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CLERK-AT
THE-TABLE:

R. W. TIATPATI

STATISTICAL ANNEX

to the

BUDGET STATEMENT

for

THE FISCAL YEAR 2021/2022

STATISTICAL ANNEX

2021/2022

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE:	10 JUN 2021
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
PREFACE.....	v
Table 1: Summary of Key Macro - Economic Indicators.....	1
Table 2: Selected Economic Indicators.....	2
Table 3A: Government Budget and Public Debt (Values in KSh. Million)	3
Table 3B: Government Budget and Public Debt (Percent of GDP in Fiscal Year).....	4
Table 3C: Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debt Stock (June 2013 – June 2020).....	5
Table 3D: Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debt Service Estimates (FY 2016/17 to FY 2020/21) KSh. Million	6
Table 4A: Balance of Trade (KSh. Million).....	7
Table 4B: Composition of Merchandise Trade (KSh. Million).....	7
Chart 1A: Economic Growth Rates (Percent).....	8
Chart 1B: Per Capita Income (KSh. thousands) and Jobs Generated (in Thousands).....	9
Chart 1C: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Gross Domestic Savings and Real GDP (Percentage Growth Rates)	10
Chart 2A: Short Term Interest Rates (Percent), January 2013 – May 2021	11
Chart 2B: Commercial Bank Interest Rates (Percent), January 2013 – March 2021	12
Chart 3: Growth in Money Supply (M3) and Overall Year-on-Year Inflation Rate (%), January 2013 – March 2021	13
Chart 4A: Composition of Government Revenue (KSh. Billion), FY 2013/14 – 2020/21**	14
Chart 4B: Composition of Ordinary Revenue for FY 2020/21**	15
Chart 5A: Composition of Government Expenditure (KSh. Billion), FY 2013/14 - 2020/21**	16
Chart 5B: Composition of Government Expenditure in FY 2020/21**	17
Chart 6: Composition of Government Domestic Debt (FY 2013/14 - FY 2019/20*).....	18
Chart 7: Composition of External Disbursed Outstanding Debt (DOD) (FY 2013/14 - FY 2019/20*)..	19
Chart 8: Debt Service as a Percentage of Government Revenue (FY 2013/14 - FY 2020/21**)	20
Chart 9: Performance of the Nairobi Securities Exchange (January 2013 – May 2021)	21
Chart 10: Foreign Exchange Reserves (January 2013 – March 2021)	22
Chart 11: Composition of Imports by Broad Economic Activity, 2019	23
Chart 12: Composition of Exports by Broad Economic Activity, 2019	24

PREFACE

The **Statistical Annex to the Budget Statement** published by the National Treasury contains historical data series on key macroeconomic indicators, Government Budget and Public Debt. The publication is designed to serve as a convenient reference for statistical information related to the budget.

The **Statistical Annex** includes a selection of data from various publications collated into a single budget document to enable one get a complete time series data for the budget. The main data sources are the Economic Survey, The National Treasury and Planning publications and complemented, where necessary, by other appropriate sources. The 2021/22 edition of the Statistical Annex therefore contains tabulated set of information that is useful for analytic work.

Suggestions and Comments

Comments, suggestions as well as requests for clarification on information contained in this document are welcome and should be addressed to the Principal Secretary, The National Treasury, P.O. Box 30007-00100, GPO, Nairobi, or email to: ps@treasury.go.ke.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Julius Muia', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

JULIUS MUIA, PhD, CBS.
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY/NATIONAL TREASURY.

Table 1: Summary of Key Macro - Economic Indicators

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ¹
National Accounts¹								
GDP (Current Prices)(Kshs. Million)	4,748,090	5,402,647	6,284,185	7,022,963	8,165,842	8,892,111	9,740,360	10,534,000
GDP (Constant 2009 Prices)(Kshs. Million)	3,646,921	3,842,186	4,061,901	4,300,899	4,507,377	4,792,174	5,049,686	5,082,110
Real GDP growth rate	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.9	4.8	6.3	5.4	0.6
Nominal Income Per Capita (Kshs.)	113,639	126,757	145,184	158,577	180,206	191,789	204,783	216,145
Jobs Generated (thousands)	756.8	802.2	847.3	807.0	905.9	824.3	846.3	841,066
Gross Domestic Savings(Kshs. Million)	446,955	569,321	703,036	803,357	749,954	762,964	776,105	80
As % of GDP ²	9.4	10.5	11.2	11.4	9.2	8.6	8.0	1,655,849
Gross Domestic Investment(Kshs.Million)	976,086	1,236,107	1,358,366	1,238,164	1,492,884	1,535,716	1,631,871	15.7
As % of GDP	20.6	22.9	21.6	17.6	18.3	17.3	16.8	
Population								
Size (Million)	41.8	43.0	43.3	44.3	45.4	46.5	47.6	48.7
Growth rate	1.03	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Prices (CPI Rates)								
Inflation Annual Average	5.7	6.9	6.6	6.3	8.0	4.7	5.2	5.3
Inflation End of Period	7.2	6.0	8.0	6.4	4.5	5.7	5.8	5.6
Interest Rates (Percent)								
Central Bank Rate(CBR)	8.5	8.5	11.5	10.0	10.0	9.0	8.5	7.0
91-Treasury Bills ³	8.9	8.9	10.9	8.5	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.9
Interbank Rate	8.4	7.9	11.2	4.8	6.5	5.2	4.3	3.7
Lending rate	17.3	16.5	16.2	16.6	13.7	13.1	12.5	12.0
Money & Credit								
Money Supply (M3) ⁴	2,007,329	2,336,391	2,704,866	2,785,923	3,030,646	3,337,832	3,524,026	3,990,901
Growth in Money Supply (M3)	16.2	16.4	15.8	3.0	8.8	10.1	5.6	13.2
Total Domestic Credit (Kshs. Million)	1,982,297	2,312,178	2,817,470	3,114,096	3,232,665	3,381,067	3,628,093	4,247,579
Government	397,164	379,316	525,094	708,704	755,698	858,156	941,229	1,343,280
Private Sector and Other Public Sector	1,585,133	1,932,862	2,292,376	2,407,392	2,476,968	2,522,911	2,686,863	2,904,299
Government Budget⁵								
Revenue & Grants	1,001,375	1,135,889	1,284,387	1,467,350	1,553,166	1,724,064	1,756,802	1,910,632
Expenditure	1,320,310	1,639,881	1,804,520	2,111,896	2,146,843	2,433,707	2,565,444	2,886,865
Budget Deficit Including Grants	-318,936	-503,992	-520,133	-644,546	-593,687	-709,642	-808,642	-976,223
As % of GDP	-6.3	-8.6	-7.8	-8.4	-7.0	-7.6	-7.9	-8.7
Balance of Payments (Ksh Mn)								
Imports(c.i.f)	1,413,316	1,618,321	1,581,273	1,438,806	1,736,472	1,764,471	1,806,335	1,533,988
Exports ⁶	455,689	460,572	503,023	510,042	534,393	542,856	520,787	645,181
Services	441,987	441,740	455,370	422,778	480,601	564,878	673,176	26,393
Current Account	-417,020	-560,761	-434,028	-409,550	-588,146	-511,337	-566,993	-486,854
As % of GDP	-8.8	-10.4	-6.9	-5.8	-7.2	-5.8	-5.8	-4.6
Overall Balance ⁷	-31,766	-127,842	26,741	-10,139	12,021	-103,424	-106,359	83,490
Foreign Exchange Reserve (US\$ m)								
Total Foreign Exchange Reserves	8,483.2	9,737.6	9,793.6	9,587.5	9,659.4	11,516.2	12,919.2	12,991.9
Official	6,560.2	7,894.9	7,534.5	7,572.9	7,345.6	8,230.3	9,115.8	8,297.3
Months of imports cover	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	6.3	5.5	5.1
Average Exchange rate								
Ksh/US\$	86.1	87.9	98.2	101.6	103.4	101.3	102.0	106.6
Ksh/Pound Sterling	134.7	144.9	150.2	137.7	133.2	136.3	130.2	136.6
Ksh/Euro	114.4	116.8	109.0	112.3	116.7	119.7	114.2	121.6
Public Debt								
Total Public Debt	2,463,555	2,867,629	3,533,444	4,462,245	5,046,679	5,808,622	6,693,338	7,669,559
As % of GDP(FY)	49.8	49.5	52.7	58.1	59.2	62.4	66.6	69.7
Public External Debt	1,179,783	1,467,185	1,718,919	2,349,979	2,566,398	3,023,139	3,515,811	3,933,364
As % of GDP(FY)	23.4	25.2	25.6	30.6	30.2	32.5	34.5	35.2
Public Domestic Debt	1,283,772	1,420,444	1,814,525	2,112,266	2,478,281	2,785,483	3,177,527	3,736,195
As % of GDP(FY)	25.4	24.4	27.0	27.5	29.1	29.9	31.2	33.5
Debt Service as % of Revenue								
External Interest	1.2%	1.3%	3.4%	4.1%	4.8%	6.1%	7.5%	6.5%
Principal	1.2%	8.0%	2.9%	2.6%	9.2%	15.6%	7.0%	7.5%
Domestic Interest	8.3%	10.0%	13.8%	15.2%	15.7%	16.0%	17.4%	18.6%
Total	10.7%	19.3%	20.0%	21.8%	29.6%	37.7%	31.9%	32.5%

Source: CBK, KNBS and The National Treasury & Planning

N.B.

*: Provisional

n/a - Number Available Annually

1: National Accounts Based on the 2010 National Accounts Statistics (NAS) and 2009 Prices as the Base Year

2: GDP at Current Prices

3: Treasury Bills in Nominal Rates

4: Previously M3X

5: Government Budget in Fiscal Year i.e. 2012 is FY2012/2013 Ending June 2013

6: Exports excludes Re-exports

7: Positive is a Surplus/Negative is a Deficit

Table 2: Selected Economic Indicators

Yr.	Mon.	SECURITIES EXCHANGE		MONEY		INTEREST RATES						INFLATION RATES			MEAN** MARKET EXCHANGE RATES		FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES		
		Nairobi 20 Share Index	Market Capitalization (Shs. Bn.)	M3 (Shs. Bn.)	Annual Growth (%)	Short term			Commercial bank			Year-on-year Overall Inflation (%)	Annual average CPI index*	EXCHANGE RATES (ShS/US\$)	CBK Official	Commercial Banks	Total		
						Central Bank Rate (%)	Interbank Rate (%)	91-Treasury Bill Rate (%)	Lending Rates (%)	Deposit Rates (%)	Net Spread (%)								
2016	Jan	5,212	2,334	2,358.9	15.5	8.5	7.1	8.6	15.9	6.7	9.3	5.5	6.7	153.4	91.4	7,593	2,027	9,620	
	Feb	5,491	2,457	2,415.8	18.0	8.5	6.8	8.6	15.5	6.7	8.8	5.6	6.6	154.1	91.5	7,737	2,137	9,873	
	Mar	5,248	2,446	2,406.5	15.9	8.5	6.9	8.5	15.5	6.6	8.8	6.3	6.6	155.9	91.7	7,723	2,111	9,834	
	Apr	5,091	2,399	2,468.9	16.9	8.5	8.8	8.4	15.4	6.6	8.8	7.1	6.7	158.7	93.4	7,509	2,296	9,806	
	May	4,788	2,258	2,506.6	16.0	8.5	11.2	8.3	15.3	6.6	8.7	6.9	6.7	160.0	96.4	7,469	2,330	9,799	
	Jun	4,906	2,274	2,560.4	18.4	10.0	11.8	8.3	16.1	6.6	9.4	7.0	6.6	160.5	97.7	7,212	2,262	9,473	
	Jul	4,405	2,114	2,554.8	16.9	11.5	12.9	10.6	15.8	6.3	9.4	6.6	6.5	160.6	101.2	6,963	2,286	9,249	
	Aug	4,177	2,010	2,580.6	13.9	11.5	18.8	11.5	15.7	6.9	8.8	5.8	6.3	160.9	102.4	6,963	2,302	9,265	
	Sep	4,174	2,046	2,567.1	13.4	11.5	19.9	14.6	16.8	7.3	9.5	6.0	6.3	161.3	103.3	6,711	2,188	8,899	
	Oct	3,869	1,942	2,623.8	15.6	11.5	14.8	21.7	16.6	7.5	9.0	6.7	6.3	162.1	102.8	7,274	2,050	9,324	
	Nov	4,016	2,015	2,654.4	15.2	11.5	8.8	12.3	17.2	7.4	9.8	7.3	6.4	163.0	102.2	7,161	2,250	9,411	
	Dec	4,041	2,031	2,704.9	15.8	11.5	7.3	9.8	18.3	8.0	10.3	8.0	6.6	164.7	102.2	7,534	2,250	9,794	
2016	Jan	3,773	1,928	2,660.1	12.8	11.5	6.4	11.4	18.0	7.6	10.4	7.8	6.8	165.4	102.3	7,481	2,148	9,629	
	Feb	3,862	1,984	2,677.5	10.8	11.5	4.5	10.6	17.9	7.5	10.4	7.1	6.9	164.7	101.9	7,566	1,935	9,501	
	Mar	3,982	2,078	2,713.3	12.8	11.5	4.1	8.7	17.9	8.2	10.7	6.5	6.9	165.9	101.5	7,807	2,002	9,809	
	Apr	4,009	2,066	2,742.7	11.1	11.5	4.0	8.9	18.0	6.9	11.2	5.3	6.7	167.1	101.2	7,986	2,081	10,067	
	May	3,828	2,023	2,759.4	10.1	10.5	3.6	8.2	18.2	6.4	11.8	5.0	6.6	168.0	100.7	8,032	2,070	10,102	
	Jun	3,641	1,995	2,807.2	9.6	10.5	3.9	7.3	18.2	6.8	11.4	5.8	6.5	169.8	101.1	8,267	2,232	10,499	
	Jul	3,468	2,042	2,769.5	8.4	10.5	5.5	6.2	18.1	6.6	11.5	6.4	6.5	170.8	101.3	8,165	2,217	10,381	
	Aug	3,179	1,937	2,793.7	8.3	10.0	5.0	8.5	17.7	6.4	11.2	6.3	6.5	171.0	101.4	8,144	2,210	10,354	
	Sep	3,243	1,959	2,810.8	9.5	10.0	4.9	8.1	13.9	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.5	171.6	101.3	8,200	2,402	10,602	
	Oct	3,202	1,982	2,800.0	6.7	10.0	4.1	7.8	13.7	7.8	5.9	6.5	6.5	172.6	101.3	8,155	2,287	10,442	
	Nov	3,251	1,981	2,815.8	6.1	10.0	5.1	8.2	13.7	7.7	6.0	6.7	6.5	173.9	101.7	7,872	2,255	10,327	
	Dec	3,157	1,902	2,785.9	3.0	10.0	5.9	8.4	13.7	7.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	175.2	102.1	7,573	2,015	9,587	
2017	Jan	2,794	1,788	2,780.6	4.5	10.0	7.7	8.6	13.7	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.3	176.9	103.8	7,466	2,258	9,724	
	Feb	2,995	1,825	2,802.6	4.7	10.0	6.1	8.6	13.7	7.7	6.0	9.0	6.1	180.0	103.6	7,475	2,454	9,929	
	Mar	3,113	1,893	2,866.5	5.6	10.0	4.5	8.7	13.6	7.1	6.5	10.3	6.7	183.0	102.9	8,379	2,407	10,786	
	Apr	3,158	1,935	2,915.2	6.3	10.0	5.3	8.8	13.6	7.0	6.6	11.5	7.3	186.2	103.3	8,715	2,518	11,233	
	May	3,441	2,114	2,922.7	5.9	10.0	4.9	8.7	13.7	6.1	6.6	11.7	7.8	187.6	103.5	8,591	2,343	10,934	
	Jun	3,607	2,226	2,955.9	5.3	10.0	4.0	8.4	13.7	7.2	6.5	9.2	8.1	185.4	103.5	8,580	2,405	10,984	
	Jul	3,798	2,315	2,977.7	7.5	10.0	7.0	8.2	13.7	7.4	6.3	7.5	8.2	183.6	103.9	8,135	2,415	10,550	
	Aug	4,027	2,479	2,986.8	6.9	10.0	8.1	8.2	13.7	7.7	6.0	6.0	8.3	184.7	103.1	7,809	2,433	10,332	
	Sep	3,751	2,377	3,006.2	6.9	10.0	5.5	8.1	13.7	7.7	6.0	7.1	8.4	183.7	103.6	7,910	2,468	10,378	
	Oct	3,730	2,346	3,000.2	7.2	10.0	7.9	8.1	13.7	8.0	5.7	5.7	8.3	182.5	103.4	7,341	2,357	9,698	
	Nov	3,805	2,562	3,015.0	7.1	10.0	8.9	8.0	13.7	8.1	5.6	4.7	8.2	182.1	103.6	7,367	2,283	9,649	
	Dec	3,712	2,522	3,030.6	8.8	10.0	7.7	8.0	13.6	8.2	5.4	4.5	8.0	183.1	103.1	7,346	2,514	9,859	
2018	Jan	3,737	2,660	3,026.1	8.8	10.0	6.2	8.0	13.7	8.3	5.4	3.8	7.8	185.5	102.9	7,514	2,164	9,678	
	Feb	3,751	2,678	3,023.5	7.9	10.0	5.1	8.0	13.7	8.3	5.4	4.5	7.5	188.0	101.4	7,532	2,223	9,755	
	Mar	3,845	2,817	3,055.4	8.9	9.5	4.9	8.0	13.5	8.2	5.3	4.2	6.9	190.6	101.2	7,562	2,494	11,056	
	Apr	3,705	2,645	3,074.8	5.5	9.5	5.4	8.0	13.2	8.2	5.1	3.7	6.3	193.2	100.6	7,460	2,564	12,024	
	May	3,353	2,549	3,142.1	7.5	9.5	4.7	8.0	13.3	8.1	5.2	4.0	5.7	195.1	100.7	7,291	2,633	11,923	
	Jun	3,286	2,576	3,262.6	10.4	9.5	4.8	7.9	13.2	8.0	5.2	4.3	5.2	193.3	101.0	8,053	3,145	12,198	
	Jul	3,297	2,519	3,278.8	10.1	9.0	5.1	7.7	13.1	8.0	5.1	4.4	5.0	191.6	100.7	7,903	3,159	12,262	
	Aug	3,203	2,476	3,259.7	9.1	9.0	6.5	7.6	12.8	7.8	5.0	4.0	4.7	192.2	100.6	9,013	3,084	12,097	
	Sep	2,876	2,211	3,261.1	8.5	9.0	4.3	7.6	12.7	7.8	4.9	5.7	4.5	194.1	100.8	8,545	3,316	11,861	
	Oct	2,810	2,132	3,273.0	9.1	9.0	3.5	7.6	12.6	7.6	5.0	5.5	4.5	192.6	101.1	8,554	3,114	11,668	
	Nov	2,797	2,183	3,269.0	8.4	9.0	4.1	7.4	12.6	7.4	5.1	5.6	4.6	192.3	102.4	8,281	3,250	11,531	
	Dec	2,834	2,102	3,337.8	10.1	9.0	8.2	7.3	12.5	7.4	5.1	5.7	4.7	193.5	102.3	8,230	3,286	11,516	
2019	Jan	2,958	2,251	3,344.3	10.5	9.0	3.3	7.2	12.5	7.3	5.2	4.7	4.7	194.2	101.6	8,242	3,146	11,387	
	Feb	2,894	2,284	3,335.5	10.3	9.0	2.5	7.0	12.5	7.3	5.2	4.1	4.7	196.0	100.2	8,574	3,164	11,738	
	Mar	2,846	2,361	3,415.3	12.5	9.0	3.7	7.1	12.5	7.2	5.3	4.4	4.7	191.5	100.4	8,468	3,304	11,772	
	Apr	2,797	2,354	3,404.4	10.7	9.0	4.1	7.4	12.5	7.2	5.3	6.6	4.9	192.3	101.1	8,090	3,563	11,654	
	May	2,677	2,268	3,416.2	8.7	9.0	5.6	7.2	12.5	7.2	5.3	5.5	5.0	193.1	101.2	10,122	3,246	13,369	
	June	2,633	2,279	3,564.2	9.2	9.0	3.0	6.9	12.5	7.2	5.3	5.7	5.2	193.5	101.7	9,656	3,531	13,187	
	July	2,628	2,258	3,509.4	7.0	9.0	2.3	6.6	12.4	7.0	5.4	6.3	5.3	193.8	103.2	9,662	3,427	13,089	
	Aug	2,468	2,222	3,465.5	6.3	9.0	3.7	6.7	12.5	6.9	5.6	5.0	5.4	194.0	103.3	9,596	3,574	13,170	
	Sep	2,432	2,100	3,473.4	6.5	9.0	6.6	6.6	12.5	7.0	5.5	3.8	5.2	194.2	103.8	9,442	3,642	13,083	
	Oct	2,643	2,435	3,517.5	7.5	9.0	6.9	6.6	12.4	7.0	5.5	5.0	5.2	194.5	103.7	9,349	4,007	13,356	
	Nov	2,619	2,410	3,462.0	5.9	8.5	4.2	6.7	12.1	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.2	195.2	102.4	9,153	3,672	12,825	
	Dec	2,654	2,540	3,524.0	5.6	8.5	6.0	7.2	12.2	7.1	5.1	5.8	5.2	195.9	101.5	9,116	3,803	12,919	
2020	Jan	2,600	2,474	3,527.0	5.5	8.3	4.4	7.2	12.3	7.1	5.2	5.8	5.3	196.5	101.1	8,880	3,886	12,766	
	Feb	2,337	2,268	3,596.0	7.9	8.3	4.8	7.3	12.2	7.1	5.1	7.2	5.5	197					

