowledged. One is that opportunities and benefits emanating from integration are the issues of most concern to citizens. Despite opportunities arising from integration across the region, there is a tendency to notice distant opportunities and to overlook the ones closer to home.

Two, while already enjoying the fruits of integration, there is a general need for more awareness about the advances that have come about only as a result of the EAC's presence.

Contextually, we are presently operating in a bigger market, with increasingly fewer barriers. The most recent estimates put the EAC population at a little over 143.5 million people, over two-thirds of whom are youth.

The youth are the most mobile group in the EAC. They are also best suited to adapt, learn and seek opportunities in other parts within the region. With raised awareness about

what lies within the region, they will also become the lifeblood of the integration process.

At this moment, limitations largely stem from the limited capacity, creativity, or audacity to venture across the region to seek greener pastures. Unquestionably, all these issues hinge on the level of consciousness and awareness about the integration.

While writing, I was reminded of a story told of a young Ugandan man who journeyed from Kampala by road to Arusha. At each point where he was asked what his final destination was, he unflinchingly responded that he was 'going to the EAC'. Disappointedly, he arrived at the EAC headquarters only to be told that the actual EAC with all its opportunities was in fact where he started his journey.

Taking the EAC out of Arusha rightly entails building support for integration by raising awareness of the novel integration-related opportunities across the entire region. This is no simple feat as it requires consistent and diverse multi-stakeholder engagements, done by as many parties as is practical. On the other hand, the returns to Arusha in terms of support for integration are definitely worth the work. 🇺🇬

*Eric Ngilangwa, is an Intern at the Nyerere Centre for Peace Research and currently holds an MA in Political Strategy and Communication, from the University of Kent*

# THE TRIPARTITE FREE TRADE AREA

Africa's largest free trade area will be launched in December 2014. Here is what you need to know courtesy of Geo Gecko



**MEMBERS**  
The tri-partite free trade area is composed of member states of the EAC, SADC and COMESA.

**Impact**  
Will increase intra-African trade  
Will improve Africa's competitiveness in the global marketplace



**58%** **\$1.2 trillion**

**NUMBERS**  
A combined population of 325m.  
A combined GDP of \$1.2 tn, accounting for 58% of the total African GDP.

**625 m**

**2017**

**FUTURE**  
It is also a step towards the creation of a Continental Free Trade Area expected in 2017. This would bring West African and Maghreb countries into the trading bloc

**Geo Gecko**  
Geo-intelligence Excellence!

Data sourced from nation.co.ke comesa.int East African Community Secretariat (EAC)

Kampala, Uganda



# EAC mulls over Super-Highway to link Tanzania and Kenya Coastlines

ADAM IHUCHA

The East African community is finalizing designs for a key multinational highway as it seeks to link Kenya's eastern with Tanzania's northeastern coastlines.

The ambitious road runs from Malindi - Mombasa - Lunga Lunga in the Kenyan side to Tanga -Pangani - Saadani - Bagamoyo in the Tanzanian part.

Idea behind the road is to stimulate a regional trade link between the Port of Mombasa in Kenya and all northeast Tanzania and beyond.

The EAC's Principal Civil Engineer, Hosea Nyangweso says a 460 kilometer highway to cost \$600 million, is a critical hub to unlock the potential of tourism trade and maritime shipping in both coastlines.

"Designs for transnational road runs from Kenya's eastern coast to Tanzania's northeastern seashore are in the final

touches to pave way for funds mobilization" Eng. Nyangweso says.

According to him, the African Development Bank (AfDB) had agreed to bankroll the crucial highway and from early next year, would allocate some funds, for the project.

If all goes well, Nyangweso says, the construction phase, which will take three (3) years, will kick off early 2016.

Detailed designs show that the 178 kilometer long Tanga - Pangani - Bagamoyo road is to be realigned to avoid crossing in the middle of Saadani National Park as it was earlier envisioned.

Tanzania's Deputy Minister for Works, Mr. Greyson Lwenge, says the road will skip Saadani Park in a bid to protect the ecosystem.

"This will be a solid development model that gives maximum support to the economic growth of the region without endangering the wildlife in the world-renowned Saadani National Park" Lwenge noted.

Saadani National Park is the only wildlife sanctuary in East Africa in which the bush has an ocean frontage and therefore the only place that can genuinely lay claim to offering beautiful beaches and safari in a single location.

Mr. Lwenge says that the highway is currently undergoing a feasibility study by Aureco Company from South Africa in partnership with the EAC.

