



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAC STRATEGIC PLAN FOR GENDER, YOUTH, CHILDREN, PERSONS WITH DISABILITY, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (2012-2016)

EAC SECRETARIAT

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AU	African Union
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDP	Community Development Programme
CDS	Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development
CHF	Community Health Fund
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
EAC	East African Community
EACCSO	East African Civil Society Organisations' Forum
EABC	East African Business Council
EAIPO	East African Investment Promotion Authority
EALS	East African Law Society
EALA	East African Legislative Assembly
EATUC	East African Trade Union Council
EAYC	East African Youth Council
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
JRSEA	Joint Research Council for East Africa
MDA'S	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEF -	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PEDP	Primary Education Development Programme
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment
PPP'S	Public Private Partnership
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PWD's	Persons with Disabilities
SACCO	Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies
SADC	Southern African Development Co-operation
SELF	Self Help Loan Fund
SMEs	Small Medium Enterprises
OAU	Organization of African Unity
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund

UN OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commission for Human Rights
WDF	Women Development Fund
WID	Women in Development

Definition of terms and concepts

Advocacy:

Campaign to win support of others in order to get a change in policy, legislation or programme

Affirmative Action:

A commitment to create a state of equality by adopting and implementing deliberate measures that elevate the status of the disadvantaged group or individual.

Capacity Building:

A process of equipping people with skills necessary to do a particular task efficiently

Community Development:

Helping communities develop sustainable solutions. Help people define their problems and identify solutions or ways to address them

Community Mobilization:

Bringing people together to identify, plan, and implement programmes and activities that meet their basic collective needs

Empowerment:

A process of enhancing people's capacity to participate in their own development

Gender :

Is an analytical concept that focuses on socially constructed roles, rights, power, needs, and responsibilities of women in relation to those for men

Gender and Community Development:

The concept of gender and community development entails mainstreaming gender in community development activities and programmes geared towards empowering both women and men and applying affirmative action where it is required. It should be noted that in community development, different categories of people in society are considered. These include; women, youth, people with disabilities, children, elderly women and men

Gender Blind: Refers to policies and programmes which do not distinguish targets, participants or beneficiaries

Gender disaggregated data:

Presentation of statistics or data by male/female classification

Gender Equity:

Refers to creating fair opportunity and access to productive resources and social services for both men and women

Gender Equality:

Absence of discrimination between men and women in terms of resource allocation, power,

opportunity, benefits or access to service, it means giving an equal visibility, empowerment and participation to both men and women in all spheres of public and private life.

Gender Issues:

Refers to concerns that arise when there is a felt sense of injustice arising as a result of gender roles and responsibilities.

Gender Mainstreaming:

A strategy for making the concerns and experiences of both women and men an integral part of the design, implementation monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects. It involves the re-organization, improvement, development and evaluation of policy processes so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated at all levels and at all stages of policy making.

Gender Planning:

Consists of developing and implementing specific measures and organizational arrangements for the promotion of gender equality, identifying how to incorporate gender concerns into activities and ensuring that adequate resources are earmarked.

Gender Stereotyping:

Held beliefs, practices and attitudes that males and females by virtue of their sex possess distinct traits and characteristics.

Gender Violence:

This refers to any act , omission or conduct by means of which physical, Sexual or mental suffering is inflicted directly or indirectly through threat, coercion, or any other means on any person with the purpose of intimidating, punishing, humiliating, maintaining sex stereotyped roles, undermining the security of a person self respect or diminishing physical or mental capacities.

Poverty:

A multi faceted phenomenon that includes inadequate income, deprivation of basic needs and rights, lack of access to productive assets, social infrastructure and markets.

Poverty Alleviation:

A process of ensuring that all people have sufficient productive resources and income in order to have sustainable livelihoods, access to and control over basic needs which include food, clothing, shelter and social services such as health, education, water and sanitation

Social Development:

Is concerned with empowerment of all people, men and women, young and old, with particular attention to those that are marginalized or excluded in order to help them develop their capacities and take up opportunities

Social Transformation:

Is defined as empowering communities to harness their potentials through skills development, cultural growth, labour productivity, and protection of their rights and freedoms particularly for the poor and vulnerable groups for sustainable and gender responsive development.

FOREWORD

One of the major guiding principles in achieving EAC integration is people –centred development as provided for in the Treaty establishing the East African Community. This principle implies the values of justice, sustainability, participation and inclusiveness which will be achieved through, among others, gender equality, youth empowerment, protection and promotion of children’s rights, protection for the vulnerable groups, and participation of the citizenry in their own development.

The formulation of the Strategic Plan on Gender, Youth, Children, Persons with Disabilities, Social Protection and Community Development is a major contribution to the implementation of the people-centred principle in order to improve the lives of East African citizens.

The Strategic Plan is in line with the Fourth EAC Development Strategy (2012-2016) and has taken into consideration the various legal instruments and commitments made at international and regional levels such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, the Beijing Platform for Action adopted in 1995, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted in 1989, the African Youth Charter adopted in 2006 and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities adopted the same year. Further the conceptualization of the Strategic Plan is based on the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development that recognizes the significance of social development and human well-being for all and is in line with the Millennium Development Goals that promote human development as the key to sustaining social and economic development.

Lastly, I would like to confirm the EAC’s commitment now than ever in collaborating with key stakeholders in its activities and programmes in order to improve the well being of the East African citizens.

Amb. Dr. Richard Sezibera
Secretary General
East African Community

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The East African Community has demonstrated deliberate commitment to develop policies and programs that facilitate the participation of a cross range of citizens in the advancement of the EAC integration agenda. Articles 5, 3 (e); 6 (d); 121 and 122 of the Treaty highlights gender mainstreaming and respect for women's rights as one of the fundamental principles that will govern the EAC integration process. The Treaty also emphasizes the role of women in socio-economic development and in business as a core issue to the effective cooperation and development of the Partner States.

Article 120(c) of the Treaty clearly spells out that the EAC Partner States shall closely cooperate in the field of social welfare with respect to among others, the development and adoption of a common approach towards the disadvantaged and marginalized groups, including children, the youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities through rehabilitation and provision of among others, foster houses, health care, education and training. In addition, Article 102(2) also makes reference to collaboration by the Partner States in putting in place education and training programmes for people with special needs and other disadvantaged groups.

The EAC Strategic Plan on Gender, Youth, Children, Social Protection and Community Development therefore complies with the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community. The strategic plan spells out key interventions in six distinct components namely gender, youth, children, persons with disabilities, social protection and community development.

Under the gender thematic area, the strategic plan envisages to promote gender equality, equity and women and girls' empowerment as normative in the EAC Partner states by mainstreaming gender into all strategic interventions and sectors of the community, promoting women in socio-economic development and women in business and promoting the participation of the citizenry in EAC processes. This will entail provision of an enabling policy and legislative framework for gender equality and equity, conducting relevant assessments on the status of gender equality in the EAC and undertaking initiatives to promote economic security for women.

Under the component on youth, this strategic plan intends to promote the socio economic and political development of the youth within the East African Community region. It targets the harmonisation of regional youth policy and legal frameworks, promotion of strategies for youth employment creation and mainstreaming youth issues in the planning and budget processes of six priority sectors of EAC including health, agriculture, peace and security, trade, infrastructure and statistics. The strategic plan provides for measures to facilitate capacity building of youths in vocational skills, ICT, e- commerce and other special tailored programmes.

Regarding the issues of children, they constitute the majority in the population and they have special needs that have in many cases not been adequately met. Children are therefore exposed to many development challenges, including lack of adequate food, health and education. Children are also faced with abuse, violence, exploitation and sexual abuse, and child labour. Disabled children and are the most affected by the foregoing challenges. Many children also live and work on the streets and are victims of trafficking. This strategic plan therefore seeks to develop a

comprehensive, coherent and harmonized regional policy on children to promote children's rights among partner states.

The plan further urges the EAC Partner States harmonise legislation on implementation of international conventions on the protection of children's rights with emphasis on children in conflict situations, orphans, those with disabilities, other vulnerable children as well as those infected with HIV/AIDS.

The strategic plan equally seeks to address a full range of issues and challenges affecting the persons living with disabilities. Across the world, as in EAC, people with disabilities have poorer health outcomes, lower education achievements, less economic participation and higher rates of poverty than people without disabilities. This is partly because people with disabilities experience barriers in accessing services that many of us have long taken for granted, including health, education, employment, and transport as well as information. These difficulties are exacerbated in less advantaged communities. Therefore, this Plan is in place to promote the inclusion of diversity of the people in the region in development and seeks to eliminate disparities in service provision and ensure services are available to all citizens with disabilities.

On social protection, the strategic plan intends to improve the living conditions of the vulnerable members of society through social protection programs by developing a regional policy on social protection and undertaking a review on the existing programs and approaches on social protection programs in the EAC partner States. The plan aims to establish a regional forum on social protection at the EAC level and facilitating regional and south to south cooperation and international exchange visits to share best practices on social protection.

Community Development seeks to empower individuals and groups of people by providing these groups with the skills they need to affect change in their own communities. It involves changing the relationships between ordinary people and people in positions of power, so that everyone can take part in the issues that affect their lives. This plan seeks to enhance communities to identify and develop sustainable and inclusive solutions to their social development challenges. The strategic plan will develop a legislative framework for community development and develop a capacity building programme for Community Development and engage more community development stakeholders.

1.0 PREAMBLE

The East African Community (EAC) is the regional intergovernmental organisation of the Republics of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Rwanda and Republic of Burundi. The Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community was signed on November 30th, 1999 and came into force on July 7th, 2000.

The main objective of the Community is to develop policies and programmes aimed at widening and deepening co-operation among the Partner States in mainly political and economic, social and cultural fields, research and technology, defence, security, legal and judicial affairs, for the partners' mutual benefit.

Articles 5, 3 (e); 6 (d); 121 and 122 of the Treaty highlights gender mainstreaming and respect for women's rights as one of the fundamental principles that will govern the EAC integration process. The Treaty also emphasizes the role of women in socio-economic development and in business as a core issue to the effective cooperation and development of the Partner States.

Article 120(c) of the Treaty clearly spells out that the EAC Partner States shall closely cooperate in the field of social welfare with respect to among others, the development and adoption of a common approach towards the disadvantaged and marginalized groups, including children, the youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities through rehabilitation and provision of among others, foster houses, health care, education and training. In addition, Article 102(2) also makes reference to collaboration by the Partner States in putting in place education and training programmes for people with special needs and other disadvantaged groups.

The Treaty also stipulates that in order to further develop as a harmonious community the following principles will apply;

- i) the people – centred principle;
- ii) the participation of the citizens in the region including women, youth, persons with disabilities and other key groups;
- iii) the promotion of peace, security and stability,
- iv) the enhancement and strengthening of partnerships with the private sector and civil society

The formulation of the East African Community Strategic Plan on Gender, Youth, Children, Persons with Disabilities, Social Protection and Community Development is based on these provisions of the Treaty.

The Strategic Plan is also in line with the EAC Development Strategy (2010-2011/2015-2016) which was adopted by the 23rd Meeting of the Council of Ministers (EAC/CM/23/Decision 23) and has included the following strategic interventions:

- a) Mainstreaming gender into all strategic interventions of the Community
- b) Promoting women in socio-economic development and women in business
- c) Mainstreaming youth issues into EAC policies, programmes and projects
- d) Harmonization and enforcement of legal frameworks that relate to children
- e) Mainstreaming social protection into EAC policies, programmes and projects

- f) Mainstreaming community development in Macro-economic policies
- g) Promoting the participation of the Citizenry (e.g. women, youth, CSOs, PWDs, DPOs and the Private sector)

This strategic plan has six distinct components- Gender and Women in Socio- Economic Development, Youth, Children, Persons with Disabilities, Social Protection and Community Development. It outlines broad strategic objectives of each of the above components as well as the specific targets to be achieved during the period.

