COVID-19 IMPACT IN EAST AFRICA

Fortnightly Briefing
Week Commencing 31st August

Image: Coronavirus Pandemic in Rwanda (COVID-19)
Credit: Emmanuel Kwizera
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SUMMARY

The macroeconomic impact

Economies in the region are continuing to perform well despite COVID-19. Kenya has recorded a 4.6% growth rate over Q1 and Q2 2020, compared to 5.5% over the same period in 2019. In Uganda, recently released data highlights exports increased from $290M in May to $337M in June. This growth has been fuelled partly by a swift recovery in the country's floriculture sector. Rwandan exports also continue to perform well, powered by resilient production systems in tea and coffee. Politically, however, challenges remain. In Kenya, procurement irregularities at the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) have prompted a series of investigations and calls for the resignation of the Cabinet Secretary for Health, Mutahi Kagwe. In Uganda, critics have noted that the response to COVID-19 has been politicised, with instances of state repression in opposition strongholds.

The sector impact

As Kenya and Tanzania re-open to tourism, lodges and tour operators have had to adapt by ensuring new protocols around social distancing. Average tea prices at the Mombasa auction continue to edge up week on week in a context where production in India and Vietnam continues to suffer due to movement restrictions and supply chain disruptions. The Kenyan government and mitumba traders have agreed on protocols for the resumption of importation and sale of second-hand clothes, after the COVID-19 related ban has recently been lifted.

The donor response

In response to procurement irregularities at KEMSA, USAID and the Global Fund have initiated a probe into how their funding for Kenya’s COVID-19 response. TradeMark East Africa, through funding from the European Union, has delivered PPE to all staff at the Mombasa port.

1. THE MACROECONOMIC IMPACT

1.1. AFRICA

TRADE

- The [Africa Policy Institute](https://www.africapolicyinstitute.org) has urged further cooperation between China and the continent to spur manufacturing growth and improve responses to COVID-19.

TRANSIT

- According to commentators at the [London School of Economics](https://www.lse.ac.uk), informal transit has a crucial role to play in enabling economic recovery from COVID-19 and should not be overlooked by policymakers.

FOOD SECURITY

- According to the [Oxford Business Group](https://oxforbusinessgroup.com), the pandemic has offered an opportunity for massive reform in African food systems, which have been hitherto overly reliant on food imports. According to the authors, focus should be on enhancing productive systems with better inputs and irrigation, which needs to be coupled with efforts at diversification and better use of new technologies.

GENDER

- According to a [Research Fellow at the University of Ghana](https://www.ug.edu.gh), traditional female leaders have a role to play in messaging about COVID-19 prevention where more formal channels have failed.
- The [UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres](https://www.un.org) has argued that COVID-19 risks undermining decades of progress in the global fight for gender equality, as the pandemic has disproportionately impacted women working in the informal sector and has led to a spike in domestic abuse in many places.

GOVERNANCE & POLICY MAKING

- According to one commentator at [The Best of Africa](https://www.thebestofafrica.com), achieving the SDGs in a post-COVID world will require a multi-sectoral approach and better collaboration between NGOs, governments, and civil society.

1.2. EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

TRADE

- According to the latest [Northern Corridor Transport Observatory report](https://www.ncto.org), exports as a proportion of overall cargo at the Mombasa port have decreased from 15% to 8% due to challenges related to COVID-19.
- [TradeMark East Africa](https://www.trademarkeastafrica.org) has noted that female traders have been disproportionately impacted by border closures and movement restrictions due to COVID-19.
DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

- According to Pedro Guerreiro, Managing Director for Central Africa at SAP, investments in new digital technologies will enable SMEs in East Africa to adapt their business operations to a new environment in the wake of COVID-19.

TOURISM

- As Kenya and Tanzania re-open their tourism industries to foreign tourists, Forbes has explored how tour operators and lodges are adapting to ensure the safety of their guests and staff.

I.3. KENYA

GROWTH & JOBS

- President Kenyatta has recently stated that Kenya’s economy has continued to perform well despite COVID-19, recording 4.6% growth over the course of 2020 to date, compared to 5.5% for the same period in 2019.
- According to TradeMark East Africa, The Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) was a much needed ally to the Government of Kenya at the outbreak of the crisis, first calling for a national crisis to be called, and subsequently providing sector specific intel throughout the past several months.

