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EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS
ON-SPOT ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT
SYSTEMS OF THE LVBC, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES**

(1ST - 6TH FEBRUARY 2015, Kisumu - KENYA)

Paper laid
By Hon. A. Drake, MP on
Miss. 07.07.2015 (Afternoon)
Mmm

Clerk's Chambers
3rd Floor, EALA Wing
EAC Headquarters' Building
Arusha, TANZANIA

March 2015

ACRONYMS

LVBC	-	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
LVEMP II	-	Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme II
LVWATSAN II	-	Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative II
CDD	-	Community Driven Development Group Initiative
CAATS	-	Computer Aided Audit Technologies

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The East African Legislative Assembly is the Legislative Organ of the East African Community responsible for, among other things, carrying out oversight function on all matters pertaining to the Community. Article 49 (2) (c) of the Treaty Establishing the EAC empowers the Committee on Accounts to discharge oversight functions on behalf of the Assembly on all financial matters of the Community. In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, particularly Annex 5A, the Committee on Accounts is mandated to:-

- i) Carry out a post audit review and scrutiny of the expenditure incurred by the EAC Secretariat, the Organs and Institutions of the Community.
- ii) Carry out post audit review and scrutiny of the expenditure on the basis of an annual audit report of the Audit Commission, pursuant to provisions of Article 49(2)(c) and 134 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the EAC. This function is post budget and implementation of the budget by organs and institutions of the EAC.
- iii) Carry out post audit function that encompasses the need to monitor the implementation of the budget in a manner similar to internal audit, pursuant to Rule 72(1) of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly.
- iv) Present a report with recommendations to the House for debate and adoption after the on spot assessment.

During the review and consideration of EAC Audited financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2013, a number of queries were reported on LVBC among other Institutions and Organs of the Community.

The queries were largely on financial management and lack of strong Internal Audit Unit and the inefficiency of management. It is against this background that the Committee on Accounts decided to carry out an oversight assessment of the internal audit unit functions of the LVBC; its programmes and projects from 1st to 6th February 2015 in Kisumu, Kenya.

The on spot assessment mainly looked into the following:-

1. Functioning of the projects and programmes;

2. Functioning of the Internal Audit Unit and much emphasis was put on the following areas:

- a) Role of Internal Audit Unit;
- b) Reports of the Internal Audit Unit;
- c) Reporting and structure of the Internal Audit Unit;
- d) Systems control;
- e) Relationship with management;
- f) Annual Audit plans;
- g) Challenges faced by the internal Audit Unit; and
- h) Any other related internal audit matters.

2.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT

- (i) To assess whether the Internal Audit unit discharges its professional duties to the Commission and its projects and programmes.
- (ii) To establish if LVBC uses modern auditing techniques and new applied technologies to assist them in carrying out their duties;
- (iii) To understand any related challenges facing the Internal Audit systems of LVBC;
- (iv) To strengthen the Internal Audit Unit of LVBC through appropriate internal audit policies and procedures in accordance with international standards;
- (v) To recommend on the improvement of the functioning of Commission, Projects and Programmes; and
- (vi) To understand the entire functioning of LVBC Secretariat; projects and programs affiliated thereto.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

As a method of assessing the Internal Audit Unit Systems in the LVBC, the Committee undertook the following:-

- (i) Made field visits to projects and programmes coordinated by LVBC;

- (ii) Interacted and discussed with Management of LVBC, projects and programmes coordinators, County Government officials overseeing the implementation of projects around the basin;
- (iii) Reviewed the report on the progress made by the internal auditors;
- (iv) Received presentations from the internal audit unit as well as the project and programme Coordinators on their role and challenges faced while executing their duties; and
- (v) Held plenary discussions.

3.1 Meeting with LVBC Management

The Committee met the Deputy Executive Secretary (Finance and Administration), the Deputy Executive Secretary of LVBC (Projects and Programmes), the Principal Internal Auditor and other officers of LVBC. The Executive Secretary was attending another meeting at the time of assessment.

The Committee briefed the Management on the purpose of the activity as a review and assessment of the Internal Audit Systems of LVBC and its projects and programmes. The Committee also sought to understand manuals and other issues regarding the Internal Audit Systems.

The Deputy Executive Secretary gave an overview and functions of LVBC; its programmes and projects as well as the functions of the Internal Audit Unit.

The Deputy Executive Secretary noted some improvement in the Internal Audit Unit of LVBC but revealed the need for more strengthening of the unit as well as the monitoring and evaluation unit by recruiting more staff.

The Projects and Programmes visited were initiated and are aimed at contributing to the broad-based poverty alleviation and improvement of livelihoods of people, by supporting sustainable management of shared natural resources of the Lake Victoria Basin and supporting secondary urban centres to address environmental degradation and enable people to achieve the water and sanitation.

3.2 Structure of Internal Audit Unit at LVBC

The Internal Audit Unit at Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) is currently staffed with an Internal Auditor and a Principal Internal Auditor. However there is need for more staff at the Audit Assistant level to help improve Internal Audit coverage especially of the projects whose implementation is coordinated by LVBC.

