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THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION

REPORT OF THE STUDY VISIT TO THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC) HEADQUARTERS IN
GABORONE, BOTSWANA

NOVEMBER 2023

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
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CLERK AT THE TABLE:	A. Shubuko Integration

*The Directorate of Audit, Appropriations
& other Select Committees*

*The National Assembly
Parliament Buildings*

NAIROBI



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ABBREVIATIONS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
CMP	Common Market Protocol
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FTA	Free Trade Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADCC	Southern African Development Coordinating Conference
SATM	Single Air Transport Market
SNC	SADC National Committee
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic
TFTA	The Tripartite Free Trade Area
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WTO	World Trade Organization

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

As a region, Southern African Development Community (SADC) has made significant progress in strengthening its efforts to integrate economies and promote peace and security. It is pertinent that all regional economic communities (RECs) are built on their vision, values and achievements towards unity and prosperity for our future generations, this will in turn strengthen integration of the region and continent.

SADC has remained peaceful thanks to the efforts made by women and men protecting its borders, as well as political leadership aimed at ensuring tensions are put to an end.

On the continental front, SADC together with its tripartite partners, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the Eastern African Community (EAC) have demonstrated what can be achieved when different Regional Economic Communities (RECs) work together.

SADC's mission is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development in Southern Africa. Its primary focus is on regional integration and cooperation to address common challenges, boost economic development, and improve the quality of life for the people in its member states.

The primary aim of this study visit was to gain a deeper understanding of regional integration, its mechanisms, and operations while also nurturing and strengthening diplomatic relations between Kenya and Botswana. Furthermore, this visit was designed to bolster the expertise of committee members, equipping them with the essential skills needed to fulfill their roles effectively and efficiently in advancing regional integration within the East African Community and other relevant contexts.

This report comprises presentations, observations, and recommendations from the study visit conducted by a delegation of the Committee on Regional Integration to Gaborone, Botswana, on September 13, 2023. As a critical Southern African Development Community (SADC) member, Botswana served as our visit's focal point. The other key objectives included:

1. To exchange experiences and insights on the development of effective regional integration policies. It aimed to facilitate a constructive dialogue and knowledge-sharing among delegation members and representatives from SADC on the successes and challenges faced in creating effective regional integration policies;
2. To assess the positive developments within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. The delegation aimed to identify and acknowledge these successes as they serve as benchmarks for what can be achieved in a well-integrated regional bloc;
3. Gain insights into SADC's progress toward fully implementing the Common Market Protocol. It involved examining the practical aspects of the protocol, such as the removal of trade barriers, the free movement of goods and services, labour, and capital, and other vital provisions;

4. To learn about Botswana's legislative framework concerning integration. Including understanding the legal and institutional mechanisms that Botswana has in place to promote regional integration;
5. Beyond the regional context, the delegation aimed to strengthen bilateral relations between Kenya and Botswana. Establishing closer ties between countries is essential for collaboration on a range of issues, including trade, security, and diplomacy;
6. The delegation also aimed to establish a framework for ongoing knowledge sharing and capacity building. It involves creating mechanisms for exchanging information, best practices, and expertise between Kenya and Botswana to enhance their capabilities in advancing regional integration.

The delegation comprised of: -

- 1) Hon. Julius Kipletting Ruto, MP - **Leader of the Delegation**
- 2) Hon Fatuma Masito, MP. - Member
- 3) Ms. Purity Macharia - Clerk Assistant III/Delegation Secretary

During the study visit to Gaborone, Botswana, the Delegation from the Committee on Regional Integration engaged in a series of productive meetings and discussions to enhance collaboration and strengthen regional integration efforts between Kenya and Botswana. The visit took place on September 13, 2023, and it offered valuable insights into areas of mutual interest and cooperation.

The delegation had the opportunity to visit the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Headquarters in Gaborone, where fruitful discussions were held to explore joint efforts and identify key sectors where Kenya and Botswana could leverage their strengths for mutual benefit. The discussions emphasized the importance of fostering cooperation within the SADC region, particularly in trade, infrastructure development, and socio-economic growth.

In tandem, the recommendations put forth highlight the importance of fostering bilateral relations, actively engaging with emerging regional issues, allocating resources for research and development efforts, participating in regional trade initiatives, particularly under the Tripartite Agreement and AfCFTA, and prioritizing trade facilitation measures to enhance cross-border efficiency. These collective observations and recommendations aim to bolster regional integration, economic growth, and cooperation between Kenya and Botswana within the SADC framework.

In closing, the Committee extends its gratitude to the leadership of Botswana and the Office of the Clerk of the National Assembly for their invaluable support during the visit. On behalf of the Members of the Select Committee on Regional Integration, and under our mandate, I take pleasure in presenting to the House the **Committee's Report on the study visit to SADC Headquarters, Gaborone, Botswana**

Hon. Julius Kipletting Ruto, MP

Leader of Delegation

Committee on Regional Integration: Report on the study visit to SADC Headquarters, Gaborone, Botswana

1. PREFACE

1. The Committee on Regional Integration is a select Committee of the House established under Standing Order 212 of the National Assembly's Standing Orders, which sets out the mandate of the Committee. The Committee was constituted in October 2023 following the adoption of a motion on membership of committees by the House and comprises twenty-one (21) members who will serve for the life of the 13th Parliament.

1.1 Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

2. The Committee's mandate is to –
 - (a) examine the records of all the relevant debates and resolutions of the meetings of the East African Legislative Assembly;
 - (b) examine the Bills introduced in the East African Legislative Assembly and Acts of the East African Community;
 - (c) examine the records of all the relevant debates and resolutions of the meetings of the Pan-African Parliament, the African, Caribbean, and Pacific European Union Joint Parliamentary Assembly, and other regional integration bodies; and
 - (d) 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 twenty-one Members -

- Hon. Wanjiku Muhia, MP – Chairperson
Kipipiri Constituency
United Democratic Party
- Hon. Farah Salah Yakub, MP- Vice- Chairperson
FAFI Constituency
United Democratic Party
- Hon. Elizabeth Karambu Kailemia, MP
Meru (CWR)
United Democratic Party
- Hon. David Ochieng Ouma, MP
Ugenya Constituency
Movement for Democracy and Growth
- Hon. Naomi Jillo Waqo, MP
Marsabit (CWR)
United Democratic Party
- Hon. Beatrice Chepng'eno Kemei, MP
Kericho (CWR)
United Democratic Party
- Hon. Fatuma Hamisi Masito, MP
Kwale (CWR)
Orange Democratic Party
- Hon. Geoffrey Makokha Odanga, MP
Matayos Constituency
Orange Democratic Party
- Hon. Irene Njoki Mrembo, MP
Bahati Constituency
Jubilee Party
- Hon. Joseph Gachoki Gitari, MP
Kirinyaga Central Constituency
United Democratic Party
- Hon. Japheth Nyakundi Mokaya, MP
Kitutu Chache North Constituency
United Democratic Party
- Hon. Didmus Wekesa Barasa Mutua, MP
Kimilili Constituency
United Democratic Party
- Hon. Peter Ochieng Orero, MP
Kibra Constituency
Orange Democratic Party
- Hon. Danson Mwashako Mwakuwona, MP
Wundanyi Constituency
Wiper Democratic Movement
- Hon. Julius Kipletting Rutto, MP
Kesses Constituency
United Democratic Party
- Hon. Andrew Adipo Okuome, MP
Karachuonyo Constituency
Orange Democratic Party
- Hon. Peter Kalerwa Salasya, MP
Mumias East Constituency
Democratic Alliance Party
- Hon. Christopher Aseka Wangaya, MP
Khwisero Constituency
Orange Democratic Party
- Hon. Richard Kipkemoi Yegon, MP
Bomet East Constituency
United Democratic Party
- Hon. Zaheer Jhanda, MP
Nyaribari Chache Constituency
United Democratic Party
- Hon. Rael Chepkemoi Kasiwai, MP
West Pokot (CWR)
Kenya Union Party

1.3 Committee Secretariat

4. The secretariat facilitating the Committee comprises –

Mr. Mohamed Jimale

Clerk Assistant I (Team Leader)

Ms. Purity Macharia

Clerk Assistant III

Mr. Bernard Toroitich

Clerk Assistant III

Mr. Dominic Kyalo

Legal Counsel II

Ms. Damacrine Kwamboka

Research Assistant II

Ms. Edith Chepngeno

Media Relations Officer II

Mr. Samuel Nyambei

Serjeant at Arms

Mr. Rahab Chepkilim

Audio Officer

Ms. Faith Oira

Protocol officer

2. INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee on Regional Integration, in a meeting held on April 18, 2023, resolved to undertake a study visit to the headquarters of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). A delegation comprising two Members undertook a study visit to the Headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana. The delegation visited as scheduled from September 11 to 15th, 2023. The Members visited the following institutions:
 - i. Botswana Investment and Trade Centre
 - ii. Botswana Trade Commission
 - iii. Ministry of Trade and Industry - Department of International Trade & Department of Industrial Affairs
 - iv. Botswana Investment and Trade Centre Parliamentary Portfolio Committees on Finance, Trade Economic Development and Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice and Security.
 - v. The SADC Secretariat/Headquarters.

