

COVID-19 IMPACT IN EAST AFRICA

—
Fortnightly Briefing
Week Commencing 25th May



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COVID-19 IMPACT IN EAST AFRICA
FORTNIGHTLY BRIEFING
WEEK COMMENCING – 25 MAY 2020

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SUMMARY

<i>The macroeconomic impact</i>	A third of Africa's workforce – 150M people – are at risk of losing their livelihoods as a result of COVID-19 lockdowns and the faltering of global / regional supply chains. Formal & informal jobs in retail / wholesale, manufacturing, construction & hospitality are considered especially vulnerable. Within the EAC, trade is being heavily affected by the closure of borders (esp. Kenya – Tanzania) and the required testing of truck drivers, which is significantly lengthening turnaround times. The Bank of Tanzania has introduced a range of monetary measures in a bid to increase the liquidity of commercial banks and enhance access to capital (inc. lowering minimum reserve requirements & instructing financial institutions to restructure loans). In Kenya, the government has announced – in addition to its previous fiscal measures – a stimulus package of \$0.5B, which will support firms that have been hit by COVID-19. The number of food insecure people in East Africa is expected to rise significantly as a result of the pandemic and the swarms of desert locusts – which appear to be migrating North, away from Kenya / Uganda towards Ethiopia, Sudan & Somalia.
<i>The sector impact</i>	The textiles & apparel industry continues to face strong headwinds, as US clothing imports & Indian yarn exports fall sharply. However, the relatively high price of cotton futures towards the end of the year suggests the industry may start recovering soon - and the COVID-19 experience may inspire greater integration within East Africa. The construction sectors in Kenya & Tanzania are both reporting major slowdowns in activity – with potentially long-term consequences for their respective forestry sectors. Owing to border closures, there are concerns Tanzanian tea won't reach Mombasa's port - although Rwanda continues to post strong export numbers. The livestock sector in Kenya is being affected by the closure of open-air markets – although the inputs sector may be strengthened by the government's recent pledge to improve the targeting of subsidies (via electronic vouchers). In aquaculture, the reduction of Chinese imports – owing to the health concerns of East African consumers & ongoing trade restrictions – is creating a short-term opportunity for the likes of Victory Farms.
<i>The donor response</i>	The World Bank has stepped up its support for East Africa by setting up the \$500M Emergency Locust Response Programme; loaning Rwanda €91.4M; and bolstering Kenya's budget with \$1B. In order to secure this budgetary support, the government in Kenya has agreed to institute an array of inclusive policies. The IMF is now directly supporting Kenya (\$739M) & Uganda (\$491.5M) – and Trade Mark East Africa has announced a new \$20M safe trade emergency facility.

I. THE MACROECONOMIC IMPACT

I.1. AFRICA

Growth & jobs

- According to [McKinsey](#), the jobs & incomes of 150M Africans – across the formal sector (50M) & informal sector (100M) – are at risk of being lost (i.e. a third of Africa's 440M workforce). Formal & informal jobs in retail / wholesale, manufacturing, construction & hospitality are at the highest risk.
- [The World Travel and Tourism Council](#) estimates the sector in Africa may lose 7.6M jobs owing to COVID-19 – with the continent in turn losing \$52.8B in GDP
- [According to Standard Bank](#), a 1% decrease in China's domestic investment growth is associated with a 0.6% decrease in Africa's exports. Thus, the domestic slowdown forecast in China will significantly affect Africa.
- Thus far, government stimulus packages have largely targeted the formal economy – according to [a professor at the University of Cape Town](#), more will have to be done to protect informal workers / businesses
- [According to a fellow at Brookings](#), African countries that have exhibited strong growth rates over the last two decades may make a quick recovery after COVID-19 (e.g. Rwanda & Ethiopia) – owing to vastly improved state capacity, macro-economic management and relations with multilateral institutions / global investors
- [According to Quartz](#), the continent's e-commerce industry is likely to benefit from COVID-19, as consumer preferences on the continent shift to online retail
- The [World Bank](#) notes that social assistance programmes can be an effective way of easing hardship during the pandemic. In order to be effective, these programmes [need to be institutionalised and domestically funded](#).

Trade

- As the G3 (China, EU & US) struggle to import manufacturing inputs and global supply chains falter, the [ITC](#) projects a global loss of \$228B. Sub-Saharan Africa – as the least exposed world region - will lose \$2.4B (due to relatively limited integration in global value chains).
- Two-thirds of African countries are [net importers of food and medicine](#) – so global trade restrictions and cross-border blockages may lead to shortages

- The launch of the [African Continental Free Trade Agreement](#) – originally scheduled for July – has been postponed (owing to the challenge of remote working). In response, [business networks have reiterated their support](#) for the agreement.