The previous recommendation to have the Head of Internal Audit Unit position at a higher administrative level of Deputy Director is yet to be implemented. The recommendation was presented to the Council of Ministers by the EAC Audit & Risk Committee in their 2014 Report that was adopted by Council. However, its implementation has been held back by the Institutional Review process.

4.0 FIELD VISITS OF PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF LVBC

On a two day site visits to the projects and programmes of the Commission in Kenya, the Committee interacted with the regional coordinators, the County Government officials, the locals administration and the contractors.

The Committee made field visits to the following projects and programmes;

LVEMP II

- a) ROJE Community Driven Development (CDD) Group demonstrating good practices in watershed management and tree planting;
- b) a sewage Treatment Plant in Homa Bay (rehabilitation going on);
- c) Andisore Kagola Women in Ahero (a model group geared towards improving the environment and livelihoods of the Community);

LVWATSAN II

- a) water, sanitation, and solid waste in Isebania/Sirari; and
- b) the sewage treatment plant under rehabilitation in Kericho.

In the above mentioned field visits, the Committee paid courtesy calls to the County Governments of Homa Bay, Kericho and Migori and in particular the line County ministries dealing with the projects directly.

4.1 Committee Findings and Recommendations

4.1.1 Staffing

The Committee noted that LVBC Internal Audit Unit is staffed with only two Auditors and as such the functional coverage is still limited and the available staff are stretched due to lack of adequate staff.

As the Commission and the number of projects grow, the LVBC internal audit unit should equally be staffed given the fact that this is a specialized Institution.

The Committee recommends to the Assembly to urge the EAC Management to recruit more staff in the Audit Unit of LVBC as a matter of priority especially at the Internal Auditor and Audit Assistants level. This should not wait for the completion of the institutional review process.

4.1.2 Funding

The Committee noted that the funds availed to LVBC by Partner States are not sufficient to enable recruitment of the required staff. It was further revealed that Partner States disburse only 10% to supplement 90% of the LVBC budget funded by development partners. Certainly, this does not provide sufficient funds for particularly project monitoring. This leaves the Internal Audit Unit dependent on donor funds.

The Committee underscores that Internal Audit Unit is a core oversight function whose funding should not be left largely at the mercy of the donors and whose independence should be guarded even in its funding if it is to be efficient and effective in serving its purpose.

The Committee recommends to the Assembly to urge the EAC Council of Ministers to cause the increase of LVBC funding for sustainability and proper execution of the mandate by the Internal Audit Unit.

4.1.3 Lack of Automated Audit software

The Committee noted that the Accounting system of LVBC is not automated (Sun Five Accounting Software). The Internal Audit Unit is trained on the system. An automated Accounting system can be audited by reviewing data in the system, extracting data into Excel or when print outs are made. This can be referred to as auditing around the computer which is currently being done. However, it is more effective and efficient to audit a computerized system through the computer using Computer Aided Audit Techniques (CAATS).

The EAC Secretariat undertook to provide the same in the interests of standardization of the Internal Audit tools across the EAC Organs and Institutions but is yet to complete the process.

The Committee recommends to the Assembly to urge the EAC management to provide requisite Internal Audit professional tools and training to LVBC as earlier promised.

4.1.4 Lack of Approved Risk Management Policy

The Committee noted the absence of an approved Risk Management Policy hence absence of a risk register for the Commission making it impossible for the Internal Audit Unit to assess the level of risk management.

The Committee recommends to the Assembly to urge the EAC management to prevail over the Commission to prepare a Risk Management Policy adaptation and implementation road map and start instituting those measures that can be undertaken under the current year available resources.

4.1.5 Privileges Imbalance

The Committee noted that staff members of Kenyan nationality working for the Commission do not enjoy same Status, Privileges and Immunities like the rest of the EAC/LVBC staff due to limitations in the negotiated Headquarters Agreement. The employees working for Institutions of EAC in Partner States don't enjoy similar privileges as those at EAC headquarters.

The Committee recommends to the Assembly to urge the EAC Management to engage the Republic of Kenya to renegotiate the provisions of the EAC/LVBC Headquarters Agreement so as to allow Kenyan Nationals working for the Commission to enjoy same Status, Privileges and Immunities like the rest of the EAC staff.

The Committee further recommends that staff privileges in the Community be harmonized to ensure conformity with the EAC staff rules and regulations.

4.1.6 Reports of the Internal Audit Unit

The Committee noted that as usual, reports of the Internal Audit Unit are submitted to LVBC Management and the EAC Audit & Risk Committee. Only external audit reports are presented to the EAC Council of Ministers and considered by the EAC Legislative Assembly. This leaves a number of issues raised in the internal audit reports privy to the management. The best practice would be sharing the reports with other stakeholders. This way, issues raised by external auditors would mitigate.

The Committee recommends to the Assembly to urge the EAC management to table quarterly internal audit reports to the Assembly to enable execution of its oversight purposes.

