

Approved for tabling

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Paper Laid
by Hon Ali Wariware
on 30/3/2021
RWA

30/3/2021
SNA

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT - (FIFTH SESSION)


THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION

REPORT ON THE CONSIDERATION OF THE EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY'S REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND
NATURAL RESOURCES, ON THE OVERSIGHT ACTIVITY ON THE PERFOR-
MANCE OF THE TOURISM SECTOR IN THE REGION 9TH TO 12TH SEPTEMBER
2019

Directorate of Audit, Appropriations and
Other Select Committees,
National Assembly,
Parliament Buildings,
Nairobi

March, 2021

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 30 MAR 2021	
DAY: TUESDAY	
TABLED BY:	Hon Ali Wariware
CLERK-AT THE TABLE:	P. MULGA

FOREWORD.....	3
1.0 PREFACE.....	5
1.1 Establishment and mandate of the Committee.....	5
1.2 Committee Membership.....	5
1.3 Committee Secretariat.....	7
2.0 INTRODUCTION	8
3.0 COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND NATURAL RESOURCES, ON THE OVERSIGHT ACTIVITY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE TOURISM SECTOR IN THE REGION....	9
3.1.1. Submissions from the Ministry of East African Community and Regional Development	11
4.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS	12
5.0 COMMITTEE RECOMENDATIONS.....	12

FOREWORD

This Report contains the Committee's deliberations on its consideration of the Report of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources on the oversight activity on the performance of the Tourism Sector in the Region. The Report was tabled and adopted at the 1st meeting of the 3rd Session of the 4th Assembly held in Arusha, Tanzania from 16th September to 5th October 2019.

The Report was transmitted to the National Assembly for deliberation as provided for in Article 65 of the Treaty Establishing the East African Community and committed to the Select Committee on Regional Integration for consideration and reporting. The Committee considered the Report in a retreat held in Machakos County on 24th to 27th September, 2020. In considering the Report, the Committee received and incorporated views from the Ministry of East African Community and Regional Development.

The Committee noted that the tourism Sector in the EAC had great potential for development and hence the need to promote regional efforts geared towards improvement of the sector as this had the potential to address high levels of poverty and youth unemployment in the region.

The Committee further observed that some challenges in the tourism sector included discriminatory practices exhibited by some Partner States against citizens from other partner States seeking access their tourist facilities and sites. This was against the spirit of EAC integration and there was need therefore to promote efforts to market EAC as a single tourist destination as well as making progress towards the adoption of the Single Tourist Visa by all Partner States

The Committee further noted that while the Community had managed to undertake steps towards coordination of policies in the tourism sector as envisioned in Article 115 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community, it was important that the Council of Ministers fast tracks the conclusion of the EAC Protocol on Tourism and Wildlife Management in order to provide for a coordinated way of managing the tourism sector in the region.

May I take this opportunity to thank all Members of the Committee for their input during the consideration of this report. The Committee wants to thank the Office of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the support accorded to Members of the Committee in the execution of its mandate.

On behalf of the Select Committee on Regional Integration and pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 199(6), it is my pleasant duty to present to this House the Report of the Committee on its consideration of East African Legislative Assembly Resolutions.

Signed..........Date..........

Hon. Ali Wario, CBS MP

Chairperson

Select Committee on Regional Integration

1.0 PREFACE

1.1 Establishment and mandate of the Committee

1. The Select Committee on Regional Integration is established under the National Assembly Standing Order 212. It was constituted in December 2017 following adoption of a motion on membership of committees by the House.
2. As provided for in Standing Order 212 (2), the Committee is mandated to;
 - (a) enhance the involvement of the National Assembly in intensification and development of the integration process in the East African Community and the greater African region;
 - (b) examine the records of all the relevant debates and resolutions of the meetings of the East African Legislative Assembly;
 - (c) examine the Bills introduced in the East African legislative Assembly and Acts of the East African Community;
 - (d) examine records of relevant debates and resolutions of Pan African Parliament, the African Caribbean and Pacific- European Union Joint Parliamentary Assembly and other regional bodies;
 - (e) inquire into and examine any other matter relating to regional integration generally requiring action by the House.

1.2 Committee Membership

3. The Committee comprises of the following Members:

Chairperson

Hon. Ali Wario, CBS, M.P,

Bura Constituency

Jubilee Party

Vice- Chairperson

Hon. Capt. Ruweida Mohamed, M.P

Lamu County Women Representative

Jubilee Party

Hon. Ezekiel Machogu Ombaki, M.P

Nyaribari Masaba Constituency

NAPK Party

Hon. Kubai Iringo, M.P

Igembe Central Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. Malulu Injendi, M.P

Malava Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. Janet Teiyaa, M.P

Kajiado County Women representative

Jubilee Party

Hon. Mathias Robi, M.P.
Kuria West Constituency
Jubilee Party

Hon. Abdi Mude Ibrahim, M.P.,
Lafey Constituency
Economic Freedom Party (EFP)

Hon. Erastus Nzioka, M.P.
Mbooni Constituency
ND Party

Hon. Ndindi Nyoro, M.P.
Kiharu Constituency
Jubilee Party

Hon. Geoffrey Omuse, M.P.
Teso South Constituency
Orange Democratic Movement

Hon. Janet Ongera, CBS, M.P.
Kisii County Women Representative
Orange Democratic Movement

Hon. Dr. Gideon Ochanda, M.P.
Bondo Constituency
Orange Democratic Movement

Hon. Kassim Sawa Tandaza, M.P.
Matuga Constituency
ANC

Hon. Nasri Sahal Ibrahim, M.P.
Nominated

FORD-K

Hon. Hilary Kiplang'at Kosgei, M.P.
Kipkelion West Constituency
Jubilee Party

Hon. James Mwangi Gakuya, M.P.
Embakasi North Constituency
Jubilee Party

Hon. Ali Wario Guyo, M.P.
Garsen Constituency
Wiper Democratic Movement Party

The Hon. Alfred Sambu, MP
Webuye East
ANC

Hon. Paul Kahindi Katana, MP
Kaloleni Constituency
Orange Democratic Movement

Hon. Jane Wanjuki Njiru, M.P.
Embu County Women Representative
Jubilee Party

Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, M.P.
Dagoretti South Constituency
Jubilee Party

Hon. Elijah Memusi Kanchory, M.P.
Kajiado Central Constituency
Orange Democratic Movement

1.3 Committee Secretariat

4. The Committee secretariat comprises of:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Mr. Abdullahi Aden | Principal Clerk Assistant II |
| 2) Dr. Kefa Omoti | Principal Research Officer |
| 3) Mr. Sidney Lugaga | Legal Counsel I |
| 4) Ms. Ruth Mwihaki Gakuya | Clerk Assistant II |
| 5) Ms. Catherine Mukunyi | Serjeant At Arms |
| 6) Mr. Boniface Mugambi | Sergeant At arms |

2.0 INTRODUCTION

5. The East African Legislative Assembly is the Legislative Organ of the East African Community established under Article 9 of the Treaty Establishing the East African Community. Article 49 of the Treaty bestows upon the Assembly, the functions of legislation, oversight and representation and provides for the establishment of committees by the Assembly for such purposes, as it deems necessary. Pursuant to Article 115 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community (EAC), Partner States undertook to develop a collective and coordinated approach to the promotion and marketing of quality tourism into and within the EAC.
6. The Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources is one of the six (6) Standing Committees of the EALA whose mandate amongst others is to undertake oversight activities on the implementation of programs and projects in the tourism and wildlife sectors.
7. It is in line with this mandate that the Committee undertook an oversight activity to assess the development and challenges facing the tourism sector in the EAC and the level of cooperation among the partner States. The activity was undertaken from 9th -12th September, 2019.
8. The Committee report was tabled and adopted by the East African Legislative Assembly during its 1st meeting of the 3rd Session of the 4th Assembly held in Arusha, Tanzania from 16th September to 5th October 2019, and subsequently forwarded to the National Assembly pursuant to the provisions of Article 65(b) of the Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community.
9. Article 65 of the Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community provides for relations between the East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA) and the National Assemblies of the partner States. It is in line with the Treaty provisions that the Report was tabled before the National Assembly on 7th November, 2019 and subsequently committed to the Committee for consideration pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 212. The Committee considered the reports in a retreat held in Machakos County on 24th to 27th September 2020.
10. In considering the reports, the Committee sought and received submissions from the Ministry of East African Community and Regional Development. The Committee's deliberations and findings are contained in this report.