This strategic plan is a summation of a number of decisions, recommendations and contributions at various levels. There were notable key milestones in its development that are highlighted below:

- a) The 8th Meeting of the Council held in Arusha, Tanzania on 9th September 2004 which adopted the establishment of the Unit/Department in charge of Gender and Community Development (EAC/CM8/Directive 14);
- b) The 13th meeting of the Council held in Arusha, Tanzania on 28th November 2006 which adopted the EAC Gender and Community Development Framework (EAC/CM/Decision 39) and directed the Secretariat to convene a meeting of Experts in order to formulate a strategic plan and develop implementation guidelines to operationalise the Framework (EAC/CM13/Directive16);
- c) The first meeting of the Forum of Ministers responsible for Social Development held in Kigali, Rwanda from 15th to 19th September 2008 which widened the scope of gender and community development by adding youth, children and social protection;
- d) Two meetings of Gender and Community Development Experts in Arusha from 10th to 13th March, 2009 and from 16th to 17th September, 2009 followed by the meeting of the Sectoral Committee on Gender and Community Development held in Arusha, Tanzania from 17th to 18th March 2010 which considered the first draft strategic plan on gender, children, social protection and community development;
- e) The 20th meeting of the Council of Ministers held in Arusha, Tanzania on 26th March 2010 which directed the Secretariat to finalise the Strategic Plan on Gender, Youth, Children, Social Protection and Community Development for consideration and approval by the 2^{1st} Meeting of the Council (EAC/CM 20/Directive 26);
- f) The 21st meeting of the Council held in Arusha, Tanzania on 1st December 2010 which established the Sectoral Council on Gender, Youth, Children, Social Protection and Community Development (EAC/CM21/Decision75);
- g) The 23rd Meeting of the Council of Ministers that adopted the EAC Development Strategy 2011-2012/2015-2016 (EAC/CM 23/Decision 23); and
- h) The Third EAC Meeting of EAC Experts' meeting for Gender and Community Development held at Kibo Palace Hotel, Arusha, Tanzania from 30th January- 3rd February 2012.

2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Overview

A number of instruments, declarations and protocols have been developed in the Community and in Partner States to address the issue of gender, youth, children, social protection and community development. While there has been notable progress on some of global, regional and national commitments in each Partner State, many others have lagged behind, given inadequate opportunities for economic and social mobility, ineffective and unaccountable institutions, and widespread social tensions and conflict.

In most EAC Partner States there is relatively low expenditure and investment in the above mentioned issues. There is also little inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation among the various social sector institutions and between them and the economic ministries. The challenge therefore is to implement the plans and strategies so that the region can move forward in the quest of attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

2.2 Status of Partner States Performance

2.2.1 Legal Instruments in place

Partner States' performance has differed based on different national priorities, strategies and /or financial resources and budget allocations. Table 1 reflects the key legal frameworks in place.

Table 1 illustrates that all Partner States have taken gender and social development issues seriously and made relevant policies in the key thematic areas. It is also evident that there is a diversity of legal frameworks in place. There is need to understand the content in each to see whether key issues agreed by the EAC are addressed. The strategic plan lays a lot of emphasis on harmonisation and/or studies to identify if there are any gaps to warrant the development of new legal frameworks and tools to address the gaps.

Table 1: Summary of key legal, policy and institutional frameworks in place by thematic areas in Partner States

Legal Framework	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Rwanda	Burundi
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution, 2010 • Sexual Offenses Act, 2006 • National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution, 1995, • Uganda Gender Policy, 2007 • Local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution United Republic of Tanzania, 1977, • The Zanzibar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2003 Constitution as amended to date • Law on Succession, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution, 2005 • The Arusha agreement for Peace and reconciliation,

	<p>Policy on Gender and Development 2000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Gender Equality Commission, 2011 • National Commission on Human Rights, 2011 • Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development, 2008 • Gender Desks/focal points in line ministries, 2007 • Women Enterprise Fund, 2007 • Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011 	<p>Government Act 1997</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal opportunities Act, 2006 • Violence Against Women Act, 2009, • Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2009 • Penal Code Act 2006 • Employment Act 2006 • Uganda Primary Education Act 1997 • The Uganda Land Act 1998 • Penal Code Act 1950 as amended in 2009 	<p>Constitution, 1984</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and Gender Development Policy, 2000 • Women Protection and Development Policy, 2001 • Penal Act, 2004 (Part 10 Sexual Offense Act) • Law of marriage Act, 1971 • Kadhi's Act, 1985 • Spinsters and Single Parent Children Protection Act, 2005 	<p>Liberalities and Matrimonial regimes 1999</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic land law 2005 • National Gender Policy 2010 • Law on prevention and punishment of Gender Based Violence 2008 • Policy on Sexual and Gender Based Violence 2011 • Law on Prevention and punishment of GBV 2008 • Girls Education Policy 2008 • Law relating to rights and protection of children against violence 2001 • National Integrated child policy 2011 	<p>2000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy on Gender 2011 • Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth Strategic Framework 2012 • Sectoral Policy for the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender 2011 • Independent National Commission on Human Rights, 2011 • Persons and Family Code as amended in 1993 • Penal Code as amended in 2009
Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Youth Policy 2007 • National Youth Council Act 2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Youth Policy • Local Government Act 1997 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Youth Development policy 2007 • National Employment Policy 2009 • Child Development Policy 2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Youth Policy 2006 • National Youth Council 2003 • TVET (Technical and Vocational Education Training) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Youth Committee 2005

				Policy 2008	
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children Act no.8 of 2001, • National Children's Policy 2010 • Counter Trafficking in Persons Act (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's Act 1996 • Local Government Act 1997 • National Child Labour Policy 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children Survival, Protection and Development Policy 2001 • Child Development Policy 2008 • Sexual Offences Special provision 1998 Act • The Children Act 2011 for Zanzibar • The Law of a Child Act 2009 • The Kadhi Court Act 1985 • Anti-Trafficking on persons Act 2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Needs Policy 2007 • The law establishing the National Children's Commission 2011 • OVC policy 2003 • National Policy for Family Promotion 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy for OVC's 2008 • National Strategy on Street Children 2011 • Persons and Family Code 1993 • Penal Code as amended in 2009
Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Disability Policy 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD Policy • Equal Opportunities Act 2006 • Communications Act 1997 • Persons with Disability Act 2006 • National Council For Disability Act 2003 • The land Act 1998 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Policy 2004 • Person with disabilities (Rights and Privileges) Act 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development Policy 2001 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy on Social Protection 2011
Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy for Older Persons and ageing 2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal Opportunities Act,2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security Policy 2003 • The Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Protection Policy 2005 • National Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy on Social Protection, 2011 • Social Security Code 1999

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act 2005 Public Service Act 2011 	Policy 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutuality Association Decree 1958 Laws on Pension, Occupational Risks and Health Care Insurance Schemes for formal sector workers, 2002
Community Development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Uganda National Culture Policy 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Development Policy 1996 The Society Act 1995 District and Council Act 1995 Zanzibar Municipal Council Act 1995 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Development Policy 2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Decentralisation Policy, 2009 National Culture Policy, 2011 Communal Law, 2010 National Strategy on Socio-economic rehabilitation of conflict affected persons 2010 National Policy on Cooperatives, 2011

Source: Consolidated National Reports on Social Development (July 2011)

Table 2: Key Implementation Plans and Institutions by Partner States

Description	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Rwanda	Burundi
Implementation plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision 2030 • PRSP 2001 • ERS 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision 2025 • Uganda Gender Policy 2007 • National Development Plan 2010/11-2014/15 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision 2025 for Tanzania Main Land and Vision 2020 for Zanzibar • National strategy for growth & reduction of poverty (2010 – 2015) – NSGRP • Zanzibar strategy for Growth & Reduction of Poverty(2010-2015) (ZSGRP) • National strategy for Gender Development, 2005 • National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children, 2001 – 2015 • National Costed Plan of Action for MVC 2012-2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision 2020 • EDPRS 2007 • Gender responsive budgeting 2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision 2025 • Strategic Framework for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction (2011-2015), 2012 • Tri-annual Action Plan for the implementation of the Decentralisation Policy, 2011 • Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children National Action Plan (2007-2012) • Local plans for community development, 2007 • Strategic Plan for the Social Protection Policy, 2011
Institutions in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National commission on gender and Equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government Act 1997 • National Council for women Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-help loan fund (SELF) 1999; • Women Development Fund (WDF) 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Women Council 2003 • Gender Observatory 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Fund for Education, 2007 • Rural Micro Credit Fund, 2002

	2011; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women Enterprise Fund 2007 	1993; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal opportunities Commission Act 2007 • National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children 2010-2012 	1993		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WISE: Women Initiative for Self Empowerment, 2004 • Guarantee Fund, 2012 • Burundi Women's Parliamentarian Association, 2011 • National Fund for Communal Investment 2007 • Directorate of Social Protection, 2008 • National Office for Professional and other Risks Pension , 2010 • Social Security National Institute 1962
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Source: National Consolidated Reports on Social Development 2011

2.2.2 Gender

The East African Community has made considerable progress in promoting gender equality, equity and women's empowerment as enshrined in articles 5, 3 (e); 6 (d); 121 and 122 of the Treaty for the establishment of the community. It highlights gender mainstreaming and respect for women's rights as one of the fundamental principles that will govern the EAC integration process. The Treaty emphasizes the role of women in socio-economic development and in business as a core issue to the effective cooperation and development of the Partner States.

In addition to the Treaty, there is a Forum of Ministers responsible for social development which facilitates a harmonised approach for program development; implementation and monitoring between inter related sectors of gender, health, education, water and environment. The recommendations of this forum are forwarded to the Council of Ministers for consideration and further action. Further, a Sectoral council on Gender, Youth, Children, social protection and community development was established in 2010 to articulate gender issues among others.

At the level of the EAC Partner States, commitment has been equally manifested through ratification and domestication of international instruments on gender equality. The Partner States have also enacted and adopted national instruments ranging from gender sensitive constitutions to other national development frameworks to address gender related concerns and needs.

Despite the progress made, gender inequality in the East African Region is still manifested in many aspects. This is reflected through the women's lack of access to adequate and quality health services; limited access to financial services; high unemployment rates of women in the formal sector as compared to men; the rampancy of sexual and gender based violence including rape, human trafficking particularly of girls and women; high illiteracy rates; low levels of economic empowerment and involvement; limited participation of women in decision making and in the political arena.

Table 4: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for Gender issues

MDGs	Indicator	Partner States	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
MDG 3 : Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament in percentage	Uganda	30	30	31	31	32
		Tanzania	30	30	30	30	31
		Kenya	7	7	9	10	10
		Rwanda	49	49	56	56	56
		Burundi	31	31	31	31	39

Source: 4th EAC Development Strategy, 2011 - 2016

Therefore, it is worthwhile mentioning that gender equality is still a challenge. Imbalances persist in terms of gender disparity in resource distribution, harmful traditional and cultural practices, inadequate budgetary allocation for national gender machineries, inadequate gender expertise and lack of gender disaggregated data for proper planning among others. Therefore this justifies the need for the strategic plan to have a gender focus.

Table 4 below reflects the performance of different Partner States towards the ratification on International and regional protocols. The table reflects progress in performance by the Partner States towards the ratification and implementation of international protocols. It is notable, however, that the AU Protocol on Rights of Women was only ratified by 2 out of the 5 Partner States.

Table 4: Key International Instruments ratified by Partner States'

Sector – Women and Gender

Description	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Rwanda	Burundi
Ratification of CEDAW	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified
AU Protocol on rights of women	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Not Ratified
Beijing platform for Action	• Implementation ongoing	• Implementation ongoing	• Implementation ongoing	• Implementation ongoing	• Implementation ongoing

Source: Consolidated National Reports on Social Development (2009)

2.2.3 Youth

The Partner State reports analysis of the region indicate that the youth are faced with the following social development challenges: lack of continuing opportunities for education and skills development, lack of access to affordable health notably HIV/AIDS, reproductive health including teenage/adolescent motherhood and fatherhood, drug and alcohol abuse and gender based violence.