4.1.7 Sustainability of Projects and Programmes

With regard to sustainability of the projects being implemented in the Partner States, the Committee observed the need to build capacity of all beneficiaries in specific areas for easy management and continuation.

The Committee recommends to the Assembly to urge the EAC Council of Ministers to cause provision of a budget line by the local administration to build capacity of beneficiaries and enable management of projects after handover to the Partner States.

4.1.8 LVWATSAN Budget Absorption Capacity

The Committee noted that the LVWATSAN Programme has extremely low budget absorption capacity. After 80% of the programme time, only 25% of the budget had been absorbed. There is a risk of returning disbursed funds back to the donors.

The Committee recommends to the Assembly to urge the EAC management to evaluate LVWATSAN programme and establish challenges affecting its absorption capacity and act accordingly.

5.0 GENERAL CONCLUSION

There has been some improvement in the Internal Audit Unit in the last four years. More improvement will be realised if better facilitation by way of staffing and funding is provided to the Commission.

The Committee recommends to the Assembly to urge EAC management to avail requisite resources to enable this Committee to complete the oversight tour in all Partner States where EAC projects and programmes are being implemented.

The Committee further recommends to the Assembly to urge the EAC Council of Ministers to conduct an independent survey of the Community on issues of Water and Sanitation.

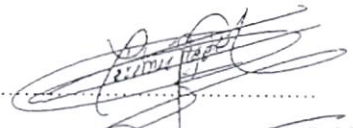
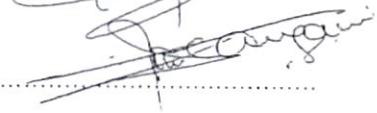
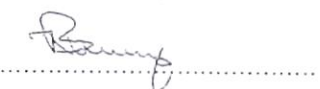
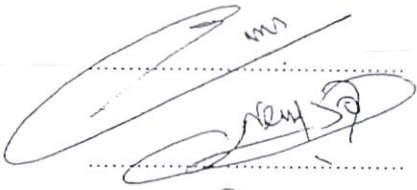
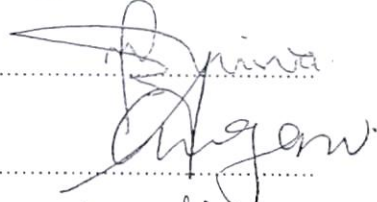
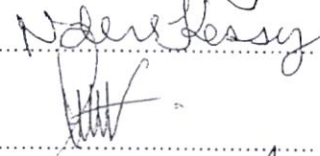


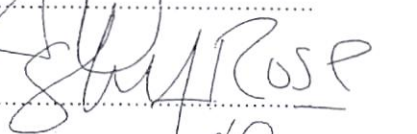


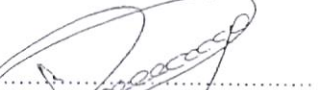



6.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Committee on Accounts wishes to thank the office of the Rt. Hon. Speaker for allowing it to carry out its oversight function. The Committee further appreciates valuable time accorded to it by LVBC Management; its projects and programmes staff, the County Governments of Kericho, Home bay and Migori.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS

*Report of the Committee on the On-Spot Assessment of Internal Audit Systems
of the LVBC, Projects and Programmes*

1ST - 6TH FEBRUARY 2015, Kisumu - KENYA

Name	Signature
1. Hon. Amb. Jeremie Ngendakumana	
2. Hon. Bernard Mulengani	
3. Hon. Bernard Murunya	
4. Hon. Celestin Kabahizi	
5. Hon. Emmanuel Nengo	
6. Hon. Margaret Nantongo Zziwa	
7. Hon. Mumbi A. Ng'aru	
8. Hon. Nderakindo P. Kessy	
9. Hon. Peter Mathuki	
10. Hon. Pierre-Celestin Rwigema	
11. Hon. Saoli Ole Nkanae	
12. Hon. Shy-Rose Bhanji	
13. Hon. Straton Ndikuryayo	
14. Hon. Nusura Tiperu	
15. Hon. Yves Nsabimana	



**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

**REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMITTEE ON "THE ON-SPOT ASSESSMENT OF THE LAKE VICTORIA
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME IN THE REPUBLICS OF
BURUNDI, RWANDA AND THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

February 16th – 19th, 2015

Clerk's Chambers
EAC HEADQUARTERS
EALA Wing, 3rd Floor
Arusha, TANZANIA

13th May 2015

ACRONYMS

IAs	Implementing Agencies
LWATSAN	Lake Victoria Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals
STIs	Short Term Interventions
LTIs	Long Term Interventions
MWAUWASA	Mwanza Urban Water and Sewerage Authority for Tanzania
REGIDESO	Régie De Production et de Distribution de L'Eau a de L'Electricite,
WSSSCU	Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Coordination Unit
WASAC	Water and Sanitation Corporation