2.1 Objectives of the Study Visit

2. The study's objectives were to familiarize with the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The specific goals include:
 - a) To exchange experiences and insights on the development of effective regional integration policies. It aimed to facilitate a constructive dialogue and knowledge-sharing among delegation members and representatives from SADC on the successes and challenges faced in creating effective regional integration policies;
 - b) To assess the positive developments within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. The delegation aimed to identify and acknowledge these successes as they serve as benchmarks on areas to be accomplished in a well-integrated regional bloc;
 - c) Gain insights into SADC's progress toward fully implementing the Common Market Protocol. It involved examining the practical aspects of the protocol, such as the removal of trade barriers, the free movement of goods and services, labor, and capital, and other vital provisions;
 - d) To learn about Botswana's legislative framework concerning integration. Including understanding the legal and institutional mechanisms that Botswana has in place to promote regional integration;

- e) To strengthen bilateral relations between Kenya and Botswana. Establishing closer ties between countries is essential for collaboration on a range of issues, including trade, security, and diplomacy;
- f) To establish a framework for ongoing knowledge sharing and capacity building. This involves creating mechanisms for the exchange of information, best practices, and expertise between Kenya and Botswana to enhance their capabilities in advancing regional integration.

2.2 Expected Outcomes

- 3. The members anticipated that the exercise would result in the following:
 - 1) A detailed Report of the activities undertaken during the visit;
 - 2) Enhanced knowledge to help execute the Committees advisory role to Parliament on the matter of integration, such as common market, customs union, and other pillars of integration;
 - 3) Familiarizing Members of the Committee with best legislative practices through regular engagements with established peer Parliaments in the region.

3. BRIEF BACKGROUND ON SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)

8. The roots of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) can be traced back to the 1960s and 1970s, a transformative period during which leaders from predominantly governed nations and national liberation movements harmonized their political, diplomatic, and military endeavors. Their common objective was to dismantle the grip of colonialism and white-minority rule in southern Africa. The initial forerunner of the contemporary SADC's political and security cooperation aspect was the informal coalition known as the Frontline States (FLS), which merged in 1980¹.
9. Conversely, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was the precursor to the socio-economic cooperation facet of the present-day SADC. SADCC's formation is underpinned by the adoption of the Lusaka declaration on April 1, 1980, by nine southern African nations predominantly governed by their majority populations. This declaration set the stage for the formal establishment of SADCC in April 1980. Notably, membership in the FLS and SADCC exhibited some variations over time.
10. SADCC transformed SADC on August 17, 1992, with the endorsement of the Windhoek declaration and Treaty establishing SADC by the founding members of SADCC and the newly independent Namibia. The 1992 SADC framework encompassed socio-economic, political, and security cooperation. The dissolution of the FLS only occurred in 1994, following South Africa's first democratic elections. Subsequent efforts to establish a robust institutional framework for political and security cooperation under the SADC umbrella were unsuccessful.
11. A significant milestone occurred on August 14, 2001, when the 1992 SADC treaty underwent amendments, leading to a comprehensive overhaul of the organization's structures, policies, and procedures—a process that is still ongoing. Political and security cooperation was institutionalized within the Organ on Politics, Defence, and Security (OPDS), one of SADC's principal bodies. This component is under the oversight of the organization's highest authority, the Summit, consisting of the heads of state or government.
12. SADC extends its engagement beyond politics and economics through events like the SADC Games, an inclusive multi-sport competition. The inaugural event 2004, held in Maputo, featured over 1000 youths under the age of 20 from 10 countries participating in various sports, including athletics, football, netball, boxing, and basketball.

¹ African Union 2014. Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. African Union Commission, Addis Ababa. www.au.int

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13. In 2012, SADC took a significant step by deploying peacekeepers to the Democratic Republic of Congo to counter a rebel threat. Tanzania, Malawi, and South Africa contributed to these troops.
14. Furthermore, in August 2019, SADC embraced Swahili as its fourth working language, alongside English, French, and Portuguese. This decision acknowledged Swahili's significance as a lingua franca in the African Great Lakes region and parts of East Africa, its official language status in countries such as Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda, and its recognition by the African Union.

BOTSWANA

15. Botswana, a landlocked country in southern Africa, has been actively engaged in regional economic integration efforts within the African continent. One of the primary regional economic integration organizations that Botswana is a part of is the Southern African Development Community (SADC).
16. SADC Membership: Botswana is a founding member of SADC, established in 1980 to promote economic cooperation and integration among its member states. SADC aims to achieve regional development, peace, and security through various initiatives.
17. Trade Facilitation: Botswana has participated in SADC's efforts to facilitate trade among member states. Including the reduction of trade barriers, such as tariffs and non-tariff barriers, to promote the free movement of goods and services within the region
18. Infrastructure Development: Regional economic integration often involves the development of infrastructure to improve connectivity between member states. Botswana is engaged in various projects to improve road and rail networks to facilitate the movement of goods and people within the SADC region.
19. Customs Union: Botswana, along with other SADC member states, has worked towards establishing a SADC Customs Union. It involves harmonizing customs procedures and policies to create a seamless regional trading environment.
20. Industrialization and Diversification: Botswana has sought to diversify its economy and reduce its dependence on the diamond-mining sector. This aligns with broader SADC goals of promoting industrialization and economic diversification to enhance the region's competitiveness.
21. Investment Promotion: Botswana has attracted foreign direct investment (FDI) and sought to encourage regional investment within the SADC region. This includes initiatives to improve the business climate and promote investment in various sectors.



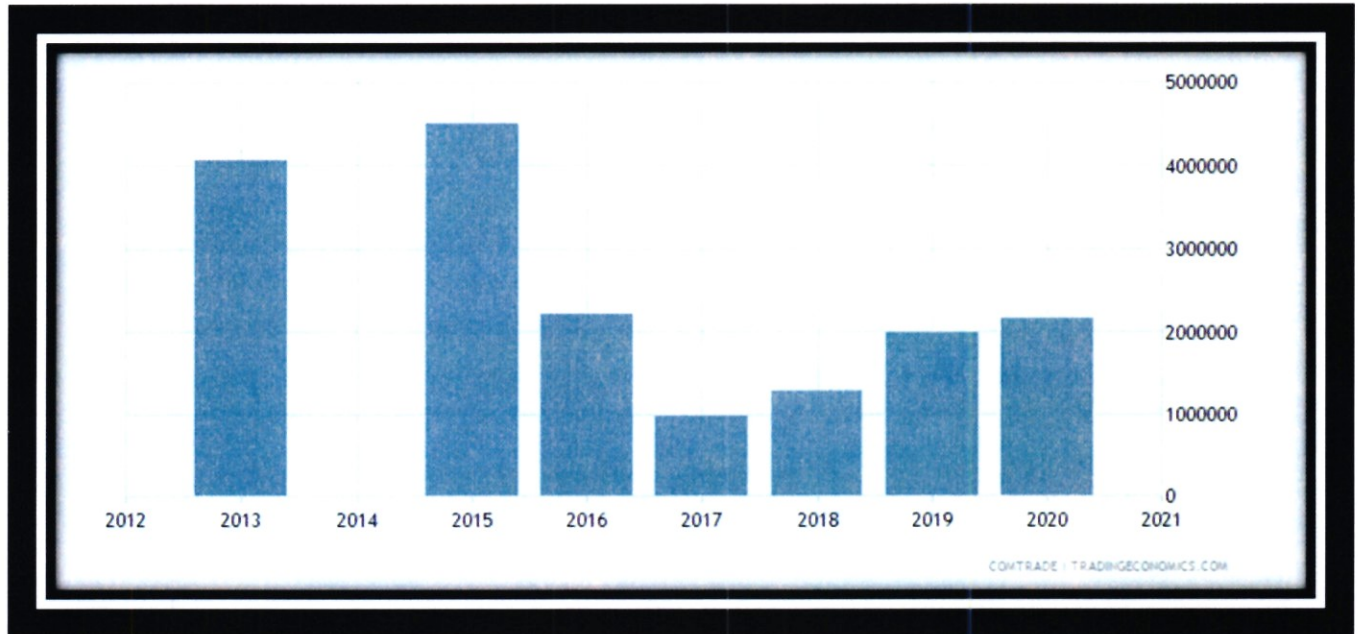
22. Regional Cooperation: Beyond SADC, Botswana has engaged in regional cooperation efforts with neighboring countries, such as Namibia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa, to address shared challenges and opportunities in areas like agriculture, tourism, and infrastructure development.
23. Challenges: While Botswana has progressed in regional economic integration, such difficulties as differing economic structures, regulatory barriers, and infrastructure gaps still exist within the SADC region. These challenges can hinder the full realization of the benefits of integration.
24. Botswana's involvement in regional economic integration reflects its commitment to promoting economic development, trade, and cooperation within the Southern African region. By participating in these efforts, Botswana aims to enhance its economic prospects, reduce vulnerabilities, and contribute to the broader development of southern Africa.