3.0 CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND NATURAL RESOURCES, ON THE OVERSIGHT ACTIVITY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE TOURISM SECTOR IN THE REGION

11. The Committee considered the Report of the EALA Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources on the oversight Activity on the Performance of the Tourism Sector in the Region and noted that:

- a. Tourism is a key sector and enabler of economic development in most partner states of the EAC. Most Partner States are endowed with tourist attractions such as beautiful beaches, national parks, rich flora and fauna, historical sites, and cultural activities. If well managed, the attraction sites have potential to increase the number of tourists and therefore, increase its contribution to the economic development of the Community.
- b. In an effort to improve tourism in the EAC region, partner States undertook to collaboratively adopt measures and policies that would ensure promotion and marketing of tourism in the Community. To this end, the Partner States pledged to establish a framework of co-operation in the sector that would ensure equitable distribution of benefits. This entails establishment of common code of conduct for private and public tour and travel operators, standardized hotel classifications and harmonized professional standards for agents in the tourism and travel industry.
- c. In its Report, the EALA Committee established that currently, in efforts to implement Article 115 of the Treaty, the EAC has managed to undertake the following:
 - i. development and implementation of classification criteria for tourism accommodation establishment and restaurants;
 - ii. joint tourism promotion in international trade fairs: World Travel Market (WTM) and International Tourism Berlin (ITB);
 - iii. single tourist visa and use of National IDs as travel documents (Republics of Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda);
 - iv. strategy to combat poaching and illegal trade and trafficking of wildlife products;
 - v. preparation of the Draft Regional Tourism Marketing Strategy;
 - vi. development of Tourism and Wildlife Management Protocol. The Protocol is still under negotiation by the Partner States.

12. In its report to EALA, the Committee had observed that:

- i. All EAC Partner States are endowed with tourist attractions which need to be developed for the Community to realize its full potential from the sector;
- ii. Major challenges facing the tourism sector across the region include underfunding to the sector, insecurity, poor infrastructure, inadequate trained human resource, high cost of air transport, lack of research, data and statistics and non-harmonized policies and laws;
- iii. The efforts of marketing the EAC as a single tourist destination are hampered by a number of obstacles including unharmonised taxes, fees and other charges and non participation of some partner States in the EAC Single tourist visa;
- iv. The system of sharing revenue from the EAC single tourist Visa is not yet developed;
- v. Partner States are developing other products apart from beaches and safaris;

- vi. The Contribution of domestic and regional tourism to the sector is still low;
- vii. The contribution of tourism to the development of other sectors like agriculture is still low because some goods and services consumed by tourist are imported from other countries outside the EAC;
- viii. Tour guides and tour drivers are not provided with necessary training although they play a significant role in the development of the sector;
- ix. The Council of Ministers is taking too long to conclude the negotiation and development of the EAC Protocol on Tourism and Wildlife Management;
- x. Partner States are still discriminating citizens from other partner states in accessing tourist facilities and sites;
- xi. Non-tariff barriers still exist in the tourism sector;
- xii. The EAC Partner States do not have food and safety standards;
- xiii. Awareness and participation of citizens is low in some partner states;
- xiv. Tour operators face a number of challenges in entering other partner states with tourists;
- xv. Some partner States do not have tourism Boards and other regulatory authorities;
- xvi. There are discrepancies of data (data received from the EAC secretariat differs with some data received from partner states during the undertaking of the activity); and
- xvii. The high cost of telephone roaming charges in some partner states affect the development of tourism sector in the Community.

13. The EALA committee had made the following recommendations:

- i. The Council of Ministers should fast track the conclusion of the EAC protocol on Tourism and Wildlife Development;
- ii. The Council of Ministers to implement the resolution passed by the Assembly urging the EAC to establish the EAC Tourism and Wildlife Coordination Agency;
- iii. The Republics of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda should review/develop the memorandum of understanding on cross border tourism operations;
- iv. The Council of Ministers and partner States should develop guidelines to ensure smooth flow of tourists and tour operators across borders and within the Community;
- v. The Council of Ministers should establish and strengthen the pool of EAC classification Assessors to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in classification of tourism establishment;
- vi. The Republic of South Sudan should finalize the development of tourism and wildlife policies, the enactment of relevant laws and establishment of the Tourism Board;
- vii. The Republic of Burundi should enact specific law to regulate the tourism sector in Burundi;
- viii. Partner States to harmonize their national laws on tourism and related sectors
- ix. The Council of Ministers should direct partner states to stop discrimination of citizens from other partner states in accessing tourist facilities and attractions;
- x. The United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Kenya to jointly convene a meeting of tour operators between the two partner states to find amicable solution in regard to handling tourists across the borders of the two partner States;

- xi. The Council of Ministers should direct all partner States to prioritize tourism sector and allocate adequate resources to boost the sector in the community;
- xii. Partner States should create awareness among the citizens on the importance and contribution of the tourism sector in the economic development and creation of employment;
- xiii. The Council of Ministers should develop various required regional standards including the EAC security standards, the EAC food safety standards, the EAC tour operators standards and the EAC harmonized hotel standards;
- xiv. The Council of Ministers to urge the Republic of Burundi, South Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania to join the EAC single tourist Visa;
- xv. The EAC should establish a regional training institute for human capital skills into different tourism sector;
- xvi. The Council of Ministers should facilitate the Joint Tourism Marketing of EAC as the best tourist destination on the African Continent;
- xvii. Increase intra-regional and domestic tourism campaign for the partner States to explore their potential in terms of business exchange visits, agricultural exhibitions, educational, cultural and religious expeditions within the region;
- xviii. Joint documentation and research in the different tourist products available in the region;
- xix. The Community should put together strategies for conservation and promotion of the shared tourism resources and attractions; and
- xx. Create a well coordinated and digitalized information exchange amongst the tourism board h of attracting tourist in the region hubs for the advancement of joint tourist visa mechanism.

3.1.1. Submissions from, the Ministry of East African Community and Regional Development

14. The Principal Secretary, Dr. Kevit Desai, submitted that: -

- a. The EALA Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources had undertaken an oversight mission to assess the development and challenges facing tourism sector in the EAC and the level of cooperation among the partner states between 9th -12th September 2019.
- b. Partner states were endowed with tourist attractions which needed to be developed for the community to realize its full potential from the sector. However, the sector was facing various challenges across the EAC, among them underfunding to the sector, insecurity, poor infrastructure, inadequate trained human resource and lack of research data and statistics as well as non-harmonized policies and laws.
- c. Efforts to market EAC as a single tourist destination are hampered by a number of obstacles including un harmonized taxes, fees and other charges and non participation of some partner states in the EAC single Tourist visa with some partner states are still discriminating citizens from other partner States in accessing tourist facilities and sites. Non-tariff barriers still exist in the tourism sector.
- d. The EAC Protocol on tourism and wildlife management was yet to be concluded. However, it was still work in progress although there were no clear dates set for its conclusion owing to lack of agreement by the United Republic of Tanzania.
- e. The Ministry had expressed its concurrence with the EALA Committee recommendations.

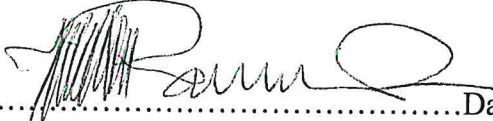
4.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

15. Having considered of report of the EALA Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources on the oversight activity on the Performance of the Tourism Sector in the Region, the Committee observed, that:

- 1) The EAC Protocol on tourism and wildlife management was yet to be concluded.
- 2) There was need for well-coordinated regional efforts geared towards improvement of the tourism sector in the EAC as the sector had great potential for development as well as the potential to address high levels of poverty and youth unemployment in the region if well developed.
- 3) The efforts to market EAC as a single tourist destination should be encouraged and resourced.
- 4) Partner States continued to exhibit discriminatory practices against citizens from other partner States that seek to access tourist facilities and sites.

5.0 COMMITTEE RECOMENDATIONS

16. Having considered the Report of the EALA Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources on the oversight activity on the performance of the tourism sector in the region, the Committee recommends that the Council of Ministers should fast track the conclusion of the EAC Protocol on Tourism and Wildlife Management in order to provide a framework for managing the tourism sector in the East African Community.

Signed..........Date.....11/03/2021.....

