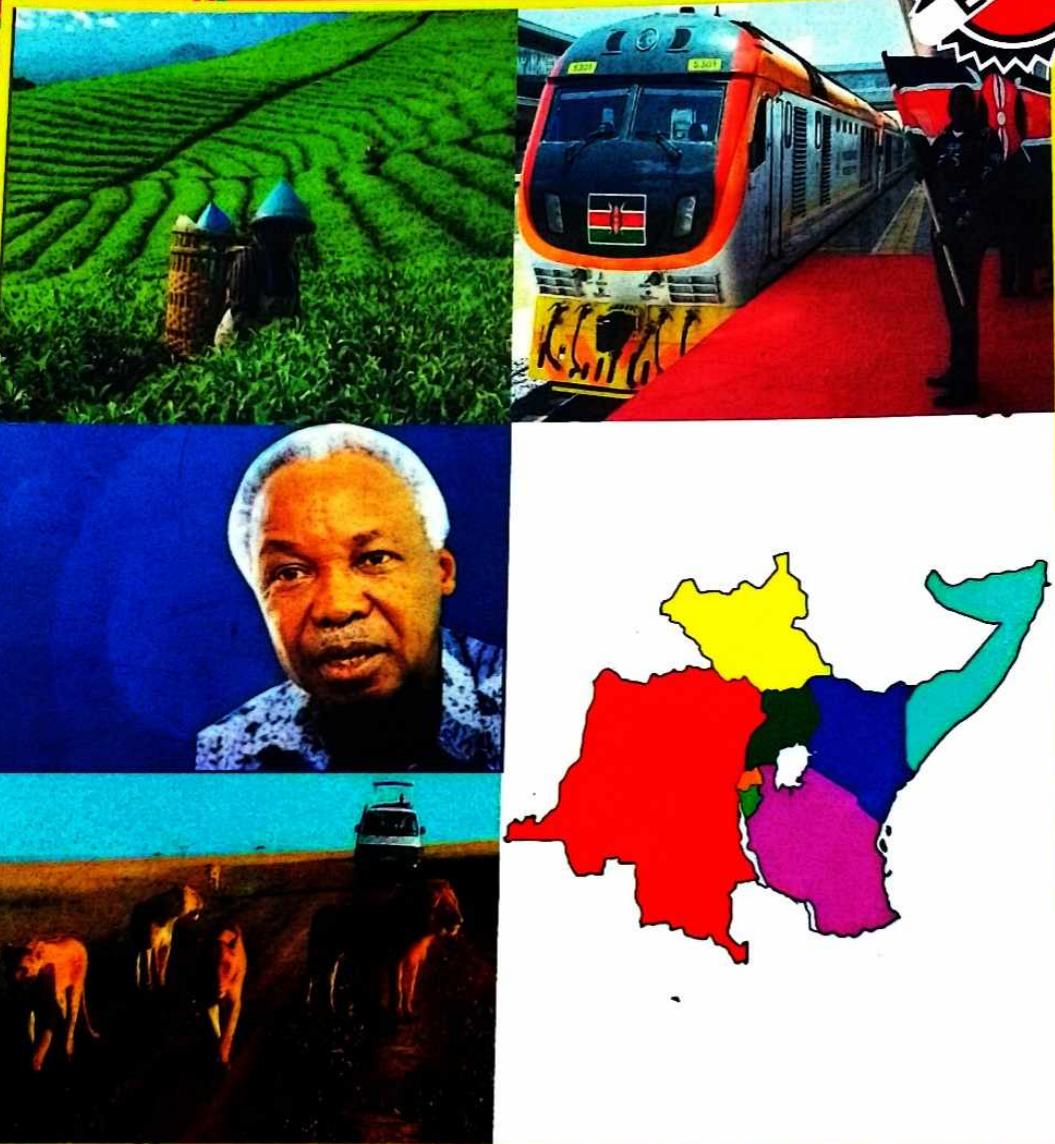


SHINE STANDARD SOCIAL STUDIES

PUPIL'S BOOK 6

FIRST EDITION



For Excellence in Social Studies

APOLLO K.

BASED ON THE CURRENT CURRICULUM



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Developing a book of this nature requires a lot of support from colleagues, friends and family. I would like to register my deep-rooted gratitude to the following people for their unlimited assistance offered towards the completion of this book.

All teachers of Social Studies with whom I worked at various levels for their positive advice and criticism.

All authors whose books we used and consulted during our research for some of the materials in this book.

We do sincerely regret any mistakes which may be found anywhere in this book. It is not intended to be part of this book but accidental.

However, any person who does any unauthorized act in relation to this publication without prior written permission from the original authors, may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damage.

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PREFACE

Shine Standard Social Studies, Pupils' Book Six has been developed basing on the revised Primary Six Social Studies Syllabus as prescribed by the new curriculum of the National Curriculum Development Center (NCDC). The book contains accurate, relevant and current information covering all topics in all terms of the year in their order. It is intended to guide both teachers and learners.

The pupil's book cares for the interests of the learners in terms of simple and concise language used, simplified content to cater for all learners with different abilities and clear illustrations to make learning enjoyable through observation. Key words for each topic have also been included in order to enrich the learner's vocabulary and mastery of concepts.

The topics have well organized, relevant, and easy to understand notes and facts. It is written in a simple language and is well aided with maps and illustrations/diagrams where necessary to ease understanding.

- The book is remarkably precise but detailed in content with no fact left hanging. It has been mainly written for Primary Six in a language that is suitable for both rural and urban Pupils. The book can therefore be used with minimum teacher guidance.

The book has inbuilt and continuous assessment activities at the end of topic. These questions are to help the learners to test their understanding of the concepts covered and are to enable the teacher to track progress as coverage goes on. This also makes the book convenient for individual and class learning by the pupils.

The content of the book has been enriched to enable learners get solutions to the three main levels of assessment at primary level that is to say: Knowledge, Comprehension and Application.

The book is intended to provide learners with knowledge, skills and the desired attitudes and values of Social Studies and the Environment that are important to prepare learners for final assessment of the primary level.

The book is written and developed by experienced teachers of Social Studies and Religious Education and we welcome all comments on the publication with an open mind for the improvement in the teaching and learning of Social Studies. Comments and orders can be communicated directly through the following contacts.

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THEME: LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA

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TOPIC 1: EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

LOCATION OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY MEMBERSTATES

↳ Location is the determination of features where they are found.

Ways of locating places on a map

- ❖ By using the grid reference system.
- ❖ By using the compass direction.
- ❖ By using the neighbourhood.