1.0. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Mr. Speaker Sir,

In accordance with the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community and the Rules of Procedure of the East African Legislative Assembly, the mandate of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources is among others, to carry out assessments of all Projects and Programs of the Community. In this regard and as a follow up of the previous assessment undertaken in February 2012, the Committee undertook a five-day On-Spot Assessment of the Lake Victoria Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Phase II (LWATSAN II) in the Republic of Burundi, the Republic of Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Phase I of the LWATSAN program focused on 10 secondary towns within the original EAC Partner States of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, with the support of UN-HABITAT. The ten secondary towns included: Kisii, Homa Bay and Bondo in Kenya, Nyendo/Ssenyange, Bugembe and Kyotera in Uganda, Bukoba, Bunda and Muleba in Tanzania, and the border town of Mutukula. With the joining of the EAC by the Republics of Rwanda and Burundi, this second phase has been expanded to cover 15 towns, three from each of the five Partner States. Phase II of the LWATSAN Project follows LWATSAN Project Phase I which was implemented in the 3 Partner States before the accession by Rwanda and Burundi in the EAC. This Phase II was introduced to cater for the 2 new countries and for new secondary towns in the other 3 Partners States. In the Republic of Burundi the phase focuses on Ngozi, Muyinga and Kayanza; in Kenya: Keroka, Kericho and Isebania; in Rwanda: Kayanza, Nyagatare and Nyanza; in the United Republic of Tanzania, it focuses on Geita, Sengerema and Nansio and; in the Republic of Uganda on Mayuge, Buwama-Kayabwe-Bukakata and Ntungamo. Investment plan preparation for the 15 secondary towns was supported by the African Water Facility (AWF) of the African Development Bank Group (AfDB), which has culminated into the support by the Fund (AfDB) for the physical implementation of the

second phase of LVWATSAN program that is expected to run up to 2016. It is envisaged that the program will be expanded to other towns in the basin with subsequent phases. The current project is estimated to cost about US\$ 121 million comprising a US\$ 108 million (89.07%) grant from the AfDB and the Partner States' contribution of US\$ 13 million (10.93%).

When the program is fully implemented, it will achieve 85% coverage in water supply and 80% coverage in sanitation in the target towns. It will also significantly reduce the waste entering into Lake Victoria and hence will improve the ecosystem of the Lake.

Hon. Speaker,

Rapid urbanization in the Lake Victoria Basin is placing an enormous burden on the 15 secondary urban centers in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The formation of the East African Community (EAC)/ Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) gives a unique opportunity for these five countries to cooperate and share experiences as positive steps are taken towards extending access to safe water supply, improved sanitation, increased production and income generation, and improved living conditions and quality of life. Taking into consideration the challenges presented by the rapid urbanization in the basin, the exploitation of the natural resources and its relationship to the livelihoods and poverty, the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation initiative (LVWATSAN) is one of the Programs which was put in place to provide support to small secondary urban centers in the Lake Victoria Basin to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, in particular MDG 7 target 10 and at the same time to reduce pollution of Lake Victoria. This programme, currently ongoing and implemented by UN-HABITAT in partnership with the Governments of East African Community Countries helps to reverse the deteriorating conditions at the lake.

The other target of the programme is the promotion of regional cooperation, partnership-building, institutional and capacity enhancement, and a sense of joint ownership of the resources of the lake and its basin, all of which are central to the

over-arching goal of managing the lake basin as a regional public good, Lake Victoria being a major trans-boundary natural resource of the East African Community Partner States. It is a resource of great socio-economic potential that is utilized by its bordering countries for fisheries, transportation, tourism and unfortunately a waste disposal in some areas.

Lake Victoria Basin Commission is complex not only in terms of stakeholders involved in it but also in terms of projects. The Commission is executing seven projects among which is LVWATSAN II, which was the subject of this on-spot assessment.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

During its term, the Second Assembly carried out an assessment on this Project in the Republics of Kenya and Uganda in selected towns with the following objectives to:

1. appraise Members on the opportunities and challenges of the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Project
2. get information on facilities and infrastructure that are necessary for achieving the project objectives;
3. meet with key officials and share their experiences on the initiative; and
4. to establish the impact the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Initiative has on the Community as a whole.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Third Assembly saw it imperative to undertake an activity to assess the work with a view to visualize progress so far made and challenges faced by the project to help formulation of the relevant recommendations.

Since the Republics of Burundi and Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania were not visited before, the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources of the Third Assembly considered it necessary for another assessment of Phase II to assess if the project had lived to the expectations of the citizens of East Africa and further to confirm if the Project is sustainable.

1.1 Objective of the Visit

The overall objective of this activity was assessment of the progress made on the implementation of LVWATSAN II specifically the value for money, the quality of work being undertaken, the identification of challenges if any; status of implementation; and finally awareness creation on the EAC integration process.

1.2 Participants

Key participants included:

- District Commissioners
- Local representatives from the Administration
- Officials from the implementing agencies
- Technical staff from the local implementing agencies
- Local government representatives
- Focal point persons from each project
- Beneficiaries of the project.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Rt. Hon. Speaker,

It is important to note that the Committee started by electing a new Chairperson of the Committee. The former Chairperson Hon. Harelimana was from Rwanda and Members present unanimously elected Hon. Bazivamo Christopher to replace him.