Hon. Ali Wario, MP CBS

Chairperson

Select Committee on Regional Integration

KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT - (FIFTH SESSION)

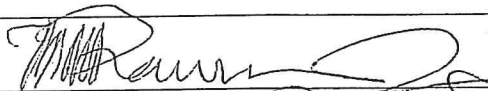

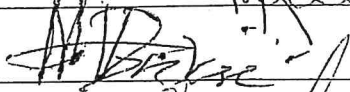
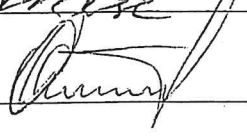
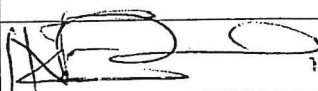
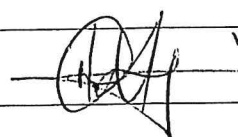
SELECT COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION

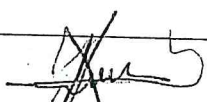



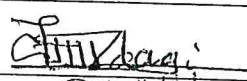

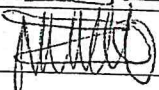
ADOPTION LIST

REPORT ON THE CONSIDERATION OF THE EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY'S :-

1. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND NATURAL RESOURCES, ON THE OVERSIGHT ACTIVITY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE TOURISM SECTOR IN THE
2. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS ON ITS OVERSIGHT ACTIVITY TO THE LAKE VICTORIA BASIN COMMISSION
3. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL AFFAIRS AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION ON THE OVERSIGHT ACTIVITY ON THE PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN THE EAST AFRICAN REGION

Date : 03/3/2021

	NAME	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Ali Wario, CBS, M.P. - Chairperson	
2.	Hon. (Capt.) Ruweida Mohamed, M.P. - Vice Chairperson	
3.	Hon. Ezekiel Machogu Ombaki, MP	
4.	Hon. Cyprian Kubai Iringo, M.P	
	Hon. Moses Malulu Injendi, M.P.	
5.	Hon. Janet Marania Teyiaa, M.P.	
7.	Hon. Mathias Nyamabe Robi, M.P.	
8.	Hon. Abdi Mude Ibrahim, M.P.	
9.	Hon. Erastus Kivasu Nzioka, M.P.	
10.	Hon. Samson Ndindi Nyoro, M.P.	
11.	Hon. Geoffrey Omuse, M.P.	
12.	Hon. Janet Ong'era, CBS M.P.	
13.	Hon. Memusi Ole Kanchory, M.P. <i>Etigah Memusi Kanchory</i>	
14.	Hon. Gideon Ochanda, M.P.	

15.	Hon. Ali Wario Guyo, M.P.	
16.	Hon. Kassim Sawa Tandaza, M.P.	
17.	Hon. Nasri Sahal Ibrahim, M.P.	
18.	Hon. Hilary Kosgei, M.P.	
19.	Hon. James Mwangi Gakuya, M.P.	
20.	Hon. Alfred Sambu, M.P.	
21.	Hon. Paul Kahindi Katana, M.P.	
22.	Hon. Jane Wanjuki Njiru, M.P.	
23.	Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, M.P.	

MINUTES OF THE 6TH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION HELD ON WEDNESDAY 3RD MARCH, 2021 IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM ON 5TH FLOOR, CONTINENTAL HOUSE, AT 2.30 PM

PRESENT

1. The Hon. Ali Wario, CBS, M.P. - Chairperson
2. The Hon. Capt. Ruweida Mohamed, M.P – Vice Chairperson
3. The Hon. Ezekiel Machogu Ombaki, MP
4. Hon. Kubai Iringo, M.P
5. The Hon. Elijah Memusi Kanchory, M.P.
6. The Hon. Erastus Kivasu Nzioka, M.P.
7. The Hon. Ali Wario Guyo, M.P.
8. The Hon. Kassim Sawa Tandaza, M.P.
9. The Hon. Nasri Sahal Ibrahim, MP
10. The Hon. James Mwangi Gakuya, M.P.
11. The Hon. Jane Wanjuki Njiru, M.P.
12. The Hon. Paul Kahindi Katana, M.P.

ABSENT WITH APOLOGIES

1. The Hon. Sen. Janet Ongeru, CBS, MP
2. The Hon. Mathias Nyamabe Robi, M.P.
3. The Hon. Ndindi Nyoro, M.P.
4. The Hon. Abdi Mude Ibrahim, MP
5. The Hon. Gideon Ochanda, M.P.
6. The Hon. Hilary Kosgei, M.P.
7. The Hon. Geoffrey Omuse, M.P.
8. The Hon. Moses Malulu Injendi, M.P.
9. The Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, M.P
10. The Hon. Janet Teyiaa, M.P.

ABSENT WITHOUT APOLOGIES

1. The Hon. Alfred Sambu, M.P.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

1. Mr. Aden Abdullahi - Principal Clerk Assistant II
2. Ms. Ruth Mwihi Gakuya - Clerk Assistant II
3. Mr. Boniface Mugambi - Serjeant-At- Arms

MIN. NO. NA/RIC/2021/18

PRELIMINARIES

The Chairperson called the meeting to order at forty five minutes past two O'clock and prayers were said.

MIN. NO. NA/RIC/2021/19**CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

Minutes of the 1st sitting held on Tuesday 9th February, 2021 were confirmed as a true record of proceedings of that day and proposed by Hon. Erastus Kivasu Nzioka, M.P and seconded by Hon. Nasri Sahal Ibrahim, M.P.

Minutes of the 2nd sitting held on Friday 19th February, 2021 at 10.00am were confirmed as a true record of proceedings of that day and proposed by Hon. Paul Kahindi Katana, M.P and seconded by Hon. Kubai Iringo, M.P.

Minutes of the 3rd sitting held on Friday 19th February, 2021 at 2.30 pm were confirmed as a true record of proceedings of that day and proposed by Hon. Kubai Iringo, M.P and seconded by Hon. Paul Kahindi Katana, M.P.

Minutes of the 4th sitting held on Saturday 20th February, 2021 at 9.30 am were confirmed as a true record of proceedings of that day and proposed by Hon. Abdi Mude Ibrahim, M.P and seconded by Hon. Paul Kahindi Katana, M.P.

Minutes of the 5th sitting held on Saturday 20th February, 2021 at 3.30 pm were confirmed as a true record of proceedings of that day and proposed by Hon. Kubai Iringo, M.P and seconded by Hon. Abdi Mude Ibrahim, M.P.

MIN. NO. NA/RIC/2021/20**CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF COMMITTEE REPORTS**

The Committee considered the following reports: -

1. Report of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) Committee on Accounts on its oversight activity to the Lake Victoria Basin Commission to assess the status of implementation of the Assembly recommendations on the EAC Audited Accounts.

The Committee considered the report and made the following observations:

- i. The Lake Victoria Basin Commission just like many other critical institutions and Organs of the East African Community continue to suffer from the effects of delayed remittance of Partner State Contributions to the Community. This has affected the implementation of key projects that are crucial to the management of the Lake Victoria Basin .
- ii. The environmental sustainability of the Lake Victoria Basin catchment remains under threat from pollution, soil erosion ,deforestation and land degradation amongst other factors. This has been attributed to lack of a regional legal mechanism to guide environmental protection.
- iii. The East African Legislative Assembly passed the EAC Forest Conservation and Management Bill, 2015 which put in place a regional framework for the protection and Management of forests in the region. However, the Bill was yet to be assented to by all the Partner States.

- iv. The low staffing levels noted within the ranks of the Lake Victoria Basin Commission reflect the staff challenges experienced by other sister EAC institutions. This has been attributed to an ongoing Institutional Review of EAC which started more than 10 years ago and is yet to be completed.

The Committee made the following recommendations, that:

- i. To address issues of funding, the Lake Victoria Basin Commission should explore alternative funding mechanisms including partnerships with the private sector to ensure resource mobilization and attract funding for its activities.
- ii. For continued environmental sustainability, the Committee urges the LVBC to involve all stakeholders including local populations, religious-based organizations, non-governmental organisations, the civil society and local political leaders to help galvanize support for its activities.
- iii. In order to provide a regulatory framework for the conservation and protection of forests, the Committee supports the EALA recommendation urging the Council of Ministers to urge the Summit to sign into law the EAC Forest Management Bill, 2015;
- iv. To address the challenges associated with the slow institutional review, the Committee supports the EALA recommendation urging the Council of Ministers to conclude the institutional review process

The report was unanimously adopted having been proposed and seconded by the Hon. Erastus Kivasu Nzioka and the Hon. Paul Kahindi katana respectively.

2. Report of the Committee on General Purpose on the oversight activity to assess the level of preparedness of partner in the management of ebola and dengue fever epidemics;

The Committee considered the report and observed that: -

- i. The free movement of goods and services advocated by the EAC had the potential to fuel spread of epidemics especially in high risk cross border districts.
- ii. There was need for the review of the regional Policy on the management of Communicable diseases in the region particularly in light of the emergence and spread of COVID 19.

The Committee made the following recommendations, that: -

- i. The EAC secretariat and Partner States Ministries of Health are encouraged to develop a policy for collaboration in response to epidemics and the spread of communicable diseases.
- ii. In order to enhance regional preparedness for addressing spread of communicable diseases, Centre's of excellence for the development of vaccines and storage of emergency response commodities should be developed in all partner States; and
- iii. That the Council of Ministers should fast track the development of the Regional Policy on Management of Communicable Diseases.

The report was unanimously adopted having been proposed and seconded by the Hon. Elijah Memusi Kanchory and the Hon. Erastus Kivasu Nzioka respectively.