## Importance

The road is expected to boost regional integration, cross border trade, tourism, and socio-economic development, as it will open up new investment opportunities.

It will also improve the essential road transport infrastructure between Kenya and Tanzania coastlines, particularly between Mombasa and Bagamoyo.

More crucially, it is anticipated to ease cargo movement from both Mombasa and Tanga ports to the landlocked countries of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan.

The road is also expected to stimulate tourism trade since it will improve connectivity between the two must-experience-beaches of Mombasa and Tanga.

Tanzania Association of Tour Operators (TATO), Chief Executive Officer Sirili Akko welcomed the project, saying the road will offer holidaymakers a hassle-free trip to both coastlines.

"In a long run, this coastline running from Mombasa - Tanga - Dar es Salaam, will become a single tourism destination where tour operators would be promoting it as an East African Beach" Mr Akko explained.

## A brief history of Tanga

Tanga on the Tanzanian northern coast close to the Kenyan border has a fascinating history as one of the oldest settlements along the East African coast.

The word "Tanga" means "sail" in the Kiswahili, an indication that the protected Tanga bay has over many centuries offered a safe haven for local fishermen and the thriving Indian Ocean trade along the East African coast.

Another translation of "Tanga" refers to the Bondei word "farm". In 1631, people from the area joined the Mazrui dynasty of Mombasa in their fight against Portuguese rule and remained under their influence thereafter.

Tanga and Pangani became important trading centres for slaves and ivory when the Sultan of Muskat and Oman moved to Zanzibar in 1832 and controlled a coastal strip of 10 miles inland of the East African coast.

In the scramble for Africa over the last decades of the 19th century, German commercial interests and later the German government from the inland, bought the coastal strip from the Sultan and developed the colony as 'German East Africa'.

With its protected port and fertile hinterland, especially in the Usambara Mountains, Tanga became a centre of German colonization and also an administrative centre up to 1890 when Dar es Salaam was made the capital of the emerging colony.

Tanga region covers 27,348 km<sup>2</sup> and has an estimated population of two million inhabitants, with at least 300,000 living in Tanga City.

While most people in the hinterland are small farmers and livestock keepers, the coastal rural inhabitants live off fishing and small-scale farming. Some are engaged in trade, boat building, salt harvesting and charcoal making.

The region offers a wide range of beautiful sites to visit: the long Indian Ocean coastline with its sheltered bays and lagoons, such as Moa, Manza, Kwale, Tanga and Mwambani bay. Kigombe, Pangani and Ushongo have marvellous beaches - all with fringing and offshore coral reefs and sandbanks.

Tanga region hosts several protected areas: Saadani and Mkomazi National Parks, Amani Nature Reserve, Coelacanth Marine Park and Maziwe Island Marine Reserve.

The region also has lush mangrove forests, pristine semi-arid forests along the coast and on the islands.

Tanga has the second largest port in Tanzania. 🇹🇿

*The author, Adam Ihucha, is a Special correspondent for the East African.*

## EAC prepared to prevent and combat Ebola

BELINDA WERA

The outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease started in Guinea and later spread to Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria in West Africa and in the Eastern Part of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The disease has caused high morbidity and mortality rates in the affected countries leading to huge economic losses and some intervention measures have impacted negatively on trade, food security and tourism.

The spread of Ebola Virus Disease is a global public health threat and consequently, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the Ebola outbreak a “Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)”.

Owing to the foregoing, the East African Region is implementing effective measures that address the threat of this outbreak spreading into the region. This includes stoppage of introduction of the virus into the region and stepping up preparedness for detection and appropriate response.

The EAC Secretariat has developed an Emergency Ebola Preparedness and Response Plan of Action that guides implementation of intervention measures in all the East African Community Partner States as well as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia and South Sudan.

The goal is to safeguard lives and also protect the socio-economic welfare of the East, Central and Horn of African people and also to harmonise and synergise the national plans and enhance their capacities to prevent and manage the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD).

The plan is implemented by EAC Partner states, EAC Secretariat, Ethiopia, DRC and South Sudan. Each country is implementing Ebola Virus Disease preparedness and response interventions in line with the state’s Ebola contingency plans which have already been developed.

The EAC secretariat is coordinating overall planning, resource mobilization and implementation of the plan in Surveillance for early detection of the disease and timely response, Laboratory strengthening to improve EVD diagnostic, capacity building in surveillance, diagnosis, case management and control procedures.