After the election of the Chair, the methodology was agreed upon as follows:

- courtesy calls to representatives of the local administration;
- interactive sessions with the relevant key stakeholders including beneficiaries of the project and Implementing Agencies
- field visits;

- Focused Group Discussions
- In areas where the Project Areas were far apart, the Committee took a decision to work in two groups.

The Implementing Agency shared with the Committee the design of the programme including a presentation of the progress made so far, challenges, support needed from EAC in general and EALA in particular, partners involved (both funding and implementing partners) and future plans.

3.0 FINDINGS OF THE VISIT AND OBSERVATIONS

Mr. Speaker Sir,


The LVWATSAN initiative seeks to provide water and to develop the right balance between investments on water and sanitation infrastructure in the secondary towns and capacity-building at the local and regional level to sustain Program benefits. It uses a phased approach to implementation, which focuses first, on immediate interventions designed to deliver immediate results followed by long term interventions requiring larger investments.

Findings of the Visit in General


3.1. Program Components

The objectives of the programme being to improve water and sanitation services in the 15 selected towns in the Lake Victoria Basin, the project focuses on:


- Supporting pro-poor water and sanitation
- building institutional and human resource capacities at local and regional levels for the sustainability of improved water and sanitation services
- facilitating the benefits of upstream water sector reforms to reach the local level
- helping to reduce the environmental impact of urbanization in the Lake Victoria Basin and its components are as follows:



(a) **Water Supply:** This component focuses on high priority secondary towns to develop water supply infrastructure to provide water supply systems that can extract, treat, deliver and distribute sufficient quantities of wholesome water in a secure and sustainable manner. It intends to provide adequate storage facilities in addition to new rehabilitated distribution systems to extend water coverage and enable them to achieve the water and sanitation related MDGs. It seeks to demonstrate that the MDGs can be achieved in a relatively short time frame and that investments can be sustained over the long term by effectively integrating physical infrastructure works, training and capacity building into a balanced and cohesive programme of interventions.



(b) **Sanitation:** This component aims at addressing the run-down and non-existent basic infrastructure and services that have resulted in significant negative impacts on environment and the fragile ecosystem of the lake. This involves the provision of drainage facilities and improved communal toilet facilities coupled with improved faecal sludge management system. It seeks to improve the health and livelihood of residents as well as the quality of the lake water. The strategy applied adopts a holistic approach in improving sanitation at the household and town levels.



(c) **Solid Waste Management:** This component seeks to minimize negative environmental and health impacts associated with poor solid waste management. The strategy is to provide a sustainable solid waste management system/ interventions for each focal town, capable of collecting, transporting and disposing of (or recycling) the projected volumes of solid waste and new drainage schemes to target high risk/ problematic areas.

(d) **Storm Water Drainage:** This component aims at addressing siltation and pollution of water courses, caused by soil erosion and accelerated collection and transportation of both solid and liquid wastes. These result in floods and poor quality water bodies that cannot sustain healthy ecosystems. The strategy is to provide storm water drainages with adequate capacity for the

catchments and other areas of unused public land, thereby attenuating storm flow, before naturally draining into water courses.

- (e) **Capacity Building and Training:** This component ensures effective delivery of capital investment and long term sustainability of proposed interventions in all sectors. The strategy involves the establishment of institutions where they do not exist; provision of tools, equipment, offices, staff, etc. and training. It also involves designing new programmes to strengthen new/ existing institutions at local, regional and national levels to help ensure the long-term sustainability of the proposed solutions.

Mr. Speaker Sir, as highlighted above, the interventions are in two stages. The first stage addresses the need for immediate service improvements through intervening in short term critical aspects that will provide quick wins to serve up to 2016. These include water supply and management of solid waste in Burundi and Tanzania whereas it is Sanitation and storm water drainage system in Rwanda.

The second stage includes long term interventions requiring larger investments like water supply infrastructure

3.2. Status of project Implementation

The LVBC is responsible for overall LWATSAN Phase II program supervision and coordination at regional level, especially regional level capacity building and reporting. The regional level coordination is further strengthened through the existing Regional Policy Steering Committee (RPSC) composed of the sector ministers of the five Partner States and the various technical organs of the EAC. The Regional Policy Steering Committee provides the overall operational and high level policy guidance to ensure that project/program components and activities implemented nationally blend as intended to fulfill the regional objectives of the program. Each Partner State shall be responsible for execution of sub-Programs under the program within their respective towns.

Thus, the implementation phase of the short term interventions of the project has started in visited countries but all are not at the same rate of implementation. Some have gone to almost a hundred per cent whereas others are almost at the beginning of implementation.