Table 3A: Government Budget and Public Debt (Values in KSh. Million)

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21**
A: BUDGET OVERTURN								
Total Government Revenue	974,418	1,107,772	1,254,790	1,440,389	1,525,556	1,704,363	1,736,982	1,837,835
Ordinary Revenue	918,990	1,031,819	1,152,544	1,306,568	1,365,063	1,499,757	1,573,418	1,578,787
Import Duty	67,555	74,048	79,638	89,943	93,685	106,875	98,022	102,418
Excise Duty	102,029	115,872	140,212	165,474	167,753	194,310	195,270	217,984
Value Added Tax	232,630	259,685	289,213	339,034	357,129	414,143	383,713	403,069
Income Tax	449,590	508,581	560,762	625,050	640,546	685,330	706,936	697,010
Other Taxes ¹	67,185	73,633	82,719	87,067	105,950	99,099	189,477	158,275
A-in-A	55,428	75,953	102,247	133,820	160,493	204,606	163,564	259,048
Total Government Expenditures	1,320,310	1,639,881	1,804,520	2,111,896	2,146,843	2,433,707	2,565,444	2,886,855
Total Recurrent Expenditures	787,926	895,199	1,036,636	1,165,037	1,349,896	1,531,083	1,645,222	1,819,583
Salaries and Allowances ²	281,197	297,978	307,421	336,636	388,938	417,526	449,927	493,914
Total Interest	134,821	171,876	215,329	271,233	323,890	375,233	437,202	460,876
Other Recurrent Expenditures	371,908	425,345	513,886	557,168	637,068	737,834	758,093	864,793
Total Development Expenditure	338,995	510,536	486,662	641,843	469,673	541,884	594,944	668,347
County Allocation	193,390	229,195	276,223	305,016	327,274	360,740	325,278	398,924
Contingencies Fund	-	4,951	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Deficit Excluding grants	-345,893	-532,109	-549,730	-671,507	-621,287	-729,344	-828,461	-1,049,020
Financing	307,720	471,479	474,570	697,217	631,081	721,058	760,804	976,223
Net Foreign Financing	104,726	217,479	269,924	385,745	354,977	414,518	340,431	417,563
Net Domestic Financing	202,994	253,999	204,646	311,472	276,104	306,540	450,373	558,670
o/w Domestic Borrowing	201,727	251,102	202,257	321,465	296,811	310,488	410,465	511,760
Grants	26,957	28,117	29,597	26,962	27,600	19,702	19,820	72,797
B: OUTSTANDING GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT(NET).								
TOTAL	1,283,772	1,420,444	1,814,525	2,112,266	2,478,281	2,785,483	3,177,527	3,736,195
Treasury Bills	299,406	318,928	587,479	744,155	878,622	954,250	887,142	-
Treasury Bonds ³	914,762	1,035,707	1,152,041	1,331,975	1,511,873	1,748,150	2,219,444	-
Government Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ⁴	69,604	65,809	75,005	36,136	87,786	83,083	70,941	-
C: EXTERNAL DISBURSED OUTSTANDING DEBT (DOD) BY CREDITOR CATEGORY								
TOTAL	1,134,562	1,423,251	1,670,847	2,294,930	2,431,692	2,863,733	3,350,564	
Bilateral	289,914	445,056	423,000	723,345	759,017	917,980	993,695	
Multilateral	593,396	684,631	798,842	844,389	825,298	909,791	1,316,836	
Foreign Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comm Debt/Suppliers/Credits	251,251	293,565	449,005	727,196	847,377	1,035,962	1,040,033	
D: EXTERNAL DISBURSED OUTSTANDING DEBT (DOD), GUARANTEED								
TOTAL	45,221	43,934	48,073	55,049	136,706	159,406	165,247	
Bilateral	41,278	39,495	43,513	50,437	56,371	78,079	80,561	
Multilateral	3,943	4,439	4,560	4,612	4,647	4,603	4,794	
Foreign Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	75,788	76,724	79,892	
E: TOTAL EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT(C+D)	1,179,783	1,467,185	1,718,919	2,349,979	2,568,398	3,023,139	3,515,811	3,933,364
F: TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT (B+C+D)	2,463,555	2,887,629	3,533,444	4,462,245	5,046,679	5,808,622	6,693,338	7,669,559
G: OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT AND INTEREST PAYMENTS								
Total Debt	2,463,555	2,887,629	3,533,444	4,462,245	5,046,679	5,808,622	6,693,338	7,669,559
Domestic	1,283,772	1,420,444	1,814,525	2,112,266	2,478,281	2,785,483	3,177,527	
External ⁴	1,179,783	1,467,185	1,718,919	2,349,979	2,568,398	3,023,139	3,515,811	
Total Interest	134,821	171,876	215,425	277,371	321,178	375,765	432,713	
Domestic	119,193	139,615	172,857	218,895	239,497	272,351	301,812	
External	15,628	32,261	42,568	58,476	81,680	103,414	130,901	
H: STRUCTURE OF DOMESTIC DEBT								
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEBT	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Treasury Bills	23.3%	22.5%	32.4%	35.2%	35.5%	34.3%	27.9%	
Treasury Bonds	71.3%	72.9%	63.5%	63.1%	61.0%	62.8%	69.8%	
Other ⁵	5.4%	4.6%	4.1%	1.7%	3.5%	3.0%	2.2%	
I: STRUCTURE OF EXTERNAL DEBT								
TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Bilateral	25.6%	31.3%	25.3%	31.5%	31.2%	32.1%	29.7%	
Multilateral	52.3%	48.1%	47.8%	36.8%	33.9%	31.8%	39.3%	
Foreign Financial Institutions	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Comm Debt/Suppliers/Credits	22.1%	20.6%	26.9%	31.7%	34.8%	36.2%	31.0%	

Source: The National Treasury & Planning and Central Bank of Kenya

Notes:

* : Provisional Estimate

** : Supplementary II

1: Includes Grants from AMISOM

2: Salaries and Allowances are only for Civil Servants, Teachers & Police.

3: Includes Bearer and Non-Bearer Bonds and Floating Rate Treasury Bonds.

4: External Debt Stock Includes Guaranteed Debt

5: As at End June, 2021

Table 3B: Government Budget and Public Debt (Percent of GDP in Fiscal Year)

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*	2020/21**
A: BUDGET OUTTURN								
Total Revenue	19.3	19.0	18.7	18.8	17.9	18.3	17.0	16.5
Ordinary Revenue	18.2	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.0	16.1	15.4	14.1
Import Duty	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
Excise Duty	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0
Value Added Tax	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	3.8	3.6
Income Tax	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.2
Other Taxes	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.4
A-in-A	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.3
Total Government Expenditures								
Total Recurrent Expenditures	26.1	26.1	26.9	27.5	25.2	26.2	25.2	25.8
Salaries and Allowances	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.2	15.8	16.5	16.1	16.3
Total Interest	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Other Recurrent Expenditures	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.1
Total Development Expenditure	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.9	7.4	7.7
Total Development Expenditure	6.7	8.8	7.3	8.4	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.0
Deficit Excluding grants								
Financing	-6.8	-9.1	-8.2	-8.7	-7.3	-7.6	-8.1	-9.4
Net Foreign Financing	6.1	8.1	7.1	9.1	7.4	7.8	7.8	8.7
Net Domestic Financing	2.1	3.7	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.5	3.3	3.7
o/w Domestic Borrowing	4.0	4.4	3.1	4.1	3.2	3.3	4.4	5.0
o/w Domestic Borrowing	4.0	4.4	3.1	4.1	3.2	3.3	4.4	5.0
B: OUTSTANDING GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT.								
Total	25.4	24.4	27.0	23.6	29.1	29.9	31.2	33.5
Treasury Bills	5.9	5.5	8.8	7.7	10.3	10.3	8.7	
Treasury Bonds	18.1	17.8	17.2	15.0	17.7	18.8	21.8	
Government Stocks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	
C: OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT AND INTEREST PAYMENTS								
Total Debt	48.8	49.5	52.7	58.1	59.2	62.4	65.6	68.7
Domestic	25.4	24.4	27.0	27.5	29.1	29.9	31.2	
External	23.4	25.2	25.6	30.6	30.2	32.5	34.5	
Total Interest	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	
Domestic	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	
External	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	
D. TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT								
	48.8	49.5	52.7	58.1	59.2	62.4	65.6	68.7
E: EXTERNAL DISBURSED OUTSTANDING DEBT (DOD) BY CREDITOR CATEGORY.								
Total DOD	22.5	24.4	24.9	29.9	28.5	30.8	32.8	35.2
Bilateral	5.7	7.6	6.3	9.4	8.9	9.9	9.7	
Multilateral	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.0	9.7	9.8	12.9	
Foreign Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Export Credits	5.0	5.0	6.7	9.5	9.9	11.1	10.2	
F: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) (KSHS. MILLION).								
GDP at current mkt price (FY)	5,051,646	5,831,528	6,709,671	7,675,172	8,518,004	9,303,050	10,199,889	11,168,511
<i>Source: The National Treasury & Planning and Central Bank of Kenya</i>								
* : Provisional Estimate								
** : Supplementary II								

Table 3C: Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debt Stock (June 2013 – June 2020)