To ensure the general public gets correct, timely, specific and relevant information regarding the EVD, threats and steps/actions to be taken in order to prevent it, the EAC Secretariat and Ministries of Health in the Partner States will inform and educate the public.

In addition, the EAC Secretariat and Ministries of Health in the Partner States conduct research to improve the understanding of the epidemiology of the disease, diagnosis and socio-economic impacts of EVD.

The EAC Secretariat is also responsible for harmonising systems for prevention and containment of the EVD and disseminate the findings to respective Partner States.

*Belinda is a Programme Assistant at the EAC Secretariat*



## Symptoms & Prevention

BELINDA WERA

Ebola, previously known as Ebola hemorrhagic fever, is a rare and deadly disease caused by infection with one of the Ebola virus strains. Ebola can cause disease in humans and nonhuman primates (monkeys, gorillas, and chimpanzees).

Ebola is caused by infection with a virus of the family Filoviridae, genus Ebolavirus. There are five identified Ebola virus species, four of which are known to cause disease in humans: Ebola virus (*Zaire ebolavirus*); Sudan virus (*Sudan ebolavirus*); Taï Forest virus (*Taï Forest ebolavirus*, formerly Côte d’Ivoire ebolavirus); and Bundibugyo virus (*Bundibugyo ebolavirus*). The fifth, Reston virus (*Reston ebolavirus*), has caused disease in nonhuman primates, but not in humans.

Reports have shown from the year 2000 to the year 2014 there has been several outbreaks of Ebola in Uganda, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon and the 2014 Ebola epidemic is the largest in history, affecting Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal in West Africa.

Ebola is spread through contact with body fluids of a patient sick with Ebola, including but not limited to blood, urine, stool, semen, saliva and sweat. Symptoms of Ebola include, Fever, Severe headache, Muscle pain, Weakness, Fatigue, Diarrhea, Vomiting, Abdominal (stomach) pain and Unexplained hemorrhage (bleeding or bruising). Symptoms may appear anywhere from 2 to 21 days after exposure to the Ebola virus, but the average is 8 to 10 days. Symptoms of Ebola and complications are treated as they appear.

Recovery from Ebola depends on good supportive clinical care and the patient’s immune response. Research shows that people who recover from Ebola infection develop antibodies that last for at least 10 years.

There is **no** FDA-approved vaccine available for Ebola.

**To prevent yourself from Ebola:**



Practice careful hygiene. For example, wash your hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer and avoid contact with blood and body fluids.



Do not handle items that may have come in contact with an infected person’s blood or body fluids (such as clothes, beddings, needles, and medical equipment).



Avoid contact with bats and nonhuman primates or blood, fluids, and raw meat prepared from these animals.




Avoid funeral or burial rituals that require handling the body of someone who has died from Ebola.

*Belinda is a Programme Assistant at the EAC Secretariat*



# Fact Sheet on the Economic Partnership Agreements

European Commission  Trade

## 1 STATE OF PLAY

At the end of 2007 the Eastern African Community (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda) agreed a region-to-region interim or "framework" Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union (EU). This framework agreement mainly covered trade in goods and fisheries and has been a stepping stone towards a full EPA. A commitment was taken by both parties, to continue negotiations on agriculture, Rules of Origin (RoO), Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Standards (SPS), Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), customs and trade facilitation (C&TF) and to postpone the discussion on other trade-related rules and trade in services until a later stage.

The chapters on SPS, TBT, C&TF as well as on economic and development cooperation, on dispute settlement and institutional provisions have been completed and chapters on rules of origin, agriculture are at an advanced stage of discussion. All the provisions of the framework EPA concluded in 2007 together with the new chapters (completed and on-going negotiated) have been consolidated to a single text, the comprehensive or full EPA.

## 2 MAIN FEATURES OF THE FRAMEWORK EPA

- ➔ **Duty free quota free access** into the EU for all imports from EAC, with transition periods for rice and sugar;
- ➔ **Asymmetric** and **gradual** opening of the EAC to EU goods, taking full account of the differences in levels of development between them and the EU (see below);
- ➔ **Trade defence** provisions with safeguards allowing each party to reintroduce duties if imports of the other party disturb or threaten to disturb their economy;

- ➔ **Rules of Origin** (subject to review in the full EPA negotiations)
- ➔ **Dispute avoidance** and **settlement** provisions (more elaborate provisions will be negotiated for the full EPA);
- ➔ A chapter on **fisheries** (see below under "other features")

### + GOODS COVERED BY LIBERALISATION

All imports from EAC countries have entered the EU duty and quota free since the 1st of January 2008 (1.10.2009 for sugar) and 1.1.2010 for rice) on the basis of the temporary "Market Access Regulation" (MAR) adopted by the EU to that effect.