Ways of locating direction of places

- By using the position of the sun.
- By using a compass.
- By using shadows

Locating places using the grid reference system

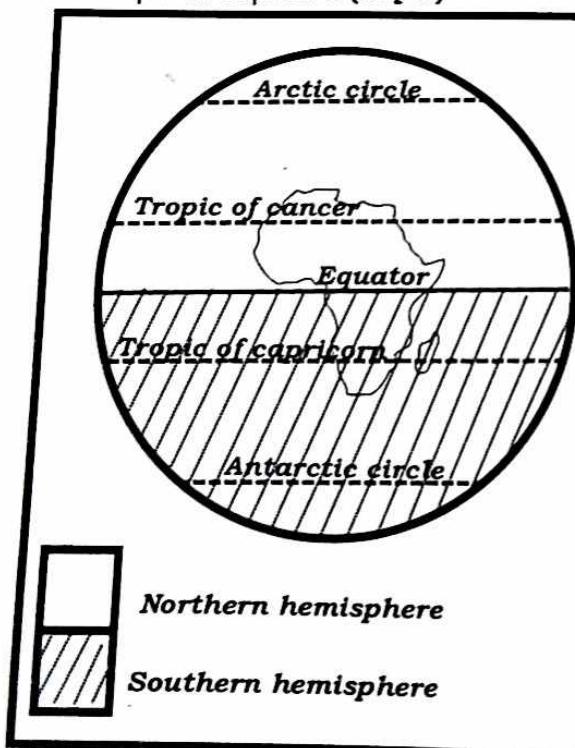
- ↳ Grid reference system is the method of locating place using lines of latitude and lines of longitude.
- ↳ East African Community (EAC) member countries are located between lines of latitude 12°S , 13°N and lines of longitude 24°E , 42°E

LINES OF LATITUDE

- ↳ Lines of latitude are imaginary lines drawn on a map or globe from West to East.
- ↳ Latitude is the distance in degrees North or South of the equator.
- ↳ Parallels is the general name given to lines of latitude.
- ↳ They are called parallels because they do not meet at any point.
- ↳ All lines of latitudes are measured in degrees

Major lines of latitude

- The Equator (0°)
- Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$)
- Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$)
- Arctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$)
- Antarctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$)

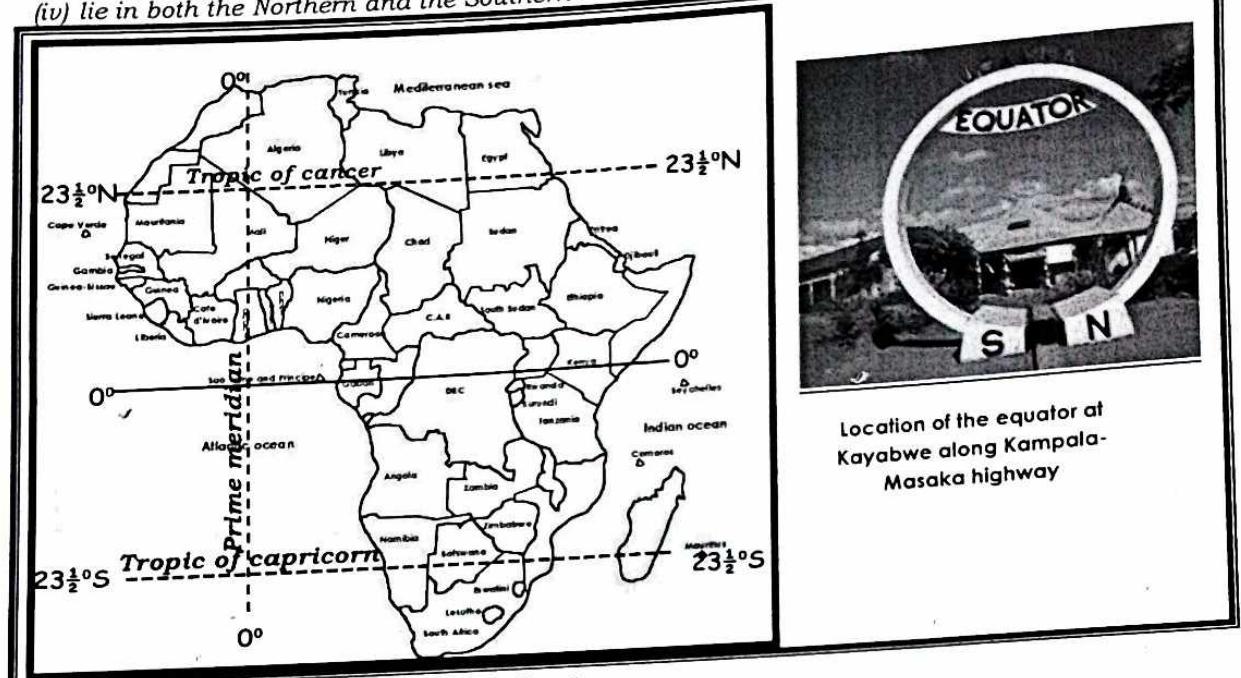


The Equator

- ↳ The Equator divides the world into two equal parts (hemispheres)
- ↳ The Equator is marked 0° because it is the starting point for all latitude readings.
- ↳ Other lines of latitude are numbered starting from the equator.
- ↳ The Equator is the most important line of latitude because it crosses the world at the centre.
- ↳ All countries which are crossed by the equator lie in both the Northern and Southern hemisphere.
- ↳ A hemisphere is a half part of the world as divided by the equator or prime meridian.
- ↳ The area between the Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is called the Tropical region.
- ↳ The equator crosses Lake Victoria and Lake George in Uganda

Learning activity.
Use the political map of Africa below and identify all member states of the East African community that;

- (i) are crossed by the Equator.
- (ii) completely lie in the Northern hemisphere.
- (iii) completely lie in the Southern hemisphere.
- (iv) lie in both the Northern and the Southern hemisphere



Location of the equator at Kayabwe along Kampala-Masaka highway

East Africa's neighbours crossed by the Equator

- Somalia
- Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Importance of lines of latitude

- ❖ They help to determine the climate of an area.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EARTH

- Rotation of the earth on its axis.
- Revolution of the earth.

Rotation of the earth on its axis

- ✓ The rotation of the earth on its axis causes days and nights.
- ✓ The earth makes one complete rotation of 360° in 24 hours/ one day.
- ✓ The earth rotates through an angle of 15° in every one hour, 1° in every 4 minutes.
- ✓ The rotation of the earth is seen in the rising and setting of the sun.
- ✓ Places far in the East see the sun earlier than those in the West because the earth rotates from West to East.

