

COVID-19 IMPACT IN EAST AFRICA

—
Fortnightly Briefing
Week Commencing 06th July

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AFRICA

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Image: COVID-19 drive-through testing launched in Kigali
Credit: Rwanda Ministry of Health

COVID-19 IMPACT & RESPONSE
FORTNIGHTLY BRIEFING
WEEK COMMENCING – 6 JULY 2020

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SUMMARY

<i>The macroeconomic impact</i>	According to the World Bank, the world is facing the worst recession in 80 years, despite the massive stimulus measures instituted by governments. The Institute for Security Studies believes the COVID-19 crisis may yet trigger a debt emergency across Africa, as governments appear set to lose \$45B in revenue this year. Within the East African Community (EAC), trade has fallen 30-40% over the last 3 months as the global demand / supply shock puts \$25.3B of annual regional exports at risk. The IMF believes Kenya's economy may contract for the first time since 1993, although the country's crop output has been strong this harvest. It is against the backdrop of the pandemic that Kenya prepares to start talks with the US over a Free Trade Agreement. The Bank of Tanzania has stated that the economic impact of COVID-19 has been reduced by the low price of oil (which makes up 20% of imports) and the high price of gold (+22%). Rwanda is being hailed as a health technology success story, as the country digitally maps the spread of the virus in real-time and invests in telemedicine. Fitch has negatively revised its outlook for Uganda, forecasting low GDP growth and an increase in foreign borrowing to make up for the shortfall in revenue. President Museveni has stated the country needs to reduce its import bill, signalling support for industrialisation driven by import substitution.
<i>The sector impact</i>	The projected decline in worldwide lint consumption (-11.3%) and mill use (-15%) suggests low cotton prices are set to continue this year. In positive news for the global textiles & apparel sector, China recorded an increase in new orders last month, which has not happened since January. In Kenya, the COVID-19 enforced ban on second-hand clothes remains a contested issue, as domestic apparel manufacturers advocate for the temporary embargo to become permanent. The impact of the crisis on Kenya's livestock sector is becoming clearer – Kajiado County estimates its losing KSh 549M in revenue every month owing to the closure of open-air markets. Once restrictions are lifted, the price of livestock is expected to plummet as herders rush to sell. The price of tea at Mombasa's auction reached a 6-year low, owing to strong supply, disrupted shipments and disappointing demand. Global tea prices are expected to fall 10% in 2020 – before recovering in 2021. In a worrying sign for next year's crop, tea farmers in Kenya are claiming they are unable to afford fertiliser, which has increased in price significantly since the onset of the pandemic.
<i>The donor response</i>	USAID has announced an additional \$50M in support for Kenya, which will be used to strengthen health & water systems; keep SMEs in business; and enable more young children to participate in distance learning. The World Bank has made \$43M available for Kenya's counties, as governors seek to bolster the local health response. In addition, the World Bank is loaning Uganda \$300M for general budget support. To receive the loan, the government in Uganda has pledged to enact an array of pro-poor policies, which include improving the targeting of farmer subsidies and investing more in the country's social protection system.

I. THE MACROECONOMIC IMPACT

I.1. AFRICA

GROWTH & JOBS

- According to the [World Bank](#), the world is facing the worst recession in 80 years - despite massive stimulus measures
- Researchers at [UNU-WIDER](#) estimate that – around the world - those living on \$5.5 per day or less are collectively losing \$5B every day in income
- According to the IMF, COVID-19 has reversed a decade of progress re Africa's GDP growth per capita (see [graph](#)). In sub-Saharan Africa, [growth is only expected to recover in 2021](#) – to an average rate of 3.4%.
- According to commentators at [African Arguments](#), COVID-19 has exposed the structural weakness of economies in Africa - but has also presented an opportunity to break from the status quo (i.e. reliance on remittances and the export of primary commodities). To achieve this, governments should seek to cancel debts and work together through the African Union to expand the continent's credit facilities.
- COVID-19 has upended the plans of countries who have pinned their economic aspirations on [oil](#) – like Uganda – as the price plummets and governments are forced to reallocate resources away from drilling projects
- [The Kenya Association of Manufacturers](#) believes there are signs of economic recovery in Africa – as the government and private sector start to buy more locally produced goods and factories orient production to in-demand products (e.g. PPE). The crisis illustrates the need for the continent to produce goods locally that have been historically imported.