3.1 Meeting with the High Commissioner of the Republic of Kenya to Botswana

25. The delegation paid a courtesy call on the H.E. Amb (Hon) Mohamed Shidiye, CBS, High Commissioner of the Republic of Botswana to Kenya and Special Representative to SADC, to discuss the bilateral relations that Kenya and Botswana have shared since 1966.
26. Kenya opened a High Commission in Gaborone in November 2000.
26. Botswana supported Kenya's bid for a non-permanent seat at the United Nations Security Council for 2021- 2022.
27. Kenya and Botswana are members of the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the African Union (A.U.), and many other International Organizations.
29. Kenya and Botswana have signed several agreements on bilateral trade, air transport, and ICT.
30. Both countries cooperate in agribusiness, manufacturing, minerals, tourism, trade, and livestock breeding.
31. Over 30,000 Kenyan nationals reside in Botswana, with the numbers decreasing due to several factors, such as strict immigration controls when issuing work permits to foreigners by the Government of Botswana.
32. Several MOUs have been considered between the two nations, such as the Draft Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation, Draft Agreement on Combating Corruption, Police Cooperation, Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Draft Extradition Treaty; Draft Agreement on the Transfer of Prisoners and Draft MOU on Prisons/ Correctional Services and Rehabilitation among others.
33. Botswana signed the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AFCFTA) during the 32nd Ordinary Session of the African Union (A.U.) Assembly of Heads of State and Government, *Committee on Regional Integration: Report on the study visit to SADC Headquarters, Gaborone, Botswana*

in 2019. Its ratification would facilitate more robust trade engagements between Kenya and Botswana.

34. Kenya exports pharmaceuticals, mineral oils, fruit juices, instruments, appliances, lighting, and fittings to Botswana.
35. The main imports from Botswana into Kenya are general electricals, rubber material, clothing, furniture, household electrical, Medicaments, Motor vehicles, Linen), Worn clothing and other worn textile articles, vacuum pumps, digital automatic data processing machines, and furniture, among others.



Kenya – Botswana trade volume

3.2 Meeting With The Speaker Of The National Assembly Of Botswana

36. The Honorable Members paid a courtesy call to the Speaker of the National Assembly of Botswana, Hon. Phandu T.C. Skelemani.
37. The Honorable Members of Kenya thanked the Speaker of the National Assembly for accepting the request of the National Assembly of Kenya for the visit to Parliament.
38. Hon. Skelemani gave a brief background on the functions and roles of Parliament, with the critical tasks of Legislative, Oversight, and Representation.

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39. Botswana *Parliament* consists of the President and the National Assembly. The National Assembly consists of directly elected members (currently 57) and six (6) specially elected members. The Attorney General is the ex-officio Member of Parliament
40. The Speaker of the National Assembly presides over all the proceedings of the body and is elected by the members. The Attorney General is the principal legal advisor to the National Assembly. The main functions of Parliament are to pass laws and scrutinize or monitor government policies and activities. The general election were last held in October 2019. The following general elections are to be held in 2024.
41. The Head of State endorses the specially elected parliamentarians. The honourable members are high achievers and experts in certain areas, making them beneficial to the debates of the August House. For example, Peggy Serame, MP, has experience in regional integration and negotiated trade agreements in the Ministry of Investment, Trade, and Industry, making her vital to Parliament.
42. In 2019, 11 out of 210 parliamentary candidates were women, representing five percent of the total, showing the gender imbalance in politics.

3.3 Briefing by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice and Security

43. Hon. Rutto gave a brief background and mandate of the Committee on Regional Integration and the aim of the visit, which is to exchange knowledge in the rules and practices relating to the conduct of Parliamentary Committees business based on Standing Orders, tradition, and precedent.
 44. Portfolio Committees in the National Assembly of Botswana are extensions of the House. As such, the processes, procedures, and etiquette in committees are similar to those obtained during Parliament's plenary meetings.
 45. Committees are classified into four categories, namely Standing Committees, which are created for the life of Parliament; Sessional Select Committees, which stand dissolved at the end of every Parliamentary session; Special Select Committees appointed by the National Assembly Order on a motion to consider the terms of a Bill or any other purpose for the life of Parliament with a unique sectoral mandate.
 46. The Honorable Members met with the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Security, and Government Assurances. The Committee exercises oversight
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and scrutiny over Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies within its sectoral mandate and reports its findings to the Assembly. The Committee also reviews Government Policies and Legislation under their Portfolio.

3.4 Meeting with Botswana Investment & Trade Centre

47. The delegation's visit to the Botswana Investment & Trade Centre (BITC) was an enlightening experience. BITC, established by an act of Parliament in 2011/12, emerged due to the amalgamation of two entities: the Botswana Export Development and Investment Authority (BEDIA) and the International Financial Services Centre (IFSC). This dynamic organization operates to promote local and foreign investment, facilitate export development, and enhance the national brand's recognition.
48. The discussion during the visit extended beyond Botswana's borders to encompass the Southern African Development Community (SADC). With a collective population exceeding 300 million, the SADC region presents a compelling attraction for investors. Abundant resources such as copper, cobalt, and liquefied natural gas contribute to the region's allure.
49. However, despite its immense potential, foreign direct investment (FDI) in the SADC region remains relatively low, accounting for less than 3% of the SADC's GDP. Notably, China has established a significant presence as a dominant foreign investor in SADC member states. 2011, China signed a pivotal framework agreement to foster trade, cooperation, and regional investment. Chinese investments span a range of sectors, from renewable energy projects like solar, wind, and geothermal initiatives to telecommunications infrastructure and the burgeoning digital economy driven by conglomerates such as Techno.
50. While FDI in the SADC has seen an upward trend since 2015, it is essential to note that most of these investments are concentrated in the industrial, construction, and services sectors. To fully realize the potential of the SADC, there is a pressing need for investments in manufacturing, particularly with a focus on increasing exports and generating employment opportunities.
51. Botswana, as a pivotal regional financial, communication, and transport hub, stands as a critical player in the SADC region. The region is endowed with abundant mineral resources, including diamonds, coal, gold, iron ore, oil, titanium, and zirconium. These factors collectively

contribute to the region's robust economic growth prospects. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects an impressive growth rate of 5.36% in 2023 and 5.84% in 2024 for the SADC.

52. In the context of foreign direct investment, the SADC saw a 9% increase, reaching \$3.8 billion. Moreover, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) witnessed a notable 14% growth, amounting to \$22 billion. Similar positive trends were observed in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), where FDI quadrupled to \$10 billion, and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), where it doubled to \$5.2 billion.
53. European investors maintain a substantial presence as the largest holders of foreign direct investment stock in Africa, mainly led by the United Kingdom (\$60 billion), France (\$54 billion), and the Netherlands (\$54 billion).
54. Additionally, India has emerged as a significant player by signing the SADC joint action plan in 2021 to boost bilateral trade. India has made notable investments in various sectors, including banking, pharmaceuticals, I.T., and construction. The Export-Import Bank, for instance, has extended credit lines to finance energy and power projects within the SADC.

3.5 Botswana Trade Integration

- 55 Botswana, a SADC member, actively contributes to SADC's mission of promoting equitable economic growth and development in Southern Africa.
56. As part of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), including Lesotho, Namibia, Eswatini, and South Africa, Botswana benefits from a standard external tariff and equitable customs revenue distribution, fostering trade and ensuring revenue stability.
57. Botswana signed the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement, effective in January 2021, enabling a single market for goods and services in Africa and expanding trade opportunities with other African nations.
58. Infrastructure projects like the Kazungula Bridge improve regional trade and transportation links, reinforcing Botswana's commitment to enhancing connectivity with neighboring countries.