Food security

- The [UN](#) suggests the number of people starving to death globally could double amidst the pandemic – and has called on wealthy nations to contribute \$90B to a global food relief effort
- [According to the WHO's regional director](#), more than 200M people in Africa are undernourished – and COVID-19 is making the situation worse
- In East Africa, [the number of food insecure people is likely to increase to 34M-43M by July](#), owing to the socio-economic impact of the pandemic
- The [FAO](#) claims that significant gains have been made in the fight against desert locusts in East Africa. Preliminary estimates suggest 720K tonnes of cereal (enough to feed 5M people a year) & 350K pastoral households have been spared from distress – owing to the FAO's surveillance & control operations.
- According to the latest predictions, [Kenya & Uganda may not see as many swarms of locusts as anticipated](#) - as the pests are being pushed North - towards Ethiopia, Sudan & Somalia.

Health

- According to [WHO](#), up to 190K people in Africa could die if COVID-19 is not controlled (with c. 29M-44M infected this year)
- COVID-19 is exposing [gaps in Africa's health systems](#), particularly in terms of [access to testing kits](#)
- However, countries in sub-Saharan Africa appear to be addressing the crisis [competently and efficiently](#) so far, keeping infection & death rates relatively low. Many countries are beginning to [ease the lockdown](#).

I.2. EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

Growth & jobs

- The [East African Business Council](#) has set out a series of recommended fiscal measures for governments to introduce (including stimulus packages for affected sectors, removal of employment / import taxes & reduction of VAT to 12%)

Public finances

- The [EAC's six member states have collectively borrowed \\$2.3B](#) in response to COVID-19 so far

Trade

- High-ranking EAC bureaucrats met on May 8th to discuss a regional COVID-19 response, which included recommending that EAC member states focus on [producing essential medical equipment locally](#). The EAC has already advocated for the [free movement of goods and services within the region](#).
- Although truck drivers have been classed as essential workers across the EAC, there is growing concern that drivers are spreading COVID-19 throughout the region. According to [Rwanda Today](#), tensions are rising within the EAC.
- As net importers of oil, EAC members states could have benefitted from the fall in oil prices for a prolonged period – yet [countries lack the strategic reserve facilities required to build significant stockpiles of crude](#)

I.3. KENYA

Growth & jobs

- A survey undertaken by the [Kenya National Bureau of Statistics](#) reveals that 43.2% of the country's workforce are absent from work - with half of the absentees citing lockdown as the reason. Around a fifth of Kenyan renters who usually pay rent on time were unable to last month - owing to reduced earnings.
- A survey of low-income Nairobi residents – conducted by [Tifa Research](#) – reveals the extent of reduced incomes & food insecurity in the city (95% said incomes were lower; 28% have experienced hunger as result of COVID-19).
- According to a [KEPSA](#) survey, 52% of small businesses and 58% of micro-enterprises laid off workers as a result of COVID-19. The most affected firms are in agriculture, tourism, transport and manufacturing.
- A survey undertaken by the [Central Bank of Kenya](#) suggests 65% of Kenyan borrowers are likely to default on their loans this year. Thus far, the country's leading 7 banks have restructured KSh 176B in loans.

Public finances

- The [Parliamentary Budget Office](#) said revenue collection would drop by KSh 122.2B between April and June – owing to the tax cuts enacted last month. This is putting a strain on public finances – [Moody's](#) has signalled a change in Kenya's credit outlook from stable to negative.
- [Kenya's current account deficit has risen from 5.8% of GDP to 6.2%](#) - as a result of reduced foreign exchange earnings from tourism and horticulture

- [Kenya has declined to participate in the G20's debt relief initiative](#) – as the deal limits access to international capital markets

Currency

- [The Kenyan shilling has appreciated 1.2% against the US dollar](#), owing to reduced dollar demand among oil importers. However, pressure on the shilling is expected to continue, as foreign investment continues to leave the country in search of safe havens.