Other effects of the rotation of the earth

- ❖ It causes formation of tides
- ❖ It causes ocean currents
- ❖ It changes the direction of wind

Note:

- ✓ The sun appears to rise in the East every morning due to the rotation of the earth from West to East.

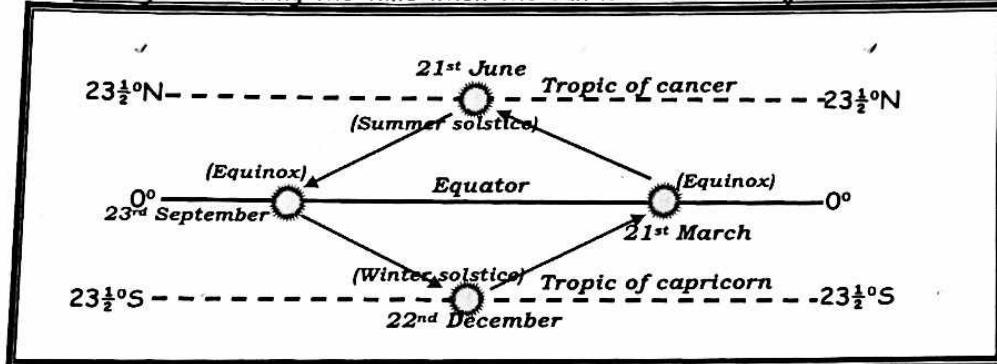
Revolution of the earth

- ✓ The revolution of the earth is the movement of the earth around the sun.
- ✓ The earth takes 365 days (1 year) to make one complete revolution around the sun.
- ✓ The revolution of the earth causes changes in seasons.
- ✓ During the revolution of the earth around the sun, the sun is overhead the Equator on March 21st and September 23rd. This period is called Equinox.
- ✓ During this time, the night and day time period worldwide is equal.
- ✓ Sometimes, equatorial and climatic zone experiences very high temperatures and heavy rainfall is received during equinox.
- ✓ Tropical region is the area of land lying between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.
- ✓ Equinox is the time of the year when the sun is overhead the equator.
- ✓ Solstice is the time of the year when the sun is overhead the tropics.

Effect of the earth's revolution

-It causes changes in seasons e.g. spring, autumn, winter and summer seasons

A diagram showing the time when the sun is overhead major lines of latitude

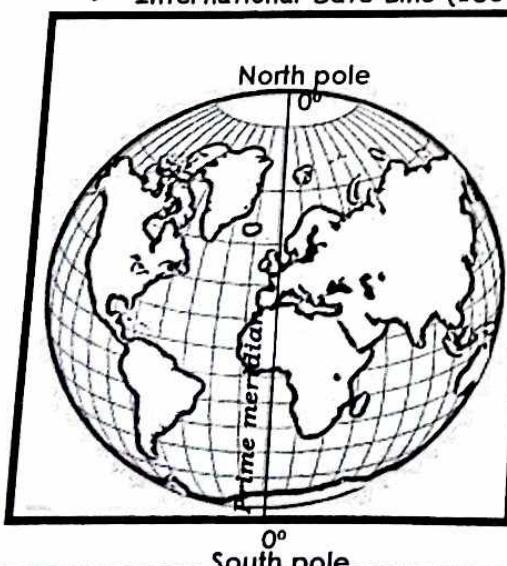


LINES OF LONGITUDE

- ↳ Lines of longitude are imaginary lines drawn on a map or globe from the North pole to the South pole.
- ↳ Longitude is the distance in degrees East or West of the Prime meridian.
- ↳ Meridians is the general name given to lines of longitude.

Major lines of longitudes

- Prime meridian/Greenwich meridian (0°)
- International Date Line (180° E or W of the Prime meridian)



The Prime meridian/ Greenwich meridian

- ↳ The Prime meridian is also called the Greenwich meridian because it crosses Greenwich town in London.
- ↳ The Prime meridian is marked 0° because it is the starting point for all longitude readings.
- ↳ The Prime meridian divides the world into the Eastern and Western hemisphere.
- ↳ All countries crossed by the Prime meridian lie in both the Eastern and Western hemisphere.

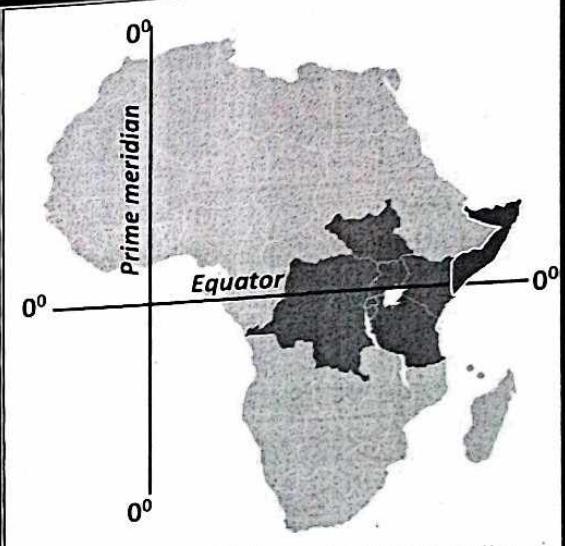
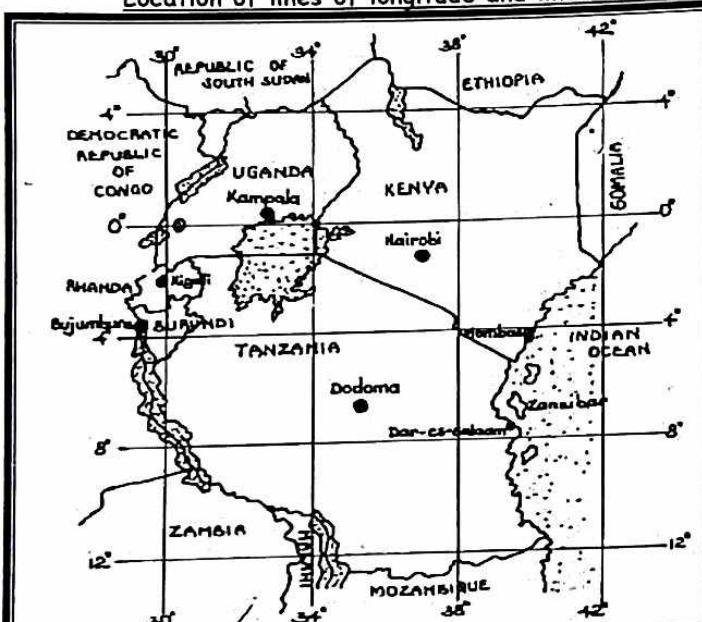
Countries in Africa crossed by the prime meridian

-Algeria -Mali -Ghana -Burkina Faso

Note:

- ❖ Accra, the capital of Ghana, is the city in West Africa which is crossed by the Prime meridian.
- ❖ The Prime meridian helps in telling international time.
- ❖ The International Date Line separates one day from the next day.
e.g. East of the International Date Line may be Friday while West of it is Saturday.
- ❖ East Africa completely lies in the Eastern hemisphere.
- ❖ Lines of longitude help to determine time zones.
- ❖ Both lines of longitude and lines of latitude help in locating places on a map.