(Shillings Million)	End Jun 13	End Jun 14	End Jun 15	End Jun 16	End Jun 17	End Jun 18	End Jun 19	End Jun 20*
A. EXTERNAL								
BILATERAL								
Austria	1,024	717	743	1,030	587	497	1,803	1,399
Belgium	7,607	8,096	6,142	7,469	9,814	10,199	11,591	11,975
Canada	1,390	1,349	1,270	809	648	286	111	-
Denmark	1,988	1,992	1,437	1,541	1,396	1,049	875	604
Finland	97	94	71	269	1,713	1,642	1,796	1,427
France	47,397	61,580	59,032	59,371	63,610	60,803	72,568	79,719
Germany	25,042	26,571	22,559	-	32,290	27,149	30,746	30,487
Italy	2,132	1,716	1,101	622	653	125	36,293	37,244
Japan	86,789	84,515	79,017	-	91,439	48,342	63,681	76,115
Netherlands	2,600	2,702	1,960	2,350	1,836	988	343	55
UK	1,732	1,841	1,467	992	649	297	60	-
USA	4,816	4,542	4,462	4,035	3,490	2,673	2,089	1,580
China	63,123	80,859	252,039	313,127	477,630	560,534	661,059	719,359
Others	11,901	13,341	13,756	31,385	37,589	44,433	34,966	33,731
Sub-total	257,637	289,914	445,056	423,000	723,345	759,017	917,980	993,695
MULTILATERAL								
ADB/ADF	80,729	102,118	150,229	179,227	197,490	204,707	229,638	263,749
EEC/EIB	15,769	20,657	20,625	21,073	20,399	19,544	17,241	16,796
World bank	319,593	367,431	407,294	492,374	514,581	506,159	586,650	870,344
IFAD	9,161	10,851	11,303	12,116	11,999	14,149	17,736	19,572
Others	8,890	9,057	9,030	9,204	22,282	9,151	9,319	35,769
Sub-total	434,141	510,114	598,481	713,995	766,751	753,710	860,583	1,206,230
COMM BANKS/INTERNATIONAL SOVE	74,135	251,251	293,565	449,005	727,196	847,377	1,035,962	1,040,033
Total Central Government debt	765,913	1,051,280	1,337,101	1,586,000	2,217,292	2,360,104	2,814,525	3,239,958
IMF	73,779	83,282	86,150	84,847	77,637	71,588	49,208	110,606
TOTAL (including IMF)	839,693	1,134,562	1,423,251	1,670,847	2,294,930	2,431,692	2,863,733	3,350,564
GUARANTEED DEBT								
Bilateral	39,667	41,278	39,495	43,513	50,437	56,371	78,079	80,561
Multilateral	3,870	3,943	4,439	4,560	4,612	4,547	4,603	4,794
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	75,788	76,724	79,892
Sub-total	43,537	45,221	43,934	48,073	55,049	136,706	159,406	165,247
Gross External Debt	883,230	1,179,783	1,467,185	1,718,919	2,349,979	2,568,398	3,023,139	3,515,811
B. DOMESTIC DEBT								
Treasury bills	267,693	299,406	318,928	587,479	744,155	878,622	954,250	887,142
Bonds	744,174	914,762	1,035,707	1,152,041	1,331,975	1,511,873	1,748,150	2,219,444
Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdraft at CBK	6,999	37,238	36,494	44,204	-	56,849	57,328	47,150
Pre-1997 Govt. Overdraft	28,889	27,779	26,676	25,559	25,004	23,339	22,229	21,674
Advances to Govt	3,059	4,449	2,488	5,093	11,020	7,504	3,422	2,007
Items on transit	154	70	82	80	43	25	36	40
Tax Reserve Certificates	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Gross Domestic Debt	1,051,037	1,283,772	1,420,444	1,814,523	2,112,266	2,478,281	2,785,483	3,177,527
Less - Govt deposits	57,324	36,440	236,565	394,856	428,774	503,337	501,728	497,609
- Government on-lending	5,701	5,701	5,701	5,701	5,701	5,701	5,701	5,701
Other interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Domestic Debt	988,012	1,241,631	1,178,178	1,413,968	1,677,791	1,969,242	2,278,054	2,674,217
C. TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT	1,934,267	2,463,555	2,887,629	3,533,442	4,462,245	5,046,679	5,808,622	6,693,338
N/B								
*External and Domestic Debt Estimates as at End June, 2020								
*Source: The National Treasury & Planning and Central Bank of Kenya								

Table 3D: Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debt Service Estimates (FY 2016/17 to FY 2020/21) KSh. Million

DEBT SERVICE	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020		Estimates 2020/2021*	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
A. EXTERNAL										
BILATERAL										
Austria	142	15	166	248	108	19	-	27	31	20
Belgium	1,348	171	1,389	109	1,534	106	1,933	99	1,243	115
Canada	216	13	215	8	182	14	114	-	-	-
Denmark	292	-	212	-	167	-	213	-	114	-
Finland	198	5	141	108	355	21	284	21	144	-
France	4,145	1,248	4,519	1,462	5,664	1,189	9,048	4,561	2,955	1,393
Germany	972	727	954	450	1,208	437	2,400	625	1,568	338
Italy	7	809	165	1,429	81	724	6,355	2,663	4,390	2,546
Japan	5,919	795	6,422	668	6,290	661	5,271	571	2,608	271
Netherlands	317	221	550	34	394	8	261	6	55	1
UK	326	11	380	7	221	2	62	1	-	-
USA	659	141	673	178	682	88	530	60	294	46
CHINA	3,187	17,941	4,536	24,396	9,531	29,210	40,753	42,658	39,990	24,611
Others	1,603	625	1,745	1,190	3,703	869	3,988	1,174	3,337	3,214
Sub-total	19,330	22,721	22,065	30,286	30,119	33,379	71,211	52,466	56,749	32,555
MULTILATERAL										
ADB/ADF	1,295	1,320	1,448	1,614	1,633	1,714	4,626	3,543	5,662	3,673
EEC/EIB	1,300	600	875	677	1,491	987	2,199	1,600	1,924	473
World Bank/IDA	12,111	3,576	12,730	3,470	13,699	3,744	14,795	6,389	17,576	8,906
IFAD	342	104	263	87	270	872	458	154	517	175
Others	772	164	890	190	692	106	1,081	1,358	1,309	182
Sub-total	15,821	5,764	16,205	6,038	17,786	7,422	23,159	13,044	26,989	13,408
COMM BANK/SUPPLIERS CREDIT	772	29,882	100,083	45,281	217,201	62,571	27,107	66,358	53,969	72,785
Total GOK external debt	35,922	58,368	138,353	81,605	265,106	103,372	121,477	131,868	137,707	118,748
IMF										
TOTAL (including IMF)	35,922	58,368	138,353	81,605	265,106	103,372	121,477	131,868	137,707	118,748
GUARANTEED DEBT										
Bilateral	1,335	108	1,344	75	1,334	41	632	12	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	1,335	108	1,344	75	1,334	41	632	12	-	-
Gross External Debt Service	37,257	58,476	139,698	81,680	266,440	103,414	122,109	131,880	137,707	118,748
B. DOMESTIC DEBT										
Treasury Bills	-	69,270	-	69,545	-	84,876	-	63,084	-	39,675
Treasury Bonds	-	144,566	-	167,030	-	184,771	-	231,535	-	290,759
Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdraft at CBK	-	1,270	-	2,197	-	1,997	-	3,000	-	3,000
Pre-1997 Govt overdraft	1,110	759	-	725	-	707	-	684	-	667
Tax Reserve Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other interest	-	3,030	-	-	-	-	-	3,509	-	5,891
Total Net Domestic Debt service	1,110	218,895	-	239,497	-	272,351	-	301,812	-	339,992
C. DEBT SERVICE										
External Principal	37,257	-	139,698	-	266,440	-	122,109	-	137,707	-
Total Interest of which	277,371	-	321,178	-	375,765	-	432,713	-	458,742	-
External Interest	58,476	-	81,680	-	103,414	-	130,901	-	118,748	-
Domestic Interest	218,895	-	239,497	-	272,351	-	301,812	-	339,993	-
Total Debt service	314,828	-	460,875	-	642,204	-	554,822	-	596,449	-

*External and Domestic Debt Service Estimates as at End June, 2021

*Source: The National Treasury & Planning

Table 4A: Balance of Trade (KSh. Million)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Imports (c.i.f)	1,413,316	1,618,321	1,581,273	1,438,806	1,736,472	1,764,471	1,806,335	1,533,988
Exports ¹ (f.o.b)	455,689	460,572	503,023	510,042	534,393	542,856	520,787	645,181
Trade Balance	-957,627	-1,157,750	-1,078,250	-928,764	(1,202,079)	(1,221,615)	(1,285,547)	(888,807)
Services ²	441,987	441,740	455,370	422,778	480,601	554,878	573,176	25,393
Current Account	(417,020)	(560,761)	(434,028)	(409,550)	(588,145)	(511,337)	(566,993)	(485,864)
Net Capital & Financial Account	461,741	674,570	403,437	546,326	593,840	688,640	657,438	310,178
Overall Balance	(31,766)	(127,842)	26,741	(10,139)	12,021	(103,424)	(106,359)	83,490
Months of Import Cover (FEX) ³	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.1
Mean Exchange rate(Sh/US\$)	86.1	87.9	98.2	101.5	103.4	101.3	102.0	106.5
Growth of GDP (Factor Cost)	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.9	4.8	6.3	5.4	0.6
GFCF/GDP ⁴	20.57	22.88	21.62	17.63	18.28	17.27	16.75	15.72

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics & Central Bank of Kenya
1: Exports Excludes Re-Exports
2: Service Receipts
3: Official Foreign Exchange Reserves in Months of this Year's Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services
4: GFCF= Gross Fixed Capital Formation
*: Estimates

Table 4B: Composition of Merchandise Trade (KSh. Million)

IMPORT	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Food & Beverages	109,074	101,590	111,838	125,619	119,134	250,067	176,150	186,764
Industrial Supplies (Non Food)	407,225	450,479	462,172	524,701	518,933	551,421	610,090	604,125
Fuels & Lubricants	336,838	326,305	346,745	238,350	209,458	282,688	338,671	334,184
Machinery & Other Capital Equipment	253,281	250,873	278,709	287,546	312,080	310,777	290,556	324,532
Transport Equipment	162,854	160,841	278,706	266,876	147,469	197,406	189,104	190,545
Consumer Goods & Other Goods ⁴	105,315	123,228	140,153	138,181	131,730	144,114	159,900	166,185
TOTAL	1,374,587	1,413,316	1,618,320	1,581,273	1,438,806	1,736,472	1,764,471	1,806,335
EXPORT	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Food & Beverages	197,491	195,094	188,094	224,255	229,987	256,257	258,728	230,315
Industrial Supplies (Non Food)	142,019	126,192	124,452	130,123	125,075	126,526	127,684	124,660
Fuels & Lubricants	4,029	1,610	3,281	7,209	5,257	5,527	5,380	6,176
Machinery & Other Capital Equipment	13,713	9,736	7,503	9,587	13,330	7,172	6,810	10,074
Transport Equipment	7,858	8,130	7,235	7,157	5,869	4,480	6,089	6,366
Consumer Goods & Other Goods ⁴	114,596	114,927	130,007	124,692	130,525	134,431	138,165	143,197
TOTAL	479,706	455,689	460,572	503,023	510,042	534,393	542,856	520,787

Source: Economic Survey (Various Publications)
*: Provisional
4: Other Goods Include Goods not Elsewhere Specified

Chart 1A: Economic Growth Rates (Percent)

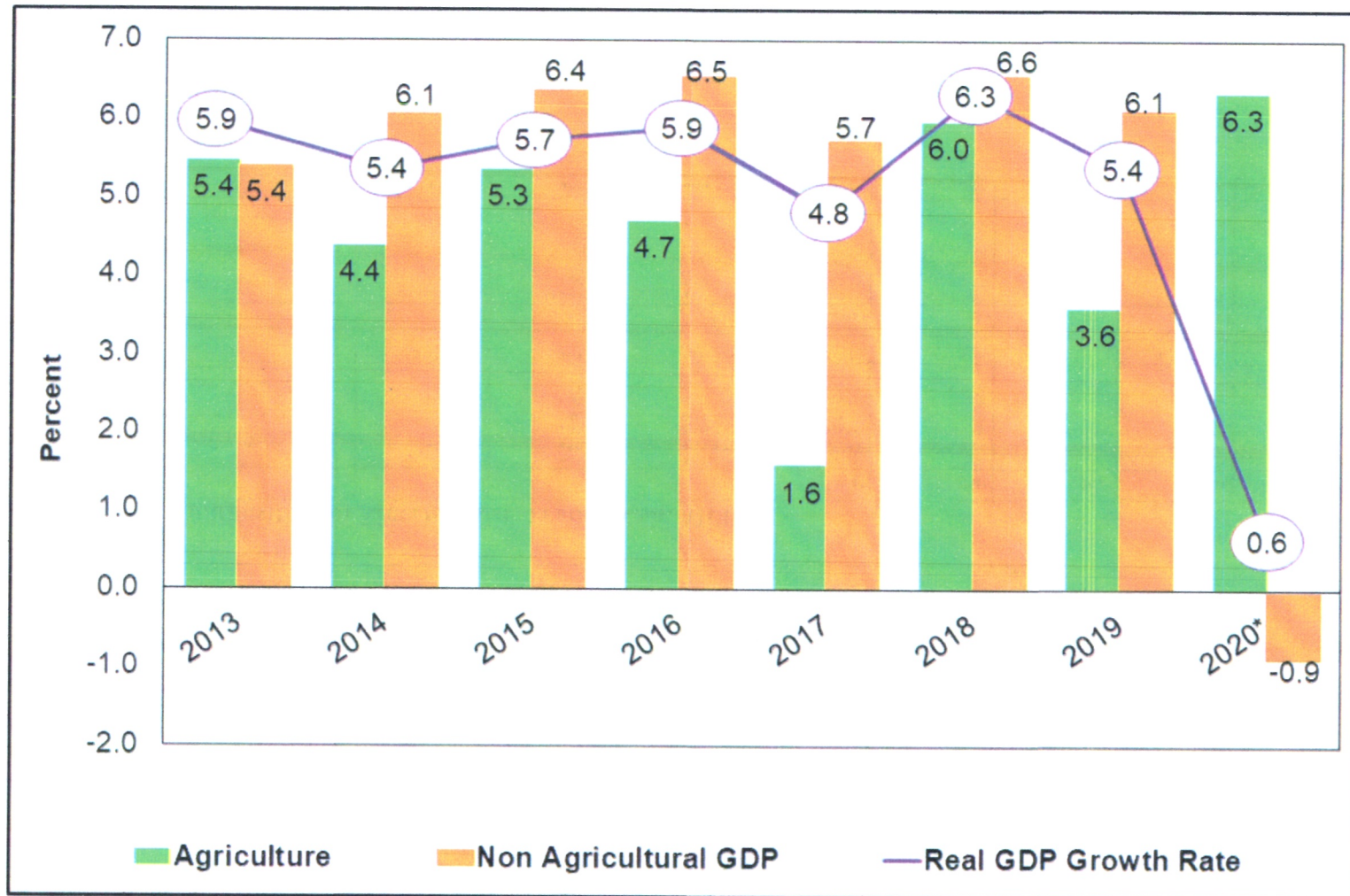


Chart 1B: Per Capita Income (KSh. thousands) and Jobs Generated (in Thousands)

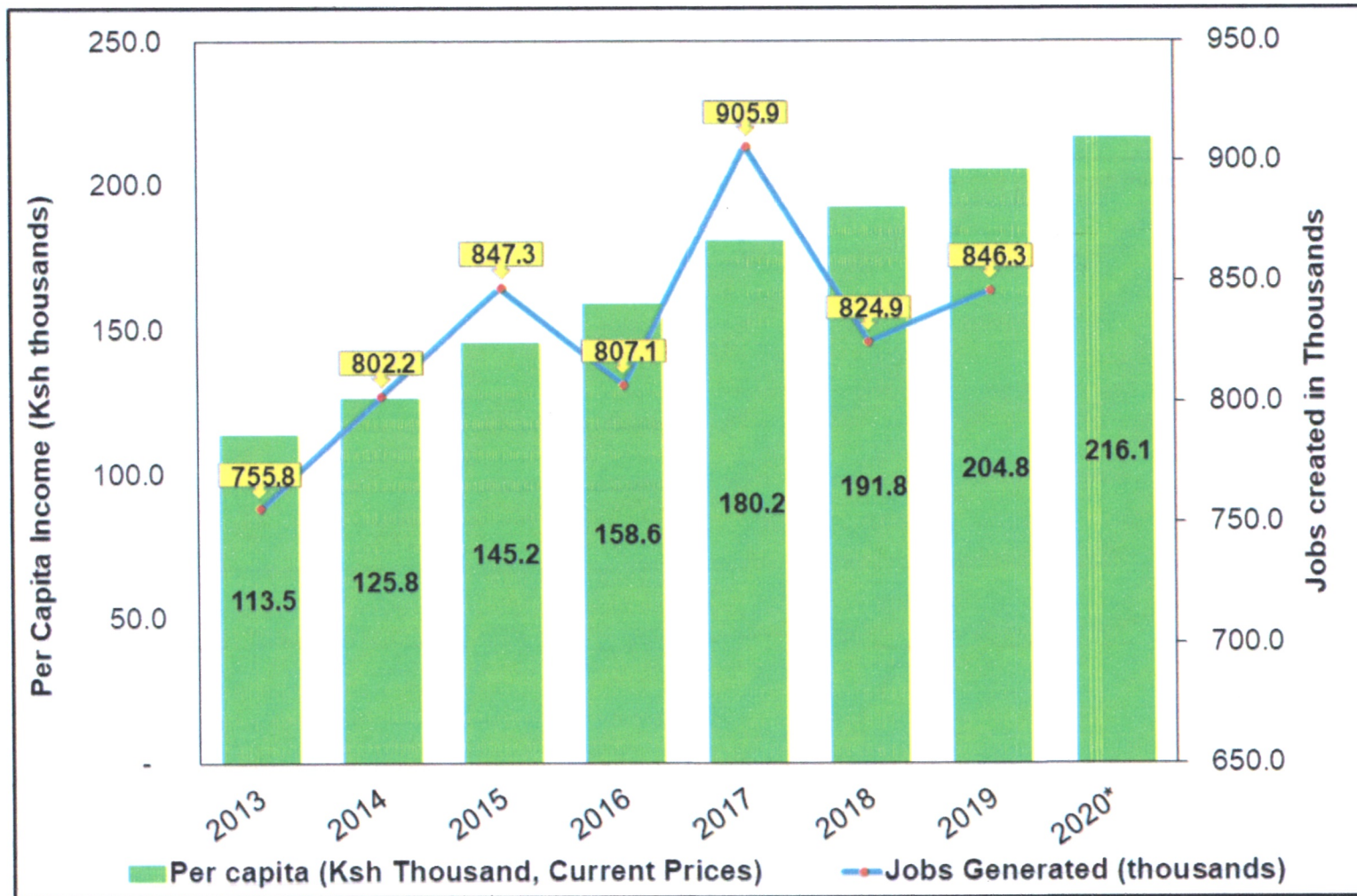


Chart 1C: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Gross Domestic Savings and Real GDP (Percentage Growth Rates)