### + EU – EAC TRADE IN GOODS

The value of total trade flows between the Eastern African Community and the EU (27) is about €5.8bn, exports to the EU being dominated by a few products such as plants, flowers, coffee, vegetables, fish and tobacco. The EU mainly exports machinery, chemicals and vehicles to the EAC.

The EAC committed to liberalise 82.6% of imports from the EU by value. Under the EAC Customs Union, more than half of these imports from across the entire world are currently duty free. The remainder will be progressively liberalised within 15 years after the entry into force. 2.6% of it will be liberalised by 25 year. Thus, the EPA represents an effective liberalisation effort which is merely a portion of 17,2% on imports only from Europe over 25 years.

### + GOODS EXCLUDED FROM LIBERALISATION

The EAC decided to exclude the following products from liberalisation; agricultural products, wines and spirits, chemicals, plastics, wood based paper, textiles and clothing, footwear, ceramic products, glassware, articles of base metal and vehicles.

## + OTHER FEATURES

The agreement contains an extensive fisheries chapter, mainly aiming to reinforce cooperation on the sustainable use of resources (such as resource assessment and management, monitoring environmental, economic and social impacts, conformity with existing national laws and relevant international instruments, effective control and surveillance for combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing).

## 3 THE NEGOTIATING PROCESS

In June 2010, a Ministerial meeting held in Dar es Salaam noted that EAC was not ready to sign the FEPA but both parties agreed to seek a successor agreement to their framework (interim) agreement. The EAC has been determined to conclude a full EPA. However, the pace of negotiations is dependent on the on-going far-reaching regional integration process in EAC.

After a break of 14 months, the EAC and the EU resumed negotiations in September 2011 in Zanzibar. Since then, the regular pace of negotiations has yielded substantial progress on all issues including the economic and development cooperation chapter which was completed. The last round at ministerial level held in Brussels in January 2014 left a small set of outstanding issues in agriculture, rules of origin, the export taxes, MFN (non-discrimination) clause and the non-execution (human rights) clause.


The narrow set of outstanding issues together with existing packages on the table foster optimism on the outcome of the next meeting at technical and senior official aimed at resolving all of them, thus paving the way for a conclusive ministerial.

## 4 THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE MARKET ACCESS REGULATION AMENDMENT ON 1<sup>ST</sup> OCTOBER 2014

The EU introduced a Council Regulation (EC) N°1528/2007, The Market Access Regulation (MAR), for unilateral provisional application by the EU of the interim EPA agreements agreed by the EAC in 2007 but not ratified. According to the criteria set out in the MAR, MAR preferences should be granted only to countries that ratified an EPA.

In order to ensure equitable treatment vis à vis EPA partners that are fully complying with their obligations and to respect WTO obligations, the European Union decided in May 2013 to remove preferences from countries which were yet to ratify an EPA.

As a consequence within the EAC region, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda being Least Developed Countries will continue to benefit of the Everything but Arms trade regime that which grant them a duty free quota free access to the European Market, while Kenya being a middle income country will be eligible to the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) trade regime, which attracts some tariffs on products entering the EU market.

The MAR amendment does not represent a deadline for EPA negotiations. 

**The Eastern African Community**  
East Africa is a geographically and economically homogeneous region committed to regional integration. The Eastern African Community (EAC) consists of Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda (all of which are Least Developed Countries or "LDCs") and Kenya (which is non-LDC). The EAC established a Customs Union in 2005 and full-pledged union with zero internal tariffs as from 2010. The EAC, in fast tracking its economic integration process has ratified since July 2010 a more far-reaching Common Market Protocol and last November, signed a protocol on the East African Monetary Union. The integration agenda of the EAC is strongly political in nature as its ultimate goal is to become a Federation.

**EU-EAC Trade in Goods**  
The value of total trade flows between the Eastern African Community and the EU (27) is about €5.8bn, exports to the EU being dominated by a few products such as plants, flowers, coffee, vegetables, fish and tobacco. The EU mainly exports machinery, chemicals and vehicles to the EAC.