3. Report of the Committee on General Purpose on the petition from East Africa Civil Society Organizations Forum (EASCOF) on matters of crucial importance to the community;

The Committee considered the report and made the following observations, that: -

- i. The petition had raised weighty matters touching on financing of crucial EAC activities and projects. It was important that the EALA committee recommendations on the same be implemented by the Council of Ministers; and
- ii. There was need to establish alternative financing mechanisms for the EAC in order to reduce the reliance on Partner States contributions, whose delay affected the operations of the Secretariat and the implementation of EAC planned programs and activities.

The Committee made the following recommendations: -

- i. The Committee reiterated the EALA recommendation that the Council of Ministers should:
 - a. finalize on the alternative financing mechanisms and present it to the Heads of State Summit for consideration.
 - b. reviews the Zero budget arrangement and puts in place a financing mechanism that reflects current magnitude of EAC institutions and operations.

The report was unanimously adopted having been proposed and seconded by the Hon. Ali Wario Guyo and the Hon. Elijah Memusi Kanchory respectively.

4. Report of the EALA Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources on the oversight activity on the Performance of the Tourism Sector in the Region.

The committee considered the report and observed, that:

- i. The EAC Protocol on tourism and wildlife management was yet to be concluded.
- ii. There was need for well-coordinated regional efforts geared towards improvement of the tourism sector in the EAC as the sector had great potential for development as well as the potential to address high levels of poverty and youth unemployment in the region if well developed.
- iii. The efforts to market EAC as a single tourist destination should be encouraged and resourced.
- iv. Partner States continued to exhibit discriminatory practices against citizens from other partner States that seek to access tourist facilities and sites.

The Committee made the following recommendation, that : -

- i. The Council of Ministers should fast track the conclusion of the EAC Protocol on Tourism and Wildlife Management in order to provide a framework for managing the tourism sector in the East African Community.

The report was unanimously adopted having been proposed and seconded by the Hon. Nasri Sahal Ibrahim and the Hon. Jane Wanjuki Njiru respectively.

5. Report of the Committee on Regional Affairs and Conflict Resolution on the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the East African Region.

The Committee considered the report and made the following observations, that:

- i. The successful management of movement of small and light weapons in the region was largely dependent on the implementation of the EAC Peace and Security Protocol. Partner states implementation of the protocol and funding of its activities was below the expected performance levels.
- ii. The EAC Protocol on Peace and Security had been ratified by all Partner States but did not indicate the institution charged with its implementation. There was urgent need of establishing such an institution to handle issues related to peace and security.

The committee made the following recommendation: -

- i. Reiterated its support for the committee recommendations as adopted by the East African legislative Assembly and urged the Council of Ministers to expedite the development of a regional legislative framework for the control of small arms and light weapons in the EAC.

The report was unanimously adopted having been proposed and seconded by the Hon. Elijah Memusi Kanchory and the Hon. Nasri Sahal Ibrahim respectively.

MIN. NO. NA/RIC/ 2021/21

ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at fifty minutes past three O'clock.

SIGNED.....
(Chairperson)

DATE.....11/3/2021.....

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



LAI D ON TABLE
ON 02/10/2019
PCA

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND NATURAL RESOURCES

REPORT OF THE OVERSIGHT ACTIVITY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE
TOURISM SECTOR IN THE REGION

9TH TO 12TH SEPTEMBER 2019

EAC PARTNER STATES

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS LAID

DATE: 07 NOV 2019

DAY:

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

October 2, 2019

LISIT OF ABBREVIATIONS

ATNR	-Agriculture Tourism and Natural Resources
CEO	-Chief Executive Officer
CITES	-Conservation on International Trade in Endangered Species
EAC	-East African Community
GDP	-Gross Domestic Product
ITB	-International Tourism Berlin
JKIA	-Jomo Kenyatta International Airport
KUC	-Kenya Utalii College
MICE	-Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions
MSMEs	-Macro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NTP	-National Tourism Policy
NTO	-Natural Tourism Office
RDB	-Rwanda Development Board
RECs	-Regional Economic Communities
TCT	-Tourism Confederation of Tanzania
UGX	-Ugandan Shilling
USD	-United States Dollars
UNESCO	-United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WCS	-Wildlife Conservation Society
WTM	-World Travel Market

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Article 115 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community (EAC), Partner States undertook to develop a collective and coordinated approach to the promotion and marketing of quality tourism into and within the Community. To this end, the Partner States undertook to coordinate the policies in the tourism industry and to establish a framework of co-operation in the sector that will ensure equitable distribution of benefits. Partner States agreed to establish a common code of conduct for private and public tour and travel operators, standardize hotel classifications and harmonise the professional standards of agents in the tourism and travel industry within the Community. Also, Partner States undertook to develop a regional strategy for tourism promotion whereby individual efforts are reinforced by regional actions.

In efforts to implement Article 115 of the Treaty, the EAC has managed to undertake the following:

- a. Development and implementation of classification criteria for tourism accommodation establishment and restaurants;
- b. Joint tourism promotion in international trade fairs: World Travel Market (WTM) and International Tourism Berlin (ITB);
- c. Single tourist visa and use of National IDs as travel documents (Republics of Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda);
- d. Strategy to combat poaching and illegal trade and trafficking of wildlife products;
- e. Preparation of the Draft Regional Tourism Marketing Strategy; and
- f. Development of Tourism and Wildlife Management Protocol. The Protocol is still under negotiation by the Partner States.

The Draft Tourism Marketing Strategy, 2019 states that the tourism sector in the EAC region has been growing over the years, although at varying rates in each of the Partner States. EAC Tourism arrivals have increased from 3.5 million in 2006 to 5.7 million in

2017. However, this is still substantially low given that it represents only 8.6% of the Africa Market share and 0.3% of the global market share. Tourism contributed to the GDP of EAC Partner states by an average of 8.8% in 2017. The percentage contribution was higher than the average in Rwanda (12.7), Kenya (9.7) and Tanzania (9.0). Tourism contributes an average of 18.8% to EAC total exports, although the percentage contribution was higher than the average in Rwanda (30.5%) and Tanzania (26%). In terms of employment, tourism contributes an average of 7.8% to total employment in the EAC translating to 3.25 million jobs (1.27 million direct and 1.98 million indirect). Tourism is one of the six pillars of the EAC Vision 2050 which projects that the number of jobs directly and indirectly will increase from 1.7 million in 2008 estimates to 2.3 million by 2025.

Table 1: Economic significance of tourism in EAC (GDP & Export Earnings)

Partner State	Total contribution to GDP (%)	Total contribution to Export Earnings (%)
Burundi	5.1	1.5
Kenya	9.7	18.1
Rwanda	12.7	30.5
South Sudan	Data not available	
Tanzania	9.0	26.0
Uganda	7.3	17.9
Average for five Partner States	8.8	18.8

EAC Secretariat: presentation to the Committee on ATNR (23rd September, 2019)

Table 2: Economic significance of tourism in EAC (Employment)

Partner State	Direct Employment	Indirect Employment	Total	Total % contribution to employment
Burundi	41, 500	49,000	90,500	4.4
Kenya	429,500	707,500	1,137,000	9.0
Rwanda	132,000	201,500	333,500	11.1
South Sudan	Data not available			
Tanzania	446,000	646,500	1,092,500	8.2
Uganda	229,000	376,500	605,500	6.3
Total	1,278,000	1,981,000	3,259,000	The average for 5 Partner States is 7.8

EAC Secretariat: presentation to the Committee on ATNR (23rd September, 2019)

The Draft Tourism Marketing Strategy explain further that despite the steady growth of the tourism sector in EAC and Partner States over the years, the sector has not fully realised its full potential. This is attributed to a number of challenges which include: limited product diversification; a weak regional policy and institutional framework; unfavourable business environment; insecurity; poor infrastructure; inadequacies in the marketing and promotion programmes at national level; and limited coordination of Partner States marketing efforts at the EAC level. Therefore, in order for the EAC to harness its tourism potential, the region and Partner States have to implement key strategic actions to enhance their competitiveness and position the EAC region as the preferred sustainable tourist destination in Africa.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

One of the responsibilities of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources (ATNR) is to undertake oversight activities on the implementation of programs and projects in the tourism and wildlife sectors.

Tourism is one of the key sectors for the economic development of the East African Community. Partner States are endowed with many tourist attractions including beautiful beaches, national parks, rich flora and fauna, historical sites, and cultural activities which, if developed, will increase the number of tourists and tourist activities and increase its contribution to the economic development of the Community.

It is against that background that the Committee on ATNR undertook oversight activity to assess the development and challenges facing tourism sector in the Community. The report of this activity enables the East African Legislative Assembly to debate on tourism sector and make appropriate recommendations to the Council of Ministers, Partner States and to other stakeholders.

3.0 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this activity was to assess the development and challenges facing tourism sector in the East African Community and the level of cooperation among the Partner States.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The Committee conducted interactive meetings in the Partner States with government officials and key stakeholders in the sector. In order to cover all six Partner States in the four days allocated, the Committee was divided into three teams, each team covering two Partner States. Government officials made presentations on the development and challenges facing the sector in their respective Partner States. Stakeholders were given opportunity to discuss issues relating to the tourism sector in their Partner States and in the Community.