59. Botswana actively engages in bilateral and regional trade agreements with countries like Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Zambia, promoting cross-border trade and economic cooperation.
60. The country actively promotes foreign direct investment (FDI) and focuses on energy infrastructure to diversify its economy, create jobs, and enhance global competitiveness.
61. Botswana's founding membership in SADC, established in 1980, aligns with its dedication to regional development, peace, and security.
62. Botswana actively participates in SADC initiatives to reduce trade barriers, enhance infrastructure networks, and harmonize customs procedures to create a seamless regional trading environment.
63. Challenges persist, including differing economic structures, regulatory obstacles, and infrastructure gaps, requiring continued efforts to unlock the full potential of integration.
64. Botswana's involvement in regional economic integration reflects its commitment to promoting economic development, trade, and cooperation in Southern Africa, contributing to the broader development of the region.

3.6 Meeting with Botswana Trade Commission

65. The BOTC board of directors presented the members on the background and establishment of the Botswana Trade Commission.
66. BOTC is anchored on the SACU agreement in 2002, which includes, among others, the facilitation of cross-border movement of goods between member states, promotion of conditions of fair competition in the common customs area, facilitation of equitable sharing of revenue arising from customs, excise and additional duties levied by member states.
67. Administration of tariffs, rebates, and duty drawbacks through economic development, diversification, industrialization, and member states' competitiveness.
68. BOTC has specific functions to ensure both the import and export of goods are regulated to investigate any surges in subsidized exports and imports within the Common Customs Area and any allegations of dumping.

69. In conclusion, BOTC ensures a fair environment for trade and supports economic and industrial diversification.

3.7 Meeting with the Secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

70. The delegation convened a meeting with the SADC Secretariat, engaging in discussions at the SADC Headquarters that predominantly centered on matters concerning regional integration.

71. The SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) is the cornerstone for fostering integration within the SADC region, spanning from 2020 to 2030².

72. The RISDP is structured around several pivotal pillars, including promoting Peace, Stability, and Good Governance, which underpins the foundation of integration. Ensuring peace and stability is a fundamental pillar of SADC's regional integration efforts. The organization actively engages in conflict resolution, peacekeeping, and promoting good governance within its member states. This commitment contributes to creating a conducive environment for economic growth and cooperation.

73. SADC recognizes the importance of industrial development and market integration as critical drivers of economic growth. This pillar involves the development of regional value chains, fostering the growth of sectors like pharmaceuticals and agro-processing and addressing energy considerations, including promoting green and blue economies. It also emphasizes the formulation of a regional gas masterplan and actively participates in regional trade facilitation initiatives like the Tripartite Agreement and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

74. The Investment pillar underscores the significance of macro-economic convergence as a prerequisite for effective integration. It delves into aspects like managing debt and inflation while introducing novel indicators related to manufacturing, emphasizing value addition and the manufacturing sector's contribution.

75. The pillar of Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation focuses on coordinated border management, efficient transit trade management, modernization of customs procedures through e-clearance, and harmonizing customs processes.

76. Harmonization of Competition Policies and safeguarding Consumer Rights is a vital aspect of the integration process.

77. The Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures are addressed through early warning systems and capacity building for regional standards, while

² SADC 2003, 2015. *Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, and Revised RISDP 2015-2020*. SADC, <https://www.sadc.int/pages/regional-indicative-strategic-development-plan-risdp>
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also managing cross-border diseases. The elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers is a priority to facilitate trade within the SADC region.

77. The SADC Pooled Procurement Strategy is implemented to optimize procurement practices and reduce costs.
78. Environment³-The SADC Sub-Regional Action Programme (SRAP), which was approved by the SADC Council of Ministers in 1997, provides a collective response to problems of land degradation, drought and desertification, especially those of a transboundary nature. Soil erosion is the most widespread form of land degradation, and one of the biggest threats to agricultural productivity in Southern Africa.
79. Infrastructure development plays a crucial role in supporting regional integration. This involves creating high-quality physical and soft infrastructure networks, encompassing processes, water, energy, and transportation. This includes One Border Posts as a key element of transport and logistics infrastructure to reduce transaction costs for crossing borders.
78. Social and Human Capital Development is prioritized to ensure inclusiveness across various dimensions, including gender, youth, poverty alleviation, and health.
79. Crosscutting issues such as gender equality, youth empowerment, environmental considerations, climate resilience, and disaster management are integral aspects of the integration agenda.
80. SADC's regional integration efforts align with the broader recognition of Economic Communities (also known as Regional Economic Communities or RECs) within the African Union framework. This alignment promotes cohesion and synergy in the pursuit of common goals for the African continent's development⁴.
81. A strong and stable banking system is the SADC region was established towards greater regional integration and eradicating poverty for its people. To support this economic growth, SADC established the Protocol on Finance and Investment in 1996
82. The establishment of the SADC Parliamentary Forum was approved in 1997, comprising the national parliaments of Member States seeks to promote dialogue and popular participation to bring SADC closer to the people of the region, towards strengthening the concept of community building.
83. While Botswana has made progress in regional economic integration, challenges such as differing economic structures, regulatory barriers, and infrastructure gaps still exist within the SADC region. These challenges can hinder the full realization of the benefits of integration.

³ SADC, SARDC 1994, 2008. *State of the Environment in Southern Africa; Southern Africa Environment Outlook; and related thematic updates*. SADC, SARDC, IUCN, UNEP

⁴ <https://www.sadc.int/latest-news/major-milestones-achieved-sadc-regional-integration-economic-social-and-political>

Committee on Regional Integration: Report on the study visit to SADC Headquarters, Gaborone, Botswana

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3.8 Comparison EAC Vs SADC

	EAC	SADC
FORMATION	<p>Treaty Signed in in Arusha on November 30 1999 entered into force on July 7 2000⁵.</p> <p>Founding member states Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.</p> <p>The current member states Burundi, Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania.</p>	<p>Formed in Lusaka, Zambia on April 1, 1980 following the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration - Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation⁶.</p> <p>The transformation of the organization from a Coordinating Conference into a Development Community (SADC) took place on August 17, 1992 in Windhoek, Namibia</p> <p>The founding Member States are: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.</p> <p>The Current Member States are Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe SADC headquarters are located in Gaborone, Botswana.</p>

⁵ <https://www.eac.int/overview-of-eac>

⁶ https://www.sadc.int/sites/default/files/2021-07/40_Years_of_SADC-Enhancing_Regional_Cooperation_and_Integration-English...pdf.

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<p>Mandate/ Objectives</p>	<p>The mission of the Community is to widen and deepen economic, political, social and cultural integration in order to improve the quality of life of the people of East Africa through increased competitiveness, value added production, trade and investments⁷.</p>	<p>The SADC mission is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems, deeper cooperation and integration, good governance, and durable peace and security, so that the region emerges as a competitive and effective player in international relations.</p>
<p>Organs/ Institutions/ Structure</p>	<p>The following organs/institutions and structure of EAC⁸:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Summit, 2. The Council of Ministers, 3. The Coordinating Committee, 4. Sectoral Committees, 5. The East African Court of Justice, 6. The East African Legislative Assembly, 7. The Secretariat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SADC Parliamentary Forum, 2. SADC Committee of Ambassadors & High Commissioners, 3. SADC National Committees, 4. SADC Secretariat, 5. Standing Committee of Senior Officials, 6. Sectoral & Cluster Ministerial Committees, 7. SADC Council of Ministers, 8. SADC Administrative Tribunal (SADCAT), 9. Summit Troika of the Organ, Summit of Heads of State or Government.
<p>Executive</p>	<p>The secretariat is the executive Organ of the Community. As the guardian of the Treaty, it ensures that regulations</p>	<p>The SADC Secretariat is the principal executive institution of SADC.</p>

⁷ <https://www.eac.int/customs/objectives>

⁸ <https://www.eac.int/eac-organs>

	and directives adopted by the Council are properly implemented and is based in Arusha, Tanzania.	
Objectives	The main objective is for the Customs Union and formation of a single customs territory. Therefore, trade is at the core of the Customs Union.	The main objectives of SADC are to achieve economic development, peace and security, and growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa, and support the socially disadvantaged through Regional Integration.
Funding	Budget of the Community is funded by equal contributions by the Partner States and receipts from regional and international donations	Financed mainly through membership contributions and is based on the proportional contribution of each Member State to the combined SADC Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
Progress / Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Customs Union Protocol (2005) ▪ EAC Common Market Protocol (2010) ▪ The Monetary Union Protocol (2013) ▪ Political Federation ▪ The Democratic Republic of Congo formally joins EAC 	33 protocols as well as systematic strategic plans including the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP); Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO); SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 (SISR); and SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan RIDMP.