Youth unemployment and underemployment, lack of adequate skills for employment, lack of access to finance and entrepreneurial opportunities and in a few cases vulnerability to political manipulation are the major social development challenges facing the youth in the EAC region. The recommendations in the document single it out as a critical issue to address. In Kenya the Government responded to high youth unemployment by introducing a youth employment scheme to cushion them against the impact of the multiple crises of food due to drought, post election violence, fuel crises, and the global financial and economic crises.

Across all Partner States despite expansions of democratic governance on the region and the increasing priority attached to youth participation in policy-making, youth structures and processes are seldom sufficiently resourced – and young people often lack the capacity or know-how to function independently or to implement programmes envisioned by policies. This is a critical area to address in the next 5 years.

Table 5: Selected performance instruments by Partner States

Sector – Youth

DESCRIPTION	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Rwanda	Burundi
African Youth Charter	• Not Ratified	• Ratified	Ratified	• Ratified	• Not ratified
World Program of Action for Youth	• Adopted	• Adopted	• Adopted	• Adopted	• Adopted

Source: National Consolidated Reports on Social Development 2009

2.2.4 Children

Children constitute more than 50% of the population of EAC, However East Africa's infant and childhood mortality¹ rates are very high by any standards. In addition, the lives of children in the region are made precarious by conflict situations and many are orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS epidemic. Many more are affected by abuse; neglect; child labour child trafficking; family separation; harmful cultural practices; child prostitution; targeted killing of albino children; natural and man-made disasters; preventable diseases and poverty.

Despite the above situation there is a lot of work that has been done by Partner States to bring about better living conditions for the children, these include ratifying the international instruments and implementing the different protocols such as CRC and ACRWC and develop legal and policy frameworks in order to make region more children friendly.

According to a Child friendliness index that was developed in 2008 by the African Child Policy Forum (ACPF), the Government of Kenya emerged in the top ten *most child friendly* African governments (rank 6), followed by Rwanda (rank11) under child friendly category. Burundi (rank 20) took third position among EAC members under *child friendly*, while Uganda (rank 21) and Tanzania (rank 23) fell under the *fairly child friendly*. (www.africanchilforum.org)

¹ Statistics for 2007 show that whereas 74 under five children die before their fifth birth day per every 1000 live births in Kenya, nearly 180 children born in Burundi and Rwanda fail to reach their fifth birth day. In 2007, the world average was 68 ,while In 2006, the average in developing countries was 79 (down from 103 in 1990), while the average in industrialized countries was 6 deaths per 1000 live births, a child in Burundi, which has the Region's highest child mortality rate (180 in 2007) is about 60 times more likely to die than one born in Sweden (with a rate of 3).

Table -6: Key International legal instruments by Partner States

Sector – Children

DESCRIPTION	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Rwanda	Burundi
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified
Convention on the Rights of the Child	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified
Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified
Optional protocol on the sale of the children, child prostitution and child pornography	• Not Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified

Source: National Consolidated Reports on Social Development 2009

There are other emerging issues that are facing the young children. The issue of child labour still seems a big problem in the region, HIV AIDS and the structures it is leaving in its wake (child headed households, grandparent headed households, street children etc.) all show that the increased need to proactively address issues surrounding children more fervently. The region has not been spared an increase in child sacrifice, and the targeted killing of albino children. Other areas of international concern include child trafficking, child prostitution and slavery.

2.2.5 Persons with Disabilities

Generally, PWDs are vulnerable by virtue of their impairment and negative societal attitudes arising from fear, ignorance, superstitions, neglect and lack of awareness. As a result, PWDs have inadequate access to services, information, resources as well as limited participation in the socio-economic development process. Consequently, the majority depend on their families and communities for survival.

Nevertheless, PWDs are often of low priority in society. They receive less education, skills training and medical attention, which reduces their employment opportunity and may even result in

secondary disabilities and sometimes early death. Consequently, this discrimination and neglect erodes PWDs self-esteem and confidence to the extent that, they cannot voice their needs.

It is recognised that Women and girls with disabilities are often at greater risk, both within and outside home, of violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment and exploitation. Further children with disabilities should have the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on equal basis with other children, and recalling obligations to that end undertaken by States to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) and the African Decade of Disabled Persons (1999-2009) raised awareness of disability issues, and facilitated considerable progress in the prevention of disability, mainstreaming of disability issues in society; and the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. To this end, the AU established the African Rehabilitation Institute as an AU specialized agency.

Table 7: Selected Performance Instruments by Country and Sector - Disability

DESCRIPTION	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Rwanda	Burundi
UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Not Ratified
International Labour Organisation Convention No. 159	• Not Ratified	• Not Ratified	• Ratified	• Implemented	• Ratified
World Declaration on Education for All.	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented	• In process
UN Convention on the Rights of the Child	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented
UN Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented
African Rehabilitation Institute Agreement/ Protocol	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Not yet

African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented
African Charter on Human and People's Rights	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented	• Implemented
UN Decade of Disabled Persons	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratification in process
AU Decade of Disabled Persons	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified	• Ratified
Ouagadougou Declaration	• Not fully Implemented	Not fully Implemented	• Not fully Implemented	• Not fully Implemented	• Not fully Implemented

Source: National Consolidated Reports on Social Development 2009

Table 7 above shows the Partner States performance. Again, it is clearly evident that the legal position has been assented to whereas the implementation has a weakness. There is need to redress all this in the coming 5 years.

2.2.6 Social Protection

In December 2004, African States recognized the centrality of social protection for social policy enhancement in Ouagadougou. The Plan of Action to be implemented committed governments to “improving and strengthening the social protection schemes and extending them to workers and their families currently excluded...” Following that commitment, a number of policy activities, statements and recommendations have been developed. These include the 2006 Livingstone and Yaoundé Calls for Action, agreements reached during the 11th African regional meeting of the ILO held in Addis Ababa in April 2007 and the recommendations of the 2008 Regional Meetings on “Investing in Social Protection in Africa” (Livingstone 2) process.

2.2.6.1 Cash Transfers

Investment in and access to social protection is still low in EAC Partner States partly because of low political will and lack of fiscal space. Many policy makers and technocrats are still not yet convinced that social protection is crucial in social development of their Partner States, while some macroeconomist view social protection interventions negatively due to their dictionary effects on the market not to mention the issue of sustainability and the dependency syndrome it may create. Under the AU social policy framework, Partner States will be encouraged to choose the coverage extension strategy and combination of tools most appropriate to their circumstances.

There is an emerging consensus (under the UN social Protection Floor) that a minimum package of essential social protection should cover: essential health care and benefits for children, informal workers, the unemployed, older persons and persons with disabilities. This minimum package provides the platform for broadening and extending social protection as more fiscal space is created.

2.2.6.2 Ageing

Older Persons in East Africa are further disadvantaged by their lack of social security for everyday socio-economic needs. For instance, the changes associated with urbanisation and development in the continent have, among others, weakened the traditional kinship mode of residential settlement. This is affecting older persons in a number of ways, including the physical separation of members of the family who, in traditional African societies, provided primary care and support to older persons.

A very small proportion of East African population benefit from formal social insurance schemes (contributory) (in Kenya this is about 14 percent). Consequently, Older Persons in the East African Community region, the majority of whom live in rural areas, only receive erratic family care and support if any. Apart from children, older persons are the social group most vulnerable to the many social development challenges facing EAC Partner States particularly poverty, food insecurity and inadequate social welfare services. EAC Partner States, therefore, need to step up efforts to put in place effective Social Protection mechanisms to deliver the rights of and cater for the needs of its gradually growing older population.

Table 9. Ageing

Description	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Rwanda	Burundi
Ouagadougou Declaration	• Not fully Implemented	Not fully Implemented	• Not fully Implemented	• Not fully Implemented	• Not fully Implemented
AU Policy Framework and Plan of Action on ageing	• Adopted	Adopted	• Adopted	• Adopted	• Adopted
1992 UN Proclamation on Ageing	• Not implemented	• Not implemented	• Not implemented	• Not implemented	• Not implemented
2002 Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing	• Not implemented	• Not implemented	• Not implemented	• Not implemented	• Not implemented

Source: National Consolidated Reports on Social Development 2009

2.3 SWOT Analysis

2.3.1 Internal Environment

The Table bellows highlights the SWOT analysis of EAC environment with regard to implementation of policies and programmes.

Table 10: Strategic SWOT Analysis of EAC implementation, issues and opportunities

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political will exhibited by Partner States in the EAC establishment; • New experiences brought to the fold; • EAC Collaboration coordinating body – the secretariat generating ideas and following through with growing degrees of success; • Policy and legal frameworks to guide broad implementation (in socio-economic development) are in place in all 5 partner state ; • Regional CSO/PSO partners with programming capacity and desire to work on the issues presented in the Socio Economic framework; • Existence of National Development Plans. • Common language that could be exploited further to gain regional integration; • Common Market (under implementation) that can lead to great economic opportunities, wider/bigger markets (with resultant spin offs and trickle down effects); • Young and energetic population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no harmonization of polices across the 5 Partner States; • Insufficient enforcement of some polices at National level; • Insufficient budget allocations to identified priority areas • Widespread disparities in partner state in certain aspects (thematic areas) hence lob sided interventions; • Inadequate social mobilization to sustain community interest and involvement; • Inadequate disaggregated data at community levels hence an insufficient picture of progress by gender, disability and age in critical thematic areas of interest; • No systematic templates of reporting hence the data collection is not standardized and gives no proper basis for comparison and collation; • Weak institutional structure and inadequate capacity in some Partner State. • Some Partner States have not ratified some international instruments and protocols • Lack of harmonized social protection Schemes
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International conventions that Partner States have signed up to; • Growth in knowledge and awareness of and commitments to Rights and obligations of states to their people; • Good relationship with other regional economic blocks such as IGAD and SADC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmful cultural and traditional practices that affect women’s health and entrenched beliefs that re-enforce disparities and vulnerability; • World economic crisis and its macro effects and ramifications (i.e. in budget allocations, employment opportunities); • high unemployment levels • Foreign influences that are contrary to existing cultural norms ,

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with International Agencies and Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beliefs and practice • growth that can easily escalate the dependency ratios in the region; • Ethnic tensions and insecurity that periodically erupt in civil unrest and gender-based violence at local level • Effects of climate change on socio-economic development • Drug abuse and substance abuse. • Human trafficking Young population
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The table above shows that key strengths are in the tools that the EAC Partner States are committed to, the integration itself and the Common Market. There is growing experience in the secretariat that is seeing more work being done. There is experience in Partner States in providing best practice cases – this experience can be shared and replicated in other Partners States.

The biggest challenges still seem to be the insufficient budgetary allocations. There will be a big need for the Partner States to show greater commitment to the plan and the strategic goals by availing more funds to execute this strategic plan.

2.3.2 External constraints and opportunities

The growing credit crunch has had ramifications world over in economic and business circles. Many of the East African farmers were badly affected and this was reflected in many job losses and interruptions in the flower (carnation) and fresh foods industry.

Cultural attitudes that place women at risk are seen to be one of the biggest threats for the successful implementation of the Plan. The empowerment of women is a key strategy to address this challenge. Whereas legislation and policy frameworks serve to protect their rights, it is important that community sensitization and attitude changes are the ones that shall see the perpetual growth in women’s empowerment.

3.0 THEMATIC AREAS

This plan will focus on the following six (6) thematic areas : gender, youth, children, persons with disabilities, social protection and community development.