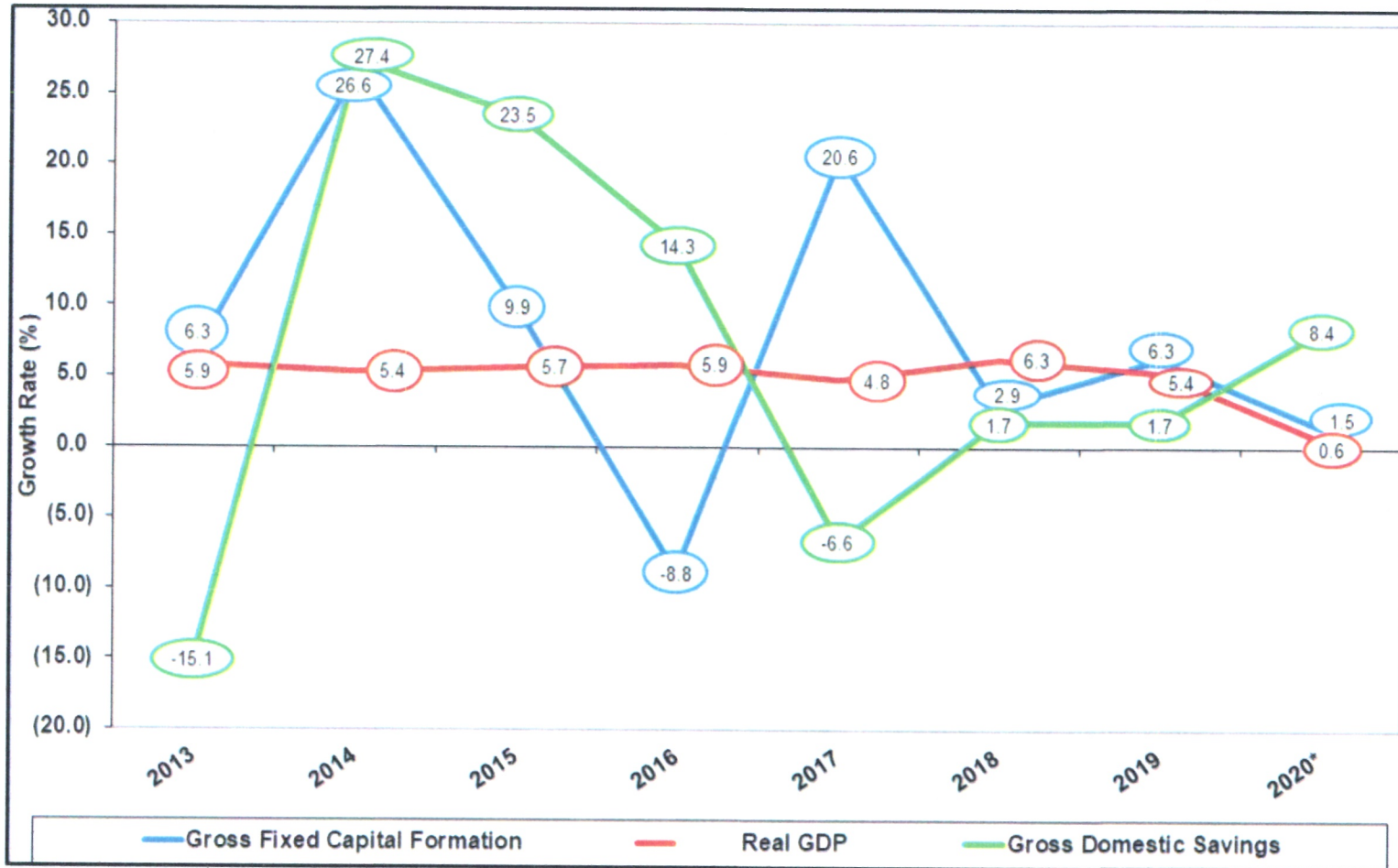


Chart 2A: Short Term Interest Rates (Percent), January 2013 – May 2021

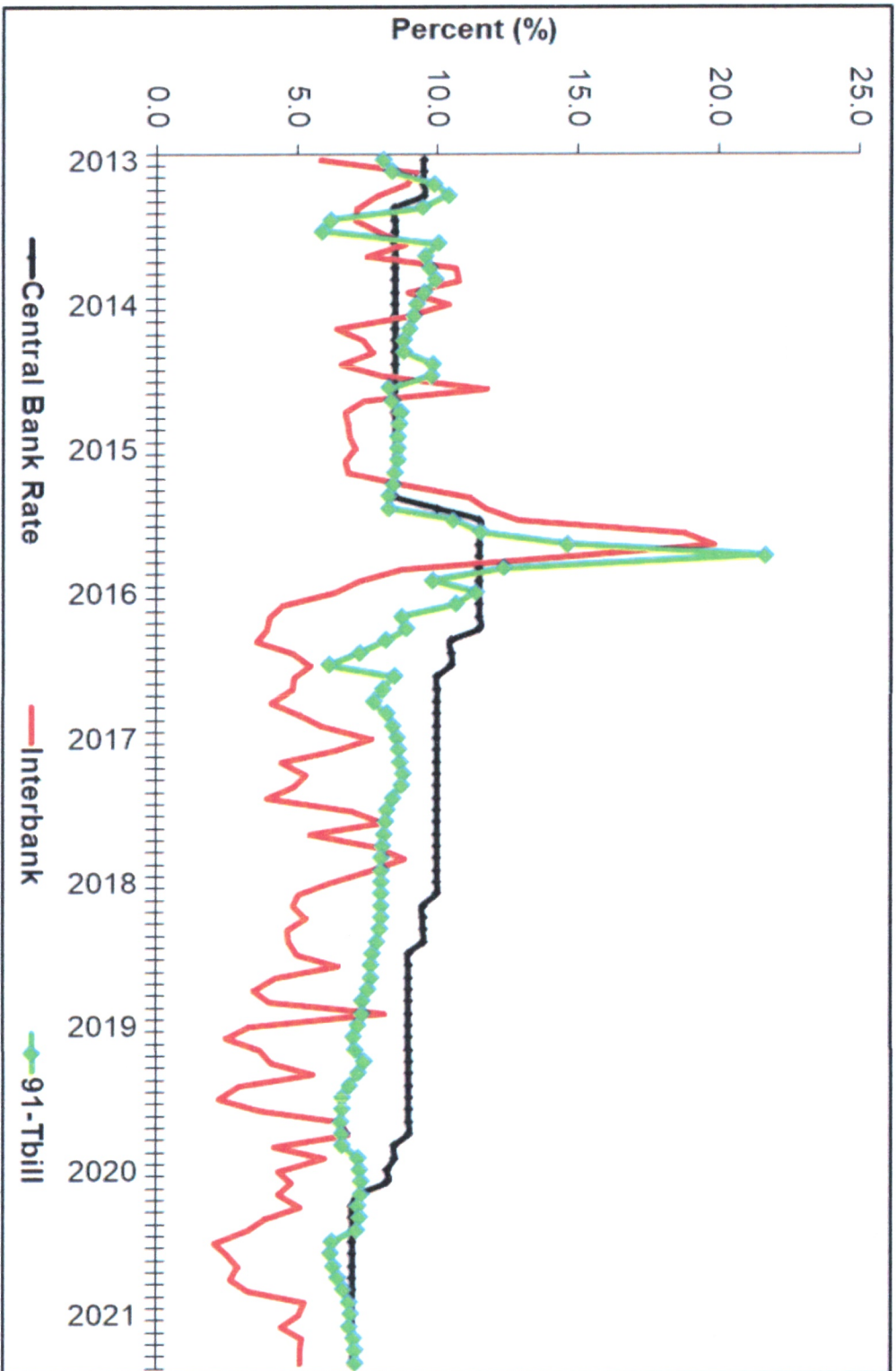


Chart 2B: Commercial Bank Interest Rates (Percent), January 2013 – March 2021

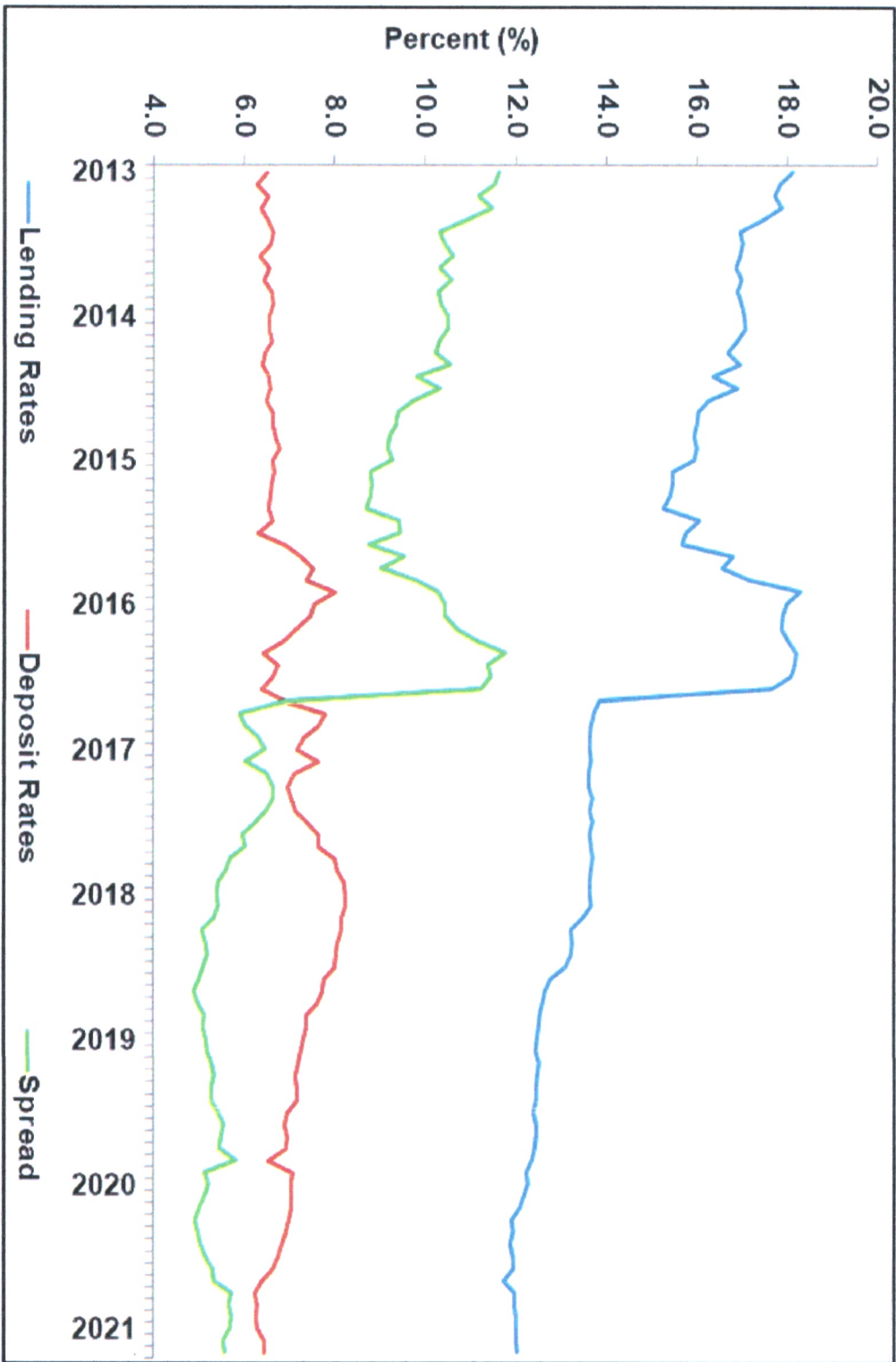


Chart 3: Growth in Money Supply (M3) and Overall Year-on-Year Inflation Rate (%), January 2013 – March 2021