YOUTH

- Huawei and the National Youth Council have announced winners for their ‘Fursa vs Virus’ competition, which encouraged young people to identify innovative solutions to the COVID-19 pandemic in Kenya.
- The closure of schools has led to fears amongst parents and students about the future of their education.

PUBLIC FINANCES

- According to the latest figures from the National Treasury, taxes collected from workers in Q1 declined by KSh23B year on year.

PUBLIC HEALTH

- According to The New York Times, over 300 doctors in Nairobi recently walked off the job in protest of withheld back pay and a lack of adequate PPE. More strike action is planned throughout September if the situation in public hospitals does not improve.

FOOD SECURITY

- The FAQ has pointed out that Kenya’s food security situation remains stable despite COVID-19, with the country able to meet its food needs from a mix of local production and imports.
- According to The Telegraph, as tourism revenue suffers in Kenya, some local communities are turning to poaching to address their food security needs.

NEWS FROM SECTORS IN THE WIDER ECONOMY

- According to The Business Daily, Standard Chartered has seen net profits drop by 31.2% over the course of Q1 & Q2 2020. In response, the bank has suspended pay-outs to investors in order to preserve capital.
- The Kenya Flower Council has argued that freight capacity in the country is still too low to meet international demand for Kenyan flowers. Freight costs also remain higher than pre-COVID levels.
- Milk production has continued to remain low in Kenya since the outbreak of COVID-19, causing Agriculture Minister Peter Munya to contemplate raising imports of powdered milk.
- According to Business Today, COVID-19 has increased Kenyans’ usage of single use plastics related to personal care products, putting further strain on an already inefficient waste management systems. They call for waste sorting and removal to be re-considered an employment opportunity for young people.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- President Kenyatta has extended curfew for another 30 days, from August 27th, as COVID-19 cases begin to rise in counties and away from urban centres.
- The CEO of Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA), Dr Jonah Manjari, has been suspended over procurement irregularities at the agency.
- In response, Vice President William Ruto has voiced criticism over the government’s handling of the pandemic, insinuating that funds allocated for the country’s health response have been misappropriated. Related, Kenya National Union of Nurses (KNUN) Secretary-General, Seth Panyako has called for the resignation of Health Cabinet Secretary Mutahi Kagwe.
- USAID and the Global Fund have initiated a probe into the matter, and have threatened to withdraw KSh 400 M in health response funding.
- President Kenyatta has given the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission 21 days from August 27th to complete its probe into KEMSA.
**ECONOMIC STIMULUS IN KENYA** (unless otherwise stated, this is taken from **IMF** or **ODI**)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FISCAL</th>
<th>MONETARY</th>
<th>GDP FORECASTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From 1 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. Preceding this announcement, the additional spending pledged was KSh 39.8B (or 0.4% of GDP) (see p.5 here): • 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 Other fiscal measures include: • 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% Encouraging commercial banks to lower interest rates for borrowers, the Central Bank of Kenya has: • 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 + 30 July) • 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 &amp; 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) • 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)</td>
<td>Government: 2.5% growth (revised down from pre-COVID-19 estimate of 6.2%)</td>
<td>Government: 2.5% growth</td>
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<td>IMF: 1% growth</td>
<td>IMF: 2% growth</td>
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<td>World Bank: 1.5% to -1% growth</td>
<td>World Bank: 2.5% growth</td>
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<td>Kenya’s growth in 2019 was 5.6%</td>
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### 1.4. TANZANIA

**ECONOMIC GROWTH**
- An opinion piece in the *Daily News* notes that, despite COVID-19, the Government of Tanzania has been largely successful in its implementation of Vision 2025, owing to reforms in the mining industry, a diversification strategy, and concerted effort to grow the country’s manufacturing base.

**TRADE**
- According to *The East African*, trade negotiations for a bilateral agreement between Tanzania and the United Kingdom have started. In 2018, Tanzania exported $60M of goods to the UK, and imported $170M from the UK, with its main exports being gold, coffee, cashew nuts, and cotton.

