



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
WORKSHOP REPORT ON "**Capacity - Building Workshop on the
Mandate of the Committee**"

Sal Salinero Hotel, Moshi , Tanzania, August 12th -15th ,2012

*Clerk's Chambers,
AICC Complex,
Ngorongoro Wing, 5th Floor,
Arusha
United Republic of Tanzania*

August 2012

Acknowledgements

The Committee appreciates the support by the Rt. Hon. Speaker of the East African Legislative Assembly to the new Members of the 3rd Assembly and to the Committee of Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources in particular to allow it be capacity- built in order to fulfill its mandate. The Committee further appreciates the warm welcome of the Regional Administrative Secretary of Kilimanjaro Region, Dr. Faisal H. H. Issa, who was met during their courtesy call to the Regional Commissioner's Office.

The Committee thanks the Resource Persons who accepted to share their knowledge of the Committee Work in particular, in the areas of cooperation under its mandate and that of the Assembly in general. What they shared with the Committee Members met their expectations; these are Hon. Safina Tsungu Kwekwe and Hon. George Francis Nangale both former Chairpersons of the Committee and Dr. Nyamajeje Weggoro , Director of the Department of Productive Sectors of the East African Community Secretariat.

The Committee extends its appreciation to the Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa for co-funding the workshop with East African Legislative Assembly thus allowing Members to identify their duties all along their tenure of five years.

The Committee finally thanks its Members who made time to attend this important activity and further to the staff of EALA and AWEPA for the commitment shown during the entire activity held in Moshi.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Madame Speaker,

1.1 Introduction

The Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community (EAC) mandates the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) to legislate for the East African Community (EAC) to ensure the full realisation of the Community's objectives. In executing its functions, EALA works through seven Standing Committees including the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources.

The beginning of the Third Assembly coincided with the end of the Second Assembly which took place on July 4th, 2012. The Third Assembly came with new Members and they needed to be oriented on their mandate as Parliamentarians. As it is provided for in the Rules of Procedure of the East African Legislative Assembly, Committees were put in place including the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources (ATNR). This activity was necessary for the Committee because it had to build its capacities to execute properly its mandate.

Day one began with a session of approval of the provisional programme and included general information on the roles of Members with regard to the work of the Assembly as a whole and on the work of a Specific Committee with specific functions. Three Presentations discussed on day one talked about the roles and functions of Members of the whole house as well as for the specific Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources. Particular attention was also put on areas of cooperation which constitute actually the main areas of focus for the Committee work.

Where questions were raised, regarding legislative process/procedure and other issues related to Committee work, the facilitators addressed them appropriately.

Day two started with a courtesy call on the Regional Commissioner of Kilimanjaro, followed by remaining presentations and a session of interaction on Presentations done by the Director of Productive sector a day before.

Subsequent to the interaction session, Members followed closing remarks by the Chairperson of the Committee with a way forward including a practical way of working in the Committee consisting in grouping Members in sub-committees in which they will be working. Some Members visited an area where the biggest tree in the world is located, at three km from the office of the Regional Commissioner.

1.2 Objectives

Overall, the objective of the workshop was to enhance the capacity of the Committee Members to execute duties they are called to carry out; the workshop was primarily aimed at creating greater awareness and building capacity of new Parliamentarians on the mandate of the Assembly and that of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources in the integration process of the East African Community.

The specific objectives of the workshop were:

- To learn and understanding the role of the East African Legislative Assembly in the integration agenda;
- to learn and understand the core functions of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources;
- to learn and understand main areas of cooperation and their status to inform future Committee activities

1.3. Methodology

The workshop sessions were interactive, drawing lessons from practices of the previous similar Committee and the salient issues rising thereof. These were used to enhance participants' understanding of the roles and sectors they will focus on while executing their mandate. Presentations were made by resource persons previously involved in the work of the Committee and who have knowledge of the areas and their status which are the focus for the Committee. At the end, Members agreed on the way forward by creating a more practicable way of organizing the work of the Committee through working into sub- Committees, to allow Members get more involved.

2.0. PRESENTATIONS

Presentations were preceded by opening remarks of the Chairperson of the Committee in which she wished welcome Members and facilitators to the workshop. She reminded them the objectives of the workshop and called on them to follow and participate actively, as it was a good opportunity for them to identify gaps , challenges and opportunities in key sectors to be handled by the Committee. Members expected to come up with a better understanding of the status of key sectors and the way forward

allowing them to embark to the work without delay. She wished them fruitful deliberations and better understanding of their role in the Committee as well as in the integration agenda.

2.1. Presentations by Honourable Safina K. Tsungu, Former EALA Member, 2nd Assembly and former Chairperson of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources

Honourable Tsungu made two presentations; the **first presentation** was focused on the mandate of the Committee enshrined in the Treaty and in the Rules of Procedures of the Assembly and the practical use of those Rules of procedure to generate the work of the Assembly in plenary sessions.

Thus, the committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources draws its mandate from Articles 5, 49, 59, 101, 105-116 of the Treaty and Rules 79 and Annex V of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure. As a result, at every stage of the integration process of the East African Community, the committee should scrutinize how the above Articles of the Treaty are implemented (through legislation, oversight of the Community and Partner States projects and programmes on areas of cooperation and representation of the interests of East African citizens) by the EAC organs and institutions and within Partner States.