		Achievements Published by the SADC Secretariat: 40 Years of SADC: Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Integration
Challenges	<p>The slow pace in the in domestication and implementation of instruments adopted at the regional level is still weak and remains a challenge to be addressed.</p> <p>Overlapping membership across the Regional Economic Communities (EAC, COMESA, IGAD and SADC) is conspicuous.</p>	<p>Overambitious targets: African governments have concluded a very large number of regional integration arrangements, several of which have significant membership overlap. While characterised by ambitious targets, they have a dismally poor implementation record.</p> <p>Overlapping and concurrent memberships: Multiple and concurrent memberships of numerous RECs have presented the most daunting challenge to economic regional integration within the SADC⁹.</p> <p>The heterogeneity of SADC economies: SADC region is characterised by acute economic imbalances and inequalities. The heterogeneity of SADC economies has been viewed as a challenge to regional integration because such economies cannot be integrated, especially given that stronger economies, like South Africa, end up dictating the terms of reference and operation to poorer and weaker members of the regional grouping.</p>

⁹ Dinka, T. and Kennes, W. 2007. Africa's Regional Reintegration Arrangements, History and Challenges. Centre européen de gestion des politiques de développement. Document de réflexion, (74).

		<p>The co-existence of SACU and the SADC: The existence of the SADC and the SACU alongside one another and seeking to achieve similar objectives has created challenges for the SADC regional integration project as states within the Southern African catchment geographical area find themselves divided between the two institutions. Despite the fact that SACU members are prohibited from entering into new preferential trade agreements with third parties, this regulation has been flouted on numerous occasions.</p> <p>Different levels of economic development: The difference in political backgrounds as well as the nature of resources found in different countries has culminated in differences in levels of economic development.</p> <p>Failure of a Collective Justice System: Case of the SADC Tribunal: While the idea behind the establishment of the SADC Tribunal (the Tribunal) was a positive development and a big stride towards regional cooperation and integration, disagreements over its composition and functions have tended to present fissures within the regional grouping.</p> <p>Rules of origin: The application of rules of origin in the SADC economic bloc has encountered inconsistencies. The SADC has been touted as the most prominent regional</p>
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		body in the Southern African region and the only regional body of which all states within the region are members
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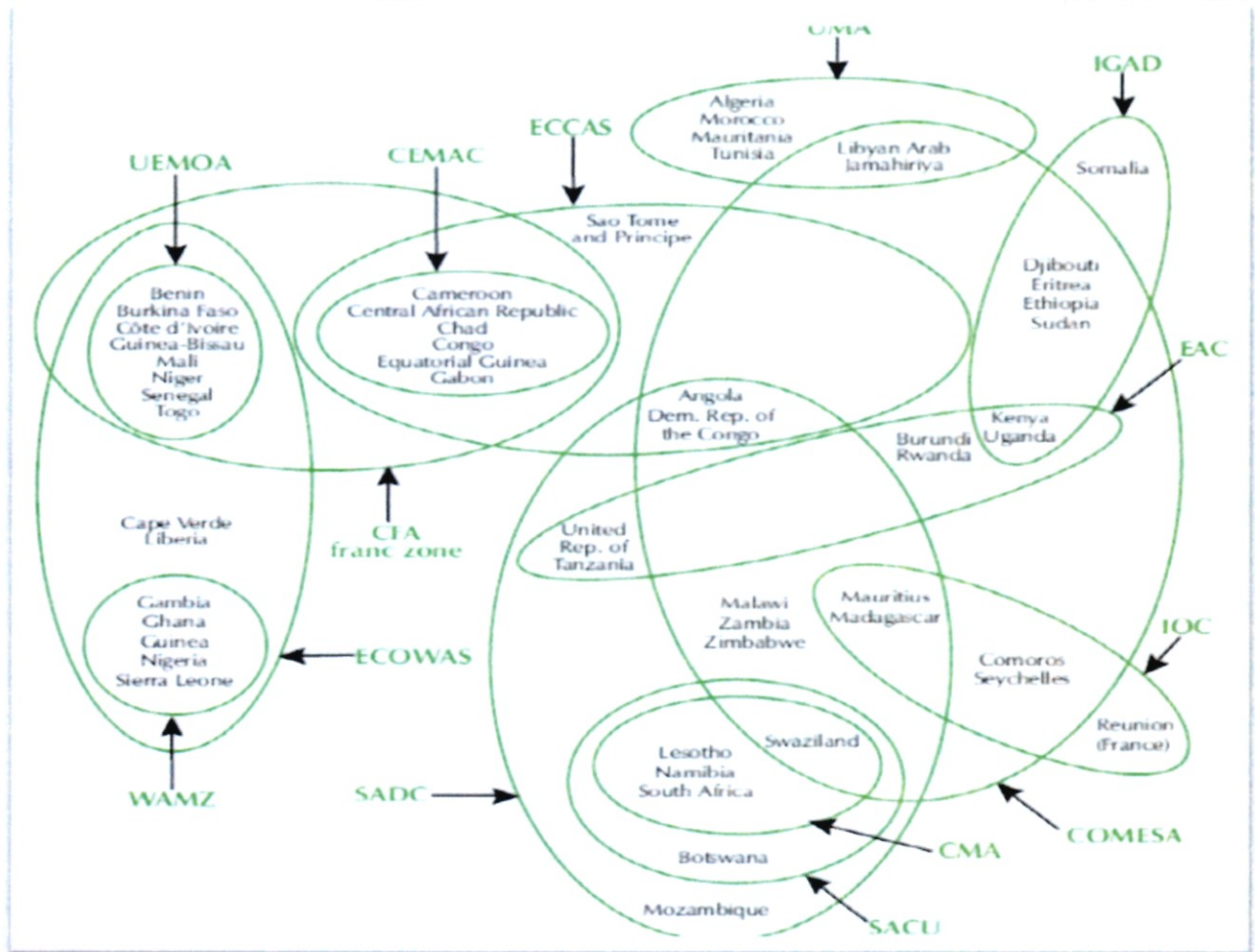


Figure 1: Institutional Complexity: The Overlapping Memberships of African RECs (ECA 2006:79.)

3.9 Challenges

- 84. Multiple memberships by EAC states to a number of other regional blocs; Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya and Uganda are members of COMESA while Tanzania belongs to SADC.
- 85. Despite the promising trends in Foreign Direct Investment, the SADC region faces several challenges. The SADC Common Market Protocol, intended to facilitate the free movement of



goods, services, labor, and capital, is still far from full implementation. This represents a significant obstacle to realizing the full potential of regional integration.

86. Inbound FDI is highly uneven among SADC member states, with the lion's share of investments flowing into the bloc's largest economies, notably South Africa and Tanzania. Smaller members, such as Burundi, receive limited attention and investment.
87. Some Member States may lack the necessary administrative and technical capacity to effectively implement and enforce the provisions of the Common Market Protocol.
88. Sectors such as agriculture receive minimal to no foreign investment, even though they contribute significantly to the region's GDP and employment, with agriculture employing approximately 80% of the population.
89. The majority of investments within the SADC are concentrated in sectors that do not make substantial contributions to the region's economic development.

3.10 Committee Observations

90. Following the Study Visit to SADC Headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana, the delegation observed:

1. **Bilateral Relations-** The study visit provided a valuable platform for strengthening bilateral relations between Kenya, EAC and Botswana. The delegation noted the significance of nurturing and fortifying these relations through regular exchange programs, collaborative initiatives, and high-level engagements;
2. **Monetary Integration** - SADC nations are making great strides towards Customs Union, Single Market and Economic and Monetary union.
3. **SADC Protocol on Free Movement of Persons** - The visit shed light on emerging issues hindering trade such as the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons with only seven countries within SADC having signed, ratified and acceded to the protocol. This will ease the burden on visa restrictions and therefore increase trade and investments among African countries.
4. **Research and Development** - The Delegation recognized the importance of research and development in fostering regional integration. It emphasized the need for continuous research efforts to inform policy decisions and identified potential areas for collaboration between SADC Member States in research and development initiatives.
5. **Trade and Economic Opportunities** – With Africa’s trade estimated to be about 3% of global trade according to WTO in 2018. The delegation observed the vast trade and economic opportunities present within the SADC region. There is need for SADC, EAC and COMESA to explore mutually beneficial trade agreements such as the tripartite agreement. Investment partnerships and economic cooperation to tap into these opportunities under the tripartite agreement.
6. **Capacity Building-** The visit underscored the significance of capacity building in enhancing regional integration. The delegation noted the need for structured programs aimed at building the capacity of stakeholders involved in regional integration efforts, promoting skills development, and fostering inclusivity.
7. **Climate Change-** The meeting with SADC highlighted members on how extreme weathers such as storms and floods have decreased agricultural output and growth and as a result millions of people within the region are facing hunger and food insecurity.
8. **Insecurity-** Terrorism, insurgency, conflict has caused unrest in parts of the SADC regions such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique.
9. **Primary Commodities-** The delegation was briefed on how primary commodities such as oil, mineral resources and agricultural products have caused adverse shocks in areas of trade with SADC.