5.0 REPORTS FROM PARTNER STATES

5.1 THE REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI

i. Overview of Tourism Sector in Burundi

According to the presentation made during this activity, tourism is relatively a small sector in Burundi accounting for only 3% of the country's GDP and 2.0% of total employment. The number of tourist and revenue trends increased slightly from 2004, when 133,000 tourists visited Burundi, generating USD 1.8 million and peaked in 2006 with 214,000 visitors, generating USD 1.6 million, before dropping in 2007. Tourism therefore remains a small and undeveloped economic sector in Burundi.

Tourist attractions in the Republic of Burundi include 126 tourist sites of which 57% are tangible cultural heritage and 32% are natural heritage. The weather is favorable for tourists throughout the year. The Burundi culture is rich, (Burundi drums). Burundi is also famous for its cuisine (Mukeke) which represents African culinary culture. Areas to be developed for tourism in Burundi include:

- a. Infrastructural development in all provinces;
- b. Classification of hotel and categorization of accommodation in Burundi;
- c. Lake Tanganyika Coastal development project (on-going project);
- d. Rehabilitation of tourist attractions:
 - i. King's Palace in Muramvya Province;
 - ii. Hot spring of Mugara in Rumonge Province;
 - iii. Independence square in Bujumbura;
 - iv. Mausoleum of Prince Louis Rwagasore (Hero of Burundi independence);
 - v. Source of Nile river and Pyramid in Bururi Province;
 - vi. Gishora drums Sanctuary in Gitega Province;
 - vii. National Museum of Gitega;
 - viii. Monument des matures de la démocratie ;
 - ix. Public garden;
 - x. Monument of Burundi Unity;
 - xi. Buhonga catholic church;
 - xii. Muyaga catholic church;

- xiii. Karera waterfalls;
- xiv. Ndadaye Mechor International Airport; and
- xv. Camping Lodge in Ruvubu National Park (on-going construction), Kibira National Park, Rusizi National Park, Kigwena natural reserve, and Vyanda National protected area.

Other tourist activities developed in the Republic of Burundi include festivals and events organized in the region for example the Magical Kenya travel expo and motorcycle rallies, organization of domestic package to promote domestic and inbound tourism, and training activities organized by National Tourist Office to empower direct employees in the sector.

Table 3: Number of tourists in the Republic of Burundi in 2018

Burundi	Kenya	Uganda	Rwanda	RSS	URT	Others
233,496	5,320	5,312	24,864	196	29,951	116,799

Presentation by the Government of Burundi to the Committee during this activity

Burundi promotes domestic tourism through organization of rallies, annual communal events which take place in all districts, trips organized by different tour operators and local Christmas market exhibitions which sell arts and crafts.

ii. Strategies to Develop the Tourism Sector in Burundi

The following are the strategies to develop tourism sector in the Republic of Burundi:

- a. Adoption of the National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism Development, 2011 and its action plan for 10 years;
- b. The use of Burundi National Development Plan, 2018-2027;
- c. Tourism sector is regulated by a Presidential Decree No. 100/197 of 5th July 2012 on the Regulation of Tourism in Burundi which provides direction in the management of the tourism sector in Burundi;
- d. Participation in different exhibitions organized in the East Africa region;

- e. Improvement of service provided in hotels through classification of hotel in accordance with EAC standards;
- f. Rehabilitation of tourist and historical sites;
- g. Improvement of Burundi Port situated at the Lake Tanganyika;
- h. Park restocking project at Ruvubu National Park; and
- i. Burundi has five high schools with hospitality and tourism courses, where 1,660 students (31% men and 69% women) were enrolled. It also has two universities with 380 students (43% men and 57% of women) enrolled in tourism related courses.

iii. Challenges Facing the Tourism Sector in the Republic of Burundi

The following are some of the challenges facing tourism sector in Burundi:

- a. Burundi has large and varied tourism attractions but they are not well developed;
- b. Inadequacy of high-quality hotels coupled with unskilled human resource;
- c. Classification of hotel in accordance to the EAC standard is not well implemented;
- d. Burundi is yet to join the EAC Single Tourist Visa;
- e. Air transport to Burundi is very expensive compared to other countries in the region;
- f. Poor facilities and infrastructure for cross border movement to Burundi;
- g. Burundi is one hour behind some of the EAC Partner States and the border posts are open for fewer hours. This affects the travel schedule in the region;
- h. Lack of training institutions in the tourism sector;
- i. The VAT paid in tourism sector is high; and
- j. Lack of national tourism promotion events.

5.2 THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

i. Development of the Tourism Sector in Kenya

The Kenyan strategic areas for tourism development focus on developing tourism resources, tourism markets, production strategy, infrastructure strategy which include

safety, investment promotion strategy, marketing strategic direction, and human resource development strategy.

The Government of Kenya developed infrastructure to support the tourism sector such as Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Standard Gauge Railway, Kenyatta International Convention Centre, Circuit Priority Roads, Mombasa Waterfronts, Bomas of Kenya, Kaya Forest for Cultural Conservation, National Parks and Reserves.

The Republic of Kenya is promoting tourism through a number of strategies and activities which include:

- a. Development of tourism policies that support expansion of the tourism sector,
- b. Tourism Fund to support tourism industry in Kenya;
- c. Provision of Charter Incentives to enhance travel,
- d. Improvement of tourism infrastructure;
- e. Availability of training institutions;
- f. Setting of Tourism Police Units;
- g. Airports and Airstrips; and
- h. Development of cultural tourism.

Kenya is diversifying its tourism industry offer by redefining the safari to include walks, adventure activities, volunteering, culture, history, culinary experience, business travel and city tourism.

Kenya is rich with tourist attractions including abundant wildlife like the great migration in the Maasai Mara and Serengeti, coastal treasures and cuisines in Mombasa and Malindi, Great Rift Valley, mountain ranges and Mount Kenya. National parks in Kenya include Maasai Mara, Amboseli, Tsavo, Lake Nakuru (flamingos), Hell's Gate and Ol Pejeta Conservation. Other areas of interest are Malindi and Mombasa tourist attractions (Fort Jesus and Marine Parks), safaris and hot air balloons.

ii. Contribution of the Tourism Sector to the Economic Development

The major tourist activities in Kenya include holiday travel (68%), business travel (18%) and transit (14%). Tourism sector registered improved performance in 2018 mainly attributed to growth of aviation, investors' confidence, withdrawal of travel advisories, visits by foreign dignitaries and revitalized marketing efforts.

The sector earnings increased by 31.3% to Ksh. 157.4 billion in 2018. The number of international arrivals reached 2.027 million tourists in 2018. Travel and Tourism in Kenya grew faster than the regional average and significantly above other economies in Sub-Saharan Africa:

- a. Combined with domestic spending, Travel & Tourism supported 8.8% of the nation's GDP in 2018;
- b. Travel & Tourism is responsible for 8.3% of all Kenya's employment (1.1 million jobs);
- c. GDP contribution is projected to grow by 5.9% in 2019; and
- d. International tourists spent over Ksh. 157 billion accounting for over 15% of total export earnings.

iii. Training Institutions in Kenya

The Kenya Utalii College (KUC) is a leading African hospitality and tourism training institute. It has trained over 60,000 graduates from around the world who continue to serve in the local and international hospitality and tourism industry. KUC is distinguished for providing world class training for both the local and international hospitality and tourism industry. Current, the college has students from Uganda, Rwanda and Zambia.