The Implementing Agencies (IAs) are the following:

- Régie de Production et de Distribution de l' Eau et de l'Electricité (REGIDESO) for Burundi, a state Parastatal under the Ministry of Energy and Mines, but the focal Ministry is the Ministry of Water, Environment, Lands and Urban Planning;
- Water and Sanitation Corporation under the Ministry of Infrastructure for Rwanda but now it is the Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA).
- Mwanza Urban Water and Sewerage Authority (MWAUWASA) for Tanzania, under the Ministry of Water.

Specific Findings country by country

3.2.1. Status of implementation in the Republic of Burundi

The project has started but it is at its initial stage of implementation. The first disbursement was made on March 13th, 2012 and an amount of 295,000 USD was disbursed. With that amount, the following have been implemented:

1. Procurement

- a. Procurement of a consultant to undertake feasibility studies on the implementation of the project
- b. Procurement of IT and office furniture
- c. Procurement of 4 vehicles and 3 Motorcycles
- d. Procurement of 6 tractors and trailers, 64 skips, 3 waste exhausters as well as 9 mobile toilets is completed. Note that handover of exhausters has not been yet

finalized as they were found with technical problems and returned to supplier for correction;

- e. Recruitment of contractors to start works on water supply was done in February 2015 as bidders were invited
- f. Construction of 9 blocks of public toilets started on February 6th, 2015 and it will take six months to be finalized.

2. Identification of water catchments areas and space for Public toilets construction

To fast-track implementation of activities on water supply, works have been subdivided into 3 lots; a lot on water supply by gravitation in Kayanza, a big number for boreholes in Muyinga and Ngozi and for a large number of water supply system in Muyinga and Ngozi.

Observations, challenges and recommendations

Observations

- The Committee observed that citizens' expectations are so high and they wish Members to advocate for quick disbursement of funds from the African Development Bank through the Lake Victoria Basin Commission.
- The Committee observed that there was need for sensitization for sanitation mainly to traders with regard to their contribution in waste management.
- The Committee observed that there was a steering Committee which has been created to fast-track the project implementation.

Challenges

- Low absorption rate: only 5 per cent of the budget has so far has been utilized, with 95% still awaiting non-objection clearance for execution of physical activities. The justification for this low rate is that 80 per cent will be allocated for physical works and these have not yet started as they are inviting bidders to execute the works.
- the catchment areas are located in valleys and the region is mountainous and this will require a lot of means.
- Lack of water mainly in Muyinga province.
- Low pace of budget disbursement and slow pace in submission of documents due to technical problems in preparation of those documents.
- Feasibility study took longer.

Recommendations

- There is need to work in synergy.
- There was need to fast-track implementation to meet the deadline.

3.2.2 Status of implementation in the Republic of Rwanda

In the Republic of Rwanda, two sub-committees assessed the project implementation in two places, namely in Nyanza Province and Kayonza province. The following are the findings.

3.2.2.1. Nyanza Province

The Sub-Committee led by Hon. Patricia Hajabakiga assessed the project implementation in Nyanza. Members were received by the Mayor accompanied by his senior officers.

Observations, challenges and recommendations

Observations

- Request for African Development Bank no objection to the evaluation of bids to construct water treatment plant, water supply system, modern landfills, faecal sludge treatment plants and retention dam was done on August 2014.
- Starting of contract execution for consultancy to implement hygiene and sanitation promotion in both beneficiary towns would be effective in 14 months from August 2014.
- Starting of contract execution for supply of faecal suction trucks was effective from May 15th 2014. Acquisition of vehicles, motorcycles and equipment required by the programme was already done.
- Only short term interventions were implemented at a 100% namely sanitation in terms of availing public toilets and storm water drainage.
- 23% of the budget was disbursed to allow implementation of sanitation and storm water drainage and works were finalized in August 2014.
- Eight neatly constructed toilets were found in Nyanza and targeted areas were public areas such as bus stations, health centers and churches.
- A danger was observed with regard to open water drainage areas which may cause accidents to children from schools

Challenges

The main challenge observed was the low pace in disbursement of funds, taking into account that the project is scheduled to stop by December 2016.

Recommendation

Committee Members were requested to advocate for fast-tracking of disbursement to allow finalization of the project implementation.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Sub-Committee seized the opportunity of being in Nyanza Province to visit Christ the King Church located in the original Monarchy town. It also visited the King's Palace where Members learnt a lot about the culture of Rwanda and found it rich. The Committee also visited an area where more than 20,000 people killed during genocide have been buried with dignity. This was the most difficult moment of the mission as people could realize how genocide ideology is the worst thing not only for Rwanda but for the whole EAC region and the entire world.

3.2.2.2 Kayonza Province

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The sub-committee led by Hon. Christophe Bazivamo assessed the project implementation in Kayonza.

It was noted that two components were already implemented namely:

Public toilets and Water Drainage system.

Beneficiaries of the components are the following:

1. The Kayonza Youth Center which now has nine modern public toilets which were constructed during this term;
2. a Health Center;
3. a public primary school; and
4. secondary schools; Market; a Public Playground; and Church.