Committee on Regional Integration: Report on the study visit to SADC Headquarters, Gaborone, Botswana

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- 10. Access to productive employment-** Low employment levels and labour productivity in the SADC region is directly linked with social and human development challenges. Gender inequality, HIV and AIDS, a lack of social protection and vulnerable employment all affect employment and labour progress within the community.
- 11. Industrialisation** – SADC has seen a decrease in its GDP within the manufacturing sector reaching its lowest point at 10.9% in 2013 to a slight recovery in GDP to 11.9% in 2018.
- 12. Balance of Trade-** In 2018 SADC’s goods exports stood at \$154 billion while imports totalled \$149 billion. Intra- regionally, SADC exported \$37.3 billion and imported \$35.3 billion worth of goods. Both intra-regional imports and exports increased in the years 2008 to 2018. This shows an increase in trade within SADC.
- 13. Anticipatory action** – Organizations such as Food (FAO) have played a critical prior towards anticipated hazard such as floods, droughts to mitigate its impact on agriculture and livelihoods. SADC nations work closely on a national and local level. This is implemented through sharing of data, early warning and actions.
- 14. Food Security-** FAO has provided technical support to local farmers by assessing the quality and type soil available for farming with the aim of bridging knowledge gaps by creating a database that details the country’s soil types. The system has improved forecasting, prevention, mitigation and recovery from natural disasters.
- 15. SADC Parliamentary Forum** – SADC is short of two-thirds threshold to transform the SADC PF into a regional parliament. The eight countries that have signed the SADC Parliamentary Forum are Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Seychelles, Tanzania, South Africa and Zimbabwe.
- 16. Infrastructure milestones-** The 923- meter long Kazungula bridge linking Botswana and Zambia over the Zambezi river has facilitated the movements of goods and persons, and as a result promoted industries and the growth of the regional value chains. The bridge has reduced border delays along the (SADC) North- South Corridor and also boosted eco- tourism in Victoria falls, Chobe and the Zambia National parks.
- 17. Women Representation** - Namibia and South Africa are the only SADC member states that reached parity in cabinet last year in women’s participation in parliament and cabinet last year 2022.

3.11 Committee Recommendation

91. In the context of East African Community, The Committee made the following Recommendations: -

1. **Strengthening Bilateral Relations** - The Committee recommends that Kenya, the EAC and Botswana continue to enhance their bilateral relations by fostering regular exchange programs, collaborative initiatives, and high-level engagements. Strengthening these relations will create a conducive environment for successful regional integration and cooperation.
2. **Emerging Issues** - The Committee suggests that EAC need to actively monitor and engage in emerging issues within its Member States such as non – tariff barriers, barriers to foreign direct investment (FDI), border controls and clearance procedures, insecurity, taxes, corruption by security agencies and information gap.
3. **Allocate Resources for Research and Development** -The Committee emphasizes the importance of allocating resources to research and development initiatives. It recommends that Regional Economic Communities (REC's) countries invest in research efforts that inform policy decisions, drive innovation, and support the goals of regional integration.
4. **Establish a Framework for Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building** -To promote effective collaboration and capacity building, the Committee recommends the establishment of a comprehensive framework for knowledge sharing and capacity-building programs. The framework should involve key relevant institutions in both EAC and SADC, this will also facilitate the exchange of best practices and technical expertise, ultimately strengthening the capabilities of stakeholders involved in intra-regional trade and integration efforts.
5. **Regional Trade, Including the Tripartite agreement and AfCFTA** - The Committee recommends that Kenya, EAC and SADC actively participate and collaborate in regional trade initiatives, including those under the Tripartite Agreement and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). By doing so, EAC and SADC can tap into the immense potential for trade, equally benefit from the opportunities of a regional market and economic growth within the regions and across the African continent. The aim is to eliminate poverty within the African countries through various focus areas such as-
 - SME's (Small Medium Enterprises)
 - Women and children
 - Engaging the younger population (Africa has youngest population in the world)
 - Removal of taxes within border points through elimination of barriers, which hinder trade among countries.

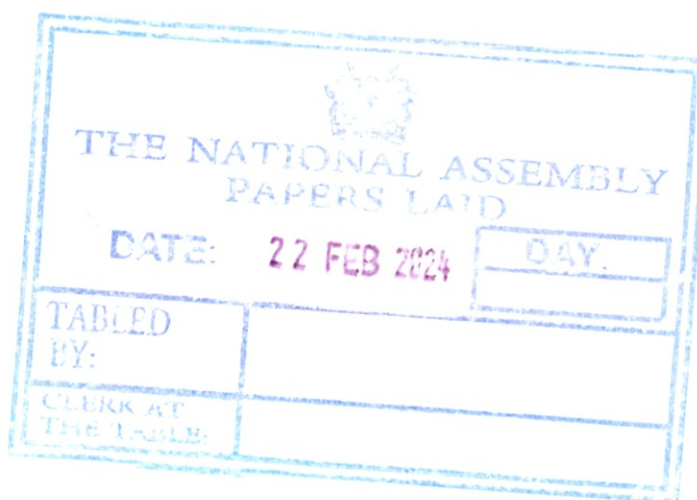
6. **Trade Facilitation** -The Committee underscores the importance of trade facilitation measures to streamline the movement of goods and services across borders. It recommends that Kenya, EAC and Botswana work together and with other SADC member states to harmonize customs processes, improve coordinated border management, and modernize customs procedures. These efforts will contribute to reducing trade barriers and enhancing the efficiency of cross-border trade, ultimately fostering regional integration and economic development.
7. **Free movement of services**- The Committee stresses the need for Kenyan, EAC and other African nationals to freely gain employment within SADC without restrictions such as work permits approvals etc. This will increase Africa's workforce and wealth creation.
8. **Opening of African skies**- the ratification of Single Air Transport Market (SATM) will help unify air transport market for all 54 African nations and boost the economic integration agenda. In this case, amendments of bilateral air service agreements ought to be considered in areas such as taxes and levies within Africa, which make flying very costly.
9. **Establishment of Climate Smart Technology**- various ministries such as the state department for EAC, State department for Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Climate change and Forestry, state department for energy and other respective institutes including scientists and experts need to invest in renewable energy and work closely towards mitigating climate change crises through climate smart agriculture.
10. **Single African passport**- The free movement of persons within Africa using a common passport will curtail barriers to regional and continental integration and as a result, increase trade and investments amongst African countries.
11. **Goal of Pan-Africanism** – All the African regional blocs need to strive towards the ultimate goal of Pan- Africanism towards embracing and appreciating integration as a gradual stage that needs firm commitment to economic unity.
12. **Shared Values**- EAC and SADC are at varying levels of regional integration. Both Regional blocs need outreach projects to ensure that its work reaches the grassroots. Common values are absent in SADC's integration efforts. EAC, COMESA and SADC are at varying levels of regional integration.
13. **Strengthen labour market information**- the establishment of an efficient centralized database within the EAC will open up easier access to employment opportunities and skills. This will improve training in identified scarce skills among under- represented groups such as women, youth, migrants, refugees and persons with disability. The collection of data will inform stakeholders on future priorities and to monitor and evaluate employment and labour policies.
14. **Women representation and resourcing**– to achieve gender equality and empowerment more women need to be engaged in all levels of decision- making, and representation in the public and private sectors in the EAC. There is need for