Location of lines of longitude and lines of latitude on the map of East Africa



Location of the EAC member states on the map of Africa

FINDING TIME ACCORDING TO GREENWICH MEAN TIME (G.M.T)

- ❖ The earth makes a full rotation of 360° in 1 day(24hours). Therefore, the earth moves 15° in every 1 hour.
- ❖ Every 15° Eor W of the prime meridian is a time zone.
- ❖ Different regions in the world have different time zones according to the distance from the prime meridian.
- ❖ Places in the same time zone have the same standard time.
- ❖ East African countries like Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania have the same time because they lie in the same time zone. The time zone for Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania is known as the East African Standard Time. The three countries lie at longitude 45° .

How to calculate time using the lines of longitude.

Points to note when calculating time in any given country.

- ✓ When you travel 15° westwards, you lose an hour while travelling 15° eastwards makes you gain an hour.
- ✓ We usually add (+) hours for places which are in the East and subtract (-) the time when finding the time for places which are in the West.

- ✓ Changing of the time to and from **24hr** clock (by either adding or subtracting **12 hrs**) affects the units in which the time is given. (ie. From **am** to **pm** and viceversa).
- ✓ Time in each time zone is calculated basing on the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) which is at 0° longitude.

Example 1:

Find the time in East Africa which is 45° if it is 2:00pm at GMT.

Solution,

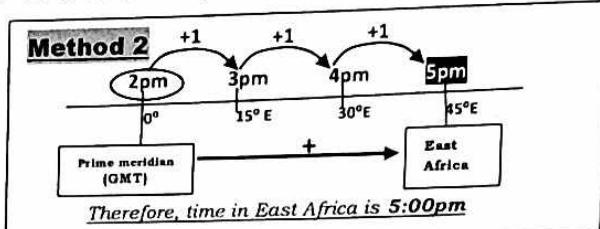
$$15^{\circ} = 1\text{hr}$$

$$45^{\circ} = \left(\frac{45}{15}\right) \text{ hrs.}$$

$$= 3\text{hrs}$$

Time in East Africa = 2:00pm

$$\begin{array}{r} +3.00\text{hrs} \\ \hline 5:00\text{pm} \end{array}$$



Therefore, time in East Africa is **5:00pm**.

Example 2:

What time will it be in country P which is 60° W if it is 2:00pm in Ghana?

Solution,

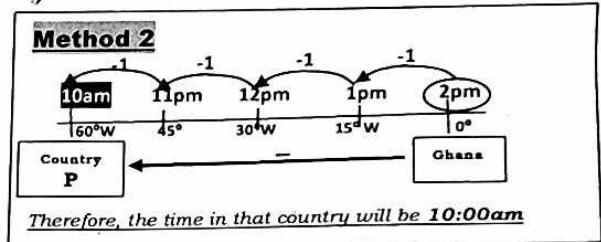
$$15^{\circ} = 1\text{hr}$$

$$60^{\circ} = \left(\frac{60}{15}\right) \text{ hrs.}$$

$$= 4\text{hrs}$$

Time in country P is = 2:00pm (+12hours)

$$\begin{array}{r} -4.00\text{hrs} \\ = 14.00\text{hrs} \\ -4.00\text{hrs} \\ \hline 10:00\text{am} \end{array}$$



Example 3:

If it is 10:00pm at GMT, what time is it in East Africa?

Solution,

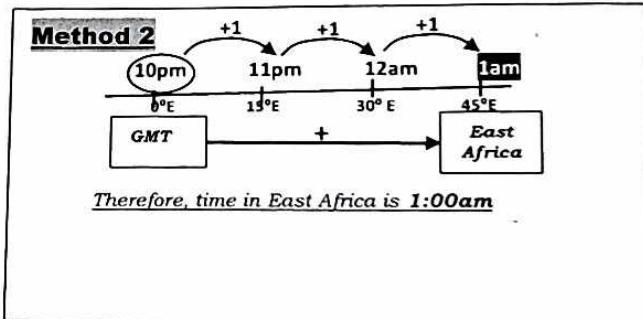
$$15^{\circ} = 1\text{hr}$$

$$45^{\circ} = \left(\frac{45}{15}\right) \text{ hrs.}$$

$$= 3\text{hrs}$$

Time in East Africa = 10:00pm

$$\begin{array}{r} +3.00\text{hrs} \\ \hline 13.00\text{hrs} \\ 13.00\text{hrs} \\ -12.00\text{hrs} \\ \hline 1:00\text{am} \end{array}$$



Therefore, time in East Africa is **1:00am**.

Example 4:

Find the time in a country which is 30° W if it is 1:00pm in Ghana.

Solution,

$$15^{\circ} = 1\text{hr}$$

$$30^{\circ} = \left(\frac{30}{15}\right) \text{ hrs.}$$

$$= 2\text{hrs}$$

Time in East Africa = 1:00pm (+12hrs)

$$\begin{array}{r} -2.00\text{hrs} \\ 13.00\text{hrs} \\ -2.00\text{hrs} \\ \hline 11:00\text{am} \end{array}$$

Therefore, time in that country is **11:00am**.

Example 5:

What time is it in Johannesburg, South Africa which is 30° if it is 6:00pm in East Africa?

Solution,

Difference in degrees between East Africa and South Africa = $45^{\circ} - 30^{\circ} = 15^{\circ}$

$$15^{\circ} = 1\text{hr}$$

$$15^{\circ} = \left(\frac{15}{15}\right) \text{ hrs.}$$

$$= 1\text{hr}$$

Time in Johannesburg = 6:00pm

- 1.00hr (we subtract since Johannesburg is in the West of East Africa)

5:00pm

Therefore, time in Johannesburg, South Africa is 5:00pm.