Specifically, the Committee is mandated under rule 79 & annex V of the rules of procedure to oversee the operationalization of Chapter 15 (Article 101), Chapter 18 (Articles 105- 110), Chapter 19 (Articles 111-114), Chapter 20 (Articles 115-116) and the operations of the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) to ensure that they are in line with the Protocol establishing it and in line with the Treaty.

Hon. Tsungu pointed out the objective of the Community according to the Treaty in Article 5, the fundamental Principles of the Community in Article 6 and the Operational Principle of the Community in Article 7. She also touched on linking the Community to the Partner States in article 8 (3) which revolve on the following:

- a. Designation of a Ministry with which Secretary General (the SG) of the Community may communicate in connection with any matter arising out of the implementation or the application of the Treaty, and shall notify the SG of that designation;
- b. Partner States shall transmit to the Secretary General copies of all relevant existing and proposed legislations and its official gazettes;

- c. Where it is required under the Treaty for a Partner State to supply to or exchange with another Partner State any information, send copies of such information to the SG; article 65 links East African Legislative Assembly to National Assemblies through the Ministries in charge of East African Community Affairs and the Assembly Clerks.

Hon. Tsungu briefed the Members on:

- Article 49 about Functions of the Assembly ;
- Article 59 concerned with Bills and Motions in the Assembly;
- The fact that through Article 132, Committee Members can scrutinize the Council's annual budget proposals to influence financial allocations to areas of interest;
- The fact that working with General Purpose Committee, the Committee Members on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources can influence reallocations where appropriate and agitate for increased Partner States funding to areas of interest to the Committee (which are key sectors for the Community development) instead of leaving it to donors as is currently the trend.
- Article 101 on Energy;
- Promoting the efficient exploitation, development, joint research and utilisation of various energy resources available within the region.
- Agriculture and Food Security spelt out in Articles 105- 110 where achievement of food security and rational agricultural production within the Community will be by adopting a scheme to promote complementarity and specialisation in and sustainability of national agricultural programmes.
- Co-operation in Environment and Natural Resources Management spelt out in Articles 111- 114 t;
- Co-Operation in Tourism and Wildlife Management spelt out in Articles 115 & 116.

Hon. Tsungu concluded her presentation by requesting Members to ensure that Partner States should lift the ban on the sale of food products if they need the region to be food secure.

Her **second presentation** was based on the Rules of Procedure of the East African Legislative Assembly. In her introduction, she said that:

- Rules of Procedure shouldn't be used to suffocate freedom of expression nor intimidate others from contributing in the Assembly (Committee and Plenary).

- Points of clarification, information and order should be used to bring to light useful information and discipline into debates by interrupting a member currently holding the floor.
- However this shouldn't be overdone (especially the former) as it may put off some Members from contributing for fear of interruption of their flow of thought. No interruptions whatsoever allowed during a Member's maiden speech.
- Rules 60-71 focus on Private Members' bills- individual Member or Committee bills under LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES;
- steps for processing bills, questions and answers to the Council are spelt out in Part VI-
- Rules 17- 25 were pointed out.
- Resolutions and Motions are in Part VIII-
- Rules 26-35 (motions & amendments).
- on Leave of absence and petitions, a Member shall not be absent without leave by the Speaker and shall not be absent for 7 consecutive sittings without written permission of the Speaker. If this so happens, a Member shall be referred to the Committee on Legal, Rules and Privileges

2.2. Presentation by Hon. George Nangale, former EALA member, 1st & 2nd Assembly and former Chairperson of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources

Hon. George focused his presentation on Specific Roles of Members of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources.

The Representation role consists in consulting and networking with National Assemblies and Governments, probing and seeking clarifications of issues through Question Time, moving motions for Assembly Resolutions and submitting Petitions from the public, holding Public Hearings and Public rallies.

The **Legislative role** lies in moving Private Member's Bill, contributions on the floor of the House during debates and Committees considerations whereas the **Oversight role** is mainly focused on Members' participation in Standing or Select Committees to see if East African Community Secretariat and Partner States are executing the adopted measures or laws.

According to the Rules of Procedures, Members serve for **two and half years** in a Committee before fresh nominations are conducted.

The presentation briefed Members Committee Avenues and Functions of EALA Committees by referring to Rule 79 of the Rules of Procedures and Functions of the Agriculture Tourism Natural Resources (ATNR) Committee according to Annex 5 of the Rules of Procedures.

In order to work effectively , the second East African Legislative Assembly Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources realized the magnitude of work within its mandate through a **decision to form four sub-committees and allocate priority areas for each sub-committee** to address in each of its two and half years tenure.

Advantages of such an arrangement were to **ensure effective shared responsibilities among Members** and providing an opportunity for the Committee to simultaneously work on various fronts, and yet remain focused. Committee Members were free to choose which sub-committee to join, but emphasis was **experience, knowledge** and **passion** in the sub-sector. Each sub-committee was formed by three to four Members and the Committee Chair was a Member in all sub-committees. Thus, four Sub-committees were formed and each came out with its own priority areas.

1. Priority areas of the Sub-committee on Agriculture and Food Security included:

- common strategy for food security;
- role of agriculture in the changing climate- issues of adaptation and mitigation of climate change;
- Livestock development as a strategy towards food security (though this one was not exploited due to lack of means);
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in agriculture.