# The YOU Ideology

## Trapped 3.0: Plot Your Move



How did your New Year goals work out? By the time the first month of the year was done, we had started shooting our New Year resolutions. By the second month of the Year, some of those that were determined to lose weight had missed some gym sessions and quit... you get my drift?  
It's easy to wish, but leaders go beyond the 'wish' traps.

I started the Trapped Series, after I read the story of Bueso (see Trapped Issue 21). It got me determined to help people actually achieve their New Year goals. In Trapped 2.0 (Issue 22), we talked about YOU facing YOU and explored how you begin to create change.

After you've come to terms with the facts about you and have clarity on what you want to change. What are you going to do about it? Do you still want change?

### Get a strategy.

Research, read books and magazines, call someone...do whatever it takes to get the information that you need to move forward.

This will help reduce fear; ignorance keeps you in fear. Also, your energy level will increase and you'll have the tools for a good strategy.

Samuel Mpamugo  
theyouideology.com

# 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?

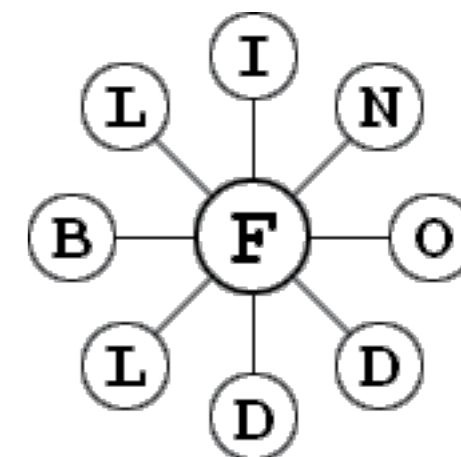
- MAIL
- EXIT
- GOSH
- CITY
- NEWT
- DENY
- MINI

[HINT: MINI + M = MINIM]

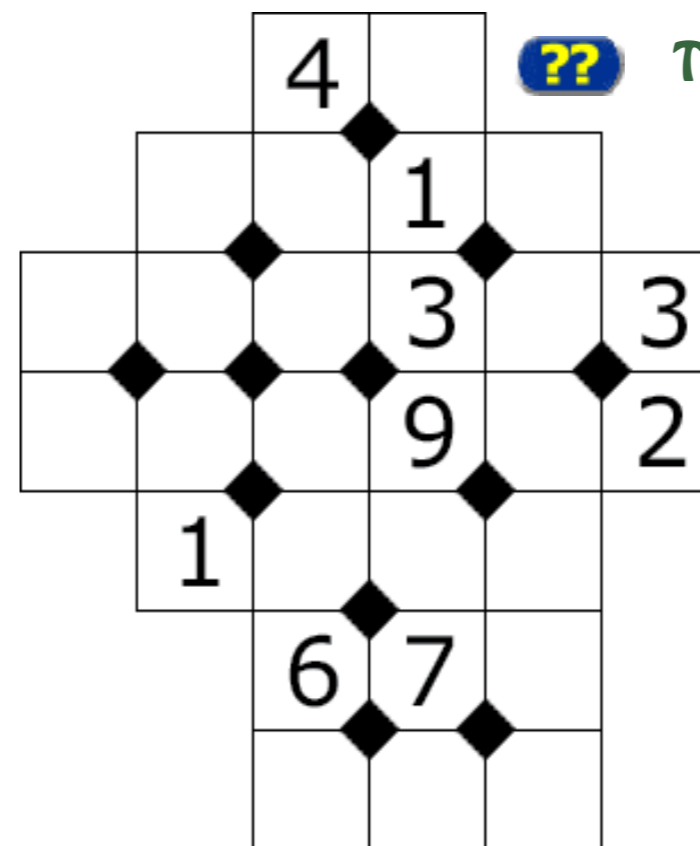
## ?? Your Word Skills

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 UINM NTTU MGER MNER

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

ANSWER: Chemist.  
MAIL + S = CLAIM  
EXIT + S = EXIST  
BLINDFOLD, fb, fd, fdo, fl, Autumn and Winter  
fill, fillo, filio, fin, find, fno, fob, foil, fon, fold, fon, fond, fi, info, inhold, of.  
ANSWER: Spring, Summer, spell CHEMIST.  
And the letters CSTHIEM  
MINI + M = MINIM  
DENY + E = NEDDY  
NEWT + I = TWINE  
CITY + H = ITCHY  
GOSH + T = GHOST  
fill, fillo, filio, fin, find, fno, fob, foil, fon, fold, fon, fond, fi, info, inhold, of.

# Destination East Africa

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