3.1 Gender

The East African Community region as a whole remains replete with patterns of inequality not only between the Partner States but also between women and men, boys and girls in the same Partner State. The framework highlighted areas for critical interventions and actions. A few are selected for emphasis in this Strategic Plan.

Recommendations for action:

- a) Develop a regional Gender policy;
- b) Mobilise development partners to support government efforts to respond to gender issues;
- c) Develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system with gender specific indicators, both qualitative and quantitative, and an inbuilt review system;
- d) Conduct periodic gender impact assessment studies and gender audit;
- e) Develop monitoring and evaluation tools for gender mainstreaming;
- f) Co-ordination of the Gender Responsive Budgeting process with clear guidelines to ensure that sufficient resources are allocated in a gender responsive manner;
- a) Facilitate increased budgetary allocation to National Machinery in partner States and strengthen national capacities in gender Mainstreaming;
- b) To facilitate collection and utilization of sex/gender desegregated data in partner States;
- c) To provide enabling mechanisms to address gender based violence in all situations;
- d) Promote innovation on the development of technologies that will help to reduce women's workload, and
- e) Design and implement interventions that protect and empower the girl child.

3.2 Youth

Around the world the terms "youth", "adolescent", "teenager", and "young person" are interchanged, often meaning the same thing, occasionally differentiated. Youth generally refers to a time of life that is neither childhood nor adulthood, but rather, somewhere in-between. The age in which a person is considered a "youth," and thus eligible for special treatment under the law and throughout society varies around the world. According to the United Nations General Assembly the youth comprises those persons falling between the ages of 15 and 24 years inclusive while according to World Bank the term "youth" in general refers to those who are between the ages of 15 to 25." –however in the African Union Commission and African States have agreed to consider as Youth any person within the age range of 15-35 years and it is this definition that the EAC Partner States adopt in the Framework.

In the EAC region, the youth are faced with social development challenges; lack of continuing opportunities for education and skills development, lack of access to affordable health, notably reproductive health, including teenage/adolescent motherhood and fatherhood. Youth also face HIV and AIDS, drug and alcohol abuse and gender based violence. Youth unemployment and underemployment, lack of adequate skills for employment, lack of access to finance and entrepreneurial opportunities and in a few cases vulnerability to political manipulation are the major social development challenges facing the youth in the EAC region.

Recommendations for action

- a) Develop a comprehensive, coherent and harmonized regional youth policy that also provides a binding framework for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of youth programmes and projects;
- b) Ratify and implementation of the African Youth Charter;

- c) Establish youth resource centres and a regional mechanism that will promote and sustain youth culture, values, morals and ethics;
- d) To address youth unemployment and ensure that all categories of youth have equal access to opportunities;
- e) Identify regional and international markets for youth products;
- f) Institute policies and programmes to promote and protect the physical, mental and spiritual health of young people, with a particular focus on HIV/AIDS; and
- g) Increase investment in youth development and empowerment including through the provision of sufficient and sustainable resources for technical and professional skills development and youth employment.

3.3 Children

The Convention on the Rights of the Child defines children as all persons aged under 18. Given the high fertility levels in the five Partner States, children constitute the majority in the population and they have special needs that have in many cases not been adequately met. The lives of many children in East Africa are subject to a number of challenges ranging from high infant mortality rates, malnutrition, preventable diseases, child neglect and abuse, child trafficking and child sacrifice among others.

Recommendations for action

- a) Develop a comprehensive, coherent and harmonized regional policy on children to promote children's rights among Partner States;
- b) EAC Partner States should be encouraged to ratify international and regional conventions and protocols on children;
- c) Increase resource allocation to support child development interventions;
- d) Harmonize national legislations with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child;
- g) Improve service delivery so that children no longer need to go long distances to get wood or water for the family;
- h) Put in place adequate infrastructure and services in rural and urban areas for children to participate in sport, physical education, cultural, artistic, and recreational and leisure;
- i) Provide protection to children in conflict situations, orphans, vulnerable and street children; including protection and rehabilitation to children in conflict with the law;
- j) Provide social security to vulnerable children and adolescents including those with disabilities to ensure food security, clothing, housing and other basic needs;
- k) Set up child helpline in all Partner States;
- l) Develop harmonized child protection system within Partner States; and

- m) Strengthen families and ensure care for children without parental care through social support and establishment of systems for good alternative family care.

3.4 Persons with Disabilities

More than one billion people in the world live with some form of disability of whom nearly 200 million experience considerable difficulties in functioning. In the years ahead, disability will be an even greater concern because its prevalence is on the rise. This is due to ageing populations and the higher risk of disability in older people as well as the global increase in chronic health conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer and mental health disorders.

Across the world, as in EAC, people with disabilities have poorer health outcomes, lower education achievements, less economic participation and higher rates of poverty than people without disabilities. This is partly because people with disabilities experience barriers in accessing services that many of us have long taken for granted, including health, education, employment, and transport as well as information. These difficulties are exacerbated in less advantaged communities.

To achieve the long-lasting, vastly better development prospects that lie at the heart of the EAC Strategic Plan 2012-2016 and beyond, we must empower people with disabilities and remove the barriers which prevent them participating in their communities; getting a quality education, finding decent work, and having their voices heard.

As a result, the EAC Partner States have jointly produced this Strategic Plan for Gender, Youth, Children, Persons with Disabilities, Social Protection and Community Development to provide innovative policies and programmes that can improve the lives of people with disabilities. This strategic plan will further facilitate implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which came into force in May 2008 and other international and regional instruments.

The EAC driving vision is of an inclusive world in which Persons with Disabilities are all able to live a life of health, comfort, and dignity.

Disability and Development

Disability is a development issue, because of its bidirectional link to poverty: disability may increase the risk of poverty, and poverty may increase the risk of disability.. A growing body of empirical evidence from across the world indicates that people with disabilities and their families are more likely to experience economic and social disadvantage than those without disability.

The onset of disability may lead to the worsening of social and economic well-being

and poverty through a multitude of channels including the adverse impact on education, employment, earnings, and increased expenditures related to disability.

Children with disabilities are less likely to attend school, thus experiencing limited opportunities for human capital formation and facing reduced employment opportunities and decreased productivity in adulthood.

Persons with disabilities are more likely to be unemployed and generally earn less even when employed. Both employment and income outcomes appear to worsen with the severity of the disability. It is harder for people with disabilities to benefit from development and escape from poverty due to discrimination in employment, limited access to transport, and lack of access to resources to promote self-employment and livelihood activities.

Persons with disabilities may have extra costs resulting from disability – such as costs associated with medical care or assistive devices, or the need for personal support and assistance – and thus often require more resources to achieve the same outcomes as non-disabled people. Because of higher costs, people with disabilities and their households are likely to be poorer than non-disabled people with similar incomes.

Households with a disabled member are more likely to experience material hardship including food insecurity, poor housing, lack of access to safe water and sanitation, and inadequate access to health care.

Poverty may increase the risk of disability. A study of 56 developing Partner States found that the poor experienced worse health than the better off. Poverty may lead to the onset of a health conditions associated with disability including through: low birth weight, malnutrition, lack of clean water or adequate sanitation, unsafe work and living conditions, and injuries. Poverty may increase the likelihood that a person with an existing health condition becomes disabled, for example, by an inaccessible environment or lack of access to appropriate health and rehabilitation services.

Therefore, this Strategic Plan is in place to promote the inclusion of diversity of the people in the region in development and seeks to eliminate disparities in service provision and ensure services are available to all citizens with disabilities.

Recommendations for action

- a) Provide opportunities for strengthening capacities of PWD's and their caregivers to harness their maximum potential
- b) Provide a framework for legislation, coordination and programming for PWD's
- c) Evaluate the implementation of the Continental Plan of Action for the African Decade of Disabled Persons (1999-2009);
- d) Ensure ratification and implementation by all Partner States the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- e) Ensure data collection and estimates of disability prevalence in the EAC region;

- f) Integrate disability issues in all EAC sectors and programmes at all levels;
- g) Put in place mechanisms to ensure that people with disabilities have access to information and reproductive and sexual health, including HIV and STI;
- h) Establish a regional disability council.

3.5 Social Protection

Social Protection may be defined as ‘a range of public actions carried out by the state and others in response to unacceptable levels of vulnerability and poverty, which seek to guarantee relief from destitution for those sections of the population who for some reasons beyond their control are not able to provide for themselves. Social protection interventions can be categorised under protective, preventive, promotive and transformative measures (Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler, 2004).

Protective measures provide relief from deprivation. Protective measures include social assistance for the most poor, especially those who are unable to work and earn their livelihood. Social assistance programmes include targeted resource transfers – disability benefits, single-parent allowances, and social pensions for the elderly poor that are financed publicly – out of the tax base, with donor support, and/or through NGO projects. These would be for the poor and groups needing special care, including orphanages and reception centres for abandoned children and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and the abolition of health and education charges (as with Kenya’s Universal Primary Education policy) in order to extend basic services to the very poor.

Preventive measures seek to avert deprivation. Preventive measures deal directly with poverty alleviation. They include social insurance for economically vulnerable groups – people who have fallen or might fall into poverty, and may need support to help them manage their livelihood shocks. Preventive measures in agriculture include strategies of risk diversification such as crop or income diversification.

Promotive measures aim to enhance real incomes and capabilities, which is achieved through a range of livelihood-enhancing programmes targeted at households and individuals, such as micro-finance.

Transformative measures seek to address concerns of social equity and exclusion, such as collective action for workers rights, or upholding human rights for minority ethnic groups. Relevant interventions include changes to the regulatory framework to protect socially vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and women against discrimination and abuse, as well as sensitization campaigns (e.g. HIV/AIDS anti-stigma campaigns) to transform public attitudes and behaviour and enhance social equity.

There are various social protection instruments that can be used to reduce vulnerability. They include social safety nets (e.g. public works programmes and food aid), social security instruments (e.g. social assistance and social insurance) and human development measures

(Shepherd et al., 2005). Safety nets are designed to prevent destitution and help people cope with emergencies. They include food distribution, food aid and public works programmes. Social security instruments include food subsidies and cash transfers.

Ageing and disability

Many people in the region continue, on a daily basis, to become impaired by malnutrition and disease, environment hazards, natural disasters, traffic and industrial accidents, civil conflicts and wars and other preventable impairments associated with communicable, maternal and peri-natal disease and injuries. These then lead to disability and the associated disadvantage and discrimination. Indeed, people with disabilities remain the poorest of the poor, least educated and least likely to be the sector of the East African population to be employed. This also leads to significant exclusion in family, community and political life for many people with disabilities. For example, the social stigma often associated with disability results in marginalisation and isolation, and often leads to begging as the sole means of survival. A further consequence of living in poverty with a disability in Africa is inadequate access to health services, resulting frequently in serious secondary conditions that could be effectively prevented, and a general deterioration of the quality of life. Furthermore, children with special needs and disabilities are particularly at risk of being out of school or not progressing because of their specific needs not being met. This leads to poor educational achievement and limited access to employment as adults.

EAC Partner States have noted in the consolidated reports on social development that social protection has multiple beneficial impacts and is essential to build human capital, break the intergenerational poverty cycle and reduce the growing inequalities that constrain Africa's economic and social development.

Recommendations for action

- a) Partner States should establish a social protection forum for learning and sharing good experiences preferably every two years
- b) Undertake reviews impact assessments and reform existing social protection programmes to make them more effective and efficient;
- c) Accelerate the implementation of priority area number 4 of the Ouagadougou Plan of Action on Employment Promotion and Poverty Alleviation, key tenets of the 2002 African Union's Policy Framework and Plan of Action on Ageing;
- d) Implement other international instruments that deal with the issues of ageing and older persons, the 1991 UN Principles for Older Persons, the 1992 UN Proclamation on Ageing, and the 2002 Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing;
- e) Long-term funding for social protection should be guaranteed through national resources with specific and transparent budget lines;
- f) Governments should include civil society in policy-making on social protection, and in programme design, implementation, monitoring and impact evaluation;

- g) Develop intergenerational programmes which create mutual benefits to both youth and older persons.