2. The Sub-Committee on Tourism included the following priority areas:

- Tourism and Wildlife Management Bill;
- Sector familiarization which explored implementation of EAC Hotel classification and challenges and opportunities in the sector.

Third EALA Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources can follow up implementation of a protocol which was being developed, and **the issue of single visa, EAC as a single tourist destination.**

3. The Sub-Committee **on Energy and Extractive Industries** included the following priority areas :
 - Familiarization of extractive industries focused on mining in Tanzania and oil exploration in Uganda;
 - Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI);
 - Mining, Gas and Oil legislation processes

Third EALA Committee on Agriculture Tourism and Natural Resources can follow up these priorities, and **possibly adding the issue of Uranium safety management, trans-boundary extractive resource management, development of renewable energy and access to efficient energy sources.**

4. Priority areas of the Sub- Committee on **Environment and Natural Resources** included :
 - Issues of climate change
 - Lake Victoria Basin Commission Programmes
 - Trans-boundary Ecosystems Management Bill
 - Polythene Material Control Bill

The Committee was advised to follow up on these priority areas and **possibly address issues of biodiversity – wetlands, forests, semi-arid areas management; and look into the issues of ecosystem services- fisheries, wildlife management and pastoral practices.**

In conclusion, Hon. Nangale informed the Committee that the roles of Members of EALA are unique and challenging at this point in time when the EAC integration process is passing through its critical stage – the Common Market- He gave the following reasons to that statement:

- Many national laws need to be revised, but the speed is snail motion-like;
- Community laws are necessary to address trans-boundary common management issues, but there is no consensus on the intern Sovereignty mindset among national bureaucrats which is deep-rooted; ceding powers to Arusha requires more than simply political will;

- The EAC integration process is not a top priority in the regional media menu. Local politics, Constitutional reforms and Presidential tenure terms are the media top priorities in East Africa
- Like any other Parliament, EALA Members are nominated by political parties in their Partner States. However, identities, groupings, even debates based on political ideologies or discourse are not practiced at EALA. At the European Parliament ideological alliances or grouping are live and forceful.
- The question is, if it is not EALA, then who is providing the political management leadership at regional level in East Africa as we move towards the ultimate political federation?

The Third East African Legislative was advised to ponder on these issues though the previous legislatures did not and follow up on all priority areas.

2.3. Presentation by Dr. Wegoro Nyamajeje on the EAC Projects and Programmes under Productive Sectors and their Status

Starting his presentation, Dr Weggoro said that his predecessors had touched the main areas of the Productive Sectors Department. He informed Members that he would focus the main objectives and achievements in those areas which are

- **Agriculture and Food Security**
- **Environment and Natural Resources**
- **Tourism and Wildlife**
- **Energy, Industrialization and Small and Micro-Enterprises**

2.3.1 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

The Sectors under Agriculture and Food Security draw their mandate from the Treaty of Establishment of the EAC, Articles 105,106,107,108,109 and 110 which cover:

***Seed Multiplication and Distribution; Livestock Multiplication and Distribution;
Plant and Animal Diseases Control; Irrigation and Water Catchments Management; and
Food Security.***

The Sector's **main objective is to promote value addition, productivity and agricultural supplies to realise cross border trade for sustainable food security.**

To achieve the above objective the Sector implements specific Projects and Programmes under the 4th EAC Development Strategy (2011/12- 2015/16)

Achievements

Key agricultural instrument documents have been harmonised to guide development of the sector in the regional, including:

- Agricultural and Rural Development Policy for the East African Community;
- Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy for the East African Community;
- Development of Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) Protocol;
- Draft EAC Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) Protocol has been developed and adopted by the Council and sent to the next Sectoral Council on Legal and Judiciary Affairs for legal input.

The main objective of the SPS Protocol is **to adopt and enforce sanitary and phytosanitary measures in order to minimize their negative effects on trade.** The Protocol elaborates rules for application, which relate to the use of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and recognizes the rights of importing countries to implement these measures.

- A Comprehensive EAC Food Security Action Plan (2011-2015) has been developed and adopted by the 9th Extra-Ordinary Summit of EAC Heads of State held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on 19th April, 2011 for implementation.
- A draft Regional Food Security and Nutrition Policy (RFSNP) has been developed. It aims to provides an overarching policy framework covering all key dimensions of food security and good nutrition, and addresses the synergy that links food security and nutrition with poverty reduction. It has been developed pursuant to the provisions of the EAC Food Security Action Plan (April 2011). The draft RFSNP is expected to undergo validation process before the next meeting of the Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security.
- Development of Regional Livestock Policy. A draft policy has been developed and is expected to undergo validation process at national and regional levels before the next meeting of the Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security.

Challenges

The main challenges facing Agriculture and Food Security Sector as identified in the EAC Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy (2005-2030) are:

- Harmonizing various policies and legislations;
- Elimination of trans-boundary pests and diseases including wildlife diseases;
- Expanding irrigated agriculture;
- Slowdown the environment degradation;
- Sustaining utilization of natural resources;
- Establishing an effective early warning system;
- Poor infrastructure and utilities;
- Low public expenditure;
- Unfavourable terms of trade;
- Inadequate research, extension services and training; and
- Climatic and weather unpredictability.