Trade

- [Kenya is expecting a 30% drop in exports to East African markets](#) – as COVID-19 measures slow transport
- Despite increased EU demand for fresh produce, [heavy rains and higher freight charges](#) are affecting exports
- 50% less cargo has been transported on the [Standard Gauge Railway](#) so far this year
- [Kenya Ports Authority](#) has extended its free storage period – owing to slow truck turnaround caused by COVID-19 measures (e.g. turnaround time from Mombasa to Kampala has increased from 4 days to 10 days)
- [Truck drivers in Kenya want the government to establish a temporary port at the border with Uganda](#) – so they don't have to enter Uganda and negotiate the country's movement restrictions
- The Health Chief Administrative Secretary said [more testing centres will be set up at the border with Tanzania](#) (as things stand, truck drivers are waiting at border points for over 3 days)

News from other sectors in the wider economy

- Kenya is planning to [import 4M bags of maize](#), as its strategic reserves of the grain have been deemed unfit for consumption. These imports may hurt [local farmers](#) – and [millers](#) have protested.
- Exports of the three largest agricultural commodities - tea, coffee & horticulture - [are down 40%](#). While the horticulture sector benefited from heavy rains, [farmers are now stuck with a glut](#) owing to low global demand.
- Many [herb farms](#) in Kenya export c. 99% of their product overseas. Since the onset of COVID-19, most international orders have been cancelled. Jambofresh Kenya has laid off 250 of its 300 workers.
- Employees at restaurants / hotels will undergo testing every [14 days](#) at a [reduced price](#)
- The government is discussing the possibility of [resuming passenger flights](#) soon

Economic stimulus in Kenya (unless otherwise stated, this is taken from [IMF](#) or [ODI](#))

<i>Fiscal</i>	<i>Monetary</i>	<i>GDP Predictions</i>
<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 latest 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> <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% 	<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 (see here) • 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) • Encouraged the waiving or reducing of charges on mobile money transactions - to disincentivize use of cash (see here) • Released KSh 7.4B to support the government's effort to contain COVID-19 (using gains from demonetisation in September 2019) (see here) 	<p>According to GoK: 2.5% growth in 2020 (revised down from estimate of 6.2%)</p> <p>According to IMF: 1% growth in 2020</p> <p>According to World Bank: Between 1.5% and -1% growth in 2020</p> <p>NB: Kenya's growth in 2019 was 5.6%</p>

1.4. TANZANIA

Public finances

- Tanzania's [cash reserves](#) are expected to drop from \$5.6B to \$4.7B in 2020 – owing to anticipated declines in mineral exports and tourism earnings

Trade

- [Kenya has closed its border with Tanzania](#). While this closure does not affect cargo vehicles, this may change as [truck drivers trying to enter Kenya from Tanzania test positive for COVID-19](#).
- [Zambia has temporarily shut its border with Tanzania](#) - citing concerns over the spread of COVID-19
- [Tanzania's balance of payments improved in 2019/20](#) – achieving a surplus of \$763.8M (vs. a deficit of \$648.8M in 2018/19). This was driven by good harvests and high commodity prices – yet downward trends were appearing in product / service exports in February & March 2020 with the emergence of COVID-19.

News from other sectors in the wider economy

- [Cocoa exports](#) dropped from 116K tonnes in February to 38K tonnes in March (down 67%)
- [Domestic airlines & ground handling firms](#) are laying off workers and cutting salaries in response to COVID-19
- [Flights carrying cargo & tourists are set to restart soon](#) – after the Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority suspended all commercial flights on April 11
- [KLM](#) has reduced its trips to Tanzania - from seven to three a week

Economic stimulus in Tanzania (unless otherwise stated, this is taken from [IMF](#) or [ODI](#))

Fiscal	Monetary	GDP Prediction
No measures announced as yet.	<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>According to IMF: 2% growth in 2020</p> <p>NB: Tanzania's growth in 2019 was 6.3%</p>

1.5. RWANDA

Trade

- [Transport restrictions are raising the cost of consumer goods in Kigali](#) (e.g. trucks must have two drivers - a foreign driver who is stopped and tested at the border and a Rwandan driver who continues with the goods)

Healthcare

- The GoR is using [robots](#) in its fight against COVID-19 – the machines help minimise contact between healthcare workers and infected patients, as they screen for temperature, deliver food / medicine & capture data

News from other sectors in the wider economy

- Rwanda's [tourism sector](#) will be one of the beneficiaries of the COVID-19 recovery fund, which will be launched soon by the Rwanda Development Board

Economic stimulus in Rwanda (unless otherwise stated, this is taken from [IMF](#) or [ODI](#))

Fiscal	Monetary	GDP Prediction
<p>The GoR are set to increase spending next FY 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>Support for businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing to launch a RWF 100B fund to support affected businesses – targeting hard hit sectors (e.g. hospitality) 	<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% 	<p>According to GoR: 2% growth in 2020</p> <p>According to IMF: 3.5% growth in 2020</p> <p>NB: Rwanda's growth in 2019 was c. 10%</p>

<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>	
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I.6. UGANDA

Trade

- [Truck drivers arriving in Uganda](#) are testing positive for COVID-19, [triggering further police measures](#) to limit the spread (e.g. road checks & enforced mask wearing). All truck drivers are [now subject to mandatory testing](#).