Kenya has other training institutes that offer courses relating to the tourism sector. However, there is no standardized curriculum for all institutes; therefore, there is a need for the government to develop minimum standards and curriculum for all institutions.

iv. Challenges Facing the Tourism Sector in Kenya

- a. Globalization which is leading to the creation of uniform standards and protocols;

- b. Tourism is one of the most taxed sectors;
- c. Tourism and travel marketing can sometimes be deemed by visitors as inadequate, false, or exaggerated;
- d. Tourism infrastructure in many locations are outdated and underdeveloped;
- e. Lack of cooperation among tour operators; and
- f. Insecurity and destination crimes.

v. Promotion of EAC as a Single Tourist Destination

In promoting EAC as a single tourist destination, the EAC should focus its efforts in the following:

- a. Common criteria for classification of tourist accommodation and restaurants;
- b. Regional strategy to combat poaching and illegal trade and trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products;
- c. Collectively promoting and marketing the Community as a single region;
- d. Preferential entry fees and accommodation tariffs for East African Citizens within the region;
- e. Implementation of the Common Market Protocol and removal of non-tariff barriers to trade; and
- f. Development of the EAC international e-passport.

vi. Discussion and Comments by Stakeholders

- a. Tourism facilities and establishments are burdened with multiple licensing, multiple taxes and multiple levies;
- b. Training and capacity building are paramount to the development of tourism sector in the Community;
- c. Traditional sites (historic and cultural) need to be developed and promoted for the development of domestic and regional tourism;
- d. The EAC should put together strategies for conservation and promotion of the shared resources;
- e. The role of women in the tourism sector need to be enhanced and strengthened to enable women to participate in the entire value chain;

- f. Kenya classified 212 hotel and accommodation facilities. Classification of hotel and accommodation facilities will be mandatory to all facilities from 2020 as per the new law;
- g. Tour operators from Kenya are not allowed to enter in the National Parks of Tanzania. Permission may be granted at a cost of US\$ 200. The Committee was informed of the existence of a Memorandum of Understanding between the two Partner States which needs to be reviewed;
- h. The current criteria for the hotel classification need to be reviewed to address the shortcomings, unfairness and to take into consideration the emerging trend in the tourism sector;
- i. Kenya and Tanzania have a number of shared tourist resources, however, there are no harmonized standards and practices;
- j. Stakeholders from the tour guide noted that tour guides and tour drivers are not given priority in terms of training and capacity building;
- k. There is need to have cross border training for tour operators in the region;
- l. Partner States should establish Tourism Police Units;
- m. Kenya under the Tourism Regulatory Authority is developing the Kenyan Security Standards;
- n. Environmental degradation is one of the threats to the development of the sector;
- o. Kenya under the Tourism Regulatory Authority is developing the Food Safety Standards for Kenya; and
- p. Partner States should eliminate work permit fees in the tourism sector for professionals from other Partner States.

5.3 THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

i. General Information

The Republic of South Sudan is endowed with a unique and diverse tourist attraction. They include wildlife in their natural habitats, the massive wildlife migration at Boma and Badigilo National Parks which is the second to the annual animal migration between the Serengeti and Maasai Mara. The wildlife migration in South Sudan is within their ecosystem.

The tourist attractions and activities in the Republic of South Sudan include the six national parks and 14 game reserves. The geographical scenically is beautiful as well as the land scape with the variety of flora and fauna, historical sites, archaeological sites, the River Nile with its great rapid waterfalls, unique culture and colorful traditional dances. Other attractions are the Cathedral of St. Mary built since 1905 in Wau, the world's largest wetland known as Sudd and other wetlands and bird sites with species only available in the Republic of South Sudan. Other activities include sport fishing, boat cruising, water rafting, boats competition, golf course at Gordon hills at Nimule, forest walk, mountain climbing, nature treks and game drives. The Republic of South Sudan is rich in cultural heritage including strong kingdoms of Shilluk, Anyuak and Zandi. The country is therefore regarded as one of the significant virgin tourist destination.

Table 4: Earnings from tourism in the Republic of South Sudan from 2014-2017

Year	Earnings in US\$	Increase
2014	800,000	
2015	22,000,000	2,650%
2016	23,000,000	6.82%
2017	26,000,000	10.64%

Macrotrends with data from Word Bank: Available at <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/SSD/south-sudan/tourism-statistics>. Accessed on 30th September, 2019

ii. Achievements of the Tourism Sector in the Republic of South Sudan

- The Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism formulated the Tourism Policy and the Wildlife Policy which were approved by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of South Sudan and forwarded to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs in 2012 for finalization;
- Tourism and Wildlife Bills were formulated and approved by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of South Sudan. They were forwarded to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs for legal input and finalization in 2012;

- c. Conducted hotel classification in 2018;
- d. Development of Tourism and Wildlife strategy;
- e. Conducted Aerial surveys for the National Parks of Boma, Badigilo and Nimule as well as Kidepo and Emotong Game Reserves. The survey was undertaken in collaboration with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS);
- f. In collaboration with the Wetland International Organization, the Republic of South Sudan conducted census on water birds at the Wetland of Nimule National Park;
- g. Conducted Avian Influenza surveillance mission at Bahr Gel and Bahr Naam in Lake States;
- h. Provision of training to professionals in the following areas:
 - Certificates and diplomas on wildlife and tourism management by the support of the Kenya Wildlife Services;
 - Training courses to senior officers of Wildlife and Tourism by the support of the Kenya Wildlife Institute;
 - English language training to Arabic speaking professionals at the University of Juba;
 - University of Juba offers courses on wildlife management and environment.
 - Training of game rangers for Nimule, Torit and Yambio areas; and
 - The Hotel Owners Association provides on job training to hotel workers. The Association is planning to start offering 3-6 months courses;
- i. The Anti-Poaching Unit has been patrolling all protected areas;
- j. Building lodge at Boma National Park;
- k. Signed Agreement with the Uganda Wildlife Authority on transboundary wildlife conservation;
- l. Ongoing renovation of the Nimule Park Lodge; and
- m. The Republic of South Sudan is party to Regional and International Conservation Treaties such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

iii. The Program to Develop the Tourism Sector in The Republic of South Sudan

The program to develop the tourism sector in the Republic of South Sudan include developing and promoting tourist attraction sites by construction of roads, water catchment and drilling boreholes, airstrips, accommodation facilities and office facilities.

Other areas are:

- a. Training of game rangers and game wardens in wildlife management;
- b. Conduct survey on wildlife in South Sudan;
- c. Deployment of 60% of wildlife forces in all protected areas;
- d. Provide conducive environment for investment in tourism and hotel industry;
- e. Mobilization of local and external resource for sustainable development and management of tourism sector in the Republic of South Sudan;
- f. Establishment of resource center for training and research; and
- g. Development of community eco-tourism projects for the purpose of enhancing cultural tourism.

iv. Challenges Facing the Tourism Sector in the Republic of South Sudan

The Republic of South Sudan faces the following challenges:

- a. Insecurity caused by political instability, poverty and unemployment;
- b. Inadequacy of data and research;
- c. Lack of relevant policies and laws to regulate the tourism sector;
- d. Poor and inefficient infrastructure including poor road network especially on the tourism circuits, communication services, lack of electricity and water services;
- e. Inadequate financial resource for the development of the tourism sector;
- f. Inadequate skilled human resource;
- g. Lack of training facilities;
- h. Tourism sector is dominated by foreigners;
- i. Rampant poaching caused by insecurity in the country and insufficient trained personnel and equipment such as vehicles and communication;

- j. Lack of the awareness among the general public and decision makers;
- k. Uncoordinated effort of different levels of government (Federal government, State Government and Local Government); and
- l. The Republic of South Sudan does not have a Tourism Board and other regulatory authorities.

5.4 THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

i. General Information

Tourism industry is a strategic priority for the government of Rwanda. It is fundamental for the transformation and modernization of the national economy. Tourism has been the leading foreign exchange since 2007 and it is the primary source of foreign contribution to the country. The tourist attractions in Rwanda include wildlife protected areas such as Volcanoes National Park, Akagera National Park, Nyungwe National Park, reserves and sanctuaries lakes, rivers and swamps. There are 14 species of primates, 4, 507 meters to top of the highest volcano – Mount Karisimbi. It is the home of the first and only one canopy walkway in East Africa. It has over 4,000 hectares of bamboo forest, more than 1,000 hills, 700 bird species and more than 1,500 animal species. Other attractions are adventure, cultural heritage corridor, community-based tourism and conservation.

Table 5: Contribution of tourism to the economic development of Rwanda

Direct GDP	Indirect GDP	Employment	Tourism over export of goods and services
3%	10%	18%	29%

Rwanda Development Board: presentation made to the Committee during this activity

Rwanda Development Board manages tourism sector under the Department of Tourism and Conversation. It implements the Rwanda Tourism Policy, 2009, Tourism Vision 2024 and Sustainable Tourism Development Master Plan. Strategies to develop tourism in Rwanda include the following:

- a. Unlocking the country;
- b. Quality infrastructure;

- c. Product diversification: new products include the Congo Nile Trail, water sports and bird watching in and outside the national parks;
- d. Rwanda film office established; and
- e. Strategic partnership (visit Rwanda – Arsenal Football Club and Alibaba Group).

The Tourism Master Plan put emphasis on priority areas and product diversification. Priority areas for tourism development known as Destination Management Areas (DMAs) were designated. These are Volcanoes, Akagera, Gisenyi, Muhazi, Kibuye and Nyungwe DMA.

ii. Achievements of the Tourism Sector in the Republic of Rwanda

Over the past decade, Rwanda has achieved remarkable progress and development in the tourism sector. For example, in 2018, Rwanda received 1,700,000 visitors of whom 39% were from EAC Partner States. It collected revenue of USD 374 million which was the highest amount of foreign exchange. In the same year, the country was having 14,000 hotel rooms and 170 flights per week.