PUBLIC FINANCES

- A recent study by the [Institute for Security Studies](#) suggests COVID-19 may trigger a debt emergency across Africa – with governments estimated to lose \$45B in revenue this year and the cost of servicing debts set to rise to \$40B next year.
- According to [Tax Justice Network Africa](#), COVID-19 has made the organisation's calls for progressive taxation more urgent – particularly as “foreign aid dries up”
- [Development Reimagined](#) estimates that current tax and relief initiatives implemented by governments in Africa will impact 175M people

TECHNOLOGY

- The latest Digital News Report by [Reuters Institute](#) reveals WhatsApp and other messaging platforms have amplified misinformation about the virus (76% of respondents in Kenya are concerned they are unable to determine what is fake news)
- During the crisis, [crowdsourced data](#) has been an important source of intelligence in Africa – with citizens sharing real-time information about the health and economic situation on the ground via mobile technology

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- According to a commentator at [The Elephant](#), the African Union should tap into the continent's human capital and establish a “think-and-do” tank, capable of supporting governments on technical matters during the crisis & beyond
- [US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo](#) has accused China of not being committed to debt relief in Africa

EDUCATION

- According to UNESCO's [Global Education Monitoring Report](#), COVID-19 will worsen the current expectation - that over 10% of adults in sub-Saharan Africa will not have completed primary school by 2050

URBANISATION

- According to the [World Bank](#), over 1B people worldwide face a heightened risk of COVID-19 due to overcrowding and substandard living conditions in informal settlements
- According to [Slum Dwellers International](#), civil society organisations have a crucial role to play in responding to the pandemic by ensuring basic services reach the poorest and most marginalised

1.2. EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

TRADE

- According to the [EAC's Director General of Customs & Trade](#), intra-regional trade has dropped by 30-40% over the past 3 months due to movement restrictions
- According to [BCG](#), the global demand & supply shock caused by COVID-19 has put \$25.3B of annual EAC exports at risk (owing to fewer tourists, loss in trade of agri-products & shortages of critical inputs in factories)

1.3. KENYA

GROWTH & JOBS

- According to [The Kenya Bureau of Statistics](#), the economy grew by 4.9% in Q1 2020 (vs. 5.5% in Q1 2019) - owing in part to favourable rainfall and the [strong performance of export-oriented crops](#) such as tea, fruits and vegetables
- The [IMF](#) believes Kenya's economy may contract this year for the first time since 1993

PUBLIC FINANCES

- According to the outgoing [World Bank country director for Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia & Uganda](#), Kenya will need to rapidly establish a debt reduction plan following the crisis
- A court in Kenya has ruled that the [\\$3.2B contract between Kenya and the China Road & Bridge Corporation](#) – which led to the construction of the Standard Gauge Railway – was illegal. The agreement was single-sourced and was not put up for tender. The government could challenge the ruling in the Supreme Court.

TRADE

- [The US & Kenya will begin trade talks this month](#) which will lead to the signing of a Free Trade Agreement. The talks will start as soon as the African Continental Free Trade Area comes into effect.

HOUSING & URBAN PLANNING

- In an [Infotrak](#) survey, over 60% of respondents in urban areas stated they could no longer afford their rent. In response to the emerging housing crisis, President Kenyatta has urged landlords to show understanding. The situation is putting [pressure on landlords, property agents and tenants](#).