Example 6:

East Africa lies at 45°E . Find the time in country K which is 30°W if it is 7:00pm in East Africa.

Solution,

Sum of degrees between East Africa and country

$$K = 45^{\circ} + 30^{\circ} = 75^{\circ}$$

$$15^{\circ} = 1\text{hr}$$

$$75^{\circ} = \left(\frac{75}{15}\right) \text{ hrs}$$

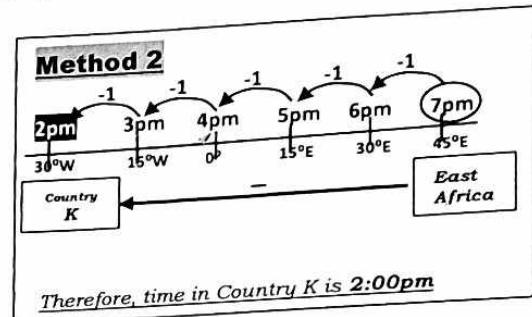
$$= 5\text{hrs}$$

Time in country K = 7:00pm

- 5.00hrs (we (-) since K is in the West of E.A.)

2:00pm

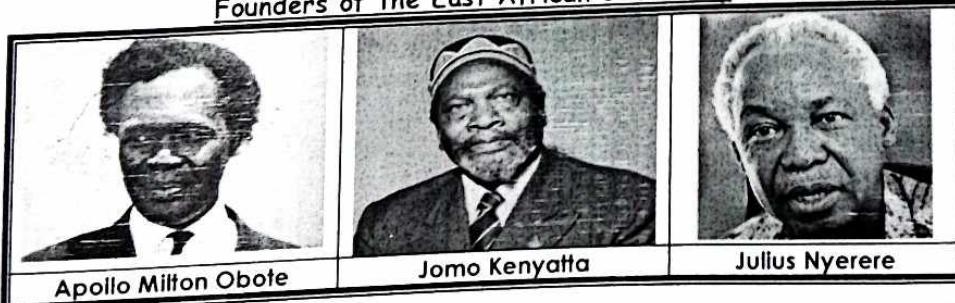
Therefore, the time in Country K is 2:00pm.

**THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY**

- ★ The East African Community is a group of countries in Eastern Africa that are united to promote trade. It is an example of common markets or regional groupings.
- ★ It is an inter-governmental organisation meaning it brings several states together.
- ★ The EAC was formed on 1st December 1967 to replace the East African Common Services Organisation. The East African Common Services organisation had been formed in 1961.
- ★ The EACSO had its headquarters at Nairobi in Kenya.
- ★ The EACSO replaced the East African High Commission (EAHC) which had been formed in 1946 after the second world war.
- ★ Creech Jones, the British colonial secretary in East Africa by then, advocated for the formation of the EAHC.

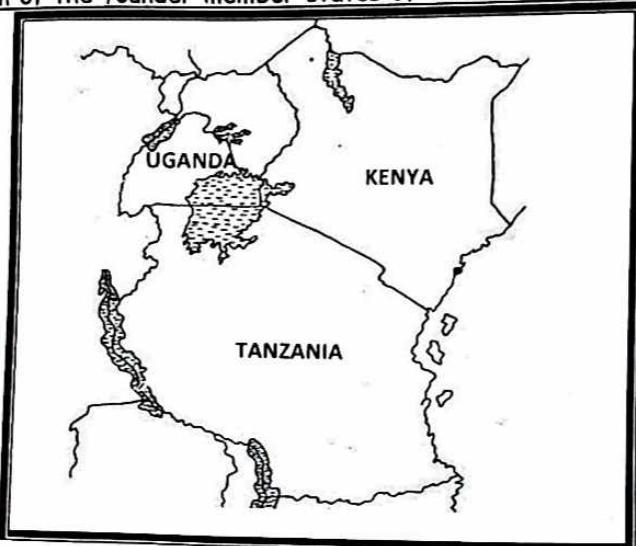
THE EAC AS A COMMON MARKET

- ★ A Common market is an organisation that brings together countries with an aim of promoting trade.
 - ★ It can also be called a regional economic grouping or an economic bloc.
- Founders of the East African Community



Founder member states of EAC	Founders of EAC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda • Kenya • Tanzania 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Apollo Milton Obote • Mzee Jomo Kenyatta • Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere.

Location of the founder member states of the East African Community



Reasons for the formation of the East African Community (Objectives/ Aims of EAC)

- ❖ To promote regional trade.
- ❖ To set up a similar currency value.
- ❖ To have common taxes on goods for similar prices.
- ❖ To widen market for goods from the member states.
- ❖ To promote cooperation and unity among the member states.
- ❖ To promote easy movement of goods and people across borders of the member states.

Departments of the former East African Community and the services they provided

Department	Headquarters	Services Provided
East African Development Bank (EADB)	Kampala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It funded developmental projects of the member states. -It provided loans to member states.
East African Flying School (EAFS)	Soroti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It trained pilots of the East African Airways.
East African Airways (EAA)	Nairobi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It provided air transport. -It was responsible for development of airports and airfields.
East African Examinations Council (EAEC)	Nairobi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It was responsible for setting, marking and releasing examination results.
East African Railways and Harbours (EARH)	Nairobi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It dealt with railway and water transport.
East African Posts and Telecommunication Cooperation (EAPTC)	Kampala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It provided telephone services and delivered letters and parcels.

Other departments of the defunct EAC

- ❖ East African Income Tax- Nairobi
- ❖ East African Industrial Research- Nairobi
- ❖ East African Meteorological Department- Nairobi
- ❖ East African Customs and Excise Duty- Mombasa
- ❖ East African Marine Fisheries Research- Zanzibar
- ❖ East African Institute of Medical Research- Mwanza
- ❖ East African Civil Aviation Board- Arusha
- ❖ East African Virus Research Institute- Entebbe
- ❖ East African Railway Repair Workshops- Kisumu
- ❖ East African Fresh Water Fisheries Research- Jinja
- ❖ East African Trypanosomiasis Research- Tororo
- ❖ East African Literature Bureau- Nairobi
- ❖ East African School of Library and Information Science- Nairobi

Achievements of the former EAC 1967-1977

- It helped to start industrial projects through the EADB.
- It promoted regional cooperation through its common services.
- It promoted peace and unity among the member states.
- It created a wider market for goods from member states.