**PUBLIC HEALTH**
- *Health officials in Zanzibar* has warned against complacency in the fight against COVID-19, arguing that although rates currently remain low, the virus could resurface at any time.

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

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<tr>
<td>Thus far, the government has spent $8.4M to deal with the effects of COVID-19. 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. 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. The government has also expanded social security schemes by $32.1M to meet the</td>
<td>The <strong>Bank of Tanzania</strong> has… • 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</td>
<td>Government: 5.5% growth</td>
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<td>IMF: 2% growth</td>
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<td>World Bank: 2.5% growth</td>
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<td>Tanzania’s growth in 2019 was 6.3%</td>
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increase in withdrawals benefits for new unemployed due to COVID-19.
In addition, the government has granted VAT and customs duties exemptions to imported medical equipment and medical supplies.

1.5. RWANDA

GROWTH & JOBS
- According to The New Times, Rwandan agricultural exports have continued to perform strongly despite supply chain disruptions due to COVID-19, with tea, coffee and a range of cereals doing particularly well.

PUBLIC HEALTH
- According to Dr Daniel Ngamije, Minister for Health, Rwanda plans to double its testing capacity, and will use a mix of rapid testing for antigens in high prevalence areas as well as adopting a more conclusive Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test in all public hospitals.

GENDER
- According to Vice, early on in the pandemic the Rwandan government turned to media firm Ni Nyampinga in efforts to reach young women and girls in their messaging about COVID-19 prevention. This has evidently proven effective in bringing awareness of the virus and how to prevent contracting it, where generic government messaging had not.

NEWS FROM OTHER SECTORS
- According to National Public Radio (NPR) in the US, the Rwandan coffee industry has struggled throughout COVID-19 due to disruptions in demand related to café closures as well as new measures put in place in factories which has limited the number of workers able to sort coffee at one time.

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

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<tr>
<td>The government has rolled out a RWF 100B “Economic Recovery Fund” to support businesses affected by the pandemic (esp. hospitality, manufacturing, transport &amp; logistics and SMEs).</td>
<td>The National Bank of Rwanda has cut interest rates by 0.5% (from 5% to 4.5%) and announced the following liquidity support measures:</td>
<td>Government: 2% growth</td>
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<tr>
<td>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 &amp; the rest will come from revenue, debt and borrowing externally (c. RWF 783.4B).</td>
<td>• An extended lending facility worth RWF 50B (0.5% GDP) – to support banks for next 6 months</td>
<td>IMF: 3.5% growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for vulnerable individuals / households:</td>
<td>• Treasury bond purchases through the rediscount window for the next 6 months</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Regular in-kind transfers of basic food stuffs</td>
<td>• Lowering the reserve requirement ratio from 5% to 4%</td>
<td>Rwanda’s growth in 2019 was c. 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cash transfers to casual workers – now unemployed</td>
<td>• Easing of loan repayment conditions for impacted borrowers</td>
<td>Operators and banks have agreed to zero charges on all mobile money transfers and all transfers between bank accounts / mobile wallets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.6. UGANDA

TRADE
- Uganda’s export earnings increased for a second consecutive month to $337M in June, up from $290M in May.

PUBLIC HEALTH
- Government officials are warning of a potential return to a harder lockdown in Uganda after a sharp increase in cases throughout recent weeks. They note that cases are often traced back to boda boda drivers and taxis.
- Doctors from the Uganda Medical Association have requested that COVID-19 patients with less severe symptoms be treated from home.

PUBLIC FINANCE
- According to a representative with the IMF, Uganda should not abandon its Charter for Fiscal Responsibility (CFR) as fiscal pressure mounts due to reduced budget and increased government expenditure related to COVID-19.

NEWS FROM OTHER SECTORS IN THE ECONOMY
- According to the Bank of Uganda, floriculture exports have recovered 30% - from $4.2M in May to $6M in June - after a 90% drop at the outset of the pandemic.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE
- According to The Washington Post, the Ugandan government’s response to coronavirus has been politicised, with instances of state repression on the rise, particularly in opposition strongholds.
- President Museveni recently declared August 29th as a national day of prayer against COVID-19.