- A Chinese-owned construction firm has recently completed 260 apartment units as part of the [Park Road Affordable Housing Project](#) in Nairobi. This is part of the government’s affordable housing agenda – which has become urgent in the context of COVID-19.
- The President of the [Architectural Association of Kenya](#) (AAK) has said: “one immediate way architects should be involved in is [the] redesign of offices, restaurants and other spaces in a COVID-19 world. Additionally, we should re-look [at] our urban spaces and how we move in them. This is the time to redesign cities to be walkable and bike friendly.” A recent AAK survey indicated 30% of construction sites were closed immediately and 63% slowed down after first announcement of a COVID-19 case in Kenya. The industry expects revenues to be affected 50%-75%.

FINANCIAL SECTOR

- According to the [Central Bank of Kenya](#), commercial bank profits are down 7.7% on average vs. last year (from KSh 82.7B in Q1 2019 to KSh 76.3B in Q1 2020)
- According to the [Central Bank of Kenya](#), KSh 679.6B in personal & corporate loans have been restructured by the banking sector – which accounts for 23.4% of the sector’s entire loan book
- According to [Central Bank of Kenya](#), 1.6M additional customers are now using mobile money channels – thanks to the waiving of merchant fees on mobile money transactions below Ksh 1K (this band accounts for 80% of transactions). The waiving of fees has been extended until the end of the year – to help cushion vulnerable households.

AGRICULTURE

- Signalling the importance of agriculture in the COVID-19 recovery, Kenya’s [National Farmers Awards](#) enjoyed a high profile this year

AVIATION

- [Kenya Airways](#) is set to be nationalised – as Air France-KLM opted to exit from their 7.8% stake

PUBLIC HEALTH

- The [Education Cabinet Secretary](#) has stated schools may not re-open in September if COVID-19 is not kept under control
- The [Ministry of Health](#) will adopt a “community-based approach” to improve health outcomes during the pandemic. The plan is to train and deploy 32K community health volunteers in counties in the coming months.

GENDER

- COVID-19 may exacerbate inequalities for [women in business](#), as women-owned enterprises are less able to access credit
- According to [UN-HABITAT](#), COVID-19 may exacerbate gender inequalities in informal settlements, where women tend to be worse off in terms of health, housing, education access and job prospects

COMMENTARY ON GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- [The Council of Governors](#) is pushing for a re-opening of the economy, citing economic hardship across Kenya’s 47 counties and highlighting the safety measures in place
- In a televised address on July 6, [President Kenyatta announced a series of measures to re-open the ailing economy](#). These include an easing of movement restrictions and a return to both domestic and [international flights](#) (on August 1).

ECONOMIC STIMULUS IN KENYA (unless otherwise stated, this is taken from [IMF](#) or [ODI](#))

FISCAL	MONETARY	GDP FORECASTS
<p>From 1st July, GoK plans to spend \$503M on a stimulus package to support businesses hit by the pandemic. The State House has outlined how the spending will be allocated across the economy.</p> <p>Preceding this announcement, the additional spending pledged was KSh 39.8B (or 0.4% of GDP) (see p.5 here):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KSh 6.8B to health sector • KSh 13.8B to clear pending bills • KSh 10B for VAT refunds • KSh 10B to scale up cash transfers <p>Other fiscal measures include:</p>	<p>Encouraging commercial banks to lower interest rates for borrowers, the Central Bank of Kenya has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut interest rates by 1% and then a further 0.25% - now at 7%, a nine-year-low (this was announced on 29 April and retained on 25 June) • Lowered banks’ cash reserve ratio by 1% (to 4.25%) – this provides KSh 35.2B in additional liquidity for commercial banks • Encouraged banks to provide relief to individual borrowers & SMEs on their loans – with up to one-year extension (see p. 28 here) – apparently loans amounting to \$868M have already been restructured (see here) 	<p>Government: 2.5% growth (revised down from pre-COVID-19 estimate of 6.2%)</p> <p>IMF: 1% growth</p> <p>World Bank: 1.5% to -1% growth</p> <p>-</p> <p>Kenya’s growth in 2019 was 5.6%</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% income tax relief for persons earning below KSh 24K per month • Reduction of top band tax rate for individuals from 30% to 25% • Reduction of the base corporate income tax rate from 30% to 25% • Reduction of the turnover tax rate on SMEs from 3% to 1% • Reduction of VAT on all goods from 16% to 14% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraged the waiving or reducing of charges on mobile money transactions - to disincentivize use of cash (this has been extended until the end of the year) • Released KSh 7.4B to support the government's effort to contain COVID-19 (using gains from demonetisation in September 2019) (see here) 	
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I.4. TANZANIA