Table 6: Development of Tourism in Rwanda between 2010 and 2018

Area	2010	2018
Total arrivals	666,000	1,700,000
Parks visits	45,400	94,000
Flights per week	86	167
Hotel rooms	4,700	14,866

Rwanda Development Board: presentation made to the Committee during this activity

The following are some of the achievements that have contributed to the growth of Tourism sector:

- a. Adoption and implementation of tourism law on licencing tourism entities in order to establish a common code of conduct for tour and travel operators, standardise hotel classifications and harmonise the professional standards of agents in the tourism and travel industry;

- b. Adoption and implementation of national tourism policy to co-ordinate policies in the tourism industry and establish a framework of co-operation in the sector that ensures equitable distribution of benefits;
- c. Adoption of single tourist Visa which has accelerated the growth of tourism sector and the use of National IDs as travel documents;
- d. Increased tourism receipts in a sustainable manner and participation of private sector in driving the tourism growth;
- e. Conserve the biodiversity inside the protected areas for the benefit of future generation;
- f. Ongoing construction of new international airport, renovation and expansion of the existing international and local airports and enhancement of road network countrywide;
- g. The government has invested significantly in the national carrier (Rwanda Air) which is greatly expanding and boosting the tourism sector. Currently Kigali is served by international airlines such as SN Brussels, KLM, Qatar airways, Turkish airline, Ethiopian airline, Kenya airways and Fly Dubai;
- h. The rise of Rwanda as a major Meeting, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) destination hosting many African and global events such as World Economic Forum on Africa, Forum for Agriculture Research in Africa, the Global Africa Investment Summit, Africa Carbon Forum, African Union Summit, Transform Africa Summit, CEO Forum among others; and
- i. Establishment of 26 tourism and hospitality schools, 12 vacation training centres, 2 universities which offer bachelor degrees in tourism and hotel management and 1 college for diploma in hospitality management.

iii. Challenges Facing the Tourism Sector in the Republic of Rwanda

The following are the challenges facing tourism sector in the Republic of Rwanda

- a. Over-reliance on a single product. Over the years, there has been a dependency on the gorilla product as a major source of tourism revenue and 90 percent of tourism earnings are driven by gorilla tours;

- b. International awareness and perception of Rwanda. There is need to project the clear image of Rwanda as wildlife, eco-tourism, cultural and conference destination;
- c. Difficult in accessing land for tourism investments. Land is privately owned and very scarce to be accessed by investors;
- d. Low availability of finance and partnership for private sector investment;
- e. Little involvement of communities and Macro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);
- f. Under-developed regulatory framework for the tourism sector;
- g. Air tariffs are still high. Despite increased regional connections to neighbouring countries, Rwanda still has limited airlift from her main tourism source markets of North America, Europe and Asia;
- h. Low capacity and under-skilled human resource; and
- i. Constraints caused by infrastructure problems.

5.5 REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

i. Introduction

Uganda branded itself as "Gifted by Nature". It has many tourist attractions including wildlife, nature, geography, culture, heritage, good weather all the year around, MICE, hospitable people and culinary art (Kampala food week, and Rolex Festival). Tourists sites in Uganda include the source of the Nile, Mountains (Rwenzori, Elgon, Mugahinga, and Kigulu Hill) the Equator, Bishop Hannington Site, Hot Springs, Handicraft and Souvenir Development, Marine Tourism and Sport Tourism. The national parks include: Murchison Falls, Queen Elizabeth, Kidepo, Lake Mburo, Mt. Rwenzori, Mt. Elgon, Semliki Valley and Mugahinga national park for gorilla tracking. There is a number of forest reserves with a variety of primate species. Other activities for tourism are golf tourism, fashion tourism, filming tourism, night life in Kampala, Kampala sight-seeing, faith-based tourism and educational tourism.

ii. Contribution of the Tourism Sector to the Economic Development

Uganda witnessed a 7.4% increase in international tourist arrivals in 2018, growing from 1,402,409 in 2017 to 1,506,669 in 2018. Direct revenue from international tourism rose from US\$ 1.453 billion in 2017 to US\$1.6 billion in 2018. Tourists from international air accounted for approximately 31% of the total international tourist arrivals to Uganda in 2018, growing by 10.2% compared to the previous year. African land markets (regional and neighboring countries to Uganda) contributed 69% of Uganda's international arrivals, and grew by 6.1% in 2018. Over the past 10 years, the tourist arrivals into Uganda have steadily increased from 850,000 arrivals in 2008 to over 1.505 million in 2018.

The earnings from tourism have been increasing steadily from USD 979 million in 2013 to USD 1.6 billion in 2018. In 2018, tourism continued to be the leading foreign exchange earner by generating USD 1.6 billion from 1,505,669 visitors. The category of visitors with the highest expenditure is leisure visitors, who made up 20.1% of the total visitors.

The total contribution of Tourism to GDP, including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, was UGX 8,364.6 billion in 2018 (7.7% of GDP). Tourism generated 667,600 jobs in 2018 (6.7% of total employment) and it is estimated to grow to 971,900 jobs in 2029.

Table 7: Contribution of tourism sector in Uganda

Earnings	GDP	Employment	% of total employment
UGX 8,364.6 Billion.	7.7%	667,600	6.7

Presentation by the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities made during this activity

iii. Strategies to Develop the Tourism Sector in Uganda

The Uganda Tourism Board together with other stakeholders have put in place strategies to develop tourism in the Republic of Uganda. Key strategies include:

- a. Aggressive marketing of Uganda;
- b. Developed relevant policy and laws to govern the tourism sector;
- c. Diversifying tourism product range;
- d. Improving tourism and hospitality skills along the tourism value chain;
- e. Provision of tax incentives to investors in the sector including purchase of tourist motor vehicles;
- f. Strengthening conservation of natural and cultural heritage; and
- g. Domestic tourism campaign e.g. Tulambule (let us go and tour).

iv. Challenges facing the Tourism Sector in Uganda

The challenges that affect the tourism sector in Uganda include the following:

- a. Limited promotion of Uganda's attractions during international conferences held in Uganda;
- b. Weak capacity in terms of instructional infrastructure for training manpower and the human resource;
- c. Lack of harmonization of tourism statistics from various sources.
- d. Inadequate funding especially lack of credit to local small-scale investors;
- e. Poaching;
- f. Climate change, deforestation and pollution of rivers;
- g. Poor infrastructure in some parts of the country;
- h. Over taxation by government authorities;
- i. Encroachment by communities into national parks. Examples in Mount Elgon and Kapchorwa;
- j. Lack of high-end medical facilities in the region;
- k. Negative talk on the country by service providers especially taxi operators;
- l. Poor services provided by some tour operators, travel agents and accommodation facilities;
- m. The inability of the government to provide sufficient funds for sector development; and
- n. Failure of the communities to play a significant role in protecting natural and cultural resources in Uganda.

5.6 THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

i. Introduction

The United Republic of Tanzania is the largest country in East Africa with an area of 947,303 square kilometers. About 28% of its land is set aside as protected areas which include 19 National Parks, 23 Game Reserves, 42 Game Controlled Areas, 4 Ramsar Sites, 2 Marine Parks in Tanzania Mainland and 3 in Zanzibar, 1 Gorge, 33 wildlife management areas, 17 Nature forest reserves. There are more than 125 archaeological and historical sites, 1,440 kms of coastline, the Spice Islands of Zanzibar, Africa's highest Mountain, Mount Kilimanjaro and deep-sea resources. Some of the national parks in Tanzania are Serengeti, Ngorongoro, Ruaha, Mikumi, Gombe and Arusha.

The UNESCO inscribed seven areas as World Heritage Sites. Five of these are the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Mount Kilimanjaro, Selous Game Reserve, the Serengeti National Park and the Zanzibar Stone Town.

The main tourist activities in Tanzania Mainland include wildlife which is the dominant tourism product in Tanzania. Other activities are beach, cultural, business, mountain climbing and conferences.

Zanzibar is famous for its outstanding history and culture, beaches and spices. Beach tourism continued to be the main tourism activity in Zanzibar accounted for 78.4% of total visitors to Zanzibar in 2018. Cultural Tourism is the second attractive activity consistent with the declaration of Stone Town as UNESCO World Heritage site. The spice tour is another important tourist product in Zanzibar.

The new tourism products developed by the United Republic of Tanzania include Geo Park Tourism, Eco-Tourism, Festivals, and MICE.

ii. Contribution of the Tourism Sector to the Economy

In 2018, Tanzania received 1.5 million tourists and more than USD 2.4 billion. The amount received comprised more than 25% of the total exports, 60% of receipts from

services and 9% of total investment according to the World Travel and Tourism Council of 2018. The sector currently supports over 467,000 direct jobs and 1,337,000 other jobs through direct and indirect linkages, which is equivalent to 12.2% of the total employment. By 2028, it is anticipated that direct jobs will rise to 795,000, which will constitute 4.0% of total employment. The value of tourism investment reached USD 746.5 billion which translates to 8.7% of total investment in 2017.