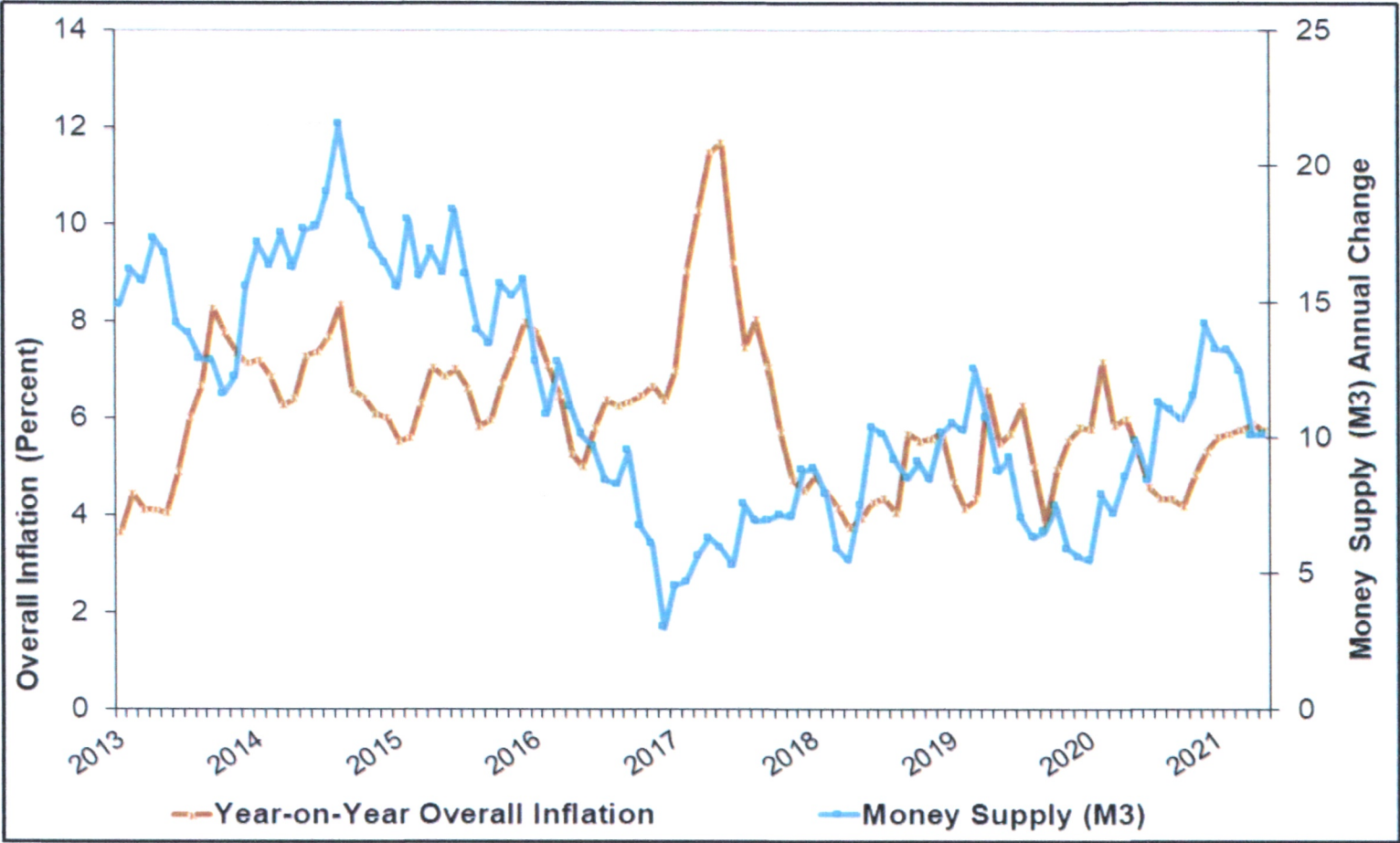
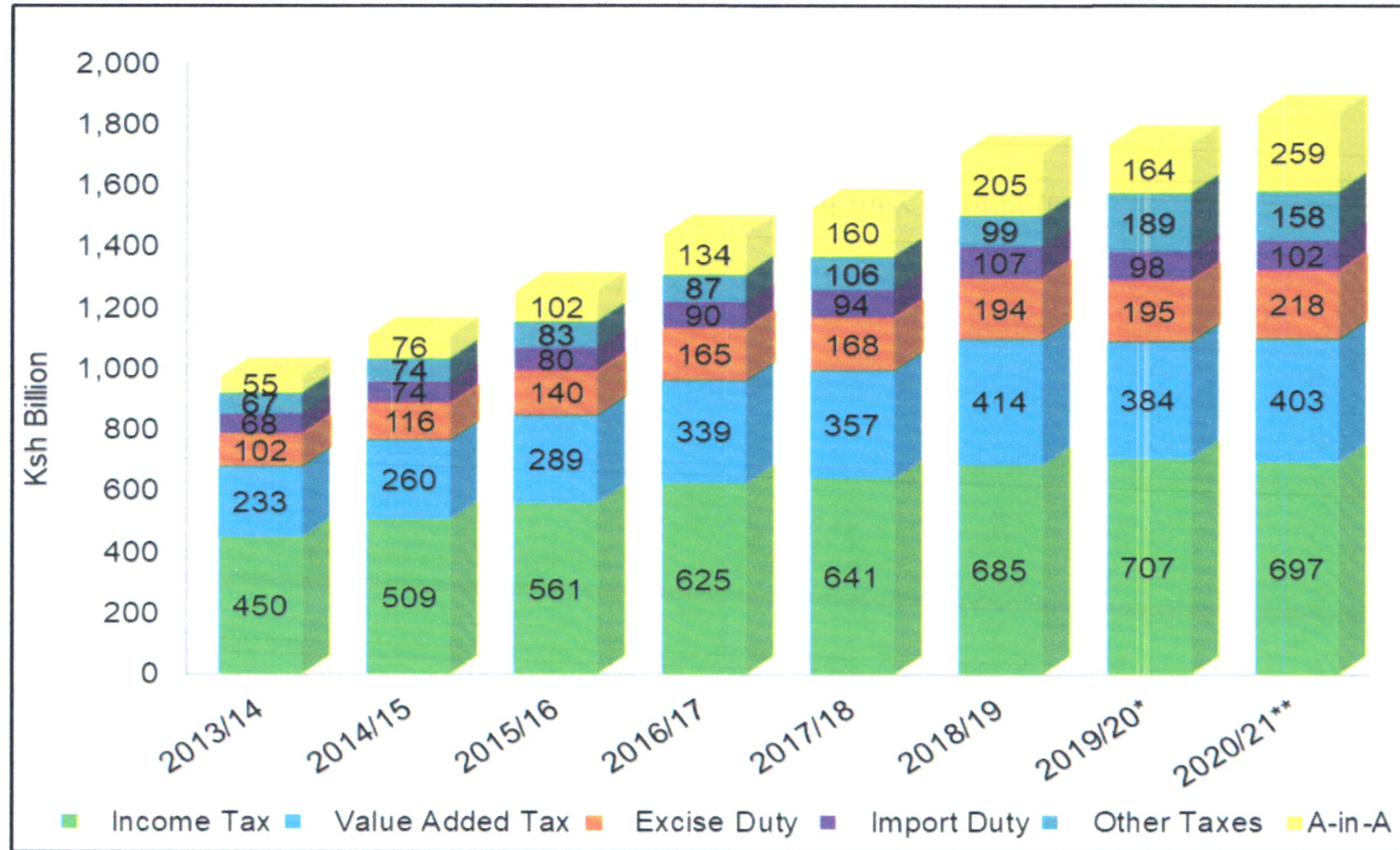


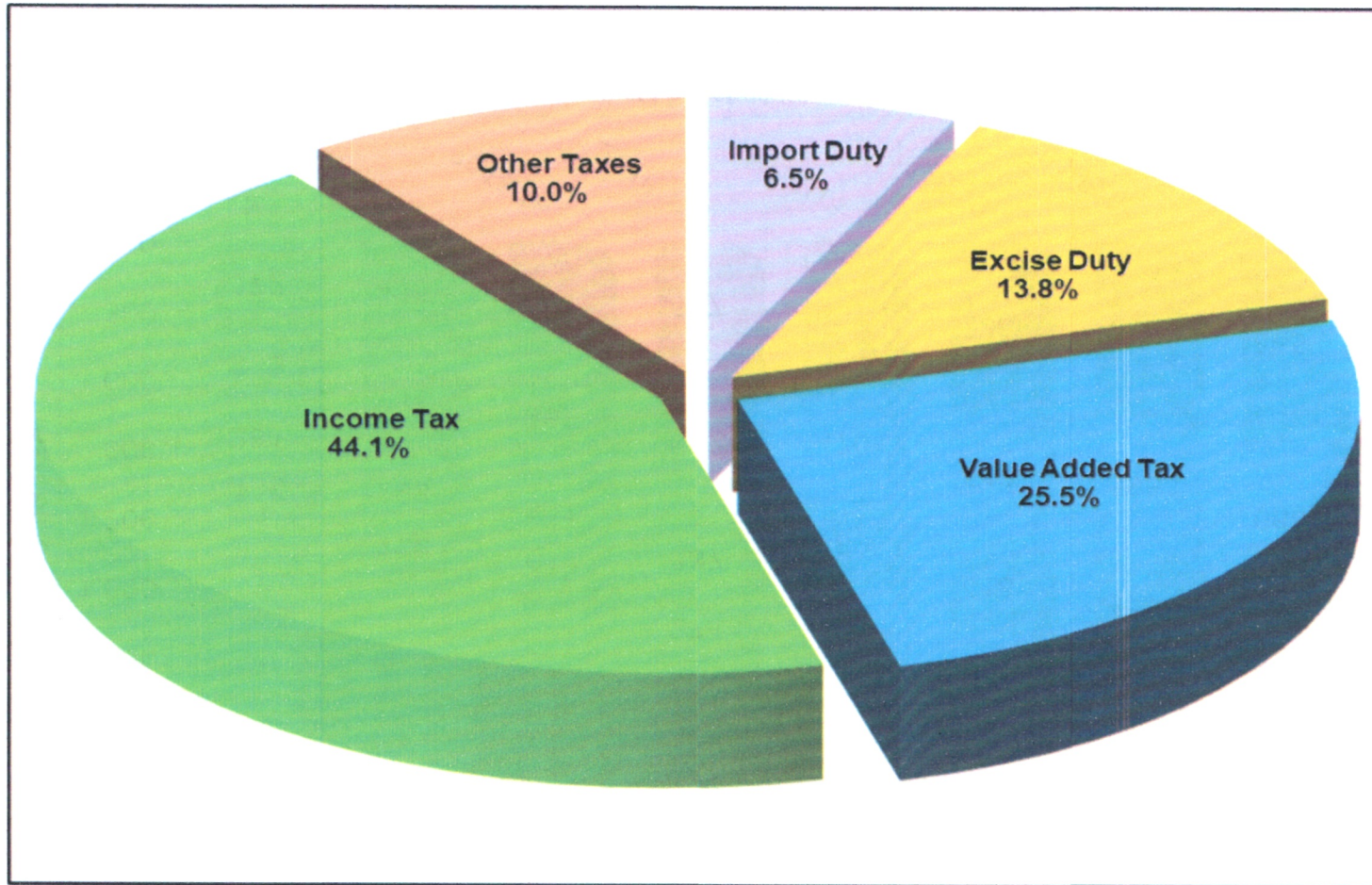
Chart 4A: Composition of Government Revenue (KSh. Billion), FY 2013/14 – 2020/21**



*: Provisional

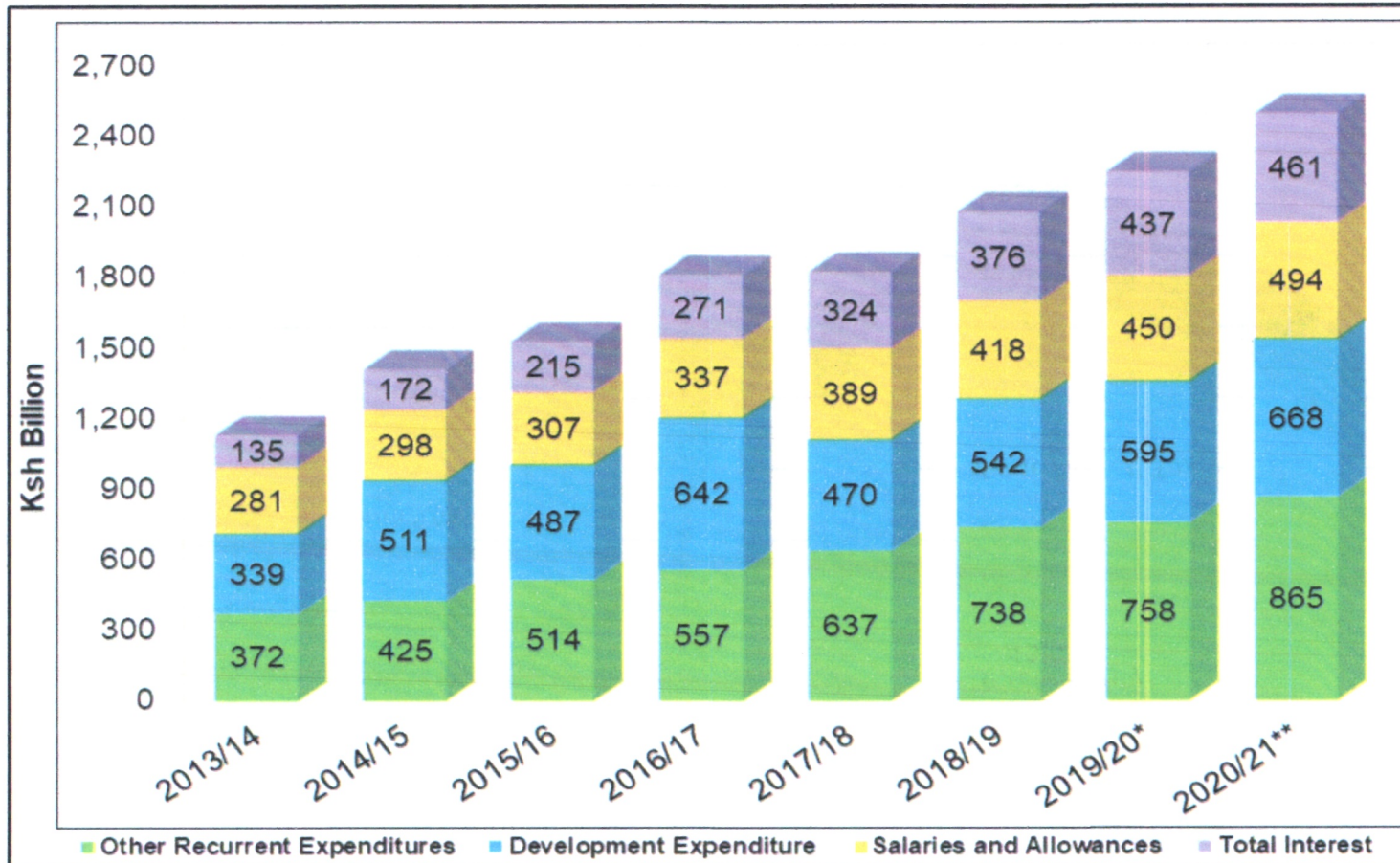
** : Supplementary II

Chart 4B: Composition of Ordinary Revenue for FY 2020/21**



****:** *Supplementary II*

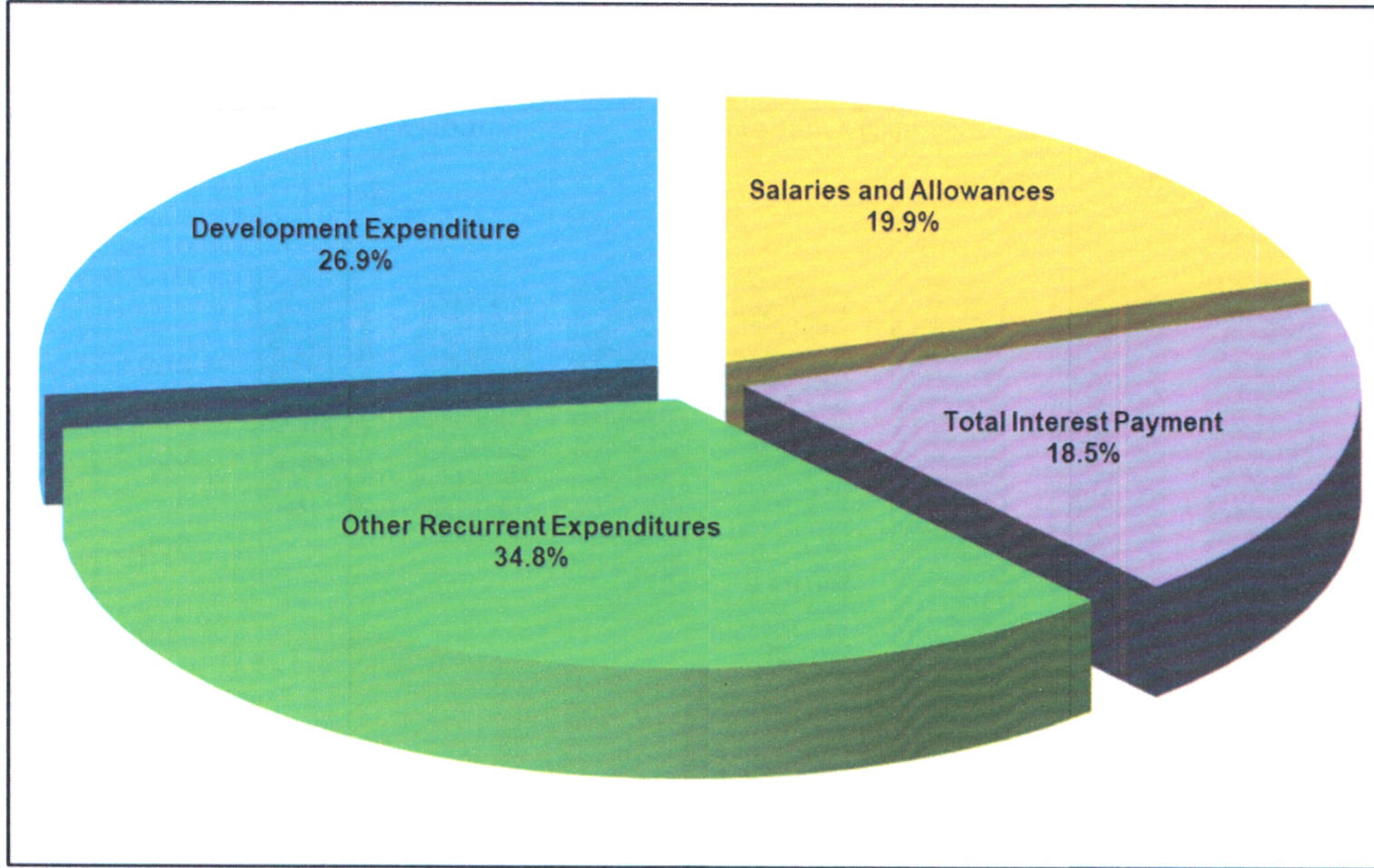
Chart 5A: Composition of Government Expenditure (KSh. Billion), FY 2013/14 - 2020/21**