PUBLIC FINANCES

- [Bank of Tanzania](#) has said the low price of oil will “significantly reduce [the] adverse impact of COVID-19 on the domestic economy, by reducing pressure on exchange rate and the cost of production.” Oil makes up 20% of Tanzania’s imports – and fell from a price of \$63.7 per barrel in January to \$23.3 per barrel in April. As a major exporter of gold, the country’s trade balance will also benefit from the [22% rise in the price of gold](#).
- Tanzania has asked international financial institutions / Commonwealth nations to consider [permanent debt cancellation](#) – to allow funds to be used in mitigating the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19
- The Tanzanian shilling has stabilised against the US dollar – [one commentator](#) believes this is because business activity has resumed and the World Bank has assigned the country lower middle income status

TRADE

- According to the [Minister for Industry and Trade](#), the number of foreign exhibitors at the Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair dropped from 580 last year to just 43 this year, owing to COVID-19
- According to [Africa Trade Invest](#), Tanzania & Mozambique are outliers in SADC, as they have managed to increase year-to-date export volumes by 7% in a region that has seen export volumes plummet due to COVID-19
- To support the country’s industrialisation agenda, the [Prime Minister](#) has announced that the government will raise taxes on imported goods

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- The country’s [telecommunications sector](#) is performing well despite COVID-19, owing in part to reforms undertaken recently. The sector recently surpassed the beverage industry with regards to the share of consumption taxes it provides to the government.

ECONOMIC STIMULUS IN TANZANIA (unless otherwise stated, this is taken from [IMF](#) or [ODI](#))

FISCAL	MONETARY	GDP FORECASTS
<p>Thus far, the government has spent \$8.4M to deal with the effects of COVID-19.</p> <p>In addition, the government has received grants and will use contingency reserve of \$3.2M to fund additional health spending to mitigate the risks of the pandemic.</p> <p>To support the private sector, the authorities have expedited the payment of verified expenditure arrears with priority given to the affected SMEs, paying \$376M in March.</p> <p>The government has also expanded social security schemes by \$32.1M to meet the increase in withdrawals benefits for new unemployed due to COVID-19.</p> <p>In addition, the government has granted VAT and customs duties exemptions to imported medical equipment and medical supplies.</p>	<p>The Bank of Tanzania has...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowered its minimum reserve requirements from 7% to 6% - to provide further liquidity to banks • Lowered the discount rate from 7% to 5% (a signal that lower interest rates are coming) • Reduced interest on government securities (Treasury Bills – from 10% to 5% / Treasury Bonds – from 40% to 20%). This will help reduce collateral requirements for bank borrowing. • Instructed financial institutions to restructure loans on a case by case basis • Instructed mobile money operators to increase the daily transaction limit (from TZS 3M to 5M) and daily balance (from TZS 5M to 10M) 	<p>Government: 5.5% growth</p> <p>IMF: 2% growth</p> <p>World Bank: 2.5% growth</p> <p>-</p> <p>Tanzania’s growth in 2019 was 6.3%</p>

I.5. RWANDA

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

- [Airtel Rwanda](#) has announced a partnership with World Remit, enabling customers to receive remittances from around the world
- Rwanda's Development Board is putting in place a resilience and recovery plan for the [tourism sector](#), which has lost 54% of visitors & \$42M since March

PUBLIC HEALTH

- Rwanda is emerging as a [digital health](#) success story, with the country gearing its COVID-19 Emergency Response Project - funded by the World Bank - towards digital health innovations (e.g. real-time digital mapping of the virus spread and telemedicine). In addition, the government has signed a 10-year contract with Babylon to institute the world's first digital-first universal primary healthcare service.