Collaboration with EALA

1. The department has made several presentations to the EALA Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources on progress made in the implementation of projects and programmes in agriculture and food security sector.
2. Members of the Committee were actively involved in the development of the EAC Food Security Action Plan. The Plan has been presented to the Committee.
3. The Secretariat is looking forward to **continue working closely with the Committee specifically in the process of legislating the proposed EAC SPS bill/ regulations.**

2.3.2 ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The region is endowed with a variety of natural resources including: waters, minerals, genetic resources, forests, land and soil, climate and their derivatives.

These are either aquatic or terrestrial, and categorized as trans-boundary or national ecosystems.

The regional livelihoods and economies are highly dependent on utilization of natural resources and as such, the sustainability of these systems is of significance for the region.

Cooperation in Environment and Natural resources is provided for under Chapter 19 of the Treaty where the **Partner States recognize that a clean and healthy environment is a prerequisite for sustainable development** and agree to take concerted measures to foster co-operation in the joint and efficient management and sustainable utilization of natural resources within the Community.

The objective of the Environment and Natural Resources Sector is **to promote conservation of environment and sustainable exploitation of natural resources in the Community**. The sector is served by the Sectoral Council on Environment and Natural Resources and six established Experts Working Groups under the Sector:

Major Achievements

- Implementation of the Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme (LVEMP I) and preparation of LVEMP II;
- Adoption of a comprehensive Strategy for the control, eradication of water Hyacinth on Lake Victoria;
- Development of Regional Environmental Impacts Assessment Guidelines for Shared Ecosystems, which are integral part of the Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management;
- Development and implementation of Mount Elgon Regional Ecosystem Conservation Project (MERECP);
- Development and signing of the Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management;
- Establishment of the Sectoral Council on Environment and Natural Resources.
- Approval by Summit of the EAC Climate Change Policy and development of the EAC CC Strategy and CC Master Plan;
- Establishment of the EAC Climate Change Fund and development its Operational Modalities.
- The Heads of State Retreat on Food Security and Climate Change;
- The First Lake Tanganyika Basin Development Conference.
- The EAC Participation in Rio+20 Summit on Sustainable Development;

Collaboration with EALA

EAC Secretariat and EALA worked together in the following activities:

- Development of the Transboundary Ecosystem Bill;
- Polyethylene material Control Bill;
- Biodiversity: EALA Motion on the early signing and ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to and Benefit Sharing of Benefits from utilisation of Genetic Resources;
- Disaster Risk Reduction and management (DRR&M);
- Climate Change:
 - COP17 in Cancun, 2011
 - Sustainable Development: Rio+20 Summit
 - EAC Side Event : EALA Speaker

Projects, Programmes and Activities Planned for FY 2011-2012/13 are stipulated in the documents attached.

Implementation of the Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management

- Finalise the development of an Operational Strategy of the Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management.

Climate Change

- Implementation of 3 projects supported respectively by:
 - The Tripartite COMESA-EAC-SADC Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Programme;
 - USAID Programme on Climate Change Adaptation
 - IDRC Project on Climate Change Communication and Awareness;
 - Finalisation of the operational modalities for the EAC CC Fund;
 - Participation in international climate change negotiations under the UNFCCC (COP 18) in Doha, Qatar.
- Harmonisation of Mineral Laws and policies

Challenges

The main Challenge for the Sector is the lack of sufficient financial resources to implement Council decisions and activities under the EAC Development Strategy.

2.3.3. TOURISM AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

The main objective of the sector is to diversify tourism products to maximize benefits and equity from Tourism and Sustainable Utilization of Wildlife resources.

Cooperation in Tourism and Wildlife Management is spelt out in Articles 115 and 116 of the Treaty and it stipulates as follows:

- Promote a collective and co-ordinated approach for marketing quality tourism;
- Co-ordinate the establishment of a Common Code of Conduct to guide standardized hotel classification, and harmonise the professional standards of agents in tourism and travel industry within the Community;
- Initiate and co-ordinate a Cost Benefit Analysis Study for development and a joint marketing plan and its implementation;
- Promote a collective and co-ordinated policy for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife and other tourist sites in the Community;
- Initiate a study on cooperation in hunting, anti-poaching, preservation of wildlife migratory routes and conservation of fauna;
- Coordinate efforts for marketing East Africa as a single tourist destination; and
- Implement Council decisions relevant to the sector and prepare progress and annual reports.

Milestones and Progress made in the Sector

- Overall Tourism and Marketing Plan and Strategy is in Place;
- Partner States continue to actively participate together in major International fairs like WTM in UK and ITB in Germany since November 2007 whereby to date all Partner States pavilions are located in the same vicinity enhancing visibility as a "Single Tourist Destination":
- since 2009, Partner State(s) have consistently been awarded "Best Stands" in either the 1st, 2nd or 3rd place at the ITB fair in Berlin;
- Various Promotional materials (DVDs, Brochures, Posters, pens, bags and many more) have been produced and distributed annually;
- The East African Community Classification of Accommodation Establishments and Restaurants criteria was launched in 2009 and gazetted in 2010;

- Training of Hotel Assessors in the Partner States continues: to date there are 45 EAC recognized qualified Assessors according to EAC standards; Republic of Kenya (19), Republic of Rwanda (11) and United Republic of Tanzania (15).

Republic of Uganda has completed the exercise awaiting recognition by the SCTWM; and Republic of Burundi commenced in 2012.

East Africans are treated equally when using Tourist facilities and visiting other attractions in the Partner States.