*: Provisional

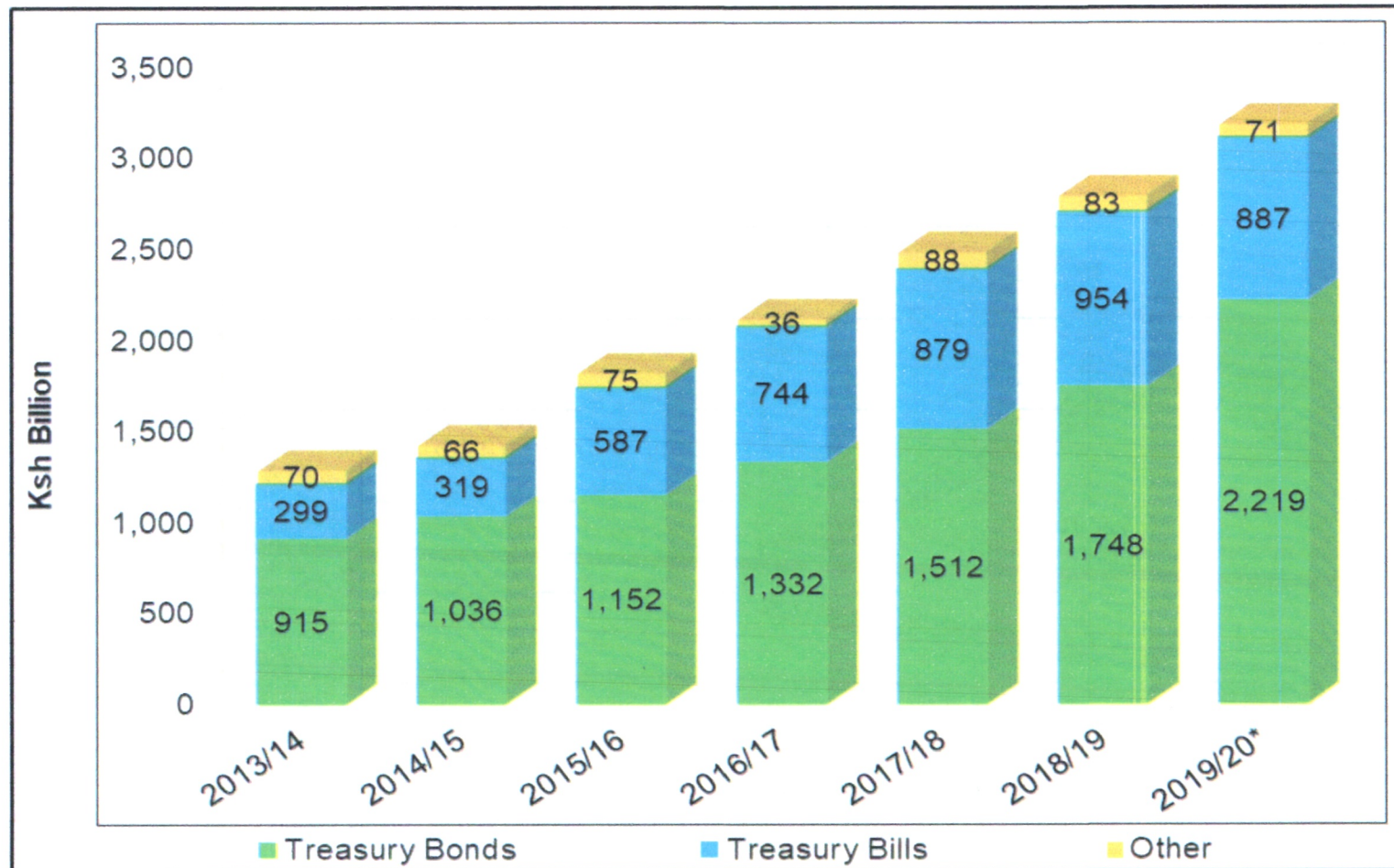
** : Supplementary II

Chart 5B: Composition of Government Expenditure in FY 2020/21**



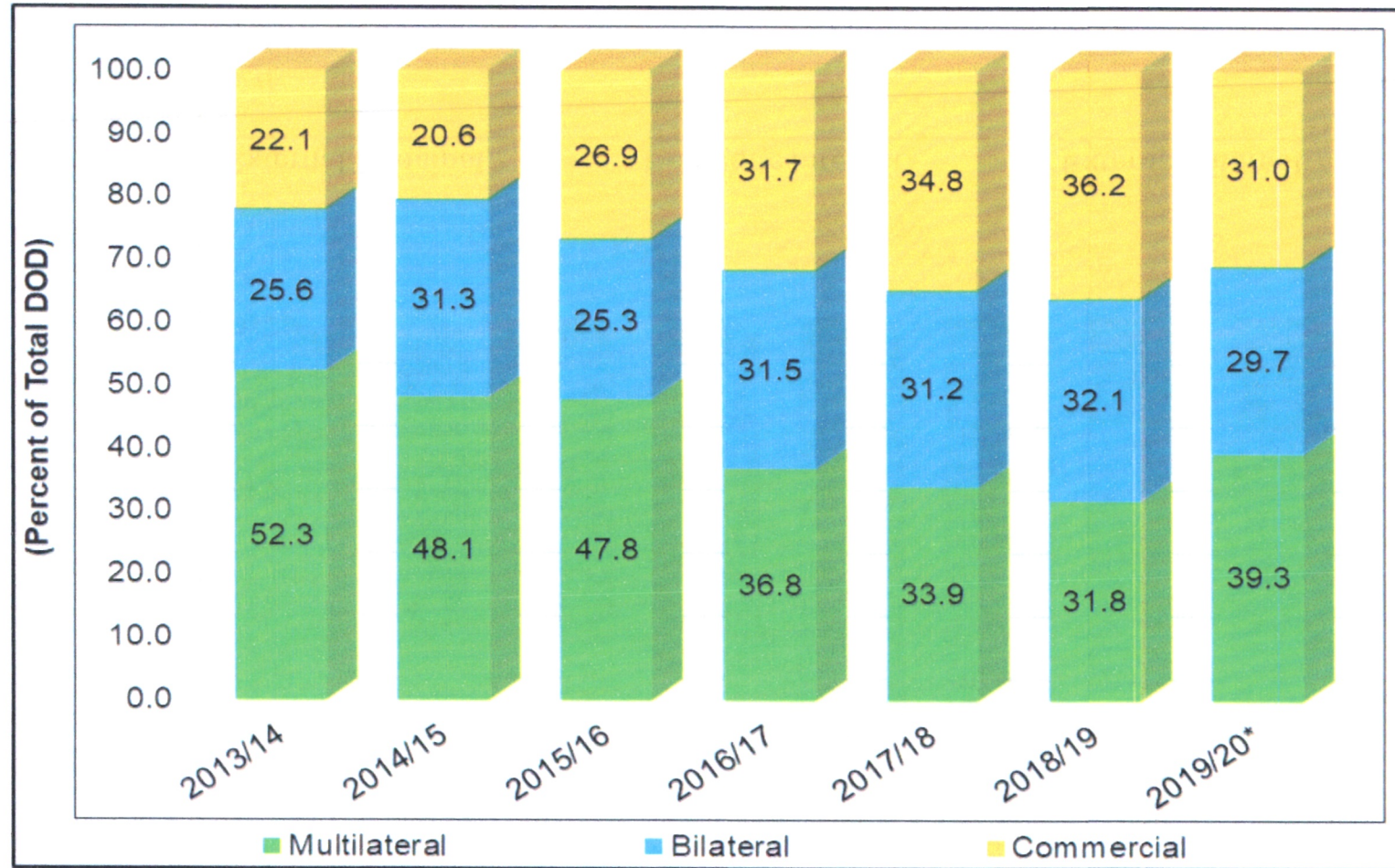
****:** *Supplementary II*

Chart 6: Composition of Government Domestic Debt (FY 2013/14 - FY 2019/20*)



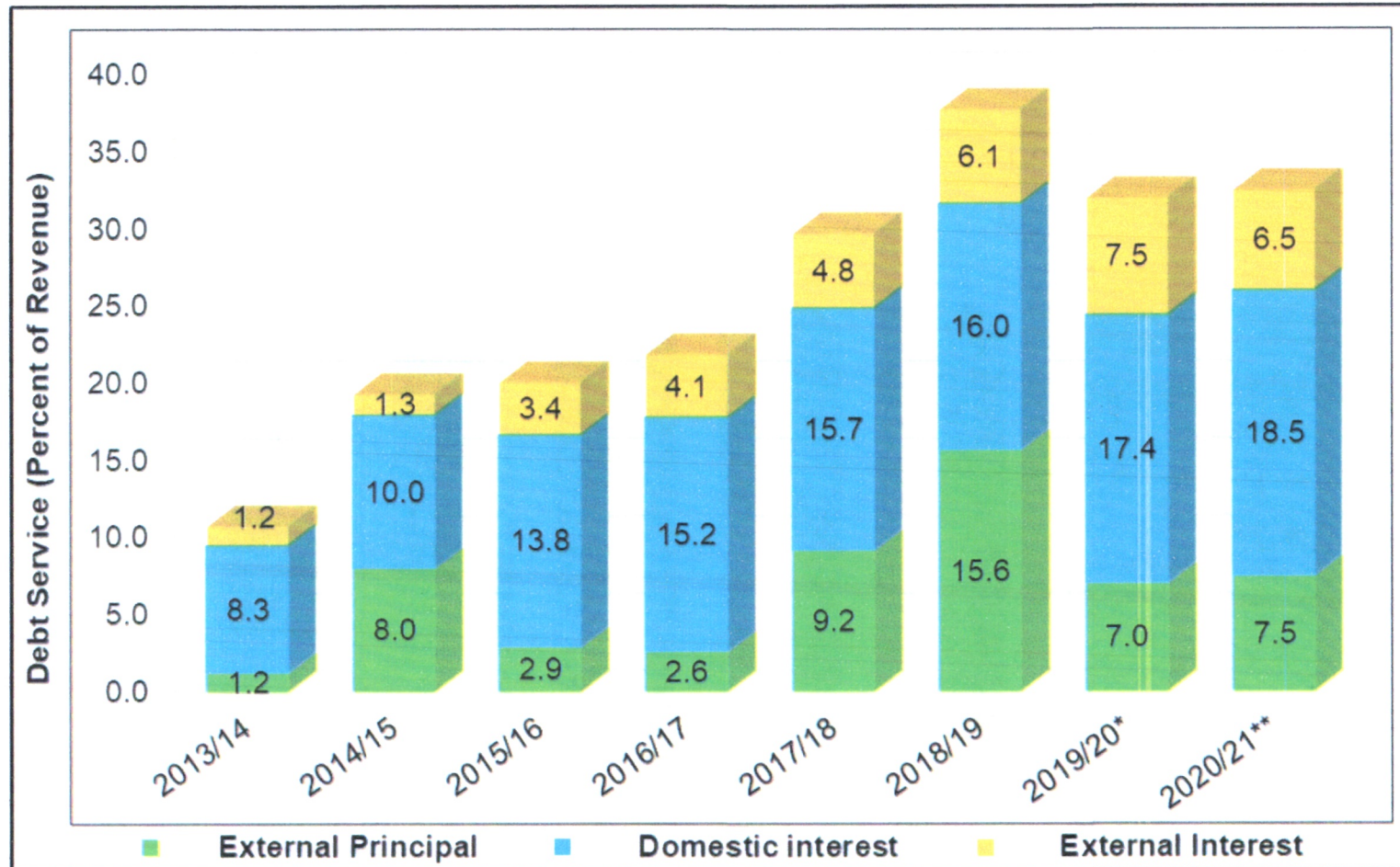
*: Provisional

Chart 7: Composition of External Disbursed Outstanding Debt (DOD) (FY 2013/14 - FY 2019/20*)



*: Provisional

Chart 8: Debt Service as a Percentage of Government Revenue (FY 2013/14 - FY 2020/21)**



*: Provisional

** : Supplementary II

Chart 9: Performance of the Nairobi Securities Exchange (January 2013 – May 2021)

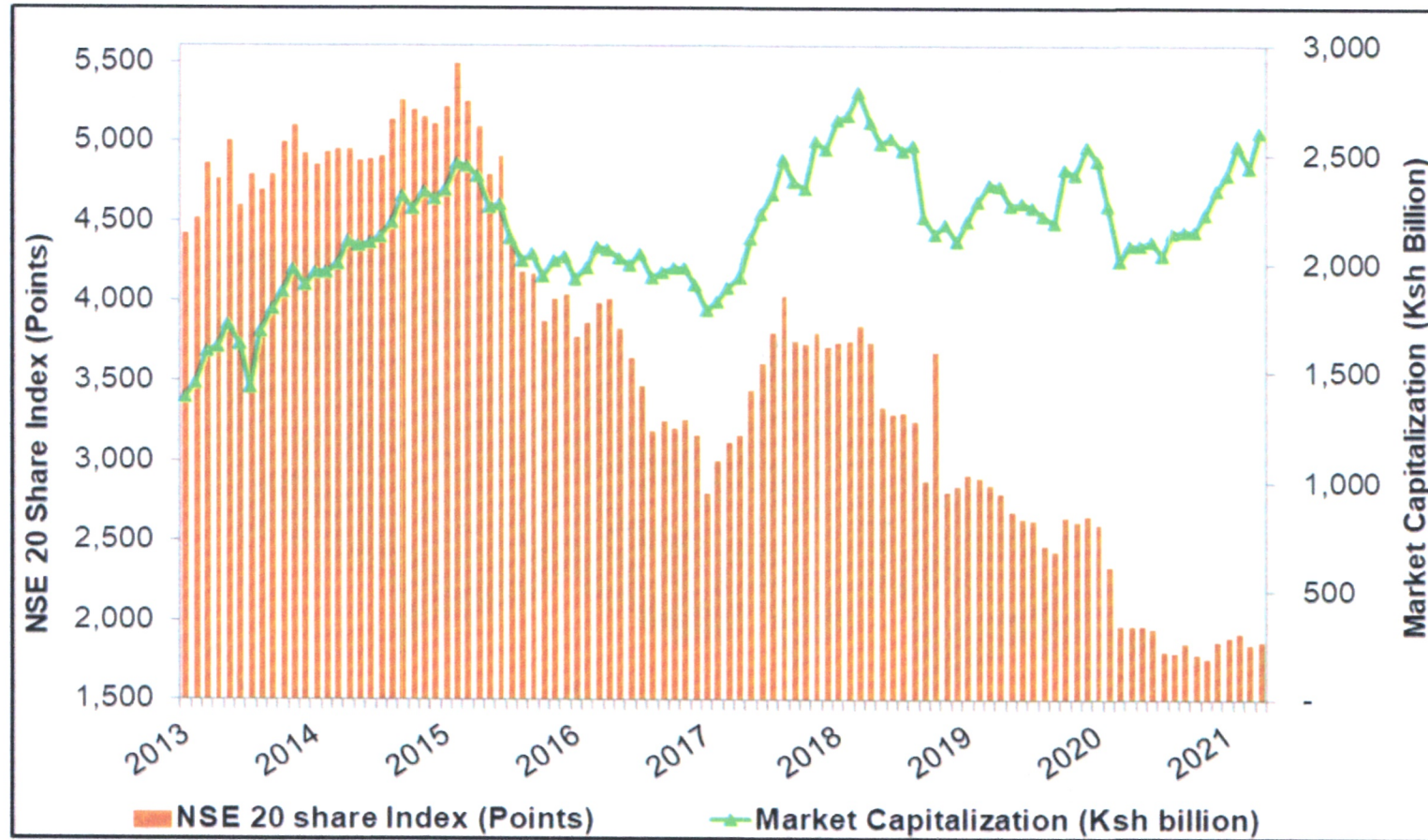


Chart 10: Foreign Exchange Reserves (January 2013 – March 2021)