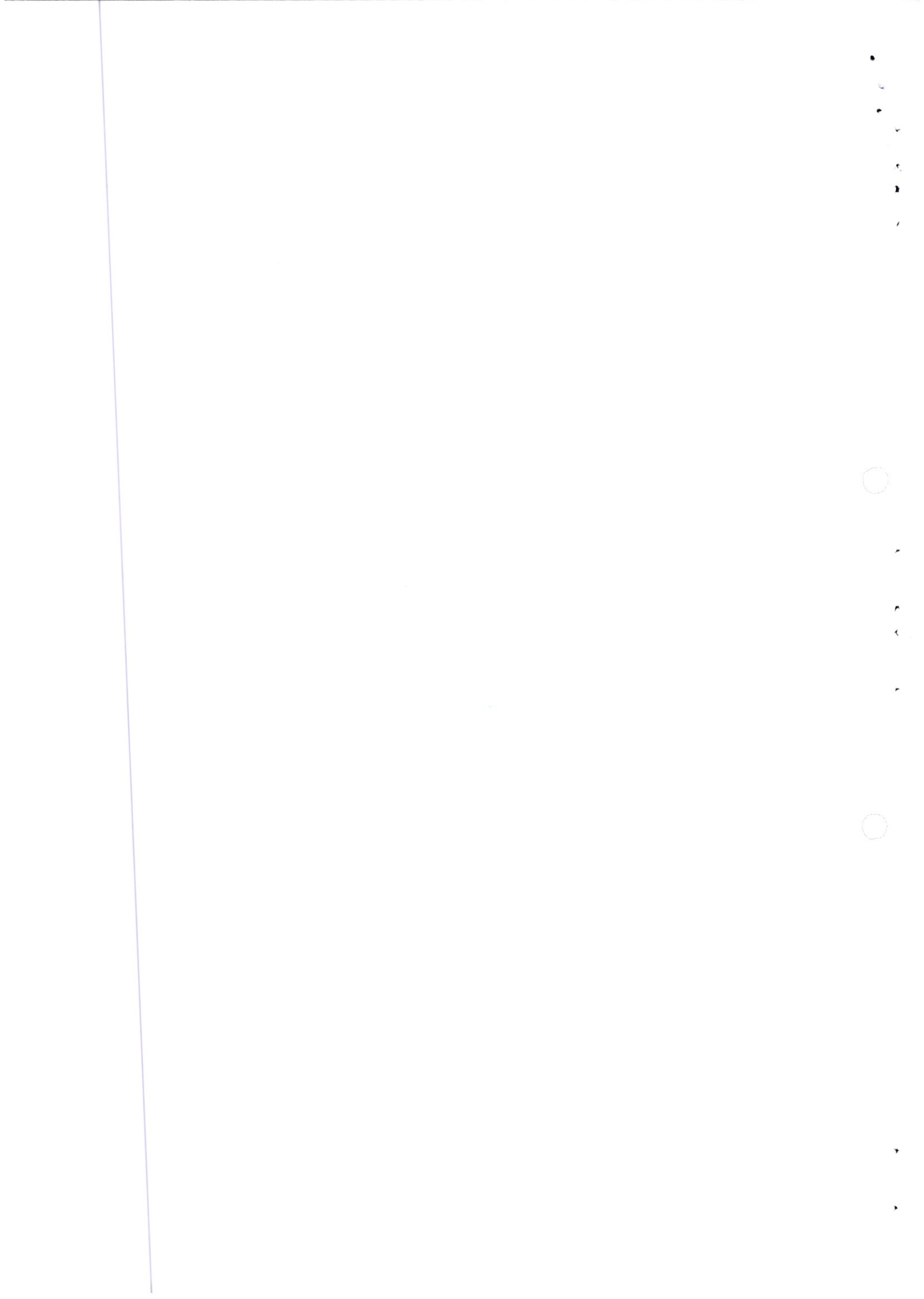
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strong support networks such as funding to help women and youth grow as entrepreneurs. As well, more resources need to be allocated towards empowering women and youth in the region including those involved in cross- border trade.

Signed.....*Wanjiku Muhia*.....Date.....*15/2/2024*.....

THE HON. WANJIKU MUHIA, M.P.
(CHAIRPERSON)





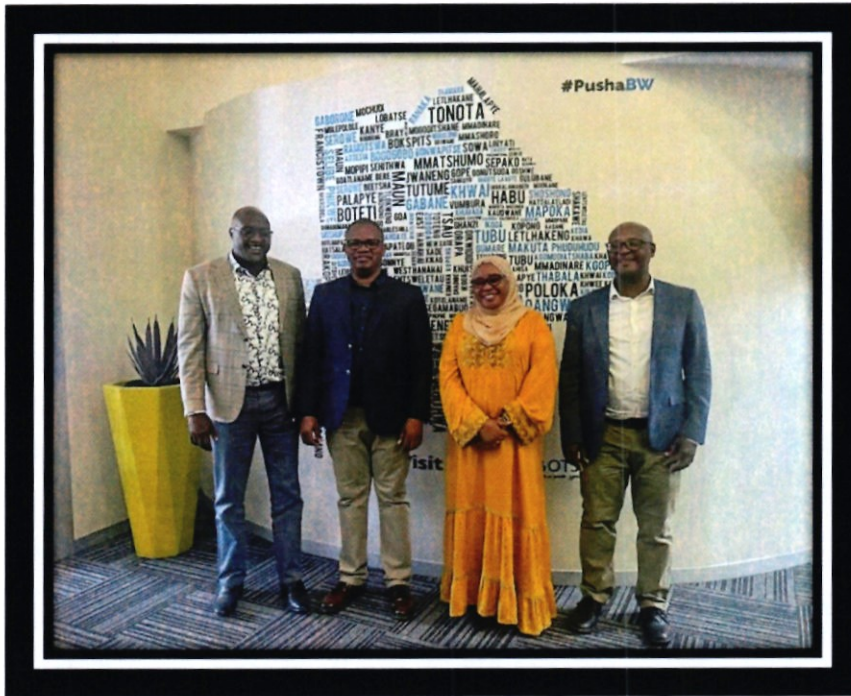


Members of the National Assembly Committee on Regional Integration Meeting with the High Commissioner of the Republic of Botswana to Kenya and Special Representative to SADC H.E. Amb (Hon) Mohamed Shidiye, CBS on 11th September 2023



Members of the National Assembly Committee on Regional Integration Meeting with Speaker of the National Assembly of Botswana, Hon. Phandu T.C. Skelemani on September 11th 2023

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Members of the National Assembly Committee On Regional Integration Meeting With The Chief Operations Officer, Mr. Anthony Sefrako- Botswana Investment & Trade Centre On 12th September 2023



Members of the National Assembly Committee on Regional Integration Meeting Ms. Lesedi Kgotlele, Acting Deputy Permanent Secretary - Ministry of Trade And Industry Botswana On 13th September 2023

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Members of the National Assembly Committee on Regional Integration Meeting With Mr. Elias M. Magosi- SADC Executive Secretary on 14th September 2023



Members of the National Assembly Committee on Regional Integration Meeting With Botswana Trade Commission on September 13th 2023

ANNEXURES

1. Adoption List
2. Committee Minutes
3. Presentations/submission
4. Photographs


COMMITTEE REGIONAL INTEGRATION

ADOPTION LIST

Adoption of the consideration of the Report on the study visit to SADC headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana

We, the undersigned, hereby affix our signatures to this Report to affirm our approval:

DATE: 29/11/2023

	HON. MEMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Wanjiku Muhia,, MP (Chairperson)	
2.	Hon. Farah Salah Yakub, MP (Vice Chairperson)	
3.	Hon. David Ouma Ochieng, MP	
4.	Hon. Geoffrey Makokha Odanga, MP	
5.	Hon. Joseph Gachoki Gitari, MP	
6.	Hon. Didmus Wekesa Barasa Mutua, MP	
7.	Hon. Danson Mwashako Mwakuwona, MP	
8.	Hon. Andrew Adipo Okuome, MP	
9.	Hon. Christopher Aseka Wangaya, MP	
10.	Hon. Naomi Jillo Waqo, CBS,MP	
11.	Hon. Zaheer Jhanda, MP	
12.	Hon. Rael Chepkemoi Kasiwai, MP	
13.	Hon. Elizabeth Karambu Kailemia, MP	
14.	Hon. Beatrice Chepngeno Kemei, MP	
15.	Hon. Fatuma Hamisi Masito, MP	
16.	Hon. Irene Njoki Mrembo , MP	
17.	Hon. Japheth Nyakundi Mokaya, MP	
18.	Hon. Peter Ochieng Orero, MP	
19.	Hon. Julius Kipletting Rutto, MP	
20.	Hon. Peter Kalerwa Salasya , MP	
21.	Hon. Richard Kipkemoi Yegon , MP	

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MINUTES OF THE 9TH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION HELD ON THURSDAY 18TH APRIL, 2023 IN COMMITTEE ROOM 7, MAIN PAARLIAMENT BUILDING, AT 12:00 NOON