3.6 Community Development

Community Development seeks to empower individuals and groups of people by providing them with skills they need to affect change in their own communities. It involves changing the relationships between ordinary people and people in positions of power, so that everyone can take part in issues that affect their lives. It starts from the principle that within any community there is a wealth of knowledge and experience which, if used in creative ways, can be channelled into collective action to achieve the communities' desired goals. They create opportunities for the community to learn new skills and, by enabling all people to act together, community development helps to foster social inclusion and equality in National development. Community development will provide a platform for popular engagement of all stakeholders in social development-to participate in planning, budgeting and implementation.

It ensures accountability for equitable and efficient utilization of public investments geared towards social development. In EAC, Community Development will help communities to identify and develop sustainable and inclusive solutions to their social development challenges. Through community mobilization people will come together to identify, plan and implement their programmes and activities that meet their basic collective needs.

Recommendations for action:

- a) Develop a legislative framework for Community Development within Partner States e.g. laws, policies and guidelines;
- b) Identify institutional bottlenecks that infringe on the rights of the poor and marginalized to access social services and empower them to participate in Community Development;
- c) Develop a capacity building programme for Community Development and engage more community development officers;
- d) Set one day aside every month for voluntary Community Development;
- e) Set up a monitoring and evaluation framework for Community Development; and
- f) Partner States should increasingly encourage communities to work with various stakeholders to deliver social development particularly in hard to reach areas.

4.0 STRATEGIC PLAN

4.1 Vision, Mission and Priorities

4.1.1 Vision

The vision for this strategic Plan is “a region where economic prosperity, equality and social justice prevail”.

4.1.2 Mission Statement

- a) To enhance community empowerment through people centred and gender responsive development that creates opportunities to harness potentials necessary for equitable and Sustainable Development.
- b) To improve the quality of life of women, men, boys and girls, youth and persons with disabilities through community and economic empowerment, gender mainstreaming and social protection.

4.1.3 Goal

To promote people centred development through mainstreaming Gender, Youth, Children, Persons with Disabilities, Social Protection and Community Development in the EAC structures, organs, programmes and projects.

4.1.4 Specific Objectives

- a) To promote gender equality, equity and women & girls empowerment as normative in the EAC Partner States.
- b) To promote the economic and social development of Youth within the East African Community to self sufficiency;
- c) To promote the protection of children, respect of their rights and foster their social development and wellbeing;
- d) To improve the conditions of the vulnerable members of society through the effective introduction and implementation of social protection programmes within the region;
- e) To improve the infrastructure of communities in the EAC Partner States as a pre-requisite to increasing access to social services and improving the quality of life and living conditions of the population;
- f) To improve the livelihoods of persons with disabilities.

4.2 Priority Areas

The implementation of the strategic plan shall be guided by priority considerations. For the next 5 years period, 6 key areas have been identified as cross cutting issues and these are:-

- a) Institutional and legal Framework;
- b) Empowerment of individuals, households and communities, including Persons with Disabilities and Older Persons;
- c) Mainstreaming Gender, Youth, Children, Persons with Disabilities, Social Protection and Community Development in macro-economic and sector policies and programmes;
- d) Promoting the participation of the Citizenry, the CSOs and the Private sector); and
- e) Research and Documentation

4.2.1 Institutional and Legal frameworks

There is need to harmonize and put in place legal and policy frameworks that shall govern the community as a unit. The Partner States shall equally develop standardized monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to facilitate tracking of progress.

4.2.2 Empowerment of individuals, households and communities

The five year strategic plan will place emphasis on tangible improvement of the living conditions of individuals' households and communities. This will be done by developing, programmes, projects and partnerships aimed at reducing poverty within the Community in a sustainable way.

4.2.3 Mainstreaming Gender, Youth, Children, Persons with Disabilities, Social Protection and Community Development in macro-economic and sector policies and programmes

The strategic plan designs interventions to address the social and development concerns in the areas of gender, youth, Children, Persons with Disabilities, Social Protection and Community Development.

4.2.4 Research and Documentation

The EAC framework proposes a growth in /and emphasis on research and documentation. This is to ensure that the work carried out is evidence based, precise and target specific among others. There will be emphasis laid on sharing of information – consequently many of the reports (research and programme reports) will be shared within the Partner States and other stakeholders such as the Civil Society Organisations and Bilateral partners. There will be emphasis on the disaggregation of data (e.g. by age, sex and disability). This is designed to ensure that

programme designed thereafter will have specific and accurate focus since they will be based on specific analysis and targeted recommendations.

4.3 Thematic Logical Frameworks

4.3.1 Gender Thematic Area

Table 2: Logo frame for Gender thematic area

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (Assumptions)
<p>Goal (Broad Objective) To promote gender equality, equity and women and girls' empowerment as normative in the EAC Partner states.</p>	<p>Conditions that show Goal attainment: The extent to which the lives and livelihoods of women, men, boys and girls are transformed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Reports on Gender issues and human development indices; • EAC and Partner States reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional enactment of policies that provide framework for operation;
<p>Specific Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To mainstream gender into all strategic interventions and sectors of the community ii. To promote women in socio-economic development and women in business. ii. Promote the participation of the citizenry in EAC processes 	<p>Performance Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of gender sensitive Policy and legal instruments developed in the EAC 2. Number of priority sectors with increased budgetary allocation on gender issues 3. Percentage of women participating in regional trade and business 4. Dialogue Framework for CSO/PSOs implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC and Partner States reports • Budget/financial reports from Partner States; • Development Partners reports • Policies printed and circulated; • EAC secretariat narrative (analytical) reports, • Monitoring & Evaluation reports, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of Partner States • Availability of skills and competences at the EAC Secretariat • Commitment of CSO/PSOs to the Dialogue framework
<p>Results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender mainstreamed into all strategic interventions and 	<p>Magnitude and Quality</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of Policy and legal instruments by 201- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC reports • National socio-Economic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political will and commitment

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (Assumptions)
<p>priorities of the community</p> <p>2. Women in socio-economic development and women in business enhanced</p> <p>3. Participation of the citizenry in EAC processes enhanced</p>	<p>2. 8 priority sectors(health, agriculture, peace and security, trade, infrastructure and statistics) have integrated gender and equity budgeting by June 2013</p> <p>3. Number of policies, programmes and institutions promoting women in business and regional trade</p> <p>4. Percentage increase in CSOs/PSOs participation in EAC processes</p>	<p>reports and surveys;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Budget statement (GBS in all sectors by June 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate budgetary allocation
<p>Result Area 1; Mainstreaming Gender into all strategic interventions and priorities of the community</p>			
<p>Activities</p> <p>1.1. To undertake Gender Audit and disseminate the report by June 2014</p> <p>1.2. Conduct a gender analysis of existing legal and policy instruments on gender equality within the Community by December 2013</p> <p>1.3. Develop an EAC Protocol on Gender, Youth, Children, Social Protection and Community Development by December 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Audit Report in place and disseminated • Gender Analysis report in place • EAC Protocol on Gender, Youth, Children, Social Protection and Community Development approved by Council and disseminated by June 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit Report • Partner States' Reports • EAC reports, Publications, • Approved Protocol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Human resource and funds

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (Assumptions)
1.4. Finalise and disseminate the EAC Social Development Framework by June 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Social Development Framework approved by Council and disseminated by June 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalised EAC SD Framework 	
1.5. Undertake gender and equity budgeting in 6 Priority Sectors (Health, Agriculture, Peace and Security, Trade, Infrastructure, Statistics) by June 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of priority sectors plans and budgets reflecting gender issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgets, Financial reports Council Reports 	
1.6. To establish an EAC Women Council by June 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Women Council approved by Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Reports 	
1.7. Hold annual Meetings of the Forum of Ministers responsible for Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of meetings held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Reports 	
1.8. Hold Sectoral Council meetings on Gender, Youth, Children, Social Protection and Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of meetings held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Reports 	
1.9. Regional awareness campaigns on gender equality, women's empowerment, women's right issues and EAC integration processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of regional campaigns developed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media articles, reports, meeting reports 	
1.10. Strengthen the Gender Unit/Department at EAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of staff recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff in place 	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (Assumptions)
<p>Secretariat by December 2012</p> <p>1.11 Establish an EAC database with a component of gender disaggregated data by June 2013</p> <p>1.12 Establish and M&E system to track the implementation of policies and legal frameworks and progress in the Gender sector.</p> <p>1.13 Conduct a research on gender gaps in women's socio-economic and political advancement in the EAC region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in budgetary allocation to the department • Gender disaggregated data in EAC Facts and Figures • M&E framework developed and operationalised • Research conducted and disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved Budget for the unit • Database • Meeting/Council Reports • Study Report 	

Result Area: 2 Promoting Women in socio-economic development and women in Business

ACTIVITIES			
<p>2.1. Formulate a policy on promoting women in socio-economic development and business</p> <p>2.2. Establish a Programme on Women in Cross-Border Trade and Immigration by June 2013</p> <p>2.3. Expand financial infrastructure to increase women's access to financing and credit</p> <p>2.4. Facilitate the formation of Women in Business associations and networks at national and regional level</p> <p>2.5. Facilitate annual trade exhibitions and missions for women in Business</p> <p>2.6. Facilitate participation of women in regional and international trade negotiations</p> <p>2.7. Facilitate trainings on Business Development Skills(including ICT skills) for women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy approved and implemented • Programme established and implemented • Percentage increase of women accessing financing and credit facilities • Number of women business associations formed and strengthened • Number of trade exhibitions and mission held • Number of women participating in regional and international trade negotiations • Number of women trained in BDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on promoting women in socio-economic development and business • Partner States socio-economic reports • EAC and Partner States Reports • Training reports • EAC and Partner States Reports • Impact study reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women shall have the desire to do business at senior and competitive levels;

4.3.2 Youth Thematic Area

Table 3: Logical framework for Youth Empowerment

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Youth)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (Assumptions)
<p>Broad Objectives</p> <p>To promote the socio-economic, and political development of Youth within the East African Region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in the quality of youth livelihoods; Percentage of youth participating in EAC processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Situation Analysis reports (i.e. World Bank, UNDP); EAC and Partner State reports Publications by National Investments Authorities and other private sector agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained socio-economic growth in the EAC region
<p>Immediate Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonisation of youth legal and policy frameworks Develop and strengthen strategies for youth employment creation Mainstream youth issues in the planning and budget processes of six priority areas(Health, Agriculture, Peace and Security, Trade, Infrastructure, Statistics) Promote youth participation in the EAC integration process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonised Youth Policy and legal framework by 2014; Strategies for youth employment creation developed and implemented by 2016 Youth issues integrated in 6 EAC priority sectors by June 2013 Youth participation in the EAC integration processes enhanced by 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC and Partner State reports; Evaluation reports and Impact study reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained economic growth in the EAC region Political will and commitment Availability of expertise and financial resources
<p>Results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and legal framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonised Youth Policy and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC and Partner State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained economic