ECONOMIC STIMULUS IN RWANDA (unless otherwise stated, this is taken from [IMF](#) or [ODI](#))

FISCAL	MONETARY	GDP FORECASTS
<p>The government has rolled out a RWF 100B "Economic Recovery Fund" to support businesses affected by the pandemic (esp. hospitality, manufacturing, transport & logistics and SMEs).</p> <p>In next year's budget, the government is set to increase spending by 7.5% (July 2020 – July 2021). Donors will fund 15.2% of the increase & the rest will come from revenue, debt and borrowing externally (c. RWF 783.4B).</p> <p>Support for vulnerable individuals / households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular in-kind transfers of basic food stuffs • Cash transfers to casual workers – now unemployed • Cash transfers to farmers – for input purchases <p>Tax relief measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspension of down payments on outstanding tax • Softening of enforcement for tax arrears collection • Extension of deadline for filing corporate income tax • Fast tracking VAT refunds to SMEs 	<p>The National Bank of Rwanda has cut interest rates by 0.5% (from 5% to 4.5%) and announced the following liquidity support measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An extended lending facility worth RWF 50B (0.5% GDP) – to support banks for next 6 months • Treasury bond purchases through the rediscount window for the next 6 months • Lowering the reserve requirement ratio from 5% to 4% • Easing of loan repayment conditions for impacted borrowers <p>Operators and banks have agreed to zero charges on all mobile money transfers and all transfers between bank accounts / mobile wallets.</p>	<p>Government: 2% growth</p> <p>IMF: 3.5% growth</p> <p>-</p> <p>Rwanda's growth in 2019 was c. 10%</p>

I.6. UGANDA

PUBLIC FINANCE

- [Fitch](#) has revised its outlook for Uganda to negative – expecting GDP growth to slow sharply and anticipating that the fiscal deficit will be primarily covered through an increase in foreign borrowing
- [Enterprise Uganda](#) has urged the Uganda Development Bank – recently recapitalised with US\$ 1T – to scrutinise MSMEs seeking loans and ensure business owners are aware of the terms & conditions

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

- Industrialisation via [import substitution](#) appears to be back on the agenda in Uganda – President Museveni stated that the country needs to reduce its import bill owing to financial pressure and supply chain disruption
- According to the [Uganda Export Flowers Association](#), the country's floriculture industry has suffered significant losses due to COVID-19 - in the first three weeks of the pandemic, farms experienced 70-100% cancelled orders. More recently, this has reduced to between 20-30%.

FISCAL	MONETARY	GDP FORECASTS
<p>The government has announced a USh 2.9T stimulus package to respond to COVID-19, with USh 1.1T being used to re-capitalise the Uganda Development Bank (so the institution can offer low interest financing to firms).</p> <p>The government passed two supplementary budgets in FY 2019/20 (c. \$80M + \$288M) to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the economy.</p> <p>The government's response strategy was presented to parliament in May 2020 and has five components, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerating import substitution and export promotion by providing additional funding to the Uganda Development Bank (UDB), recapitalizing the Uganda Development Cooperation (UDC) and accelerating the development of industrial parks 2. Increasing agriculture production and productivity by increasing funding for agriculture inputs and entities such as UDC that support the sector 3. Increasing household income among SMEs by providing additional funding 4. Deploying fiscal policy interventions including delayed payment of corporation tax for corporations and small, medium enterprises; deferred payment of PAYE by affected sectors; waiver of interest on tax arrears; expedited payment of outstanding VAT refunds and reduction in domestic arrears 5. Providing additional funding to the health sector; delivering food to the vulnerable in the urban areas; providing social insurance by continuing with the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment Scheme; introducing tax exemption on items used for medical use; and expanding labour-intensive public works programmes in the roads, water and environment sector. 	<p>The Bank of Uganda has reduced the central bank interest rate from 9% to 8% and...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed to provide liquidity assistance to financial institutions for up to one year • Ensured contingency plans are in place at supervised financial institutions • Put in place a mechanism to minimise likelihood of sound businesses going into insolvency due to lack of credit • Waived limitations on restricting of credit facilities at financial institutions at risk of distress • Worked with mobile money providers / commercial banks to ensure reduction of charges on mobile money transactions • Directed all supervised financial institutions to defer payments of dividends / bonus for 90 days • Provided liquidity to commercial banks for a longer period – issuance of reverse Repurchase Agreements (REPOs) of up to 60 days • Purchased treasury bonds held by microfinance & credit institutions • Granted exception permission to supervised financial institutions to restructure loans of corporate & individual customers affected by the pandemic (i.e. loan holidays for 12 months max...) 	<p>Government: 3.1% growth</p> <p>IMF: 3.5% growth</p> <p>-</p> <p>Uganda's growth in 2019 was 4.9%</p>