THE COLLAPSE/DISINTEGRATION OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY IN 1977

Reasons why the EAC collapsed

- ❖ Political and ideological difference.
- ❖ Declaration of Idi Amin Dada to take control of the Western part of Kenya.
- ❖ Harassment of Kenyans in Tanzania
- ❖ Misunderstandings among the three heads of state of the EAC.
- ❖ Economic imbalances / unequal distribution of resources among the member states .
- ❖ Shortage of funds to facilitate its activities.
- ❖ The closure of border between Kenya and Tanzania.

Heads of state of the EAC member states at the time of its collapse

- Idi Amin dada
- Jomo Kenyatta
- Julius Kambarage Nyerere



Effects of the collapse of the EAC

- ❖ It led to decline in trade.
- ❖ It restricted the movement of people and goods in East Africa.
- ❖ It led to mistreatment of people from member states.

- ❖ It led to enmity among the East African countries.
- ❖ The community assets were shared.
- ❖ It became difficult for Uganda to access her neighbours' sea ports.

Departments that survived the collapse of the EAC

- East African Development Bank - in Kampala
- East African Flying School - in Soroti
- East African School of Library and Information Science - at Makerere

Problems that were faced by the East African Community

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| ❖ Shortage of funds to run its activities. | ❖ Internal conflicts |
| ❖ Political and ideological difference. | ❖ Absence of a common language. |
| ❖ Military coup in Uganda. | ❖ Absence of a common currency. |
| ❖ Production of similar goods. | |

REVIVAL OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY IN 2001

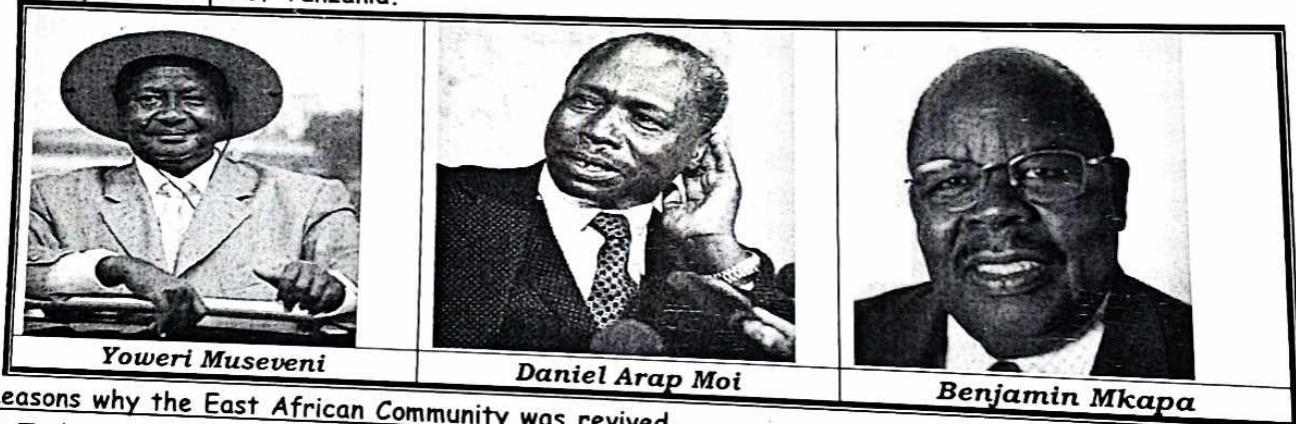
- * The final agreement to revive the East African Community was signed on 30th November, 1999.
- * It was signed at Amri Abeid Memorial stadium in Tanzania.

Note:

✓ The East African Community was called the **East African Cooperation** from 1993-1999.

Presidents who revived the East African Community

- Yoweri K. Museveni of Uganda.
- Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.
- Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania.



Reasons why the East African Community was revived

- ❖ To have common taxes on goods.
- ❖ To reduce smuggling of goods.
- ❖ To have a common currency in East Africa.
- ❖ To promote peace and security in the region.
- ❖ To promote cooperation and unity among the member states.
- ❖ To promote easy movement of people and goods across borders of the member states.
- ❖ To reduce on trade barriers.

The Expansion of the East African Community

- Rwanda in 2007
- Burundi in 2007
- South Sudan in 2016
- Democratic Republic of Congo in 2022
- Somalia in 2023

Reasons why Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan, DRC and Somalia joined the East African Community

- ❖ To easily handle oversea goods through port Dar-es-salaam and Mombasa.
- ❖ To enjoy free movement of people and goods among member states.
- ❖ To get a wider market for their goods.
- ❖ To get some goods they do not produce.
- ❖ To promote cooperation and friendship with their neighbours.

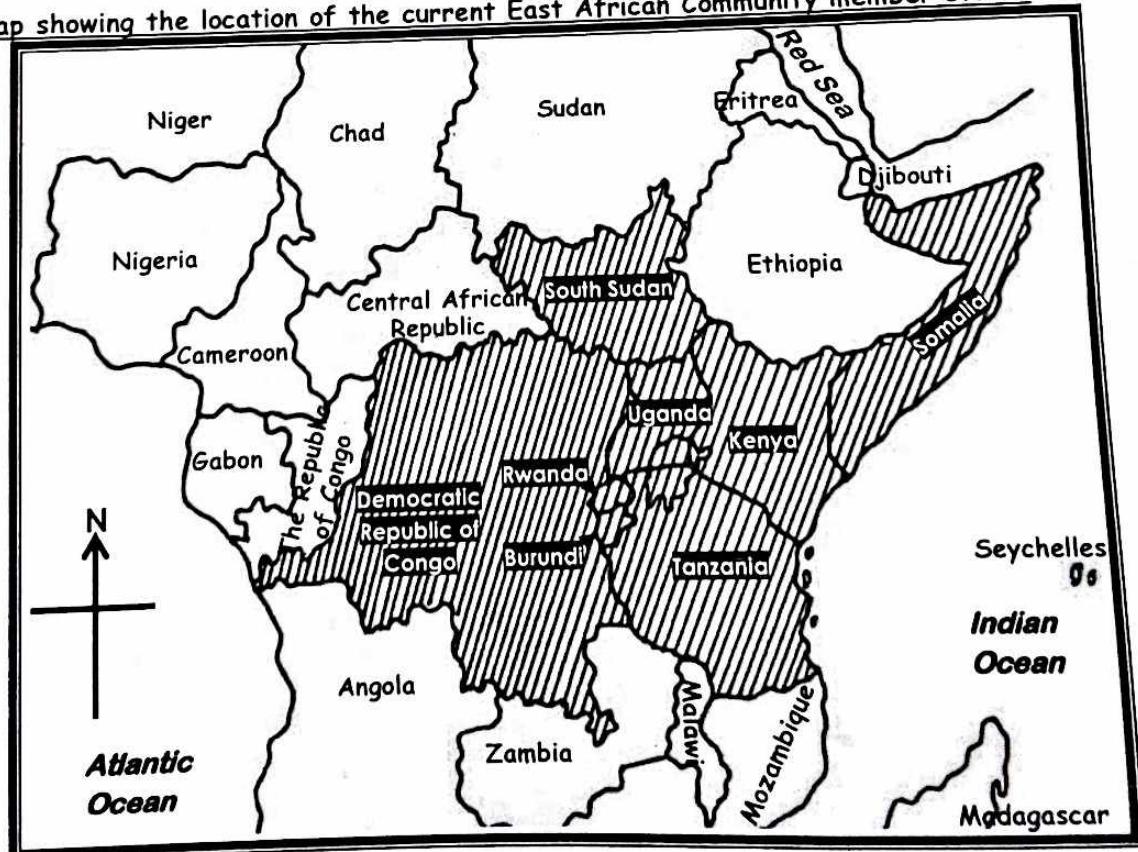
The current member states of the East African Community