ECONOMIC STIMULUS IN UGANDA (unless otherwise stated, this is taken from IMF or ODI)

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<tr>
<td>The government has announced a <strong>Ush 2.9T stimulus package</strong> 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).</td>
<td>The Bank of Uganda has reduced the central bank <strong>interest rate</strong> from 9% to 8% and…</td>
<td>Government: 3.1% growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The government passed two supplementary budgets in FY 2019/20 (c. $80M + $288M) to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the economy.</td>
<td>Committed to provide liquidity assistance to financial institutions for up to one year</td>
<td>IMF: 3.5% growth</td>
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<tr>
<td>The government’s response strategy was presented to parliament in May 2020 and has five components, namely:</td>
<td>Ensured contingency plans are in place at supervised financial institutions</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Accelerating import substitution and export promotion by providing additional funding to the Uganda Development Bank (UDB), recapitalising the Uganda Development Cooperation (UDC) and accelerating the development of industrial parks</td>
<td>Put in place a mechanism to minimise likelihood of sound businesses going into insolvency due to lack of credit</td>
<td>Uganda’s growth in 2019 was 4.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Increasing agriculture production and productivity by increasing funding for agriculture inputs and entities such as UDC that support the sector</td>
<td>Waived limitations on restricting of credit facilities at financial institutions at risk of distress</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Increasing household income among SMEs by providing additional funding</td>
<td>Worked with mobile money providers / commercial banks to ensure reduction of charges on mobile money transactions</td>
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<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>Directed all supervised financial institutions to defer payments of dividends / bonus for 90 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Providing additional funding to the health sector; delivering food to the vulnerable</td>
<td>Provided liquidity to commercial banks for a longer period – issuance of reverse Repurchase Agreements (REPOs) of up to 60 days</td>
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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)
- The Kenyan government and mitumba traders have agreed on protocols for the resumption of importation and sale of second-hand clothes, after the COVID-19 ban has recently been lifted.
- In addition to the revival of cotton growing amidst global supply chain disruptions, through the distribution of Bt and hybrid seeds in Kenya, Cabinet Secretary Betty Maina has outlined the Kenyan government’s intention to revive ginneries to support the Kenyan textile and garment sector. There are plans for the construction of ginneries in Kwale and Lamu.
- Through the Kampala City Traders Association (KACITA), Ugandan entrepreneurs have filed a petition against the government’s imposition of import duties on fabric imports ($5 per kg in addition to the EAC Common External Tariff), to promote import substitution in the context of COVID-19.
- China’s total exports rose 7.2% year on year to US$237.6 billion, with these figures supported by record shipments of medical supplies.
- Despite the challenges of COVID-19, US apparel retail sales were cushioned somewhat by increased online demand. Of particular interest given its sourcing from East Africa, The Children’s Place saw a decline in net sales of 12.3% to US$368.9 million in the three months to 1 August, as a result of temporary store closures and lower back to school sales.

2.4. FORESTRY (EAST AFRICA)
No specific updates to report this fortnight. See previous briefings at https://www.gatsby.org.uk/africa/latest for more information.

2.5. LIVESTOCK (KENYA)
No specific updates to report this fortnight. See previous briefings at https://www.gatsby.org.uk/africa/latest for more information.

2.6. TEA (EAST AFRICA)
- According to the India Tea Association, the country’s industry continues to struggle due to COVID-19 related movement restrictions, with Kenya making strides into its market share.
- Vietnamese tea exports decreased by 10% over the course of Q1 year on year, according to the Vietnam Tea Association, as Taiwanese, Russian, and Chinese markets shut down due to the pandemic.
- Tea prices in the region continue their upward trend, with avg Mombasa auction prices edging up to $1.95 a kilo, from $1.85 the previous week.