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Youth)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (Assumptions)
<p>established</p> <p>2. Strategies for creating and strengthening youth employment opportunities developed</p> <p>3. Macro-economic sector policies and programmes aligned to reflect youth issues</p> <p>4. Youth participation in EAC integration processes enhanced</p>	<p>legal framework by 2014;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies for youth employment creation developed and implemented by 2016 • Youth issues integrated in 6 EAC priority sectors by June 2013 • Youth participation in the EAC integration processes enhanced by 2014 	<p>reports;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation reports and Impact study reports 	<p>growth in the EAC region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political will and commitment • Availability of expertise and financial resources
<p>Activities: Policy and legal framework established</p>	<p>Magnitude and Quality of Outputs</p>		
<p>1.1 Develop, harmonise and enforce legal frameworks that relate to youth issues</p> <p>1.2 Establish an EAC youth desk</p> <p>1.3 Establish an EAC Youth Council</p> <p>1.4 Establish a Regional Youth Service Schemes with a component of volunteerism</p> <p>1.5 Establish a Regional Youth Enterprise Development fund</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regional Youth Policy approved and implemented; • Regional policy on youth employment approved and implemented • Youth desk established • A Regional Youth scheme established • A Regional Youth Enterprise Development Fund established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC and Partner State Reports • Policy documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner States commitment • Availability of expertise and funds
<p>Activities : Strategies for creating and strengthening youth employment opportunities developed</p>			

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Youth)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (Assumptions)
<p>2.1 Facilitate capacity building of youth in vocational skills, ICT, e-commerce and other special tailored programmes</p> <p>2.2 Facilitate an EAC Annual Youth Exhibitions for MSME's</p> <p>2.3 Facilitate the formation of an EAC Youth Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>2.4 Develop regional guidelines for incorporating entrepreneurship in school curricula</p> <p>2.5 Institute a regional incentive scheme for employers to invest in the skills development of employed and unemployed youth</p> <p>2.6 Establish infrastructure that would lead to innovation and easy access to information for the youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of youth trained • Number of exhibitions held • Number of youth participating in annual exhibition • An EAC Youth Chamber of Commerce established • Curricula developed • A regional incentive scheme instituted • Resource centre, ICT parks, IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC and Partner State Reports, Guidelines • Workshop reports • Curriculum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner State and Stakeholder commitment • Youth commitment
<p>Activities : Macro-economic sector policies and programmes aligned to reflect youth issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of macro-economic sectors that have integrated youth issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macro-economic policies Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC and National Reports
<p>3.1 Develop guidelines and work plans for mainstreaming youth issues in all EAC sectors</p> <p>3.2 Train and facilitate key EAC Secretariat and Partner states staff on mainstreaming youth issues in all EAC sectors and programmes;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of guidelines developed • Number of work plans and budgets with mainstreamed youth issues • Number of EAC and Partner States trained on mainstreaming youth issues into sectors and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines • Sector plans and budgets mainstreamed • EAC reports • Narrative progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds and expertise

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Youth)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (Assumptions)
<p>Activities : Youth participation in EAC integration processes enhanced</p>			
<p>4.1 Facilitate the participation of the youth in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development plans, policies and poverty reduction strategies</p> <p>4.2 Facilitate learning exchange visits between Partner States and Regional Economic Communities(RECs)</p> <p>4.3 Conduct awareness and sensitization on youth issues</p> <p>4.4 Strengthen youth sporting activities in the region</p> <p>4.5 Establish structures that encourage and assist the youth in the Diaspora to return to and fully re-integrate into EAC processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of youth participating in the design, monitoring and evaluation of policies and plans at national and EAC levels • Number of learning exchanges held • Number of sensitisation campaigns implemented • Number media articles and activities, IECs • Number of sporting activities held • Number of structures established • Number of youth in Diaspora reached 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC and Partner States reports • Media reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds and expertise • Commitment of Partner States • Availability of funds • Availability of expertise

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Youth)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (Assumptions)
<p>4.6 Establish mechanisms to promote a culture of volunteerism, peace and tolerance amongst youth that discourages participation in negative cultural attitudes and acts of violence, terrorism, xenophobia, racial discrimination, gender-based discrimination, foreign occupation and trafficking in arms and drugs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of mechanisms developed 		
<p>Inputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resource, • Consultants (legal and community development experts) • Operational fiancés (Budget) • Capital items, • Office equipments, Visual aids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource recruitment • Country Budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial reports (periodic) • Audit accounts and reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National governments shall avail budgets that shall lead to quick and timely implementation of the plan

4.3.3 Children Thematic Area

Table 4: Logical framework for Child Protection in the EAC region;

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Children)	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (Assumptions)
<p>Broad Objective To Promote child protection in order to foster their social development and wellbeing</p>	<p>Conditions that show Goal attainment: The extent to which the lives and livelihoods of children are transformed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Reports on children and human development indices • EAC and Partner States reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional enactment of policies that provide framework for operation
<p>Specific Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a comprehensive, coherent and harmonized regional policy on children to promote children’s rights among Partner States 2. Increase budgetary allocations to cater for the needs of the children; 3. Provide social security to vulnerable children including those with disabilities to ensure food security, clothing, housing and other basic needs; 4. Set up a comprehensive database system for children in partner states. 5. Establish a regional resource centre in the region 	<p>Conditions that show attainment of the purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harmonized policy and legal frameworks on children in place • Proportions of increased in budget allocation • Extent of children covered by social security schemes. • Extent to which the database system has been set up. • Extent to which regional resource centre established. • Helpline established in Partner States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC harmonized Policy (ratified); • Evaluation reports and Impact study reports • Legislation and/or senior ministers meeting minutes /resolutions • National/EAC Situation Analysis reports (i.e. World Bank, UNDP); • MDG EAC and Country progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global credit crunch does not continue to restrict availability of funds in the region • Economic growth in the region

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Children)	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (Assumptions)
<p>Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harmonized Policy and legal framework established 2. Macro-economic sector policies and programmes aligned to reflect Children issues; 3. Education opportunities beyond primary schools attained 4. Budgetary allocation increased in all partner states. 5. Social security and social transfer in all Partner States in place 6. Functional regional resource centre established 7. Compliance with the MDGs and other Regional/ Continental instruments and protocols; 	<p>Magnitude and Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of harmonized policy and legal frameworks on children • Number of programmes that have mainstreamed children issues • Percentage of children that have attained education beyond primary • Percentage increased in budget allocation • No. of children covered by social security schemes. • Extent to which the database system has been set up. • Extent to which regional resource centre established. • Number of helpline established in partner states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy document • EAC MGD compliance survey reports • Training reports • M& E reports • Financial reports • EAC MGD compliance survey reports; • Training reports, • M& E reports, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policies in accordance with the EAC socio development framework; • Development partners shall avail more funds to scale un existing programmes
<p>Planned activities</p>	<p>Magnitude and Quality of Outputs</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Harmonization and enforcement of legal frameworks that relate to children 1.2. Facilitate partner states to monitor compliance with international instruments that relate to children 1.3. Facilitate regional dialogue among Partner States on International commitments and other international issues of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies, legislation and plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a harmonize – No, of legal frameworks developed and enforced • Number of EAC partner state that have ratified all protocols of children; • Number of regional dialogues held; • Percentage of resolutions debated and directives given for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC reports • CRC and ACRWC Reports • EAC MGD compliance survey reports; • Survey Publications, • Country reports, M & E reports • Activity reports and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General population awareness civil society pressure and advocacy to achieve MDGs will grow in strength • Laws will be detailed to stipulate minimum age for employment procedures for monitoring employers to ensure compliance with

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Children)	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (Assumptions)
concern	implementation; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of campaigns undertaken 	resolutions for Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Ministerial directives; 	the law; and improving service delivery so that children no longer need to go long distances to get wood or water for the family
2.1 Develop guidelines on promoting Science and Technology for Children 2.2 Establish a Regional Forum for Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of facilities for children in sports, physical education, cultural, artistic in place • Number of children- participating in national exhibitions • Regional Forum for children per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructures in place • National progress reports • EAC narrative report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Budget allocations shall make significant contributions to infrastructure development for children
3.1 Develop guidelines and work plans for mainstreaming Children's issues in all EAC sectors 3.2. Build capacity of key actors at EAC and Partner states level on mainstreaming children issues .s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of developed that are used for implementation and are adhered to by the Member States; • Number of staff trained • Number of projects initiated that are operational; • Number of Partner States that are on implementing the projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation Reports; • Research/Survey reports • MDG and Continental progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner States shall avail the necessary funds to enable the mainstreaming process
4.1 Develop a regional strategy for child protection, (orphans, vulnerable and street children; including protection and rehabilitation to children in conflict with the law ;) 4.2 Provide social security to vulnerable children and adolescents including those with disabilities to ensure food security, clothing, housing and other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of Livelihoods of OVC's and care providers improved. • Number of Partner States that have put in place social security systems for the children; • Number of Partners States that have implemented the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research/Survey reports • MDG and Continental progress reports • National finance and Budget reports; • NGO Narrative and Financial reports (from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of laws at national level

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Children)	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (Assumptions)
basic needs;	Ouagadougou and other International and regional protocols;	key stakeholders);	
4.3 Document and disseminate information of critical issues related to children.	Awareness created, necessary changes made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media reports • NGO forums • Country reports • EAC Website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO's are actively engaged
Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resource, • Consultants (legal and child experts) • Operational fiancés (Budget) • Capital items, • Office equipments, Visual aids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource recruitment • Partner States Budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial reports (periodic) • Audit accounts and reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National governments shall avail budgets that shall lead to quick and timely implementation of the plan

4.3.4 Persons with Disabilities Thematic Area

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Social Protection)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
<p>GOAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote, protect, and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities for improved livelihoods. 	<p>Conditions that show Goal attainment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All PWDs enjoy their human and fundamental rights and their livelihoods improved, EAC Partner States in Compliance with international protocols and statements; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC and Partner Reports International and Regional reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC integration process sustained Political will and commitment
<p>Purpose (Immediate Objectives)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a harmonised regional Policy and Legal framework on PWDs by December 2013 Improve persons with disabilities access to basic rights and social services especially in shelter, health, education, employment, microfinance and public information by 2016 To mainstream issues of PWDs in EAC programs, policies, plans and budgets and M & E systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and legal framework approved and implemented by 2014 Access to basic rights and social services especially in shelter, health, education, employment, microfinance and public information improved by 2016 Issues of PWDs integrated in sectoral plan, programmes, budgets and M&E system by June 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC and Partner States reports Sector reports Financial reports Polices and legal instruments Adopted policies and plans which have integrated PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC ownership and leadership Availability of funds and expertise Availability of funds and expertise

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Social Protection)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
Results 1. Harmonised regional Legal and Policy framework developed and operationalised. 2. Access to basic rights and social services especially in health, education, employment, microfinance and public information for PWDs improved and easily accessed 3. PWDs issues mainstreamed in EAC policies, programmes, budgets and M&E systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and legal framework approved and implemented by 2014 • Access to basic rights and social services especially in health, education, employment, microfinance and public information improved by 2016 • Issues of PWDs integrated in sectoral plan, programmes, budgets and M&E system by June 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC and Partner State reports; • Financial reports • Policies and legal instruments • Sector reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC ownership and leadership • Availability of funds and expertise
Activities: Result Area 1: Harmonised regional Legal and Policy framework developed and operationalised			
1.1 Develop a regional policy and legal framework on PWDs 1.2 Establishing a Regional Disability Development Fund to cater for special needs of the PWDs 1.3 Establish a PWD desk at the EAC Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD Desk established • PWD development fund established • Number of policies and legal frameworks approved and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC and Partner State reports, • Policies • Legal instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of skills, expertise and funds • Partner states commitment
Activities: Result Area 2: Access to basic rights and social services especially in shelter, health, education, employment, microfinance and public information for PWDs improved and easily accessed			
2.1 Conduct survey and research including collection of disaggregated data on issues of PWDs 2.2 Develop a guideline for equipping service providers with disability-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of research reports/publications • Guideline developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC and Partner State reports • EAC and Partner State reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of skills, expertise and funds • Partner States Commitment