The Committee met with key actors in the project, including the Mayor of Kayonza and technical staff in the town. Some of the facilities visited were the Kayonza Youth Center, a primary school; a water drainage system and the District Headquarters.

The Mayor and other technical staff expressed concern about delays in the commencement of the programme implementation on the ground and urged the Regional Parliament Legislators to lobby the concerned actors to speed up the process

of implementation of the Programme. It was noted that there was a lack of information about project progress and the community had high expectations as some of the challenges need immediate attention. The delegation echoed the same concern and pledged to advocate for the speedy implementation of the project.

Observations, Challenges and Recommendations

The Committee took stock of the following observations and challenges and further made recommendations:

Observations

1. Water supply activities had not begun.
2. The implementers informed the Committee Members that the delay was caused by the lack of "no objection" being received from the African Development Bank which is the financier of this project.
3. The two tractors for garbage collection were already in Kigali and therefore the residents were awaiting for them to be delivered to Kayonza.
4. Exhauster trucks had been procured but were yet to be delivered in Kayonza.
5. Water drainage open areas needed to be covered or fenced to avoid accidents.
6. The water treatment plant is not yet built, reason being that the "no objection" has not yet been received from the African Development Bank.
7. The 2.4 kilometers stretch is complete but with the challenge of an open perimeter wall which poses a danger among others to the school going children.
8. The Members were informed that all the project infrastructure were guaranteed maintenance by the Municipal Council.

Challenges

The challenges being faced under the implementation of Public Toilets component is mainly the lack of sufficient water.

The Members were informed that water shortage was rife in Kayonza. It was further noted that it was not possible for bore holes to be dug for water supply because the water contained big volumes of iron. According to the Mayor, filtration could not be done to purify the water since the process would be very expensive and slow. It was further noted that the water supply had fallen from a 660 cubic meters per day to 300 cubic meters a day.

On the possibility of water getting supplied from Lake Muhazi, the technical staff informed the Members that the Treatment Plant had not yet been constructed since they were still awaiting for the "no objection" clearance from the African Development Bank.

Recommendations

- a) The Committee Members encouraged the technical staff as well as the local authority to invest in water harvesting by using the roof gutters. It was noted that Kayonza District had sufficient rainfall and instead of the water flowing down to cause floods, it would be better if the same was harvested and used for the cleaning of toilets in the different centers and for other domestic use within the District.
- b) The Committee Members recommended that a wall be constructed round the perimeter wall of the drainage system to ensure that children are not exposed to any danger.
- c) The Committee Members recommended that the Technical Officers need to liaise with the African Development Bank (AfDB) Offices through the Lake Victoria

Basin Commission to follow up on the delay and subsequently come up with a way forward.

Rt.Hon. Speaker, it was later reported that partly due to our visit the non objection was finally given.

3.3. Findings in the United Republic of Tanzania

In the United Republic of Tanzania, the Program is implemented in the towns of Sengerema, Geita, Nansio and Sirari. However, the Committee was able to assess the status of implementation of the programme in two towns namely in Sengerema and Geita towns. Like in other countries, they have implemented only two components in the short term interventions though they informed the Committee that they are in process of submitting requests for no objection clearance to continue other components.

Observations, challenges and recommendations

Observations

3.3.1. Short Term Intervention (STI) Implementation Status

The Short Term Interventions (STIs) involved procurement of goods, improvements of water supply infrastructures and sanitation facilities. The STIs activities were intended to improve water supply and sanitation situation which will bring immediate impacts to the population while waiting for Long Term Interventions (LTIs) which involved feasibility studies and design works.

Procurement of Goods

The procurement of goods such as motor vehicles, tractors with tipping trailers, solid waste skip containers, motor cycles, sludge exhausters and sludge vaculugs are already completed and delivered to the project towns and are in use.

Water Supply and Sanitation Civil works

The current physical works progress for improvement of water supply systems and sanitation intervention up to February 2015 is 99% in all the project towns of Sengerema and Geita. It involves the followings:

- i) Construction of two blocks school toilets at Primary schools
- ii) Construction of Public toilet block at Market areas;
- iii) Rehabilitation of storm water drainage of four hundred (400m) with stone pitching including construction of four (4) culverts of six hundred (600mm) diameter
- iv) Laying water distribution network
- v) Construction of water kiosks;
- vi) Supply of different materials;

In Geita, it has been observed that Drilling of three (3) new boreholes has been done, that flushing of existing six (6) boreholes and pump testing have been completed since 21st July 2014. The contractor submitted final report and 89.85% has been paid and the remaining is retention money.

3.3.2. Long Term Interventions Implementation Status

Observations

Sengerema Town

In Sengerema Town, implementation of the project is at 14% for all components (water supply, sanitation and water drainage system).

Geita Town:

The procurement of Contractor for LTI activities are at Evaluation stage. The planned implementation period for this contract is twelve month (360 days) which is expected to start from April 2015.