Collaboration with EALA

EAC Secretariat appreciates EALA through the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources for the on-spot assessment of Tourism and Wildlife Management projects and programmes in the Partner States in 2011; the assessment report provided the Secretariat with a clear reflection on the status of implementation and challenges faced by Partner States.

The assessment assisted the Secretariat in advising the Sectoral Council on Tourism and Wildlife Management appropriately on the way forward regarding achieving our objectives in the Sector.

2.3.4. ENERGY, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND SMALL MICRO – ENTERPRISE (SME) SECTORS

2.3.4.1. ENERGY SECTOR

Implementation of EAC energy projects and programmes draws mandate from Article 101 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community.

The objectives of the Energy sector is to increase access to sufficient, reliable, affordable and environmentally sound energy sources in the Region; to promote all aspects of fossil fuel sub sector; to promote petroleum exploration, production and development; to develop regional power market of the Power Sub- Sector

Energy sector is organized into three sub-sectors namely, New and Renewable Energy Sources , Energy Conservation and Efficiency, Fossil Fuels and Power.

Renewable Energy Sub-Sector

Regional Strategy on Scaling Up Access to Modern Energy services

Major achievements

A scoping exercise was undertaken in Oct-Nov 2010 to establish extent of implementation of the Strategy and a capacity assessment exercise for implementing the Strategy is ongoing with support of GIZ, EUEI-PDF and UNDP.

Terms Of Reference (TOR) for Renewable Energy Master plan shared with AfDB and other donors to seek funding have been drafted;

Plans to create a Regional Centre of Excellence on Renewable Energy are ongoing and Initiatives to create a Regional Association for the National Renewable Energy Associations are in place.

Fossil Fuels Sub-Sector

Achievements

- Dar es Salaam-Tanga-Mombasa Natural Gas Pipeline Project Feasibility Study is completed;
- East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition held every two years and 5 have been held since 2003;
- Next Conference will be in 2013 in the United Republic of Tanzania;
- Evaluation of impacts of these conferences carried out in Financial Year 2011/12
- Funding for Feasibility Study for Kigali-Bujumbura Oil Products Pipeline secured.
- Additional funding for Kampala-Kigali being sourced

Power Sub - Sector

- Regional Power Master Plan Update to include Burundi and Rwanda
 - Development of Master Plan Report and Grid Code completed
 - Training of Power System Experts undertaken
 - Training on PPP for power projects being organised
- Cross-Border Electrification Policy and Model Power Supply Agreement (PSA)
 - Preparation of Policy Paper and Model PSA ongoing
 - Policy and Model PSA to facilitate implementation of provision of electricity to border towns from neighbouring EAC Partner States
 - Policy to facilitate development of transboundary resources

- Successful cases: Lunga Lunga (Kenya) supplied from Tanzania and Namanga (Tanzania) supplied from Kenya

Energy Market Development

Concept Paper on an Integrated Energy Resources and Energy Market Strategy is developed.

The Strategy entails development of:

- Subsector Master Plans;
- Regional Energy Policy;
- Legal and Regulatory Framework in line with the policy and; Regional Investment Code;

The priority list of projects from the sub-sector master plans across Partner States is estimated at the cost of US\$ 3.2 Million; funding is being sought from AfDB and other development partners

2.3.4.2 INDUSTRIALIZATION AND SMALL MICRO– ENTERPRISE (SME) SECTOR

Framework for Cooperation in Industrial Development

Activities and Programmes

Formulated Draft EAC Industrialization Policy and Strategy to provide a framework for industrialization in the region was validated during a regional validation workshop held in Nairobi in September 2010; this framework underscores the need for Partner States to collaborate in establishment of regional industries based on comparative and competitive advantage of each Partner State; it proposes for Establishment of a Sectoral Council on Industrialization and SME development to coordinate implementation of regional industrialization projects and programmes. This framework is currently being finalized and will be approved by the Summit at its meeting in November 2012.

EAC-UNIDO Programme on upgrading and modernization of SMEs in the Region

The programme is being formulated through technical support from UNIDO.

A regional Project Kick-off workshop was held in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania in December 2010. The participants identified four sectors which will be prioritized during programme implementation. The sectors include agro-food processing, Leather & leather industries, packaging sector and Computers and Information Enabled Services (CITES).

Development of extractive industries project which is being supported through technical support from COMSEC (Commonwealth Secretariat).

- Project seeks to address legal and regulatory obstacles to the development of extractive industries (mineral processing, oil processing etc);
- The projects implementation started by end of September 2011 and will run for a period of 3 years.

Development of regional business linkage programme though support from United Nation Cooperation on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The thrust of this project is to facilitate linkages of SME business with Multinational Corporation in the region so as to facilitate entry into global value chains;

Project implementation starts by end of July 2011 and runs for a period of 3 years.

2.4. Courtesy Call on the Regional Commissioner of Kilimanjaro Region

The main issues on which Members exchanged with the Regional Administrative Commissioner were the general information on Moshi town, its history, its Economy namely its natural resources and its politics.

Members were informed that Moshi is the most overpopulated region of Tanzania reason being that there are a lot of immigrants. They learnt that the region also has many attractions namely National Parks such as Mkomazi and Nyumba ya Mungu, Lake Chala which is unique in its nature (its waters come from down and there are never floods even when it rains),the biggest tree in the world , which some Committee Members visited at the end of the workshop.

