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Haile Selassie Av.
P.O. Box 8846 – 00200 City Square
NAIROBI, Kenya

ADM.1/CONF/28/Vol. II/75

15th August, 2013

Mr. Justin Bundi
The Clerk
Kenya National Assembly
Parliament Road
NAIROBI

EVANS
pls dep
PA
19/8

Dear *Justin,*

DRAFT EAC PRINCIPLES ON ELECTION OBSERVATION AND EVALUATION

Reference is made to the above subject.

The 26th Meeting of the Sectoral Council of Ministers directed Partner States to consult on the Draft EAC Principles on Election Observation and Evaluation; thereafter submit comments to EAC Secretariat for compilation and discussion at the 27th Sectoral Council Meeting.

In order to meet this requirement your office is requested to discuss and give input into the Draft EAC Principles on Election Observation and Evaluation. In addition you are invited to identify and nominate a Senior Officer with relevant experience to attend a consultative meeting on 21st August 2013 at 10.00 a.m. in our Boardroom, Cooperative Bank House, 18th floor.

The Draft EAC Principles on Election Observation and Evaluation are herewith enclosed for your ease of reference.

Yours *Sincerely,*

MWANAMAKA A. MABRUKI
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Encls

Vision: Deepen and widen East African Integration for Sustainable Development and improved livelihoods of all Kenyans

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NAIROBI, Kenya

EAC.4/CONF/3VOL IX (6)

26th August, 2013

The Clerk
Kenya National Assembly
Parliament Road
Secretary to the Cabinet
NAIROBI

REPORT ON THE OUTCOME OF THE 4TH MEETING OF THE 1ST SESSION OF THE EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Please herewith forwarded is the above captioned report for your information and appropriate action.

HENRY M. OBINO
FOR: PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Evans Oanda
Bring to the attention of Committee
22/8/13

Encl



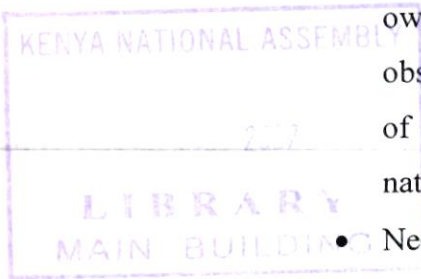
**INTER PARLIAMENTARY RELATIONS SEMINAR
(NANYUKI II)**



WORKING DOCUMENT
ISSUES THAT EMERGED DURING PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

1.1 Integration: Application and Implication (NANYUKI I)

- Integration should be people driven rather than executive driven through sensitisation and having the local population making and owning the decisions in the process of integration. Participants observed the great need for sensitisation that will elevate the citizens of each nation to think in terms of the EAC rather than individual nations.
- Need for extensive stakeholder education and sensitisation about the benefits, process and challenges of EAC integration to make the integration people centre and driven.
- Need to enhance the information flow in respect of the activities of the EAC to members of national assemblies to facilitate the participation of the Members of Parliament, who have an important role to play in the integration process. This is particularly so in Uganda where the EALA members report only to the Committee on Presidential and Foreign Affairs.
- The scope of integration should not be limited to the economic framework (taxation) but should embrace the social and political dimensions as well.
- There is need for the East African population to appreciate integration as a mechanism for the three partner states to share resources and maximise the available opportunities so as to act as a large force in this era of globalisation.



- There is need to enhance free movement of labour which has an effective mechanism for balancing perceived economic imbalances in the three partner states. This needs to be complimented with the movement of capital, a common language to facilitate the entry of the people from the different states, an East African I.D and similar entry forms in the partner states.
- Need for harmonisation in areas of quality standards, trade documents, rules of origin, economic incentives, customs classifications, inter alia.
- Need to have a very clear and shared vision in respect of the EAC.
- Need for each Member State to have a Minister specifically dedicated to deal with the affairs of EAC and a resident in Arusha.
- Need to re-examine the role if IMF and World Bank in the EAC integration. While they are supportive of creating a free trading block, they are apprehensive of the political federation because of enhanced negotiating power that will result from a political integration.

1.2 Institutional Arrangements and their Role in the EAC Integration Process. Will the current Institutional Framework deliver the desired integration?

- There is need to establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to monitor the integration process.
- There is need to identify independent sources of funding for the EAC institutions to avoid the dangers of dependence on donors.
- Member states need to have a budget line created for the EAC programmes. Partner states need to vote sufficient funds to the organs and institutions of the East African Community.
- Good will and commitment is required of the political leaders (the Summit and the Council of Ministers) to the EAC cause to give confidence to the newly established institutions like the Fast Tracking East African Federation.

- Need for better coordination between the EALA and the national assemblies.
- Need for better coordination between EALA, EAC Secretariat, the Council and the Summit.

1.3 The Different Phases of Integration, can they be handled in sequence or simultaneously.

- The borders between the three East African states should be opened for any meaningful integration and this should be done as soon as possible, through the removal of trade barriers.
- There is need for one East African Electoral Commission, joint security programmes, joint representation in foreign nations and joint negotiations on trade and political issues.
- Need to budget for cross border security and sharing of intelligence.
- There is need for a fully fledged political federation to oversee economic integration.
- Need to mobilise parliaments in the region and marshal forces to ensure that leaders in the region facilitate putting in place a federal government.
- While there is need to move fast towards integration, there is need to move strategically and from a properly informed position.
- Fast tracking the integration is very important to remain afloat in international trade by enhancing negotiating capacity.
- The best approach to economic and monetary integration, whether to sequence or fast track, should be studied by technocrats and bureaucrats to advise appropriately.
- Need to learn from the mistakes of others in the integration processes like the EU.

- There is need to carry out research and analyse the integration process from other groupings in order to create benchmarks that determine the fast tracking process. However, there is need to go beyond looking at institutions like the EU since they borrowed from the failed EAC.
- Need to strengthen information systems and statistical data in the partner states.
- There is need to concentrate on institutions like the East African Development Bank as a more viable commercial institution rather than the use of micro finance institutions.
- Need to strategise on how to make the stock and capital markets in the region work for the interests of the East Africans rather than foreign investors.
- Need to address corruption in partner states, and take into account partner states external debts and reserve accounts as we fast track to economic integration.
- Need to be cautious about the big bang approach in the EAC quest for a monetary union and benchmark from the sad experiences of German and Argentina.
- In the process of economic and monetary integration, there is need for an external anchor currency, defined and agreed rates of conversion between currencies, and a supra national central bank.
- Partner states will need to stop monetary policies to finance government deficits and instead extend the use of treasury bonds.

1.4 The E.A.C.U Act 2004: Implications and Applications:

- Need to indeed have the integration people centred and people driven through a proper sensitisation process to ensure that people are made aware of the existence of the Customs Union.

- There is need for sensitisation of the people on the implications of the customs union. Currently it has only affected free movement of goods but not the free movement of the factors of production.
- Need to facilitate the informal sector and small and medium enterprises in cross border trade.
- With customs union in place, states should stop taking unilateral decisions on matters that affect the entire Community e.g. on importation of GMOS.
- Need partner states to disengage from other trading blocks like IGAD, SADC and COMESA.
- Need legal framework to regulate competition, standardise quality assurance to guard against dumping and unfair competition.
- Need to identify industries and infrastructure for support to assist in the development of disadvantaged areas in order to address existing imbalances.
- Need to harmonise tax policies and incentives affecting both direct and indirect taxes to enhance efficient and effective allocation of resources in the Community.
- Need to open and strengthen exist and external points to combat smuggling to forestall undermining the benefits of the customs union.
- Need to concentrate on strengthening the EAC internal regional market rather than focusing on the external markets