Country	Capital City	President	Currency Used	Area of land (km²)
DRC	Kinshasa	Felix Tshisekedi	Congolese Franc	2,345,000
Tanzania	Dodoma	Samia Suluhu Hassan	Tanzanian shilling	945,087
Somalia	Mogadishu	Hassan Sheikh Mohamud	Somali shilling	637,657
South Sudan	Juba	Salva Kiir Mayardt	South Sudanese pound	619,745
Kenya	Nairobi	William Ruto	Kenyan shilling	580,367
Uganda	Kampala	Yoweri Kaguta Museveni	Ugandan shilling	241,037
Burundi	Gitega	Evariste Ndayishimiye	Burundian Franc	27,834
Rwanda	Kigali	Paul Kagame	Rwandan Franc	26,338

Note:

- ✓ The largest EAC member state is Democratic Republic of Congo.
- ✓ The smallest country among the EAC member states is Rwanda.

A map showing the location of the current East African Community member states



Benefits of the East African Community

a) To an individual/ people of East Africa

- ❖ It has created employment opportunities for people.
- ❖ People are able to get goods that are not produced in their countries.
- ❖ It has widened market for traders' goods.
- ❖ It has allowed easy movement of people and goods across borders.
- ❖ It has reduced taxes imposed on their imported goods.

b) To member states of EAC

- ❖ It has promoted cooperation and unity among member states.
- ❖ It has promoted peace and stability in the member states.
- ❖ It has created a wider market for goods produced in the member states.
- ❖ It has enabled land locked member states to access sea ports.

c) To non-member states of EAC

- ❖ It has created a wider market for their goods.
- ❖ The EAC member countries provide skilled labour to non-member states of EAC.
- ❖ The EAC member countries provide security to non-member states of EAC.
- ❖ The EAC member states provide jobs to people from non-member states of EAC.

LAND LOCKED MEMBER STATES OF THE EAC

- ❖ A land locked country is a country without a coastline.
- ❖ Land locked countries are completely surrounded by other countries.

Member states of EAC which are land locked

- Uganda
- Burundi
- Rwanda
- South Sudan

Neighbouring countries of the EAC which are land locked

- Ethiopia
- Malawi
- Zambia
- Central African Republic (C.A.R)

Problems faced by land locked countries

- ❖ Delay of oversea goods in transit.
- ❖ High taxes charged on imported oversea goods.
- ❖ High transport costs when importing and exporting goods.
- ❖ High prices for imported goods.

Possible solutions for the above challenges

- ❖ By joining the regional grouping.
- ❖ By improving on the air transport system.
- ❖ By encouraging local industrial production.
- ❖ By cooperating with neighbouring non-land locked countries.
- ❖ By building modern road networks.
- ❖ By using various sea ports when importing and exporting goods.

NON-LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES

- ❖ A Non-landlocked country is a country which has coastline.

Non-landlocked member states of the EAC

- Tanzania
- Kenya
- Somalia
- Democratic Republic of Congo

Neighbouring countries of the EAC which are non-landlocked

- * Mozambique
- * Angola
- * The Republic of Congo
- * Sudan
- * Djibouti

Water bodies neighbouring the EAC member states

- Indian Ocean in the East
- Atlantic Ocean in the West

Major sea ports that handle East Africa's goods

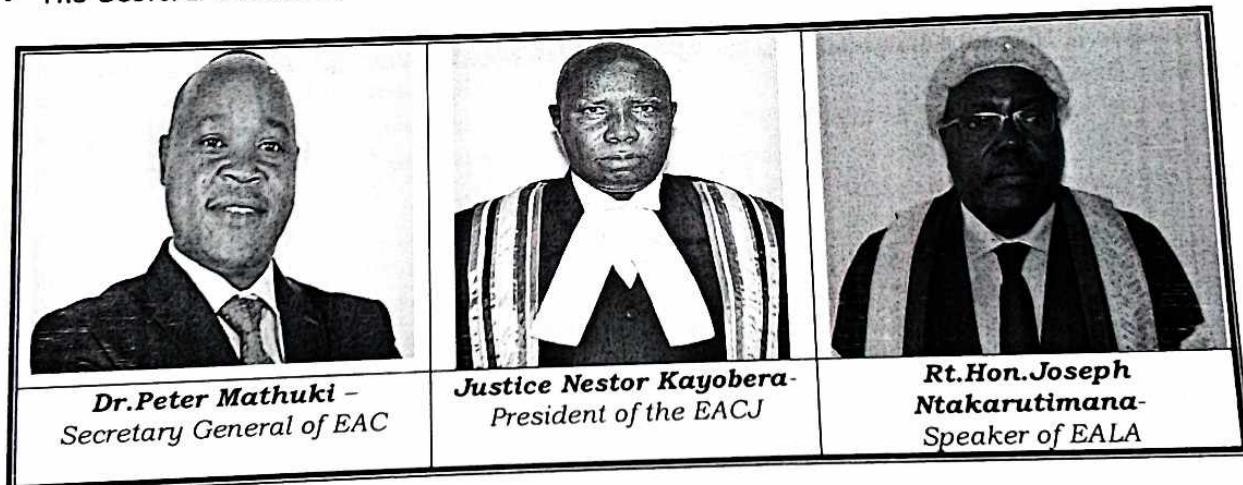
- Port Mombasa
- Port Dar-es-salaam
- Port Matadi in Democratic Republic of Congo

Benefits enjoyed by non-land locked countries.