The main challenge of Kilimanjaro region is that there are many immigrants coming in big numbers and these movements are difficult to control. He requested Members to

involve intervention of Kenya to control together with Tanzania movements of people on that side of East African Region.

According to the Chairperson, it was unfortunate not to have enough time to visit the whole region of Kilimanjaro. She requested Hon. Patricia to give a vote of thanks in which she recognized that all what the Committee was briefed on is the main docket for the Committee whose Members were impressed by the cleanest city of Moshi which managed to implement a programme on its own without overall guidance from above. Members were amazed by the cleanness as well as the vibrancy in Political, economic and social areas. The Committee was informed that, the municipal director of Moshi was a woman and is the one behind that cleanness.

3.0 EMERGING ISSUES FROM THE INTERACTIVE SESSIONS

After presentations Members intervened to bring in observations, formulate recommendations and ask questions which revolved around the following:

1. Some African countries remain guided by conservatism by keeping food habits. The case of Zambia used to have maize as the only main food was raised. With immigrants movements, Zambia learnt about other cultures and started to diversify its agriculture. As a result, there is need to improve food production by avoiding conservatism as it brings in food habits which hamper food production development; hence, diversifying food production helps to ensure food security.
2. In some areas of the region, people may die of hunger whereas the food is available in the region due to the fact of being located in an inaccessible area. Therefore, there is need to develop road infrastructure to ease food movement/ distribution in the region.
3. The East African Region has much potential in minerals though these can constitute a source of insecurity. The East African Community Partner States shall have a harmonized model regional law to help East Africans in handling their resources at their own interest. EALA being the legislative arm of the Community should then develop that regional law which harmonizes all national laws on those resources whose raw materials are taken by foreigners for their own development.

4. The agriculture sector suffers from land grabbing by foreign investors who produce for their own countries not for the EAC citizens. The Committee therefore should follow up this issue in its activities as a matter of urgency.
5. Some countries signatories to the River Nile Initiative complain that they are not allowed to use waters of that river for irrigation whereas it is a useful natural resource of the region. There should be review of the Agreement on the River Nile Initiative between signatories to allow equitable use of its waters for irrigation in agriculture. There should be also creation of a strong body (Authority) to negotiate on all issues of water and other shared natural resources to avoid misunderstanding and insecurity in the region. Subsequent to this, EALA should adopt a Resolution urging Partner States to put in place an Authority which will negotiate wholesomely on agreements related to natural Resources like oil, gas and other resources.(the Committee is responsible for this).
6. The Committee should follow up on all adopted laws to know their status during this process of assent. The Committee therefore should ask questions to Council to know the status of laws adopted by EALA and initiated by the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources.
7. The Committee should introduce a Motion of Resolution urging Partner States to engage in the Bio-gas resource use as it is a usable energy resource. EALA should then adopt that motion urging Partner States to engage in such a programme. There is therefore need of Awareness raising by EALA chapters on their Partner States on the existence of a Norwegian funding to the height of 70 per cent so that they can adhere and pay the 30 per cent to ensure energy security.
8. Extractive Industries have been a source of development in developed countries whereas it is a curse in underdeveloped countries. Members of the Committee should therefore ensure these resources are not a curse by watching on a transparent management of funds from extractives by Partner States through their oversight role.
9. EALA should get avenues of interacting with the Summit of EAC Heads of States through amendment of the Treaty as Members have pertinent issues to address to the Summit which are hampering the integration process such as issues of protocols; one interaction consisting of speech delivered on the

- status of the Community is not enough to handle issues of a whole Community.
10. Members should be aware of underfunding of key areas of development of the region as, they are funded by donors at the height of 90 per cent. Members of the Committee should ask a question on this concern.
 11. The Committee should adopt a resolution expressing the need to institutionalize the inter-organ meetings similar to the Kigali one where the Kigali spirit was seen as a good example to advance the integration process.
 12. With regard to Foreign Direct Investment in Agriculture, the Committee has to be aware of the need to be constant in what we sign as agreement and therefore make well informed decisions wholesomely.
 13. The Committee's main challenge being lack of funding, there is therefore need to keep in touch with former Partners per area as follows; in Food Security; Kilimo Trust and Freidrich Ebert Stiftung (FES); on Extractive Industries, National Democratic Institute (NDI) was the main Partner; Green Economy: Forum for Agriculture Research in Africa (FARA); on Tans-boundary issues: United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP) and African Union Commission (AUC).
 14. A Member of the Committee was informed on an outbreak disease attacking maize in Kenya and asked facilitators what should be the solution. The Committee was advised to consult Kilimo Trust to find solutions on the outbreak disease attacking maize in Kenya referred to as nuthrosis (viral/fungal disease). The Committee had a concern that the outbreak could overspread on the whole region.
 15. Members complained about some decisions of the Finance and Administration (F & A) Committee of the EAC saying that it makes the work of the Community difficult and this slows down the pace of the integration process. They agreed on the need to summon Council to get clarification on reasons urging F&A to make the Community almost non-existent.
 16. Kilimanjaro Region is experiencing a lot of movements of non East African immigrants who are crossing through the border between Kenya and Tanzania towards other destinations. It was necessary that Kenya intervene

in the control of movements of people from its side to help Kilimanjaro region stop movements of immigrants.