Table 8: Contribution of tourism sector to economic development in 2018

Arrivals	Revenue	Share of export	Direct employment	Indirect employment	Share of employment
1.5 mil	USD 2.4 billion.	25%	467,000	1,337,000	12.2%

Presentation by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism made during this activity

iii. Strategies to Develop the Tourism Sector

The National Tourism Policy guides the development of tourism sector in Tanzania. The Tourism Masterplan was developed in 1996 and reviewed in 2002 to provide strategic roadmap for the tourism development. The Tourism Act and its regulations were enacted in 2008. To this end, the policy and related strategies played significant role in enhancing tourism development in Tanzania. Other strategies include strengthening public-private dialogue and establishment of the Tourism Confederation of Tanzania (TCT). TCT is the Apex body representing the private sector involved in travel and tourism industry in Tanzania. Other strategies are:

- a. Strengthening destination marketing efforts (joint public and private sector);
- b. Regular review of institutional and legislative framework for the tourism sector;
- c. Strengthening the National College of Tourism to address the training needs of the industry;
- d. Diversification of tourism products strategy.

iv. Regional and International Cooperation in Tourism

Tanzania recognizes the importance of bilateral and regional cooperation in the growth of tourism sector. It remains committed to supporting and abides with resolutions, treaties, agreements and cooperation in the bilateral, regional and international levels related to tourism sector:

- a. Tanzania tour operator established partnership with their counterparts in the region and are cordially doing businesses;
- b. TCT is a member of the East African Tourism Platform (EATP) – a private sector body for tourism in East Africa, working towards promoting the interest and participation of the private sector in the EAC integration process;
- c. The Tanzania Tourism Board and other tourist boards in the region have cordial working relations in the marketing of destination East Africa. Each tourism marketing body participate in the tourism fairs organized by other member states – Magical Kenya (Kenya), Pearl of Africa Tourism Expo (Uganda), and Swahili International Tourism Expo (Tanzania);
- d. Grading and classification of tourist facilities is being implemented based on EAC Criteria; and
- e. Joint marketing in the major tourism fairs (ITB and WTM). Partner States hold EAC Day, EAC ambassadors meeting and use of EAC promotional materials.

v. Achievements of the Tourism Sector in Tanzania

- a. Destination Marketing. The use of social media to monitor who has interest in Tanzania. It also assists in gathering information and data;
- b. Rebranded Tanzania to "Tanzania Unforgettable";
- c. Established a Tanzania Safari Channel in conjunction with Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation;
- d. The Tanzania National Carrier (Air Tanzania) which enables the access to key markets; and
- e. Establishment of tourist information hub by the Tanzania Tourism Board.

vi. Challenges Facing the Tourism Sector in Tanzania

- a. Overdependence on foreign markets in particular Europe and North America;

- b. Inadequate funding in tourism related activities;
- c. Inadequate skilled work force and expertise in the tourism and hospitality sector;
- d. Inadequate tourism infrastructure and facilities;
- e. Overdependence on wildlife product;
- f. Lack of diversity in terms of products and geographical coverage leading to slow growth of the tourism sector;
- g. Negative advisories from some source markets and stiff competition from relatively less cost travel destinations;
- h. Non harmonization of policies and strategies;
- i. Limited participation in joint international tourism promotion, fairs and exhibitions;
- j. Lack of common approach for implementation of regional agreements;
- k. Inadequate research and development; and
- l. Under developed framework for e-commerce.

6.0 OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Tourism is one of the key economic sectors that contribute to the economic growth, provision of employment and poverty eradication. During this activity, the Committee observed the following:

1. All EAC Partner States are endowed with tourist attractions which need to be developed for the Community to realized its full potential from the sector;
2. Major challenges facing tourism sector across the region include underfunding to the sector, insecurity, poor infrastructure, inadequate trained human resource, high cost of air transport, lack of research, data and statistics and non-harmonized policies and laws;
3. The efforts of marketing EAC as a single tourist destination are hampered by a number of obstacles including unharmonized taxes, fees and other charges and non-participation of some Partner States in the EAC Single Tourist Visa;
4. The system of sharing revenue from the EAC Single Tourist Visa is not yet developed;
5. Partner States are developing other products apart from beaches and safari;

6. The contribution of domestic and regional tourism to the tourism sector is still low;
7. The contribution of tourism to the development of other sectors like agriculture is still low because some goods and services consumed by tourists are imported from other countries outside the East African Community;
8. Tour guides and tour drivers are not provided with necessary training although they play a significant role in the development of the sector;
9. There is no strong regional institution or regulating board which could regulate and promote tourism in the region;
10. Cooperation among Partner States is still a problem;
11. The Council of Minister is taking too long to conclude the negotiation and development of the EAC Protocol on Tourism and Wildlife Management;
12. Partner States are still discriminating citizens from other Partner States in accessing tourist facilities and sites;
13. Non-Tariff Barriers still exists in the tourism sector;
14. The EAC Partner States do not have Food Safety Standards;
15. Awareness and participation of citizens is low in some Partner States;
16. Tour operators face a number of challenges in entering other Partner States with tourists;
17. Some of the Partner States do not have Tourism Board and other regulatory authorities;
18. There are discrepancies of data (data received from EAC Secretariat differs with some data received from the Partner States during the undertaking of this activity); and
19. The high cost of telephone roaming charges in some Partner States affect the development of tourism sector in the Community.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources makes the following recommendations:

1. The Council of Ministers to fast track the conclusion of the EAC Protocol on Tourism and Wildlife Management;
2. The Council of Ministers to implement the Resolution passed by the Assembly urging the East African Community to establish the EAC Tourism and Wildlife Coordination Agency;
3. The Republic of Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda need to review/develop the Memorandum of Understanding on cross border tourism operations;
4. The Council of Ministers and Partner States to develop guidelines to ensure smooth flow of tourists and tour operators across borders and within the Community;
5. The Council of Ministers to establish and strengthen the pool of EAC Classification Assessors to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in classification of tourism establishment;
6. The Republic of South Sudan to finalize the development of tourism and wildlife policies, the enactment of relevant laws and establishment of the Tourism Board;
7. The Republic of Burundi to enact specific law to regulate the tourism sector in Burundi;
8. Partner States to harmonize their national laws on tourism and related sectors;
9. The Council of Minister to direct Partner States to stop discrimination of citizens from other Partner States in accessing tourist facilities and attractions;
10. The United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Kenya to jointly convene a meeting of tour operators between the two Partner States to find amicable solution in regard to handling tourists across the borders of the two Partner States;
11. The Council of Ministers to direct all Partner States to prioritize tourism sector and allocate adequate resources to boost the sector in the Community;
12. Partner States to create awareness among the citizens on the importance and contribution of the tourism sector in the economic development and creation of employment;

13. The Council of Ministers to develop various required regional standards including the EAC Security Standards, the EAC Food Safety Standards, the EAC Tour Operators Standards and the EAC Harmonized Hotel Standards;
14. The Council of Ministers to urge the Republic of Burundi, Republic of South Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania to join the EAC Single Tourist Visa;
15. The East African Community should establish a regional training institute for human capital skills into different tourism sectors;
16. The Council of Ministers to facilitate the joint tourism marketing of EAC as the best tourist destination on the African continent;
17. Increase Intra-Regional and domestic tourism campaign for the Partner States to explore their potential in terms of business exchange visits, agricultural exhibitions, educational, cultural and religious expeditions within the region;
18. Joint documentation and research in the different tourist products available in the region;
19. The Community should put together strategies for conservation and promotion of the shared tourism resources and attractions; and
20. Create a well-coordinated and digitalized information exchange amongst the tourism board hubs for the advancement of joint tourist visa mechanism of attracting tourist in the region.

8.0 ANNEXES

Annexed to this report are copies of presentations from the Partner States on the performance of the Tourism Sector.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE TOURISM AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR THE OVERSIGHT ACTIVITY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE TOURISM SECTOR IN THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY, HELD FROM 9TH TO 12TH SEPTEMBER, 2019

1. Hon. Mathias Kasamba
2. Hon. Adam O. Kimbisa
3. Hon. Alex Bahati
4. Hon. Alfred Ahingejeje
5. Hon. Chris Opoka- Okumu
6. Hon. Dr. Anne Itto Leonardo
7. Hon. Dr. Arol Garang Aher Gabriel
8. Hon. Dr. Oburu Oginga
9. Hon. Dr. Woda Odok Jeremiah
10. Hon. Eng. Mohamed H. Mnyaa
11. Hon. Fatuma Ibrahim Ali
12. Hon. Francoise Uwumukiza
13. Hon. Josephine S. Lemoyan
14. Hon. Mary Mugenyi
15. Hon. Mo-Mamo Karerwa
16. Hon. Nooru Adan Mohamed
17. Hon. Pierre Celestin Rwigema
18. Hon. Sophie Nsavyimana