Elections

- President Museveni has hinted at possibly reviewing the [2021 presidential election calendar](#) - if the COVID-19 pandemic persists beyond July

Economic stimulus in Uganda (unless otherwise stated, this is taken from [IMF](#) or [ODI](#))

<i>Fiscal</i>	<i>Monetary</i>	<i>GDP Prediction</i>
<p>The government has passed a supplementary budget (c. \$80M) – to support critical sectors (e.g. health) & vulnerable populations.</p> <p>The government is finalising the details of a stimulus package. The key measures under consideration include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food distribution campaign to vulnerable • Expedited repayment of government arrears to private sector suppliers • Boosting lending capacity of Uganda Development Bank – to provide credit to support private sector firms in reorienting production towards COVID-19 equipment • Deferment of tax payment obligations for most affected sectors • Introduction of tax exemptions for medical items • Support with water & electricity utilities • Expansion of labour-intensive public works programmes 	<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>According to IMF: 3.5% growth in 2020</p> <p>NB: Uganda's growth in 2019 was 4.9%</p>

2. THE SECTOR IMPACT

2.1. COTTON & TEXTILES (TANZANIA & EAST AFRICA)

The global picture

- The [International Textiles Manufacturers Association](#) has found that worldwide orders are down 40% as a result of COVID-19 – and turnover is down 33%
- [US apparel imports dropped 15% year on year in March](#), with China hardest hit. The US market share lost by China has been swiftly picked up by other Asian suppliers (esp. Vietnam and Bangladesh).
- [Cotton yarn exports from India are estimated to fall by 18%-20%](#) (a decade low). The situation is likely to worsen due to a supply glut in China (the biggest importer of Indian yarn).
- Although uncertainties remain, the [US Department of Agriculture](#) is expecting some recovery in lint demand – as countries emerge from COVID-19 lockdowns
- Whilst the price of lint will continue to be lower than average, there has been a significant recovery since early April, with [cotton futures](#) reaching \$58 per pound in October 2020

The picture in East Africa

- [ITC](#) estimates that textile mill closures in Asia will reduce imports of vital fabrics for sub-Saharan Africa's apparel industry by c. \$13M
- As the fragility of global value chains is exposed, [there are calls for shorter & more local fashion supply chains](#) - which supports the case for regional integration in East Africa. A process of so-called “near-shoring” may make EAC and SADC markets more attractive for regional manufacturers. However, in the short term, [restrictions on apparel sales in South Africa](#) are likely to further reduce orders and impact Tanzanian exporters like A to Z and Sunflag.
- [The Children's Place](#), one of the major brands sourcing from East Africa, is facing bankruptcy. Suppliers will need to do [increased due diligence](#) on the financial positions of buyers.
- Might East Africa see an influx of “mitumba”? [The US thrift clothing industry has been inundated with second-hand clothes](#), as “stay at home” orders trigger widespread spring cleaning.
- [Kenya's government has prioritised economic support to the textile and garment sector](#), encouraging a pivot to the production of medical equipment for domestic & export markets. For example, the [Dedan Kimathi University of Technology \(DeKUT\)](#) in Kenya has begun producing personal protective equipment.

2.2. FORESTRY (KENYA & TANZANIA)

- The [Architectural Association of Kenya](#) surveyed 181 professionals in the construction sector and found 90% have seen a drop in new project enquires. In addition, 70% noted a lack of communication re: existing projects.
- According to a recent [KEPSA](#) survey, 55% of members in the construction sector have reported lay-offs
- [Housing prices have risen slightly in Kenya](#) (+0.9%) - despite the onset of the pandemic
- [Tanzania's construction sector](#) - which recorded strong growth in 2019 (+12.9%) - is expected to record an all-time low growth rate in 2020. Around 60% of the government's development budget is spent on construction projects – since revenue collection is expected to fall considerably (c. 10%), government projects may slow down.