2. THE SECTOR IMPACT

2.1. AGRICULTURAL INPUTS (KENYA)

No specific updates to report this fortnight. See previous briefings at <https://www.gatsby.org.uk/africa/latest> for more information.

2.2. AQUACULTURE (EAST AFRICA)

No specific updates to report this fortnight. See previous briefings at <https://www.gatsby.org.uk/africa/latest> for more information.

2.3. COTTON & TEXTILES (TANZANIA & EAST AFRICA)

GLOBAL OUTLOOK

- [ICAC](#) forecasts an 11.3% decline in global lint consumption for 2019/20 compared to the previous year, with [USDA](#) estimating a 15% decline in mill use - a 16 year low - over the same period. Combined with increased production, ending stocks and other factors, this is expected to result in continued low prices.
- According to a [survey of the global textile industry](#), orders have fallen by 42% and turnover is expected to fall by 32% on average in 2020 vs. 2019. 43% of respondents expect turnover to recover to pre-crisis levels by Q1 or Q2 2021. In more positive news, in June [China](#) saw an increase in new orders for the first time since January.
- [US apparel imports](#) were 60% lower in May 2020 than a year earlier and imports for the period January to May fell 27.8% year on year
- Edcon Group in South Africa - which owns Edgars and Jet - is under bankruptcy protection and [undergoing restructuring](#), which will affect other garments companies in South Africa as well as overseas orders
- The [US Mexico Canada Agreement \(USMCA\)](#) replaced the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on 1 July. It includes relaxations of the rules designed to enhance trade between the three countries – e.g. incentivising the use of [regional inputs in apparel manufacturing](#). It also includes [higher labour and environmental standards](#).

KENYA

- [The Mitumba Association of Kenya](#) is lobbying to lift a COVID-19 enforced ban on second-hand clothes imports, introduced to manage public health risks. The industry is responsible for the livelihoods of nearly 2M Kenyans. An editorial in the [Business Daily](#) has echoed this stance. In contrast, the CEO of [Thika Cloth Mills](#) has argued for the import ban to remain in place permanently, stating that this is in line with “Buy Kenya, Build Kenya”.

2.4. FORESTRY (EAST AFRICA)

- According to an editorial in the [Daily Monitor](#), the government in Uganda needs to support its ailing construction sector by lowering the cost of financing, resolving outstanding contractual disputes and opening up hardware shops to allow construction activity to continue

2.5. LIVESTOCK (KENYA)

- Movement restrictions and market closures are having an impact on [livestock herders and traders](#). According to Kajiado County’s Chief Agriculture Officer, the county is losing KSh 549M every month due to the pandemic’s impact on the sector. When restrictions are lifted, a price plunge for cattle and goats is expected, as herders rush to sell.