- ❖ They pay low taxes on imported goods.
- ❖ Their oversea goods do not delay in transit.
- ❖ They meet less transport costs when importing their oversea goods.
- ❖ They get taxes through taxing goods of land locked countries that pass through them.

ORGANS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

- The Summit
- The Council of Ministers
- The Secretariat
- The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)
- The East African Court of Justice (EACJ)
- The Coordinating committee
- The Sectoral committee



The Summit

- It is the topmost organ of the EAC.
- It is composed of the heads of state of the EAC member states.
- Its main role is to direct the activities of the EAC.
- It is headed by the chairperson.
- The current chairperson of the EAC is _____

The Secretariat

- The secretariat is based in Arusha, Tanzania.
- It is headed by the secretary general.
- It runs the daily affairs of the EAC.
- The current secretary general is _____

Duties of the Secretary general

- ❖ To administer and manage the finances of the EAC.
- ❖ To give information on the community programmes to stakeholders and general public.
- ❖ He/she monitors the community activities.
- ❖ Mobilises funds from development partners to implement community projects.
- ❖ Prepares and submits the budget of the EAC.

Secretary Generals of the EAC from 1996

Name	Year	Country
Francis Muthaura	1996-2001	Kenya
Amany Mushega	2001-2006	Uganda
Juma Mwapachu	2006-2011	Tanzania
Dr. Richard Sezibera	2011-2016	Rwanda
Dr. Liberat Mfumukeko	2016-2021	Burundi
Dr. Peter Mathuki	25 th April, 2021-to date	Kenya

The Council of Ministers

- It is composed of ministers of foreign affairs from each member state.
- Its role is to make decisions on behalf of the summit.
- It monitors the implementation of the EAC policies.

The Sectoral committee

- ➔ Its members are appointed by the council of ministers.
- It prepares development programmes.
- It monitors the implementation of the policies of the EAC.

The Co-ordinating committee

- ➔ It consists of the permanent secretaries for ministers of regional co-operation from each member state.
- ➔ It reports to the council of ministers.
- It implements the decisions of the council of ministers.
- It coordinates the activities of the sectoral committee.

East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)

- It serves as the parliament of the EAC.
- It makes laws for the EAC.
- It discusses and approves the EAC budget.
- It is made up of members of parliament, 9 from each member state.
- It is headed by the speaker.
- The current speaker of the EAC is _____

Speakers of EALA since the revival of the EAC

Name	Year	Country
Abdulrahman Kinana	2001-2006	Tanzania
Abdirahim Abdi	2006-2011	Kenya
Margaret Nantogo Zziwa	2012-2014	Uganda
Hon. Daniel Fred Kidega	2014-2017	Uganda
Hon. Martin Ngoga	2017-present	Rwanda
Hon. Joseph Ntakarutimana	Dec 2022 up to date	Burundi

The East African Court of Justice

- It is headed by the president.
- The current president of the EACJ is Justice Nestor Kayobera.
- It promotes human rights among the EAC member states.
- It settles disputes among member states.

Departments of the current East African Community.

- Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)
- Inter-University Council of East Africa (IUCEA)
- Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency. (CASSOA)
- Lake Victoria Environment Programme (LVEP)
- Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation (LVFO)
- East African Development Bank (EADB)
- East African Flying School (EAFS)

Problems/ challenges facing EAC as a common market

- ❖ Lack of a common language.
- ❖ Shortage funds to finance its activities.
- ❖ Production of similar goods.
- ❖ Absence of a common currency.
- ❖ Desire for prestige by some member states.
- ❖ Political differences among member states.
- ❖ Political instability in some among member states.
- ❖ Importation of low-quality goods.
- ❖ Poor transport and communication.

Suggested solutions to challenges facing common markets in East Africa

- By forming a joint army to promote security in the region.
- By forming economic partnerships with other regional groupings.
- By adopting a common language like Kiswahili.
- By promoting good governance and democracy in the region.
- By improving the transport and communication network.

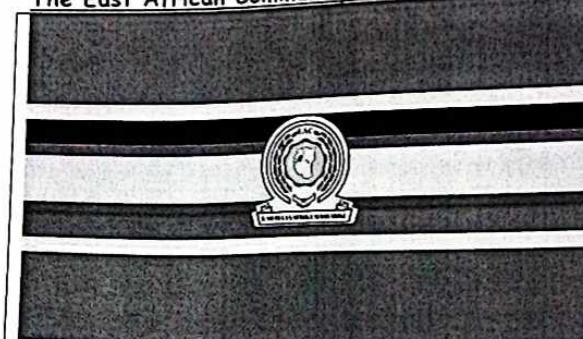
Ways regional bodies promote trade

- ❖ By promoting free trade zones.
- ❖ By promoting peace and security in the region.
- ❖ By organising trade fares.
- ❖ By widening market for goods and services.
- ❖ By developing a common taxation policy.
- ❖ By promoting free movement of people and goods across borders of the member states.
- ❖ By developing a common currency.

SYMBOLS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

- The EAC flag
- The EAC anthem
- The EAC constitution
- The EAC motto
- The EAC emblem

The East African Community Flag



- The EAC has six colours and an emblem in the middle.
- The Blue background represents the waters of Lake Victoria.
- White, Black, Green, Yellow and Red colours are taken from the flags of the EAC member states to signify their cooperation.

Places where the EAC flag can be raised

- Schools
- Embassies and High Commissions of the Member States
- Airports
- Hospitals
- Public offices

Note:

✓ The EAC motto is **One People One Destiny**. It encourages unity among people of the EAC.

Importance of the EAC flag

- ❖ It promotes regional unity.
- ❖ It promotes regional identity.
- ❖ It promotes patriotism

The EAC emblem



- A Map of East Africa in the middle of the EAC emblem. It reminds of the EAC cooperation.
- The industrial wheel represents the industrial growth as a common goal in the region.
- The arch of leaves represents the rich vegetation and agricultural production among the member states.
- The handshake represents unity and friendship among the member states.
- The words "JUMUIYA YA AFRIKA MASHARIKI" translated as "East African Community" means the cooperation of the countries of East Africa.

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY ANTHEM

- ➔ It is called Wimbo wa Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki.
- ➔ The EAC anthem started to be used on 3rd December 2010.
- ➔ It has three stanzas.
- ➔ It was composed by:
 - John Mugango from Tanzania.
 - Joseph Wasswa from Uganda.
 - Richard Kadhambi from Kenya.