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Social Protection)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
friendly skills and knowledge for effective service delivery and management.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study and meeting reports • Guidelines • Research, reports & publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds
2.3 Establishing a regional centre for special programmes designed for PWDs empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional centre established and equipped 		
2.4 Develop mechanisms to promote the use of sign language, Braille, tactile at EAC level including EAC conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of mechanisms developed and operationalized 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of skills, expertise and funds
2.5 Facilitate regional and, South-South cooperation and learning visits and studies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of learning visits and studies conducted 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner States Commitment
2.6 Establish a PWDs forum for learning and sharing good experiences preferably every two years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new innovations implemented resulting from new learning • Number of forum meetings held 		
2.7 Facilitate training for PWDs on market oriented and competitive skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training workshops held • Number of PWDs trained 		
2.8 Develop standard guidelines for service delivery to PWDs in the EAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines approved and operationalized 		
2.9 Develop measures and incentives to support employment and self-employment activities for PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. measures and incentives developed 		

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Social Protection)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
Activities Result Area 3: To mainstream issues of PWDs in EAC programs, policies, plans and budgets and M & E systems			
1.1 Establish an EAC Council for PWD 1.2 Establish a PWDs desk at the EAC 1.3 Integrate PWDs issues in the EAC's planning, programme, budgeting and M&E systems 1.4 Ensure PWDs participate in designing, implementing /managing and monitoring and evaluation of programmes 1.5 Facilitate strengthening of regional and national associations of PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Council for PWDs established • EAC PWDs desk established • Number of EAC sectoral plans, programme and budgets reflecting PWD issues • Number of PWDs participating in planning processes • Number of associations strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC and Partner States reports; • PWDs association reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of skills, expertise and funds • Partner states commitment
Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resource, • Capital items, Office equipments, • Visual aids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource recruitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation in place

4.3.5 Social Protection Thematic Area

Table 5: Logical framework for Social Protection

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Social Protection)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
<p>GOAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the living conditions of the vulnerable members of society through social protection programs. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Situation Analysis reports (i.e. World Bank, UNDP); EAC and Partner State reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political and Social integration
<p>Specific objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a regional policy on social protection To conduct a review on the existing programs and approaches on social protection programs in the EAC partner States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An appropriate Social protection Policy and legal framework by 2012; Socio- Economic transformation by 2012; Macro sector policies and programmes by 2012 Data and Information available by 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC reports programmatic reports; Evaluation reports and Impact study reports Publications by National Investments Authorities and other private sector agencies Legislation and/or senior ministers meeting minutes /resolutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC ownership and leadership Enabling Policies in place Implementation mechanism in place Availability of funds
<p>Results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and legal framework established and operational by 2015; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established Policy and legal framework by 2012 8 priority sectors' budgets reflect issues of social protection; Research findings documented; Programme for Peace building and conflict resolution developed; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC reports, Economic reports, Partner State reports, Training reports, Meeting reports; M& E reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear understand of cash transfers and protection of the elderly from fraudsters Timely availability of funds from the WAC members state

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Social Protection)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Cash transfer systems; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial reports 	governments and/or development partners
Activities	Magnitude and Quality of Outputs:		
1.1 Establish a social protection forum at the EAC; 1.2 Facilitate regional and, South-South cooperation and international exchange visits;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social protection unit established; Number of policies and plans reviewed and harmonized; Number of legal frameworks developed and enforced Number of best practice studies commissioned; Number of sensitization seminars; Percentage of civil society members involved in programming and actual implementation at government facilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC reports, Best practice Publications, Partner State reports, M & E reports Budgets, financial reports Finance and partnership agreements signed; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely establishment of the unit hence creating availability of needed human resource Sufficient budget allocation of resources to ensure availability of logistics
1.3. Develop special vocational training programmes for Persons living with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty alleviation/ Employment promotion guidelines developed; Number of learning visits to Kenya organized Regional Literacy programmes in place; Percentage of Partner States that have established vocational programmes for PWDs that are active; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social protection Guidelines Partner State Narrative reports on progress; Reports from Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty alleviation guidelines and Employment acceleration guidelines shall be taken up quickly by the Private sector and the CSO;
Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resource, Capital items, Office equipments, Visual aids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resource recruitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation in place

4.3.6 Community Development Thematic Area

Table 6: Logical framework for Community Development

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Community Development)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
<p>GOAL</p> <p>To empower individuals, groups and communities to participate in socio-economic development</p>	<p>Conditions that show Goal attainment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved infrastructure in Rural communities; • Improved service delivery and access to social services in the rural areas; • Communities that are able to meet livelihood needs; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Situation Analysis reports (i.e. World Bank, UNDP); • EAC and Partner State reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds and expertise
<p>Specific Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a harmonised regional Policy and Legal framework for Community Development 2. Identify and address institutional bottlenecks that infringe on the rights of the poor and marginalized to access social services and empower them to participate in Community Development 3. Develop a regional capacity building programme for Community Development. 4. Set up a monitoring and evaluation framework for Community Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An appropriate Community Development Policy and legal framework established • Guideline for enhanced access to social services by the poor and the marginalised developed • EAC guidelines for capacity building for community development available • Community development monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC and Partner State reports • Policies and Legal instruments • Publications by National Investments Authorities and other private sector agencies; • Legislation and/or senior ministers meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner State commitment • Availability of funds and expertise

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Community Development)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
	framework in place	minutes /resolutions;	
Results 1. Policy and legal framework established and operational by 2012; 2. Macro-economic sector policies and programmes have community development issues 3. Civil Society participation 4. Monitoring and Evaluation framework in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established Policy and legal framework by 2013 • 5 trainings for 50 participants, at least 50% of whom are women • 8 priority sectors' budgets reflect issues of community development • Research findings documented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC reports, Economic reports, Partner State reports, Training reports, Meeting reports • M& E reports • Financial reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political goodwill of participating Partner States • Involvement of communities • Availability of funds
Activities	Magnitude and Quality of Outputs		
Result Area 1: Policy and legal framework established and operational by 2012;			
1.1. Harmonize policies and develop EAC policy and legislative framework for community development 1.2. EAC Guidelines for empowering communities to effectively participate in social economic and governance activities and programmes established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of polices approved and implemented • Guidelines developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC and Partner State reports & Publications, • Budgets, financial reports • Meeting/ Seminar reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political commitment;

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Community Development)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
Result Area 2: Macroeconomic sector projects and programmes have community development issues			
<p>2.1. Conduct studies to undertake a situational analysis of community development issues in EAC Partner States</p> <p>2.2 To conduct participatory assessment of capacity needs</p> <p>2.3. Review and harmonise curricula for Community development training in the EAC Partner States.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research reports and publications • Assessment report • Curricula in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines; • Finance records and reports • Meeting minutes • EAC and Partner State reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political commitment; • Availability of funds and expertise
Result Area 3. Promoting the participation of CSOs/PSOs in EAC processes			
<p>3.1. Facilitate implementation of the dialogue framework for Civil Society and the Private Sector participation on components of gender in the EAC integration process</p> <p>3.2. Adopt and disseminate an EAC Civil Society Mobilisation Strategy by June 2013</p> <p>3.3. Convene an annual EAC Fora for participation of CSOs/PSOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue framework approved and implemented • An EAC Civil Society Mobilisation Strategy adopted and implemented • No. of meetings held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue framework • Dialogue meeting and sector reports • Partners States Reports • EAC Civil Society Mobilisation Strategy • EAC and Partner States Reports • Meetings report 	<p>Political commitment Availability of resources</p>
<p>Inputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resource, • Capital items, Office equipments, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource recruitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports • Procurement records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation in place • Enabling Policies in place

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Community Development)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual aid materials 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance reports 	
3.4. Develop and dissemination M&E Framework to Partner States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring framework in place and operationalised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and evaluation reports • EAC reports and Partner State reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds and expertise
Inputs Human Resource, Capital items, Office equipments, Visual aid Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource recruitment • Budgets • Procurement of materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports; • Procurement and other finance records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningful budget allocation for community development shall be forthcoming;

5.0 FINANCING

The EAC and other stakeholders need to develop strategies for mobilizing resources for implementing the framework. One of the initiatives should be a donor round table dialogue organized by the EAC secretariat to discuss areas of possible collaboration. Some of the groups that should be invited include: Governments, Development Partners, Private Sector, Civil Society and East African Community Organs and Institutions.

5.1 Financing Procedures and commitments

Article 132 (4) of the EAC Treaty states that “ The budget of the Community shall be funded by equal contributions by the Partner States and receipts from regional and international donations and any other sources as may be determined by the Council.

Accordingly, the budget of the Community (excluding financial resources from development partners) is shared equally by the Republics of Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Contributions by the Partner states have been supplemented by the goodwill of development partners through the EAC Partnership Fund. This fund is in form of basket funding with no conditional ties attached by the donors or earmarking for specific projects and programmes.

Other possible source of funding is through the private sector by way of formalizing public private partnerships.

5.2 Indicative Budgets and Targets

In order to implement the Strategic plan, there are those critical activities that must be accomplished in the 1st year without which the plan will not be achieved in the intended 5 years.

Strategic activities therefore have been selected for the initial year and the corresponding budget is proposed.

Components	Amount(US \$)
1. Gender and Women in Socio-Economic Development	900,000
2. Youth Empowerment	1,050,000
3. Child Protection and Development	400,000
4. Persons with Disabilities	250,000
5. Social Protection	250,000
6. Community Development	350,000
7. Participation of the citizenry	250,000
Grand Total	3,450,000

6.0 CONCLUSION

The strategic plan has been developed to give concrete direction as to which action should be taken by the Secretariat. It takes into account that there are actions that shall be done by the Members states of which the secretariat shall act as a catalyst but not a primary enforcer. In line with the Gender and Community Development framework, Partner States need to start the necessary process to strengthen the capacity of various Ministries to implement the recommendations of the framework.

The plan calls for a lot of collaboration between the various stakeholders. A forum for collaboration - -meeting to share experiences and progress on various projects and activities; a standardised monitoring format are among some of the actions and tools proposed for the successful implementation of the plan.

ANNEXURES

Annex 1: Strategic Work Plan Activities for Sectors:

This section contains the Action plans for each of the thematic areas. The indicators, persons responsible, timeframe and the annual budgets are key. Period strategic Evaluation shall help inform implementers of annual targets that may need revision.