2.3. TEA (EAST AFRICA)

- Since most [Tanzanian tea](#) is sold via Mombasa, there is growing concern about the impact of the Kenya / Tanzania border closure on the sector
- The [Ugandan Tea Association](#) has claimed Uganda has nowhere to store its excess tea – owing to limited global demand and overflowing warehouses in Mombasa
- Revenues from [Rwanda's tea exports](#) are up 27% vs. last year – a sign that the country's sector has not yet been adversely impacted by COVID-19

2.4. INPUTS (KENYA)

- In order to secure a \$1B loan for budget support from the World Bank, the government in Kenya has undertaken policy reforms to directly benefit many low-income Kenyans – including [improved targeting of subsidised agricultural inputs \(via electronic vouchers\)](#)

2.5. LIVESTOCK (KENYA)

- [Kenya has closed open-air livestock markets](#) along its borders with Somalia & Tanzania – in a bid to prevent the spread of COVID-19

- [The export outlook for livestock in East Africa is weak](#) – with global demand atypically low during the Ramadan period, as the Middle East seeks to manage COVID-19 outbreaks

2.6. WATER (KENYA)

- In lieu of a treatment or vaccine, the primary advice to prevent the spread of COVID-19 is regular hand-washing and good hygiene. [The pandemic is exposing the global water crisis](#) – improving access to water, sanitation & hygiene systems could bring down the overall global disease burden by 9% and reduce the number of deaths to disease by more than 6%.
- The rainfall in Kenya over the past few months has led to [unprecedented flash flooding](#), which has so far killed more people than COVID-19. [The flooding is expected to have an impact of the government's contagion plan for the virus](#) – and may cause the spread of waterborne diseases.

2.7. AQUACULTURE (EAST AFRICA)

- Despite COVID-19, 85 graduates in Rwanda have secured a one-year deal from the Rwandan Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources [to manage national ponds and increase fish production in them](#) (from 3000 KG to 3M KG)
- COVID-19 may present an opportunity for [Victory Farms](#) to close the gap with imported Chinese tilapia – as East African consumers worry about the health risks associated with imported fish and trade restrictions tighten. The CEO of Victory Farms believes imports of Chinese fish are down 70%-90% since the onset of COVID-19.

3. THE DONOR RESPONSE

3.1. MULTILATERALS

<i>Institution</i>	<i>East Africa Support</i>
EU (is mobilising €15.6B)	Kenya : KSh 20B in grants from EU
IMF (stands ready to mobilise its full \$1T)	<p>Kenya: Access to Rapid Credit Facility = \$739M</p> <p>Rwanda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Rapid Credit Facility = \$109.4M • Access to Catastrophe Containment & Relief Trust = \$10.96M <p>Uganda: Access to Rapid Credit Facility = \$491.5M</p>
UN	<p>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</p> <p>Kenya: \$3.1M committed to mitigate the impact and spread of the virus</p>
World Bank (expects to deploy \$160B in emergency financing over the next 15 months)	<p>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</p> <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 immediate funding to support the Kenya COVID-19 Emergency Response Project <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
AfDB (has raised a \$3B bond & established a \$10B facility)	<i>No specific East Africa support announced yet</i>
African Export-Import Bank (has established a \$3B facility)	<i>No specific East Africa support announced yet</i>

3.2. BILATERAL DONORS

<i>Institution</i>	<i>East Africa Support</i>
UK & DFID (has committed £744M)	Trade Mark East Africa (funded by DFID) has announced a \$20M safe trade emergency facility
US & USAID (has committed \$1B+)	East Africa : Kenya & Tanzania are benefitting – among other countries – from a \$22M programme to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Kenya : \$6.6M from CDC for COVID-19 activities
France & AFD (has committed \$1.5B)	No specific East Africa support announced yet
Germany & BMZ (has committed €1B)	No specific East Africa support announced yet
Japan & JICA (has committed \$768M)	No specific East Africa support announced yet

3.3. PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS / INDIVIDUALS

<i>Institution</i>	<i>East Africa Support</i>
Jack Ma & Alibaba Foundation	Sent medical equipment to numerous countries, including Rwanda & Tanzania
Mastercard Foundation	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
Waitrose & Partners Foundation (pledged £200K)	Kenya : £88K to support 7 supplier farms and their 12K employees
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (pledged \$250M)	No specific East Africa support announced yet
Bloomberg Philanthropies (pledged \$40M)	No specific East Africa support announced yet
Facebook (pledged \$20M)	No specific East Africa support announced yet
Google (pledged \$800M)	No specific East Africa support announced yet
IKEA Foundation (pledged €10M)	No specific East Africa support announced yet
Jack Dorsey (moved \$1B to “Start Small” fund)	No specific East Africa support announced yet
Michael & Susan Dell Foundation (pledged \$100M)	No specific East Africa support announced yet
Rockefeller Foundation (pledged \$50M)	No specific East Africa support announced yet
Skoll Foundation (pledged \$200M)	No specific East Africa support announced yet
Shell Foundation (is making additional funding available for programmes)	No specific East Africa support announced yet

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
- [IME](#): 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

A SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KEY REPORTS

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- [ILO](#) (April 7 2020) *COVID-19 & The World of Work. Second Edition.*
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