PRESENT

1. Hon. Wanjiku Muhia, MP - Chairperson
2. Hon. Andrew Adipo Okuome, MP
3. Hon. Geoffrey Makokha Odanga, MP
4. Hon. Fatuma Hamisi Masito, MP
5. Hon. Richard Kipkemoi Yegon, MP
6. Hon. Beatrice Chepngeno Kemei, MP
7. Hon. Zaheer Jhanda, MP
8. Hon. Rael Chepkemoi Kasiwai, MP
9. Hon. Irene Njoki Mrembo, MP
10. Hon. Peter Ochieng Orero, MP

APOLOGIES

1. Hon. Farah Salah Yakub, MP - Vice Chairperson
2. Hon. David Ochieng Ouma, MP
3. Hon. Christopher Aseka Wangaya, MP
4. Hon. Didmus Wekesa Barasa Mutua, MP
5. Hon. Japheth Nyakundi Mokaya, MP
6. Hon. Danson Mwashako Mwakuwona, MP
7. Hon. Naomi Jillo Waqo, MP
8. Hon. Elizabeth Karambu Kailemia, MP
9. Hon. Peter Kalerwa Salasya, MP
10. Hon. Joseph Gachoki Gitari, MP
11. Hon. Julius Kipletting Rutto, MP

COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT

1. Mr. Mohamed Jimale - Clerk Assistant I
2. Ms. Purity Macharia - Clerk Assistant III
3. Mr. Bernard Toroitich - Clerk Assistant III
4. Mr. Dominic Mwendwa - Legal Counsel II
5. Ms. Damacrine Kwamboka - Research officer III
6. Ms. Edith Chepng'eno - Media Relation officer III
7. Mr. Esther Ngechu - Sergeant At Arms
8. Ms. Faith Oira - Public Communication Officer

MIN. NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC/2024/036 PRELIMINARIES

The Chairperson called the meeting to order at 12.28 p.m with the Prayer by Hon. Beatrice Chepngeno Kemei, MP.

AGENDA

1. Prayer & Preliminaries;
2. Adoption of the Agenda;
3. Confirmation of the Previous Minutes, 8th Sitting;
4. Matters Arising;
5. Consideration of the following Reports –
 - (i) the Proceeding of the First Ordinary Session of the Sixth Parliament of the Pan- African Parliament (PAP).
 - (ii) the draft Report on Inspection visits to the One Stop Border Post (OSBP)
 - (iii) the draft Programme for Committee's upcoming Retreat in Mombasa (27th- 30th April, 2023);
6. Any other Business;
7. Adjournment.

MIN.NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC /2023/037 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Committee unanimously adopted the Agenda with amendment having been proposed by Hon. Beatrice Chepngeno Kemei, MP and seconded by Hon. Fatuma Hamisi Masito, MP.

MIN.NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC/2023/ 038 CONFIRMATION OF THE PREVIOUS MINUTES

Minutes of the 8th Siting held on Thursday, 23rd April, 2023 were confirmed as true reflection of the proceedings as having been proposed by Hon. Fatuma Hamisi Masito MP and seconded by Hon. Andrew Adipo Okuome, MP.

MIN.NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC/2023/ 039 MATTERS ARISING

The Committee was appraised on the upcoming familiarization retreat with stakeholders on 27th – 30th April, 2023 in Mombasa. Members were requested to send their flight schedule with the secretariat.

MIN.NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC/2023/040 CONSIDERATION OF THE PROCEEDING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT (PAP)

The Committee considered the Report and made the following observations -

1. The Report on the proceedings of the first ordinary session of the sixth parliament of the Pan-African Parliament that was laid on the table of the house on Tuesday 28th February 2023.
2. The report was committed to the Committee on Regional Integration pursuant to ruling issued by the Speaker during the afternoon sitting of the Wednesday, March 22, 2023 for consideration in accordance with standing order 212(d) of National Assembly standing orders.

The Committee further observed in the Report that;

3. A delegation from Kenya was sworn in as members of the Pan African parliament on 10th November 2022 and thereafter taken through the highlights of the structure of the PAP, the permanent committee, struggles and successes the Parliament had undergone and its vision going forward. This was to prepare the delegation to participate fully in the deliberation during the Session.
4. The Protocol on the Constitutive Act of the African union relating to Pan African Parliament (Malabo protocol), this protocol proposes that for members of PAP be elected through universal suffrage from

- their respective countries and be barred from sitting as members of their national legislatures. Kenya is yet ratify this protocol.
5. A motion calling for immediate end of the DRC conflict was tabled and PAP observed with grave concerns the devastating effects of the conflicts unfolding in the DRC which has profound lasting negative effects to the southern and East Africa regions and in particular the whole African region. The parliament adopted the motion condemning conflict situation.
 6. PAP adopted the amendments to its Rules of Procedure by consensus pursuant to the Constitutive Act, the Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan African Parliament and the Rules of Procedure of the Pan African Parliament to encapsulate the principle of rotation of leadership positions across all the organs of the Pan African Parliament.
 7. Further resolutions that were adopted by PAP during the first Session can be found on *page 19* of the annexed report.
 8. Kenyan delegation headed by Hon Esther Passaries accompanied by several members from both the National Assembly and Senate represented the Republic of Kenya to The Pan- African Parliament in South Africa.
 9. The session opened with a welcoming address from the President of the Pan-African Parliament Hon. Chief Fortune Zephania Charumbira and remarks from distinguished guests, including the Secretary General of the Commonwealth and high-level representatives from the ECOWAS Parliament and other regional organizations.
 10. The parliamentarians reviewed and adopted the agenda for the session, including the schedule for committee meetings and plenary discussions. The Motion was on the call for the immediate end of the DRC conflict.
 11. During the session, the PAP undertook swearing in of new members from;
 - (i) Burundi,
 - (ii) Kenya,
 - (iii)Morocco,
 - (iv)Mozambique,
 - (v) Somalia, and
 - (vi)Tanzania
 12. The PAP organized special sessions on specific themes, such as The 13th Pan African Parliament Conference on Women's Rights under the theme "Women Empowerment and Inclusion in Governance" and The Agenda 2063 on Strategic Framework for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development.
 13. As per the annexed report, the chairs of the various PAP committees, such as the status of peace and security in Africa, the proposed model Law on Nationality and Statelessness, and Committee on Audit and Public Accounts (CAPA) presented their reports on their respective activities and findings.
 14. On 4th November, 2022, the PAP adopted several resolutions, and recommendations aimed at addressing the various challenges facing the African continent. These resolutions were non-binding but served as guidelines for member states and the African Union Commission in their policy-making efforts.
 15. The Ordinary Session conducted a 3-day workshop organized by the Bureau of the PAP where permanent committees met and adopted their 2023 work-plans. The next PAP sitting is expected be held in March, 2023 and the plenary will be held in May, 2023.

Committee Recommendation

The Committee deferred decision making on the draft Report to the next meeting.

**MIN.NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC/2023/041 CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME ON
INSPECTION VISITS OF THE ONE STOP BORDER
POST (OSBP)**

The Committee deferred consideration of the Agenda item.

**MIN.NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC /2023/042 CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAF PROGRAMME
FOR COMMITTEE'S UPCOMING RETREAT IN
MOMBASA (27th-30th April, 2023)**

The Committee was taken through a draft programme on familiarization retreat with Stakeholders on 27th – 30th April, 2023 in Mombasa, the Committee was informed that the the Ministry of East African Community, the ASALs and the Regional Development, State Department for Immigration & Citizen Services and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) secretariat were invited and have confirmed attendance.

MIN.NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC /2023/042 ANY OTHER BUSINESS


The following matter was discussed –

- 1) **Visit to Central Corridor** - the Committee proposed an inspection visit to Central Corridor during the long recess. The secretariat were tasked to make arrangement for the visit and report back in the subsequent meetings.
- 2) **Visit to Namanga** – The Committee also proposed to undertake a visit to Namanga Border Post during the month of May.
- 3) **Foreign visits** - the Committee was informed that the Clerk had written to the following countries that host regional blocks through the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs.
 - (i) Zambia (COMESA).
 - (ii) Nigeria (ECOWAS) and;
 - (iii) Botswana (SADC).

The Committee will be apprised once the host countries respond to the letters.

MIN. NA/ DAA&OSC/ RIC /2023/043 ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned 1.35 p.m. Next meeting to be held on Tuesday 25th April 2023, at time and venue to be communicated.

Signed


Date 25/04/2023

HON. WANJIKU MUHIA, MP - CHAIRPERSON