Action Plan for Gender

NARRATIVE SUMMARY [G&W]	INDICATORS (OVI)	RESPONSIBILITY	ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET
Goal (Broad Objective) To promote gender equality, equity and to promote women & girl-child empowerment as normative in the EAC Partner States.	Conditions that show Goal attainment: Socially transformed quality lives and livelihoods of Women and Girl child;		
1.1 Conduct analysis of existing policies, within the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented and analyzed policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat Partner States 	5,000
1.2 Harmonize the existing policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 policies and plans reviewed by 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat 	12,000
1.3 Formulate an EAC Protocol on Gender, Youth, Children, Persons with Disabilities, Social Protection and Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protocol on Gender Equality adopted by December 70 % enforcement at national level by 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat Organs and Institutions 	10,000
2.1 Establish a Gender unit at EAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit Established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat 	5,000
2.2 Develop guidelines on promoting Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC 	12,000

NARRATIVE SUMMARY [G&W]	INDICATORS (OVI)	RESPONSIBILITY	ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET
and Technology for women and girls	developed	Secretariat	
2.3 Develop guidelines on promoting affirmative action for the Girl Child in Education and Vocational skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines developed Percentage of Partner States following guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat Partner States 	5,000
2.4 Facilitate the formation of Women in Business associations and networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Women Business associations formed and operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat Private Sector CSOs 	50,000
2.5 Facilitate annual trade show and exhibition for Women Entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of exhibitors that were women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat 	100,000
3			
3.1 Facilitate/Conduct Regional training for the Disciplined (Armed) forces to increase awareness of GBV and the legal frameworks against GBV;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trained workshops conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat 	50,000
3.2 Conduct media Trainings to create awareness in the population on the dangers of GBV;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex and gender disaggregated data bank Number of media houses trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner states CSO's Media 	30,000
3.3 Facilitate Gender mainstreaming in all EAC sectors and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectors that have mainstreamed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat 	10,000
3.4 Sensitize and awareness creation for Gender mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of seminars held Number of Partner States that have mainstreamed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat Partner States CSO's Media 	30,000
4			
4.1 Facilitate regional dialogue among Partner States on International commitments and other international issues of concern;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of dialogue held Number of instruments ratified and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC International Partners 	30,000

NARRATIVE SUMMARY [G&W]	INDICATORS (OVI)	RESPONSIBILITY	ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET
4.2 Identify key issues that need baseline studies or research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of peace initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner states 	10,000
4.3 Develop a data bank of regional consultants with expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data bank established • Number of experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • Partner States 	15,000

Action Plan for Youth Empowerment

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Youth)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBILITY	ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET
<p>Broad Objectives To Promote the economic and social development of Youth within the East African Region to self sufficiency</p>	<p>Conditions that show Goal attainment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of young people employed in Partner States • Percentage of young people in decision-making organs at EAC and Partner levels • Youth protected from harmful labour conditions 		
<p>1.1 Formulate a Regional Youth Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy adopted and implemented by June 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat 	40,000
<p>1.2 Develop, harmonize and enforce legal frameworks that relate to social issues of Youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies and plans reviewed • a harmonized policy • Number of legal frameworks developed and enforced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • Organs and Institutions 	10,000
<p>1.3 Facilitate regional dialogue among Partner States on International commitments and other international issues of concern</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regional dialogues organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner States • CSO's 	40,000
<p>2.1 Facilitate Private Sector in building capacity of Youth and Children in vocational skills, ICT, e- Commerce and other special tailored programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SME's started • Number of youth engaged in e-commerce • Quality of programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • Private sector 	30,000

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Youth)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBILITY	ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET
2.2 Facilitate Annual Youth Exhibitions for SME's through the National Investment Authority and other relevant agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of young people participating in National exhibitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat Partner States 	30,000
2.3 Develop guidelines on promoting Science and Technology for Youth and Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and percentage of new courses introduced that are functional and viable; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner States 	30,000
2.4 Facilitate the formation of Youth in Business associations and networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of youth associations; Number of SACCOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner States 	30,000
2.5 Establish a regional center for Skills Development for the Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Center established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat, EAC Partner States 	50,000
3.1 Develop guidelines and work plans for mainstreaming Youth and Children's issues in all EAC sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of guidelines developed that are used for implementation and are adhered to by the Partner States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat EAC Organs and Institutions 	10,000
3.2 Train and facilitate key EAC Secretariat and Partner states staff on mainstreaming processes procedures and in all EAC sectors and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of staff trained Number of projects initiated by them (that are operational); Number of EAC sectors that have mainstreamed youth and children issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat EAC Organs and Institutions 	50,000
3.3 Conduct sensitization and awareness creation workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of youth with employable skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat Partner States, Media 	20,000
4.1 Conduct sensitization/ consultative meeting of ministers to discuss the prioritization of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Resolutions made at EAC and at Partner State level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat Partner States 	60,000

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Youth)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBILITY	ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET
youth activities and budget allocations;			
4.2 Develop and propose policy guidelines for the establishment of an Annual Youth day in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of Partner States that have increased budget allocations to youth programming; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat Partner States EALA 	20,000
4.3 Hold Annual event coordinated by the relevant ministry in each Partner State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of events in each Partner State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner States 	30,000
4.4 Facilitate learning exchange revisits between Partner States prior to National youth day celebration (focus on entrepreneurship and social development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of best practices documented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat Partner States 	30,000

Action Plan for Children Development and Protection

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Children)	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES	ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET
Outputs (Activities)	Magnitude and Quality of Outputs		
1.1 Harmonize national legislations with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies and plans reviewed • Number of legal frameworks developed and enforced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • Partner States • EALA 	10,000
1.2 EAC Partner States ratify international and regional conventions and protocols on children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of conventions ratified by Partner States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner States 	15,000
1.3 Develop clear Regional child protection mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of EAC that have ratified all protocols of children; • Number of laws for protecting children developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • CSOs 	15,000
1.4 Facilitate regional dialogue among Partner States on International commitments and other international issues of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regional dialogues held; • Percentage of resolutions debated and directives given for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • CSOs • Partner States 	40,000
1.5 Organize massive campaigns on the role of parents in children's education, nutrition and FGM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children Unit established at Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat 	60,000

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Children)	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES	ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET
2.1 Put in place adequate infrastructure and services in rural and urban areas for children to participate in sport, physical education, cultural, artistic, and recreational and leisure activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children participating in National exhibitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC, EAC Partner States 	30,000
2.2 Develop guidelines on promoting Science and Technology for Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of guidelines circulated that are being used; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat 	20,000
2.3 Convene an annual Regional Forum for Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Forum for children per annum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat 	50,000
3.1 Develop guidelines and work plans for mainstreaming Children's issues in all EAC sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of guidelines developed that are used for implementation and are adhered to by the Partner States; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat CSOs 	10,000
3.2 Train key EAC Secretariat and Partner states staff on mainstreaming processes and procedures;	Number of staff trained and number of projects initiated by them (that are operational);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat 	40,000
4.1 Provide protection to children in conflict situations, orphans, vulnerable and street children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanisms and guidelines developed to ensure child protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner States EAC Secretariat 	30,000
4.2 Provide social protection to vulnerable children and adolescents including	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of children supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat Partner States 	60,000

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Children)	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES	ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET
(CWDs to ensure food security, clothing, housing and other basic needs)			
4.3 Implement the key recommendations of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of Partner States that are on track with recommendation implementation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • Partner States 	20,000
4.4 Document and disseminate information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data bank established at EAC Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC, Partner States 	30,000

Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (PWDS)	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES	ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET
Outputs (Activities)	Magnitude and Quality of Outputs		
1.1 Harmonize national legislations with regard to PWDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies and plans reviewed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a harmonized policy – Number of legal frameworks developed and enforced – Livelihoods for PWDS improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • EALA 	10,000
1.2 EAC Partner States ratify international and regional conventions and protocols on PWDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of conventions ratified by Partner States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner States 	100,000
1.3 Facilitate regional dialogue among Partner States on International commitments on PWDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regional dialogues held; • Percentage of resolutions debated and directives given for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • CSOs • Partner States 	60,000
2.4 Put in place adequate infrastructure and services in rural and urban areas for PWDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of infrastructure which are friendly for PWDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • Partner States 	100,000
2.5 Develop guidelines for equipping services providers with disability friendly skills and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of guidelines circulated that are being used; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat 	30,000

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (PWDS)	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	RESPONSIBILITIES	ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET
knowledge for effective service delivery and management			
3.1 Develop guidelines and work plans for mainstreaming PWDS issues in all EAC sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of guidelines developed that are used for implementation and are adhered to by the Partner States; • Number of EAC Sectoral Plans, programmes and budget reflecting PWDS issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • CSOs 	30,000
3.2. Ensure PWDS participate in monitoring and evaluation programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PWDS participating in planning and monitoring process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • CSOs 	20,000

Action Plan for Social Protection

NARRATIVE SUMMARY [SP]	INDICATORS (OVI)	Responsibility	BUDGET
1.1 Establish a social protection unit at the Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Protection Unit established; • Percentage of national budget carters for social protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat 	40,000
1.2 Develop, harmonize and enforce legal frameworks that relate to community development issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional policy developed • Percentage of legal frameworks enforced over 5 years; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EALA • EAC Secretariat 	10,000
1.3 Conduct /facilitate regional and, South-South cooperation and international best practice visits and studies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of learning visits held • Number of studies undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner States Line ministries • EAC Secretariat 	30,000
1.4 Conduct seminars that include civil society in policy-making on social protection, and in programme design;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings of experts • Number of meetings held; • Number of sensitization seminars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • Line ministries 	30,000
2.1 Develop social protection guidelines for Partner States :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat 	10,000
2.2 Organize learning/ exchange visits by focal persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of learning visits organized; • Number of and scope of participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat 	30,000
2.3 Conduct research to identify innovative mechanism for containing violence and conflict resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of research carried out • Number of disseminated • Percentage of new innovations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat 	10,000

NARRATIVE SUMMARY [SP]	INDICATORS (OVI)	Responsibility	BUDGET
2.4 Integrate poverty and illiteracy perspectives in resolution of armed or other conflicts and foreign occupation ;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of poverty alleviation projects by Partner state • GDP figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC; • Partner States 	10,000
2.5 Establish a social protection forum for learning and sharing good experiences every two years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale and scope of participants in the meetings • Number of Civil society organizations participating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC • Partner States line ministries 	40,000
3.1 Develop poverty alleviation/ employment guidelines for Partner states:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty alleviation guidelines developed; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EALA 	10,000
3.2 Conduct learning/ exchange visits of focal persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of learning visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner States 	12,000
3.3 Develop special vocational training programmes for Persons living with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of Partner States that have established vocational training programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC, Private Sector 	20,000

Action Plan for Community Development

NARRATIVE SUMMARY (Com. Devt.)	INDICATORS (OVI)	RESPONSIBILITIES	ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET
<p>Broad Objectives</p> <p>To improve the conditions of the vulnerable members of society through the effective introduction and implementation of social protection programmes within the region;</p>	<p>Conditions that show Goal attainment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved infrastructure in rural communities; • Improved service delivery and access to social services in the rural areas; • Communities that are able to meet livelihood needs 		
<p>1.1 Establish a Community Development Unit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development Unit established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat 	<p>40,000</p>
<p>1.2 Harmonise policies and develop regional policy for community development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of policies and plans reviewed • a harmonized policy • number of legal frameworks developed and enforced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • Partner States • EALA 	<p>10,000</p>
<p>1.3 Hold Regional consensus building consultations for the ratification of the framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of sensitization seminars • No. of meetings of experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • EALA 	<p>20,000</p>
<p>1.4 Conduct Experts meeting for review of implementation of agreed upon actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meeting reviews conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat 	<p>15,000</p>
<p>2.1 Commission studies to identify bottlenecks amongst Partner States ;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of studies carried out; • Number of recommendations adopted for policy; • Percentage of Partner States implementing changes proposed; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • CSO's , Private Sector 	<p>10,000</p>

2.2 Hold regional meetings tabling issues found and drafting framework for cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of and scope of participants at regional meetings; • Framework for cooperation drafted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat 	20,000
2.3 Develop guidelines to /and establish community and social work training institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines in place; • Institutions established • Social work trained to assist PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner States • EAC Secretariat 	100,000
3.1 Develop guidelines and work plans for mainstreaming Community Development in all EAC sectors;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines developed • Number of staff trained in mainstreaming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner States • EAC Secretariat 	10,000
3.2 Conduct training for key EAC Secretariat and Partner states staff on mainstreaming processes and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of departments that have mainstreamed Community development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • CSO's • Private 	
3.3 Establish stakeholder linkages (facilitate Seminars) with the religious communities in the region to enhance community development interventions;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of stakeholders in partnership with government agencies/programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • CSOs 	60,000
4.1 Establish a standardized Monitoring and Evaluation framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring framework in place and operationalised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • Partner States, • CSO's 	10,000
4.2 Create a data Bank for regional experts and Consultants to assist in Community Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Partner States that have a data base of regional experts compiled and easily accessible; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat • Private sector 	50,000
4.3 Facilitation of documentation printing and dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of documents printed and disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAC Secretariat 	30,000

4.4 Organize stakeholder for a/Seminars to accelerate Community development models and commitment to action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of partnership agreements signed; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAC Secretariat Partner States 	40,000

Annex 2: Map showing the Partner States of the East African Community