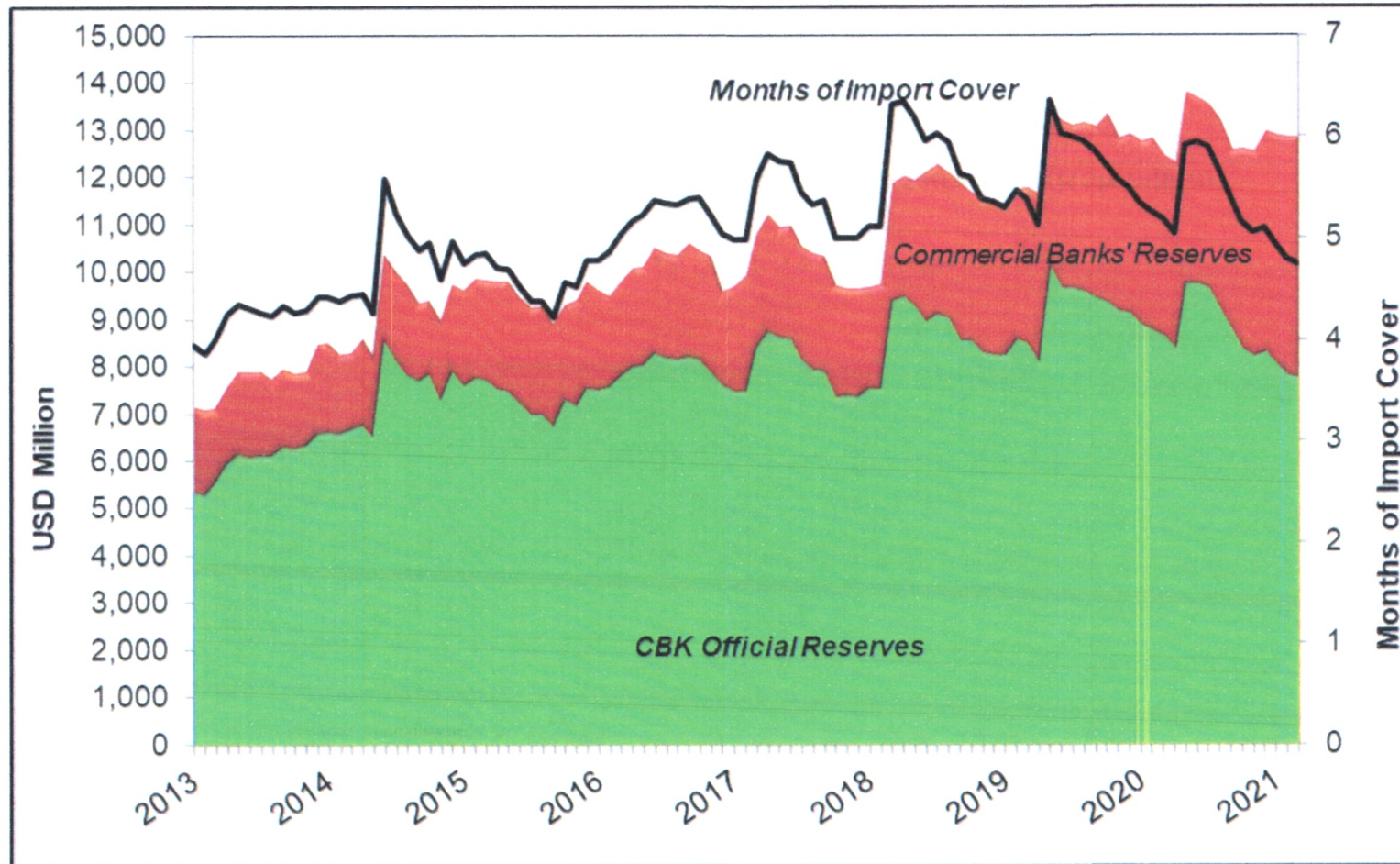


Chart 11: Composition of Imports by Broad Economic Activity, 2019

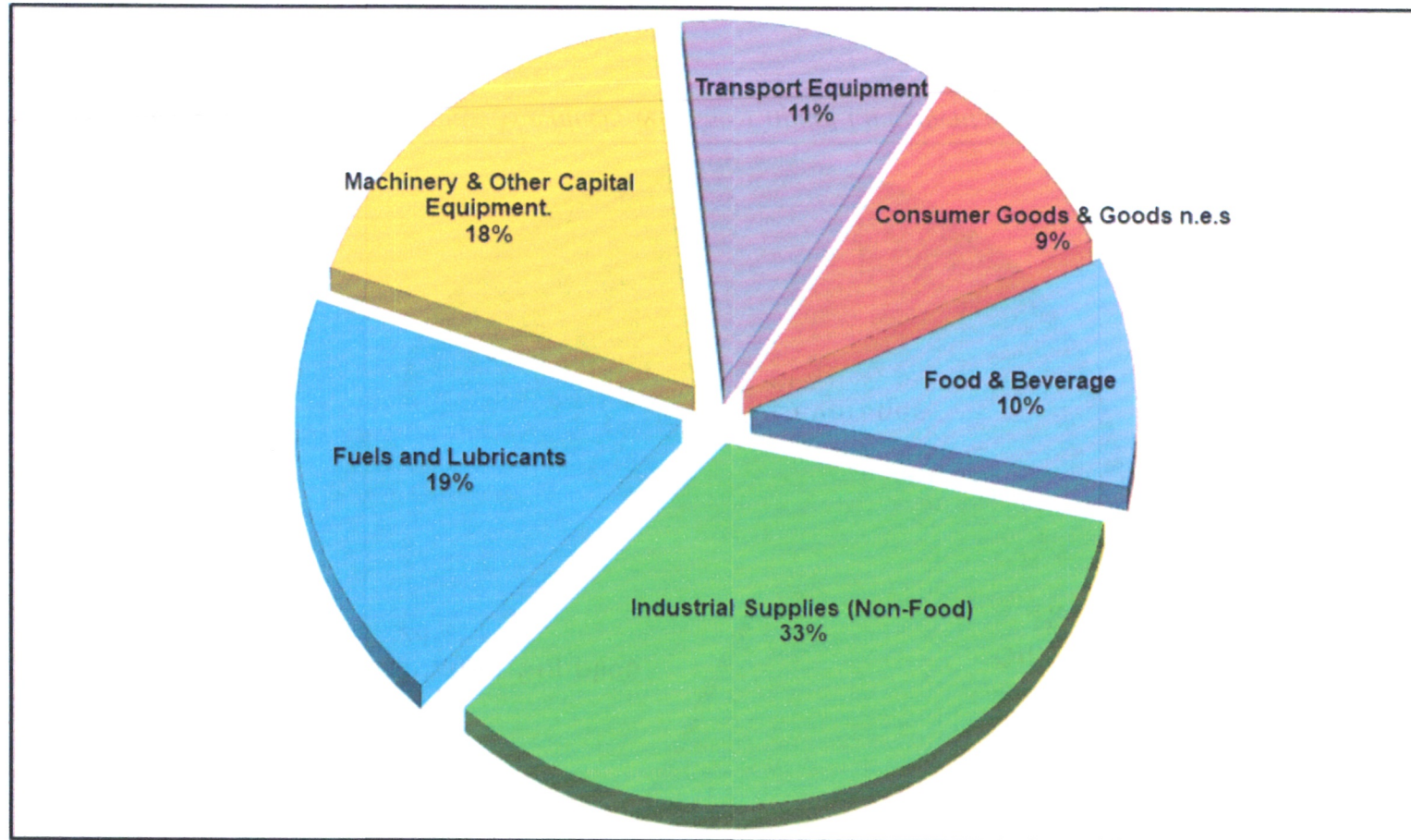
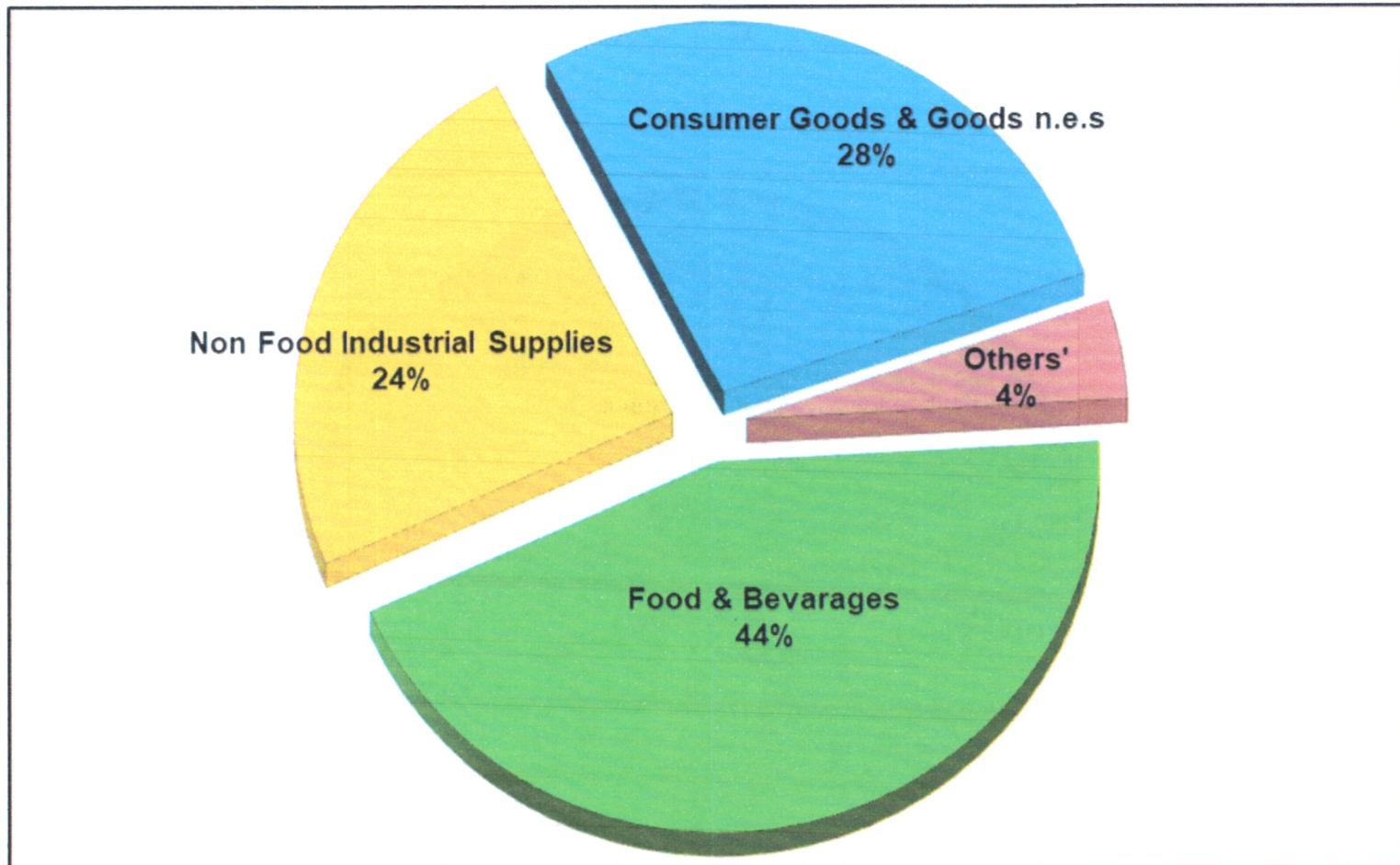


Chart 12: Composition of Exports by Broad Economic Activity, 2019



Others Include: Fuels & Lubricants, Machinery & Other Capital Equipment and Transport Equipment



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**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

**REPORT ON THE OVERSIGHT ACTIVITY TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF COVID 19
PANDEMIC ON WOMEN IN CROSS BORDER TRADE IN THE EAC**

25TH – 28TH FEBRUARY 2021

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 15 JUN 2021	DAY: Tuesday
TABLED BY:	LOM
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	Mado Miriam

Clerk's Chambers
EALA Headquarters, 3rd Floor
EAC Headquarters
Arusha – TANZANIA

30th March 2021

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) is one of the Organs of the East African Community established under Article 9 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community. The Treaty bestows upon the Assembly three cardinal functions: legislation, oversight, and representation. In particular, the Assembly largely exercises the oversight function through its Committees. The Committee on General Purpose is one of the six (6) Standing Committees of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) that is specifically charged with among others, matters related to health, gender, population, and the budget.

Annex 5 (f) of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly provides for the specific functions of the Committee on General Purpose which include but are not limited to, oversight of the work of the EAC and Sectoral Committees emanating from the following provisions of the Treaty; though not restricted or limited to them-

- a) Chapter Sixteen – Co-operation in the Development of Human Resources, Science and Technology
- b) Chapter Twenty One –Health, Social and Cultural Activities.
- c) Chapter Twenty-Two – Enhancing the Role of Women in Socio-Economic Development; and
- d) the pre-budgeting function

2.0 BACKGROUND

According to Article 121 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community, Partner States committed to work together to enhance the role in socio-economic development. The Partner States recognize that women make a significant contribution towards the process of socio-economic transformation and sustainable growth and that it is impossible to implement effective programmes for the economic and social development of the Partner States without the full participation of women. To this end, the Partner States shall through appropriate legislative and other measures:

- a) promote the empowerment and effective integration and participation of women at all levels of socio-economic development especially in decision making;
- b) abolish legislation and discourage customs that are discriminatory against women;

- c) promote effective education awareness programmes aimed at changing negative attitudes towards women;
- d) create and adopt technologies that will ensure the stability of employment and professional progress for women workers; and
- e) take such other measures that shall eliminate prejudices against women and promote the equality of the female gender with that of the male gender in every respect.

Article 122 of the Treaty provides that, having recognized the importance of women as a vital economic link between agriculture, industry, and trade, the Partner States undertook to, among others:

- a) increase the participation of women in business at the policy formulation and implementation levels;
- b) promote special programmes for women in small, medium, and large scale enterprises;
- c) eliminate all laws, regulations, and practices that hinder women's access to financial assistance including credit; and
- d) recognize and support the national and regional associations of women in the business established to promote the effective participation of women in the trade and development activities of the Community.

Following the outbreak of COVID-19, there was significant disruption in the global value chains with China being the hub of manufacturing for most business operations. The spillover effect of this disruption has been felt by other African economies and largely by East African businesses being suppliers and importers of goods and services in the global economy.

The outbreak of the COVID 19 led to Partner States adopting and implementing measures to mitigate the impact of the pandemics spread on the human population. This affected trade within the EAC and within the rest of the world. Some of the significant measures that affected trade included among others: Restriction on movement of people at the borders, Curfews & Lockdowns, Restriction of movement of nonessential goods, Closure of businesses and Mandatory quarantines.

Whereas women continue to contribute to the socio-economic development of the region through among others, engaging in trade within and across their national borders, it has been noted that the outbreak of the COVID 19 Pandemic created an unprecedented challenge for women in trade across the globe, including those working to grow prosperity through trade in East Africa.

In the exercise of its oversight mandate, the Committee on General purpose held meetings with representatives from the East African Women in Business platform (EAWiBP), Women Cross Border Associations, and women entrepreneurs to assess the impact of COVID 19 Pandemic on women in cross border trade in the EAC region. The meetings were held virtually from 25th – 28th February 2021.

3.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE OVERSIGHT

The principal objective of conducting the oversight activity was to assess the impact of COVID 19 on women in trade and services. It was expected that during this activity the Committee would:

- a) appreciate the impact of COVID 19 on Women in Cross border trade.
- b) understand how the different Government measures put in place to combat COVID 19 have affected Women in Cross Border Trade.
- c) explore possible interventions that can facilitate the full participation of women in cross-border trade to spur sustainable socio-economic transformation and development of the EAC.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

During the oversight activity, the Committee:

- i. held meetings with representatives from the East African Women in Business platform, women cross border associations and women entrepreneurs.
- ii. prepared a report on the above subject matter for consideration by the Assembly

5.0 SUBMISSIONS BY STAKEHOLDERS

5.1 Republic of Burundi

The Representative from the Republic of Burundi stated that Burundi did not undertake lockdown measures but was affected by the closure of borders for Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This further affected cross border trade and the movement of goods and people. There are several trade activities that take place between the borders of Burundi and Rwanda (Gasenyi – Nemba border) and Burundi and DRC (Gatumba border). The outbreak of COVID 19 impacted women cross border trade in the following ways;

1. The seven (7) days mandatory quarantine at designated port health that were subjected to all travelers discouraged the movement of people and women who owned hotels and lodges had their business affected.
2. The lockdown measures adopted and implemented in other Partner States led to production halts. Women traders whose businesses mainly depended on imported raw material business came to a standstill and this affected household earning and livelihood.
3. Many women have been abandoned by their husbands because they are not earning and the men can't sustain providing for families.
4. Complete or partial closure of business. Due to closure most women have consumed and utilized their capital to purchase household items.
5. The Government of Burundi has not provided any funds to help revive the businesses that had been closed.
6. Women lack smart mobile phones to be able to conduct online marketing and selling. The Women have therefore been unable to explore the benefits of online marketing and selling.

Possible intervention measures

- i. In order to revive women cross border business, the Government has adopted several Standard Operating Procedures to stop the spreading of COVID 19.
- ii. Group selling is being encouraged where traders are encouraged to put products in the same vehicles / trucks and sell across borders.
- iii. The Government of Burundi needs to provide funds to help those that have faced the closure of business.
- iv. More training is needed on online platforms for trade especially during this COVID 19 Period.
- v. There is need to explore the possibility of providing women with mobile phones.