Benefits from the Project

After completion and handing over of the ongoing Short Term Interventions Civil works, the following are benefits expected from the project:

Sengerema Town:

- i) 4,511 pupils will be using modern sanitation facilities at two primary and secondary schools;
- ii) 75% of solid wastes produced are now collected from 26% of the production before procurements of solid waste management facilities; and
- iii) 5.0 Km of distribution network is extended.

Geita Town:

- iv) 6,012 pupils will be using modern sanitation facilities at three primary schools; and
- v) 38 tones (65.5%) of daily solid waste produced are now collected from 12.15 tones (28% of the production) before procurements of solid waste management facilities; and
- vi) 2.5 Km of distribution water network has been extended.

Challenges

- The feasibility studies took longer to negotiate than was anticipated.
- The main challenge observed was hazardous garbage littering when garbage collectors are available.
- The second challenge was delays in disbursement of funds by AfDB.

Recommendation

There was need for sensitization of the users on the proper use of garbage collectors;
There was need for the Members to plead for disbursement to allow finalization of the project before deadline.

4.0. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The following were the general observations of the Committee:

1. More sensitization sessions on proper disposal of garbage into the garbage bins needs to be done particularly at current project stage as well sensitization of the citizens of EAC on the EAC integration process.
2. The project will change positively the livelihoods of people when it is well implemented. There is a need for Partner States to ensure the sustainability of the project
3. The "No-Objection" from African Development Bank needs to be fast-tracked with the help of Partner States and Lake Victoria Basin Commission to allow for the project implementation to the next level.
4. Water harvesting needs to be encouraged particularly for areas that are prone to long periods of drought and it is important to note that preservation of water is important.
5. Governments of the EAC Partner States should learn from the project implementation for replication purposes. This will assist the EAC Partner States to practice self-sufficiency.
6. On the sanitation component, by-laws need to be put in place by the different Municipal Councils so that the deterrence of littering in towns is addressed.
7. For sustainability purposes, there is need for governments and local councils to put in place measures to ensure funding of the established facilities.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee urges:

1. Partner States should avoid unnecessary bureaucracies in the implementation of the Project.
2. Partner States should enhance mass sensitization activities on the necessity of all the components of the project.
3. The Implementing Agencies should ensure that all EAC projects are branded as such.
4. Community Involvement and partnership should be promoted between all levels of Civil Society as well as between them and both private and public sectors, because involving the community as Partners and not just as casual observer ensures that the interventions are community responsive, community-owned and socially inclusive.
5. The House should urge Partner States to ensure that timely disbursement of remaining amounts is done to allow smooth implementation of the LVWATSAN project within required time.
6. The Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources Committee should assess the sustainability of phase I and check if the project meets stakeholders' expectations.

6. 0. CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker Sir, Hon. Members,

The Committee appreciates the visit as very enlightening and affirms that the project is relevant. The Committee also noted that Phase II of the LVWATSAN should be built on the best practices from Phase I.

The Committee also appreciates that physical infrastructural implementation of this project is anticipated by June 2015 and is of the view that if well implemented, the project will augment the relevance of integration and the EAC would be seen once again doing something good and tangible for East African citizens. The Committee is of the view that LVBC, as a Coordinator at the regional level should remain responsible and continually encourage the Implementing Agencies and monitor the implementing process keenly. In addition, the LVBC needs to anticipate and ably handle all the dynamics to avoid project failure and unnecessary embarrassment to the EAC.

7.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Committee thanks the Rt. Hon. Speaker for availing time and means to the Committee to enable it discharge its mandate. It further appreciates the office of the Clerk for facilitating this activity.

The Committee thanks representatives of Local Administration of the Republic of Burundi, Republic of Rwanda and those of the United Republic of Tanzania for all the courtesies extended to Members of the Committee in their respective offices and jurisdictions. The Committee thanks them particularly for sharing information, concerns and the way forward for the Project.

The Committee appreciates all Focal Point Persons on the LVWATSAN Project II and officials from the implementing agencies for the warm welcome and cooperation given to the Committee at all levels and for coordinating the activities as well as briefing Committee Members on the progress made so far and for their involvement in the implementation of the project.

Finally, the Committee thanks all the people involved in the activity for its success.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND NATURAL
RESOURCES ON THE SENSITISATION WORKSHOP ON POACHING AND ILLEGAL
WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

NAIROBI, KENYA: 18TH -19TH AUGUST 2014

1. Hon. Christophe Bazivamo
2. Hon. Dr. Odette Nyiramilimo
3. Hon. Patricia Hajabakiga
4. Hon. Jeremie Ngendakumana
5. Hon. Isabelle Ndahayo
6. Hon. Leonce Ndarubagiye
7. Hon. Chris Opoka - Okumu
8. Hon. Susan Nakawuki
9. Hon. Mike Kennedy Sebalu
10. Hon. Musomi Bernard Murunya
11. Hon. Shy- Rose S. Bhanji
12. Hon. Adam Kimbisa
13. Hon. Judith Pareno
14. Hon. Saoli Ole Nkanee
15. Hon. Mumbi A. Ng'aru