2.6. TEA (EAST AFRICA)

- [The Mombasa auction recently experienced a 6-year low in prices](#), due to strong supply in Kenya, the disruption of tea shipments and disappointing demand. Global tea prices are expected to drop 10% in 2020 before gradually recovering in 2021.
- [Tea farmers in Kenya are complaining that they can no longer afford fertiliser](#) after KTDA abandoned their plans to import inputs. A 50KG bag of fertiliser has increased in price by [KSh 1K](#) over the past few months, putting the input out of reach for many smallholders.

2.7. WATER (KENYA)

No specific updates to report this fortnight. See previous briefings at <https://www.gatsby.org.uk/africa/latest> for more information.

3. THE DONOR RESPONSE

3.1. BILATERAL DONORS

INSTITUTION (A-Z)	EAST AFRICA SUPPORT
AFD – France (has committed \$1.5B and will move ahead with planned increase of aid budget in 2021)	No specific East Africa support to report
BMZ – Germany (has committed €3B to fight the pandemic worldwide & scale up economic exchange with Africa)	No specific East Africa support to report

DFID - UK (has committed £744M although is anticipating cuts to its budget)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade Mark East Africa (funded by DFID) has announced a \$20M safe trade emergency facility • DFID has set out how its re-orientating manufacturing support in response to COVID-19 – with reference to market assessments undertaken in Uganda & Kenya (supported by Msingi)
JICA – Japan (has committed \$768M)	<i>No specific East Africa support to report</i>
USAID - US (has committed \$1B+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Africa: Kenya & Tanzania are benefitting – among other countries – from a \$22M programme to prevent the spread of COVID-19. In addition, countries in the region have received \$19M to help fight the locusts. • Kenya: \$6.6M for COVID-19 activities. Facemasks for border police unit & journalists covering the pandemic. An additional \$50M to strengthen health / water systems, support small businesses and enable more children to benefit from distance learning. • Tanzania: \$3.6M to support surveillance, laboratories and infection prevention / control efforts

3.2. MULTILATERALS

INSTIUTION (A-Z)	EAST AFRICA SUPPORT
AfDB (has raised a \$3B bond & established a \$10B facility, which will in part fund the Feed Africa Response to COVID-19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya: KSh 22B loan to help the country mitigate the economic, health & social impact of the pandemic • Tanzania: \$50M concessional loan for budget support
African Export-Import Bank (has established a \$3B facility)	<i>No specific East Africa support to report</i>
EU (is mobilising €15.6B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Africa: €60M to tackle the health & socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in support of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (which includes Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan & Uganda) • Kenya: \$350M in funding for the country's COVID-19 response measures • Rwanda: RWF 55.5B grant to support social protection response to COVID-19 crisis, protecting food security of 630K households
IMF (stands ready to mobilise its full \$1T)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya: Access to Rapid Credit Facility (\$739M) • Tanzania: Access to the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (\$14.3M - \$25.7M) • Rwanda: Access to Rapid Credit Facility (\$109.4M + \$1.11M) & Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (\$10.96M) • Uganda: Access to Rapid Credit Facility (\$491.5M)
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Africa: UN's IFAD has launched a Rural Poor Stimulus Facility - providing an initial seed capital of \$40M in order to mobilize an additional \$200M • Kenya: \$3.1M committed to mitigate the impact and spread of the virus
World Bank (expects to deploy \$160B in emergency financing over the next 15 months)	<p>East Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank has set up the Emergency Locust Response Programme - a \$500M scheme to assist rural households in East Africa & the Middle East • The World Bank has set up a Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (\$195.8M) to support 64 of the world's lowest income countries. East African states could access up to \$15M each in grants. <p>Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1B loan for budget support (to secure the loan, the government has promised pro-poor policies e.g. better targeting of subsidised agricultural inputs through electronic vouchers) • \$50M in immediate funding to support the Kenya COVID-19 Emergency Response Project • \$43M transferred to counties to bolster local health response measures <p>Rwanda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • €91.4M loan agreement between Rwanda & the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) • \$14.25M in immediate funding to support the Rwanda COVID-19 Emergency Response Project