With regard to the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly and the way they are used in the plenary sittings, Members raised the following key questions and observations:

- EALA Rules of procedure seem to have most influence from the Commonwealth system whereas the Assembly is a regional Parliament whose Members are from different backgrounds. This calls for review of those Rules; another complement to this observation was to state that no Parliament works on other Parliament's Rules unless they are amended. A Member of Legal and Rules Committee agreed to transmit this message to her Committee for consideration.
- Members proposed an amendment on the quorum needed for the House to sit by saying that the needed number is three Members per Partner State.
- Members were keen to see introduction of new electronic methods in the plenary instead of distributing piles of documents. They argued that it is more practical and more economical too. They recommended EALA to be electronically friendly.
- Some Members were of the view that the current way of giving the floor to Members during debate in the House is not democratic as you have to catch the eye of the Speaker when talking.
- A Member argued that writing your intervention in the House is good as it allows have coordinating ideas and saying it is not good to avoid Members not to use this channel.
- Members asked why motions in the House have to be seconded and the answer was that the reason is to involve the whole House on the motion moved.

Members were advised to be proactive, to ask questions to Council at least once per plenary session to make themselves relevant to the work of the Assembly

4.0 OBSERVATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

From Presentations by all facilitators, the Committee learnt the following lessons:

1. The roles of Members of EALA are unique and challenging at this point in time when the EAC integration process is passing through its critical stage of **implementation of the Common Market Protocol**; the main tasks awaiting them are here enumerated:
 - Many **national laws need to be revised**, but the speed is snail motion-like; therefore Third EALA Members have to influence fast tracking harmonization of laws to come up with regional laws which **will allow programmes to be implemented and the integration process to reach its final phase**.
 - Community laws are necessary to address trans-boundary common management issues, but there is **no consensus on the intern Sovereignty mindset among national bureaucrats** which is deep-rooted meaning ceding powers to Arusha requires more than simply political will; therefore Members have to influence national politics namely those related to allocation of budgets to key sectors of development such as Agriculture and livestock.
 - The EAC integration process is not a top priority in the regional media menu. Local politics, Constitutional reforms and Presidential tenure terms are the media top priorities in East Africa; as a result, third EALA has to **thoroughly involve the media into the work of the Community in order to succeed integration** by awareness raising among East Africans.
 - Like any other Parliament, most East African Legislative Assembly Members are nominated by political parties in their Partner States. However, identities, groupings, even debates based on political ideologies or discourse are not practiced at EALA. At the European Parliament ideological alliances or grouping are live and forceful. Consequently, EALA members should play correctly their role of **politicians by influencing politics namely on pertinent issues such as allocation of enough budgets to key sectors of development for the East African Region**.
2. Members have learnt that **it is extremely important to know which articles of the Treaty and of the of Rules of Procedure empower them and allow them execute their mandate properly**.

3. Members were informed that effecting the work of the Committee through grouping themselves into Sub-Committees is a prerequisite for success in executing their mandate.
4. Members learnt that partnering with Business Community and private sector namely the farmers' associations, tourism and environment agencies and other development Partners has made the work of the Committee vibrant and the new Committee resolved to keep the relations with them.
5. The custom of undertaking stand - alone tours to Partner States will improve the representation role of Members of the Committee as they help them to know the real needs of the people they represent and act accordingly.
6. Understanding the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly will allow Members to contribute to the debate in the House and make the work of the Assembly successful
7. Close collaboration of the Committee with the East African Community Directorate of Productive Sectors has made the work of the Committee a success namely at the level of the oversight role. This should be kept by the Committee as a good practice.
8. By sponsoring bills on areas of focus for the Committee and at every stage of Integration will make Committee Members relevant and important role players in the furtherance of the integration process.
9. Outreach programmes engaging line Ministries and lobbying will make areas of focus for the Committee develop and benefit citizens of East Africa whom they represent.
10. Working as a bloc the way it was done with Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development should be overspread on other areas of co-operation.
11. With the shared responsibility of EALA and the Summit in the legislation process, Members should use this power to influence politics such as in allocation of budgets to key areas of development for the Region.
12. From all presentations and discussions, the Committee learnt priority areas on which to focus their attention during their tenure of five years and this can assist the Committee to make its plan of activities. They are, **but not limited to**, the following:

For the Sub- Committee on Agriculture and Food Security

- Liaise with Farmers 'Associations;
- Explore the area of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)
- Follow up on the outbreak disease for maize in Kenya and liaise with Kilimo Trust in search for solution
- Work on food banks and irrigation;
- Follow up on Foreign Direct Investments in Agriculture to avoid land grabbing
- Tackle the area of Livestock as it contributes to the Food security
- Keep previous partners in the domain of Agriculture and Food security namely, Kilimo Trust and Freidrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation (FES)
- Follow up with Secretariat on Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Protocol and Bill in preparation.
- Explore irrigation methods and advocate for implementation to develop Agriculture in the region.

For the Sub- Committee on Tourism

- Follow up on implementation of Tourism and Management Protocol being developed by EAC Secretariat
- Follow up on the status of the Tourism and Wildlife Management Bill adopted by EALA
- Follow up on issues of single visa and EAC as a single tourist destination
- Follow up on Hotel classification

For the Sub- Committee on Extractive Industries and Energy

- Explore usage of Biogas energy
- Focus on trans-boundary Extractive Resources Management
- Focus on development of other renewable Energy and access to efficient Energy Resources

- Follow up on Projects and Programmes under implementation in the EAC Secretariat under Energy, Industrialization and Small and Medium Enterprises.