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>INSTITUTION (A-Z)</th>
<th>EAST AFRICA SUPPORT</th>
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<tr>
<td>AFD – France (has committed $1.5B and will move ahead with planned increase of aid budget in 2021)</td>
<td>No specific East Africa support to report</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMZ – Germany (has committed €3B to fight the pandemic worldwide &amp; scale up economic exchange with Africa)</td>
<td>No specific East Africa support to report</td>
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</table>
| DFID - UK (has committed £7.44M and announced £2.9B cut to budget in 2020, with only spending on “bottom billion”, climate change and girls education protected) | • 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 Msing)  
• £6.85M fund announced to support conditions for workers in export oriented supply chains in Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda (amongst others). The fund will be run in collaboration with major supermarket and clothing retailers such as Sainsbury’s, Tesco, Waitrose and Primark –which will contribute £2M to the fund. |
| JICA – Japan (has committed $768M) | No specific East Africa support to report |
| USAID - US (has committed $1B+) | • 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. A collaboration with Vital Capital to provide $5M in financing for agribusiness.  
• Tanzania: $3.6M to support surveillance, laboratories and infection prevention / control efforts  
• Rwanda: donated 100 medical ventilators |

#### 3.2. MULTILATERALS

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<th>EAST AFRICA SUPPORT</th>
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| AfDB (has raised a $3B bond & established a $10B facility, which will in part fund the Feed Africa Response to COVID-19) | • Kenya: KSh 22B loan to help the country mitigate the economic, health & social impact of the pandemic  
• Tanzania: $50M concessional loan for budget support  
• Rwanda: $98M concessional loan to strengthen the national budget – fund health system, safeguard economic resilience and support the vulnerable |
| African Export-Import Bank (has established a $3B facility) | No specific East Africa support to report |
| EU (is mobilising €15.6B) | • 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). In addition, signed a €5M deal to support the Safe Trade Emergency Facility, run by Trade Mark East Africa. Through this, PPE has been provided to all Mombasa port staff.  
• Kenya: $350M in funding for the country’s COVID-19 response measures  
• Kenya: 66.25 M KSh to support local communities in responding to COVID-19  
• 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) | • East Africa: Raised the annual loan limit for low-income countries via its Rapid Credit Facility, which Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya have accessed  
• 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 + $111M) & Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust ($10.96M)
- **Uganda**: Access to Rapid Credit Facility ($491.5M)

### UN
- **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 & launch of One Stop Youth Resource Centre in Mandera, which will introduce 10 handwashing stations in the county
- **Uganda**: The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has received $4.4M from the Government of Sweden to support Uganda’s COVID-19 humanitarian response

### World Bank
- **East Africa**: The World Bank has set up the Emergency Locust Response Programme - a $500M scheme to assist rural households in East Africa & the Middle East
- **Kenya**: $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
- **$50M** transferred via IFC to Equity Bank - for onward lending to SMEs struggling due to COVID-19
- **$50M** transferred via IFC to Diamond Trust Bank - for onward lending to SMEs struggling due to COVID-19
- **$150M** to support access to basic services for slum dwellers

### Rwanda
- **€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
- **$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)

### 3.3. PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS / INDIVIDUALS

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<tr>
<th>INSTITUTION (A-Z)</th>
<th>EAST AFRICA SUPPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation (pledged $250M to COVID-19 response and $1.6B to GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance)</td>
<td>No specific East Africa support to report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomberg Philanthropies (pledged $400M)</td>
<td>No specific East Africa support to report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook (pledged $20M)</td>
<td>No specific East Africa support to report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google (pledged $800M)</td>
<td>No specific East Africa support to report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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)</td>
<td>Kenya &amp; Uganda: Pledged $3.5M to support FAO’s work with refugees in light of COVID-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
- Tony Blair Institute: this page contains resources to help African governments respond and this is a live dashboard of COVID-19 data in Africa

A SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KEY REPORTS

- African Development Bank (July 2020) East Africa Economic Outlook: Coping with the COVID-19 Pandemic
- Boston Consulting Group (June 2020) East Africa’s Rebound
- McKinsey & Company (May 2020) Reopening & Reimagining Africa
- McKinsey & Company (June 2020) Safeguarding Africa’s Food Systems Through and Beyond The Crisis
- UN Conference on Trade and Development (June 2020) World Investment Report 2020
- UN Habitat (June 2020) COVID-19 in African Cities: Impacts, Responses and Policies
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