	Uganda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$300M loan for budget support (to secure the loan, the government has promised pro-poor policies e.g. better targeting of subsidised agricultural inputs through electronic vouchers, stronger social protection system)
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3.3. PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS / INDIVIDUALS

INSTITUTION (A-Z)	EAST AFRICA SUPPORT
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (pledged \$250M to COVID-19 response and \$1.6B to GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance)	<i>No specific East Africa support to report</i>
Bloomberg Philanthropies (pledged \$40M)	<i>No specific East Africa support to report</i>
Facebook (pledged \$20M)	<i>No specific East Africa support to report</i>
Google (pledged \$800M)	<i>No specific East Africa support to report</i>
IKEA Foundation (pledged €10M - contributed €1.5M to the “Start Fund COVID-19”, which is pooling donor finance to address humanitarian issues in low-income countries)	<i>No specific East Africa support to report</i>
Jack Dorsey (moved \$1B to “Start Small” fund)	<i>No specific East Africa support to report</i>
Jack Ma & Alibaba Foundation	Sent medical equipment to numerous countries, including Rwanda & Tanzania
Mastercard Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Africa: Mastercard has launched a COVID-19 Recovery & Resilience Programme (which will support Kenya, Rwanda & Uganda) • Kenya: \$5M for the purchase of personal protective equipment for frontline medical staff. Also, in partnership with Equity Group Foundation, committed \$1.93M to support home learning during the COVID-19 lockdown • Rwanda: In support of World Refugee Day & COVID-19 recovery, distributed grants worth \$2.3M to businesses in refugee camps
Rockefeller Foundation (pledged \$50M)	<i>No specific East Africa support to report</i>
Skoll Foundation (pledged \$200M - a list of COVID-19-related grants is here)	<i>No specific East Africa support to report</i>
Shell Foundation (is deploying additional funding, capturing evidence, delivering market insights, commissioning research)	<i>No specific East Africa support to report</i>
Waitrose & Partners Foundation (pledged £200K)	Kenya : £88K to support 7 supplier farms and their 12K employees

USEFUL LIVE TRACKERS & RESOURCE LIBRARIES

- [Center for Global Development](#): a round-up of analysis re economic impact of COVID-19 globally & in Africa
- [DCED](#): a library full of links to articles re the potential economic impacts of COVID-19 globally & in Africa
- [Donor Tracker.org](#): this website monitors press briefings released from the world’s major bilateral donors
- [FAO](#): this “locust watch” is regularly updated – reporting on how the swarm is moving throughout East Africa
- [IMF](#): this page lays out how every government around the world is responding – in monetary & fiscal terms
- [Johns Hopkins University](#): this live dashboard reflects case numbers & deaths from COVID-19 around the world
- [ODI](#): this page lists articles that explore vulnerable African sectors & how African governments are responding
- [The Africa Report](#): a regularly updated map that reflects data on cases, deaths and recoveries across the continent
- [Tony Blair Institute](#): this page contains resources to help African governments respond

A SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KEY REPORTS

- [African Union](#) (April 2020) *Impact of The Coronavirus (COVID-19) on The African Economy*
- [Boston Consulting Group](#) (June 2020) *East Africa's Rebound*
- [ILO](#) (April 7 2020) *COVID-19 & The World of Work. Second Edition.*
- [McKinsey & Company](#) (April 2020) *Tackling COVID-19 in Africa*
- [McKinsey & Company](#) (April 2020) *Finding Africa's Path*
- [McKinsey & Company](#) (May 2020) *Reopening & Reimagining Africa*
- [UN Economic Commission for Africa](#) (April 2020) *COVID-19 in Africa: Protecting Lives & Economies*
- [World Bank](#) (April 2020) *Assessing The Economic Impact of COVID-19 and Policy Responses in Sub-Saharan Africa*
- [World Bank](#) (April 2020) *Kenya Economic Update: Turbulent Times for Growth in Kenya – Policy Options During The COVID-19 Pandemic*
- [World Bank](#) (May 2020) *Tanzania Economic Update: Addressing The Impact of COVID-19*

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