For the Sub- Committee of Environment and Natural Resources

- Follow up on review of laws on minerals and possibly sponsor a regional law to handle natural resources of the region
- Address issues of biodiversity, wetlands, forests, semi-arid areas management
- Urge review of the River Nile Initiative and initiate a proposal of creation of an Authority responsible for wholesome negotiation on agreements related to environment and Natural Resources
- Look into economic system services such as fisheries, wildlife management and pastoral practices
- Follow up on Lake Victoria Basin Commission Bill (the status) and all projects and programs related to Environment and Natural Resources
- Follow up on all projects and programmes under implementation in the EAC secretariat related to Environment and Natural Resources
- Follow up on Climate Change
- Work on Disaster Risk Reduction

WAY FORWARD

In order to make every Member to efficiently serve his Committee, the Committee resolved to form sub- committees, based on the knowledge background, education and interest in the areas of concern for the Committee Members. This has proved to be effective as per the previous experience of the outgoing Committee.

Therefore, the way forward agreed upon by committee Members is the establishment of four sub-committees hereunder described:

SUB-COMMITTEES AND MEMBERSHIP

1. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Hon. Pareno Judith
Hon. Ndarubagiye Leonce
Hon. Dan Kidega
Hon. Bazivamo Christophe

2. TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

Hon. Nduwimana Martin
Hon. Nyiramilimo Odette
Hon. Bernard Murunya
Hon. Saoli Ole Nkanee

3. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Hon. Hajabakiga Patricia
Hon. Angela Kizigha
Hon. Mumbi Ngaru
Hon. Mike Sebalu

4. EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND ENERGY

Hon. Chris Opoka-Okumu
Hon. Ndarubagiye Leonce
Hon. Charles Nyerere
Hon. Bazivamo Christophe

5.0. RECOMMENDATIONS

Madame Speaker, the Committee recommends the following arising from the workshop presentations and discussions:

1. The East African Community Partner States should lift the ban on the sale of food products as Food Security involves availing food to areas where it is needed through trade of agricultural products. They therefore have to ensure the movement of food within the East African Community region to make it food secure by creating feeder roads to allow food products reach areas which are inaccessible today.

2. Governments of EAC Partner States should allocate enough budgets to key sectors of development like agriculture which is the basis of survival of majority of East African citizens, instead of leaving it depend on donor-funding. They should at least implement the Maputo Protocol, to which they are signatories, which requires all governments to allocate 10 per cent of their budgets to the agricultural sector.
3. Partner States should increase Budget allocation for productive sectors in order to allow the work of the directorate to be effective and efficient;
4. Ratification of the Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management is a prerequisite for the implementation of projects and programmes under this sector. This Protocol was signed in 2006 by the Republics of Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. So far, only the Republics of Uganda and Kenya have ratified this Protocol; The United Republic of Tanzania should ratify this Protocol to allow implementation of related projects and programmes.
5. The Council of EAC Ministers should urge the EAC Secretariat to finalize negotiation on the issue of EAC Partner States to be considered as a **single tourist destination** to allow the region benefit from international tourism as the region has interesting and varied tourist products. The entire Assembly should pass a resolution requesting fast-tracking of the process of implementation of this issue
6. The East African Legislative Assembly should take advantage from Article 132 of the Treaty to influence appropriate budget allocation at regional level to the productive sectors which constitute the basis of economies of EAC Partner States.
7. The East African Legislative Assembly should organize outreach activities whose objective should be to engage all line Ministries responsible for productive sectors in their countries to analyze together reasons hampering these sectors to prosper ,yet being the cornerstone of East African countries ` economies
8. The East African Legislative Assembly should embark on rallies whose main objective is to dissipate the fears linked to loss of sovereignty which is in the intern mindset of majority of East African citizens, elite included, to ease implementation of the Common market Protocol and other remaining phases of integration.

9. Knowing that the region has many water resources, Members recommended that there is need to develop irrigated agriculture.
10. The Committee should focus also on Livestock sector as it contributes to ensuring food security. The previous Committee did not work in this area yet it is an important one.
11. The Committee should do the follow up on the law adopted by the Assembly on Trans-boundary Ecosystems management to avoid conflicts between States such as the one happening on Lake Nyassa in Malawi. It should do the same for other laws initiated by the Committee and adopted by the Assembly.
12. The Committee should continue liaising with former partners from the private sector namely the farmers' associations, tourism agencies like Birdlife International environment agencies like United Nations on Environment Programmes and Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations International Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction, African Union as well as National Democratic Institute, Washington DC.
13. The Committee maintaining the undertaking of stand – alone tours to Partner States to learn about areas of focus and enhance the representation role of the East African Legislative Assembly.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The capacity building workshop on the mandate of the Committee was a success. The Committee was satisfied by the work done by Committee Members namely their interventions and their regular presence during the entire workshop.

The resource persons have done well their work as Members met expectations in understanding the core areas of focus for the Committee, the main challenges and solutions to those. However, the Committee took note of the complexity of the Committee which invites them to be prepared to work hard through the structure they have themselves put in place, to make the Committee vibrant. While closing, the Chairperson invited Members to think about bringing motions to be moved in the House at least a motion from each Sub-Committee.

Madame Speaker, I beg to move that this report be adopted with its recommendations.