5.2 Republic of Kenya / United Republic of Tanzania – Namanga OSBP

1. At the Namanga border post, Women cross borders are accepted to trade freely within a radius of 10 to 20kms but they are usually harassed and interrupted by border officials.
2. Each Partner State implementing national restrictions on COVID 19 has affected trade at the border.
3. Lack of a cold storage room for perishable products. During the designing of the One-Stop Border Post, there was a provision of cold room and storage. The cold rooms have never been established at any of the border posts.
4. Taxation and tariffs imposed on goods like livestock being crossed within a radius of less than 10kms in search of pasture and water. Communities living within a radius of ten kilometers along the common boundaries of the East African Community Partner States were allowed to move freely with their goods and services without being subjected to customs regulations.
5. Loss of capital and unemployment due to closure of business.

Possible intervention

- i. The Government needs to come up with an inclusive COVID 19 recovery plan where no woman is left behind.
- ii. During the designing of the One Stop Border Post, there was a provision of establishing cold rooms at the borders. Update, the cold rooms have not been established. The EAC needs to expedite the process of establishing the cold rooms at the borders.

5.3 Republic of Rwanda

In the Republic of Rwanda, informal cross border trade constitutes a big fraction of about 60% of Rwanda's total cross border trade. In particular, Cross border trade constitutes about 40% of the country's total trade therefore, any shrink in informal cross border trade affects the country's overall trade picture. The Lockdown that started in March 2020 led to restriction in the movement leading to slowing down of cross the border trade and movement of raw materials.

The outbreak of COVID 19 led to:

1. Closure of Business and unemployment. Many workers laid off without a financial package.

2. Reduction of customers due to national lockdown and social distancing. Many households were purchasing necessities and this led to lowering consumption and production.
3. The high interest rate is charged by financial institutions. When the grace period was over it hard to pay taxes
4. Delays in paying loans
5. Liquidity challenges since most businesses closed down
6. Failure to pay salaries leading to the closure of business
7. Wastage of stock especially those involved in mass production. When the lockdown started
8. Increase in Warehouse cost leading to a loss in investment
9. Conferences like the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) that were meant to be hosted in the Republic of Rwanda did not take place. Hosting such conferences creates a multiplier effect in the tourism, agriculture, and entertainment sectors among others.
10. Delay of goods in transit. Truck drivers were required to be tested and present a COVID 19 certificate before crossing the borders. This led to delays in clearance of cargo and goods being stored for long hours which affected their quality.
11. Inability to resume business affecting cross border trade. Women were psychologically affected to extent of being unable to revive their business due to lack morale.
12. Delays in payment of loans leading to accumulation of interest.
13. Wastage the stock was far from where they are located. Those dealing in school material like chalk. , processing of foodstuffs. This also led to the depreciation of machines since they were not in use for a long time.

Current situation/possible Intervention

- i. The Government is Supporting the conducting of cross-border meetings and technical consultations among border authorities: both multi sectoral (health, immigration, customs, local authorities, etc.) and specialized/technical consultations focusing on health and/or immigration to strengthen border coordination and enhance regional disease surveillance, information sharing, and reporting;
- ii. The Ministry of trade and industry has offered training. The last training was in Rusizi on alternative financing and how to link traders with banks and there were discussions on the various financial opportunities offered in banks. Linking women with Bank of Kigali and other Banks. There was capacity building at the districts of Bugesera and Nyagatare.

- iii. Online training on the use of e-commerce. This has offered many traders an opportunity to start marketing products through WhatsApp groups, Facebook, Instagram, etc. Most have started online trading and marketing of products.
- iv. Training on investment which goes with alternative financing bringing together women in business and women in cross border business
- v. The government of Rwanda provided food and other sanitary material to the vulnerable groups which include women.
- vi. The Ministry of Trade and Industry is assessing to check the variation in trade across borders between 2019 as compared to 2020.
- vii. The government organized people in small group cooperatives and associations to promote trade across borders. The cooperatives have benefited women in many ways which include among others, providing goods and services, foster business and social interactions with other businesses both inside and outside the region and offering capital to business traders.
- viii. A special recovery fund has been provided to support local businesses through restructuring especially those in the hospitality tourism sector especially hotels and restaurants.
- ix. The financial and commercial institutions need to provide a loan guarantee for small Medium enterprises (SME's) that were mainly affected by the lockdown.
- x. The Chamber of women entrepreneurs with the assistance of UN Women has started business clinics in Rwanda. These are Business facilitation networks that have provided social support for 30 women. This has helped to ensure business continuity, reopening, and diversification.
- xi. Enhancing business networking and exchanging of products in the region and enhancing the value chain in the region.
- xii. Prolonging the grace period for traders and lowering interest rates.

5.4 Republic of Uganda

1. The closure of Gatuna/Katuna border was closed for two (2) years. This affected women traders and disrupted their means of earning a living. The closure left both small and large scale businesses at the border struggling. Trucks taking goods to Rwanda and other neighboring countries like Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo were stopped at some border posts, been delayed, or had to use a much longer route via the Mirama Hills. Traders living across the borders resorted to using illegal routes to cross.
2. Closure of business especially those in the entertainment industry, hotel and restaurant owners among others. This also led to the loss of employment and a reduction in cash flow.

3. Increased smuggling activities. The restrictions in movement and limitations of trade and domestic sale of goods has caused a huge increase in smuggling activities through undesignated points. Informal traders who survive on trading across the borders are now using undesignated crossing points to earn a living. But this comes with some heavy costs to the region as well as the traders.
4. Overproduction. In Uganda agricultural farmers' growers report that between 20 to 40 percent of the pineapples they produce on a large commercial scale go to waste. The situation has been exacerbated by the Covid-19 containment measures such as transport restrictions, quarantine (including on border districts), and ban of weekly markets.
5. Governments have mandated workers to take costly protective measures, such as the regular purchase of masks, the reduction in the number of passengers for motorcycle taxis, or the observance of curfews. Farmers have seen falling demand for their produce as restaurants have reduced their purchases in the face of dwindling traffic.

5.5 Republic of South Sudan

In South Sudan, women constitute about 70% of traders engaged in informal trade at the border especially at the borders with Uganda, Kenya, and Democratic Republic of Congo. Unlike the trading partners in these countries, many of the women in Cross Border Trade in the South are informal, lack experience, and are largely driving the sector as means of survival. Most of the women are household heads as a result of their men (Husbands) being engaged in the frontline fighting in the war, death, which left them single mothers.

Since the outbreak of the COVID 19 epidemic in early 2020, Women in Cross border have been impacted in so many ways which include the following;

1. The closure of the border especially the Nimule Border led to the closure of women-owned business since the majority of these women are involved in fresh produce or Agricultural products;
2. There was loss of capital for business as many women ended up using business products for consumption in the household. Some are selling off their household items such as sofas to raise capital for business;

3. Increased sexual exploitation and harassment as women traders try to negotiate their way to cross to Uganda to buy food items for sale in the South Sudan side. Many end up being exploited and sexually harassed.
4. Loss of life. Women who attempt to cross to Uganda to buy goods using undesignated routes especially crossing the river were targeted. In a recent assessment conducted, unknown gunmen would target the women crossing in the early morning hours, rob their business cash, and push them into the river.
5. Women have been thrown out from premises in which they operate at the border due to failure to pay rental fees;
6. There has been increased exploitation by uniformed forces at the South Sudan border side this is mainly because the uniform forces have not been paid for several months thus taking advantage of women by extorting cash from the women in border trade as a means of survival;
7. The women saving groups which they have often depended on as a source of business financing have collapsed due to non-on-going contributions. Women are struggling to find something from hand to mouth for family survival;
8. The cost of products and transportation has immensely increased rendering women in cross border trader helpless; and
9. The COVID 19 pandemic is causing women in cross-border trade to abandon trade and their businesses to cross to the Refugee camps as the cost of living has been worsened by the already conflict-affected situation and super hyperinflation in South Sudan. The inflation renders the money women earn of less value as they have to lose so much in sourcing for United States Dollars currency to cross to Uganda to buy goods.

The current situation on the ground in the Republic of South Sudan

- i. The Republic of South Sudan is experiencing the strictest lockdown. There is an extremely high demand for financial services for women to engage in business. The Non-Government Organizations have stopped development projects and only working on emergencies. People working on development projects have not been paid for the last nine (9) months.
- ii. Limited or lack of access to internet services. There is no network/internet coverage therefore it becomes difficult for women to carry out online sales and marketing.

- iii. The livelihood of women has been affected and has led to an increase in suicidal cases and no psychological support has been offered to the women.
- iv. Trademark East Africa which was established to support the growth of trade doesn't have an office in South Sudan. This, therefore, calls for the need for the Republic of South Sudan to offer office space for Trademark East Africa to continue supporting trade related activities and training in the country.

5.6 EAC Secretariat: Department of Customs and Trade

1. Restriction in movement in the EAC Region to curb the spread of COVID 19. The current outbreak of COVID-19 has affected mobility at the regional and international level, with various travel disruptions, restrictions, and blockages. The transporters have to test for COVID-19 and get certificates and the testing has occasioned delays, curtailing the free movement of goods and services in the region.
2. Delays at border points; The various measures being imposed by EAC Partner States to try to control the spread of COVID-19 have led to delays in the movement of cargo at Ports of Entry. Even though there are deliberate policies to facilitate the speedy movement of cargo through the Ports, the COVID-19 procedures that have been put in place make this difficult to achieve. The need for trucks to be disinfected in some instances and the mandatory testing of truck drivers leads to delays in the movement of the most essential medical supplies and relief food.
3. The stigma associated with the COVID 19 pandemic. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, there existed negative attitudinal reactions directed toward the people who are infected or are suspected and the ones considered responsible for the spread of the virus. There is a negative perception towards those infected with the disease. The COVID 19 patients are accused of being ignorant and negligent, thereby held responsible for having spread the virus.
4. The COVID-19 patients are being stereotyped as the active spreaders of coronavirus and are being treated as the passive acquirers of the disease. Such a stereotype has led the society to adopt several negative treatments ranging from social media posts against them, stopping their entry into the residential areas, and spreading rumors against them. The consequences attached to stigmatization are so devastating that even the formerly diagnosed continue to

be stigmatized and even after defeating the virus, they have not been able to free themselves from being shunned by society.

5. COVID 19 Certificate is expensive and difficult to acquire. The cost of Covid-19 test is now becoming a hindrance to the free movement of people and goods within the East African Community. The Covid-19 related Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) continue to hinder cross-border trade due to different measures on Covid-19 in the region. Tests are priced differently in each EAC partner state, while containment measures vary.

It costs an average of \$100 to carry out the Covid-19 test for visitors to the six EAC states. For instance; Tanzania and Burundi charge a standard \$100 for both nationals and foreigners while the other partners' charges vary. In Rwanda, it is \$50 for the test.

6.0 OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS

1. Women SMEs constitute about 74% of the traders. The estimation of the trade value in some Partner States is approximately US\$ 145.4 million in Rwanda and US\$ 606.6 million in Uganda. Cross-border trade is also estimated to account for the livelihood of about 60% of EAC residents hence its significance. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, there have been increased restrictions on the movement of goods and people across borders threatening the livelihoods of traders & their families, and reduced revenue for the Partner States.
2. Increased rate of Domestic Violence. Since the outbreak of the COVID 19 Pandemic in the region, Gender Based Violence cases, including physical and emotional abuse, rape, sexual exploitation, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), and early marriages, are on the rise.
3. Quarantine restrictions, lockdowns, and curfews have often resulted in short-term or permanent job loss among primary household breadwinners, leading to increased violence toward family members, predominantly women. The abrupt decline in household income makes survivors even more dependent on their abusers and the accompanying stress and hardships, combined with close contact with the abuser, often provoke more instances of violence.

4. Escalated prices along key corridors including cities. Cross-border trade provides a lifeline for local communities and urban cities spanning entire corridors. Lower volumes of cross-border trade translate into lower supplies and increased prices of goods and services. In East Africa, many farmers have been unable to move their produce to border markets, which have cut off a vital source of cross-border trade. Much of the food crossing borders end up in cities in East Africa, which are now experiencing price hikes.
5. Loss of income for small-scale cross-border women traders. Cross-border trade provides an important source of income for cross-border communities, and vulnerable groups, including women and smallholder farmers. Many of these communities live subsistence existences and require weekly trade across the border to purchase essentials to survive. The majority of informal cross-border trade consists of perishable agricultural products such as tomatoes, peppers, cassava, fish, and eggs. Traders received very short notice – a couple of days in most cases – to prepare for border closures. The result is spoiled stock and hefty losses for the traders.
6. Losses of stock and sales from cross-border trade disruptions negatively impact revenue and the ability to repay loans leading to increase financial stress. The risk of financial stress is particularly acute for informal cross-border traders, who are typically unbanked and for bulk stock purchases, rely on expensive informal loan sharks. Many of these traders borrow money early in the morning to acquire merchandise and payback in the evening of the same day once they have sold their goods. Losses from unsold stock due to COVID-19 home directives and travel restrictions run the risk of quickly escalating into hikes in interest and a spiral of debt.
7. Lack of harmonized COVID 19 restrictions and measures. It is crucial that the EAC Region cooperates to harmonize COVID-19 border requirements and regulations to reduce delays, while not undermining the safety of traders. The region plays a crucial role in coordinating the responses to the pandemic of its States, to facilitate the free and timely flow of cross-border trade.
8. Trademark East Africa has supported women through organizing training where women are trained in Business to business Training, taxation and compliance with taxation systems, export promotion, reward women that have indicated innovation in business after presenting their business proposals, the virtual market platforms among others.

9. Slowdown in the development of cross-border value chains. COVID-19 has strengthened the case for developing intra-African value chains and unlocking the region's business potential. At the same time, COVID-19 border closures and disruptions have contributed to blockages in supply chains both within and outside the region. Effective and efficient border management is crucial to provide an environment conducive to the development of value chains in support of the region's industrialization and development agendas.
10. High Transportation costs. Transport connectivity plays a key role for growth and economic development. It is vital for increased competitiveness, productivity, trade, access to tourism markets, movement of goods, foreign investment, movement of people and integration. As a measure to curb the spread of COVID 19, Partner States implemented transportation restrictions ranging from travel bans of non-essential movement, to closing of air, land and maritime borders to passengers. As a result of COVID-19 road cargo transportation to and from the region was interrupted, resulting in higher shipping and transportation costs.
11. The governments in the EAC Partner States have not put any special recovery fund specifically targeting women traders. Measures that have been put in place are for both men and women.
12. Limited access to the internet. Many women lack access to the internet and many even lack mobile phones to enable them transact business online.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Strengthening of Joint Border Communities with regards to procedures for ease of movement of persons, goods, and services between borders. This will help to ensure that livelihoods amongst the local communities is not disrupted, as the move would impact negatively the success of the EAC integration. Border regulations are not always well understood and, in some instances, have been inconsistently applied. This has confused many traders and truck drivers and clashes with border authorities. Many disputes have arisen that have required diplomatic intervention.
2. The EAC Region must cooperate to coordinate and harmonize COVID-19 border requirements and regulations to reduce delays, while not undermining the safety of trade. A Regional response plan plays a crucial role in coordinating the responses to the pandemic of the Partner States. It facilitates free and timely flow of cross-border trade. A harmonized approach in the fight against the

COVID 19 pandemic makes communication and sharing of information on COVID 19 cases easy, coordination and collective action, issuing of actions and collective action easy issuing of basic recommendations on how states can mitigate the spread of the disease among others. Communication and transparency are widely seen as key to engender trust among populations and help create a basis for consistency in how measures are applied.

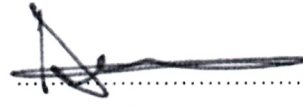
3. Financial institutions should lower conditions for accessing finances by women. Special purpose financing schemes to support the sector should be introduced. The Partner States need to consider supporting women with low-interest loans and giving them enough grace period before repayment. Tax holiday for at least six months. To ease liquidity constraints, many countries have introduced measures to defer tax, social security payments, debt payments, and rent and utility payments. In some cases, tax relief or a moratorium on debt repayments have been implemented;
4. Government to provide means for small manufacturing companies to access raw materials and other resources.
5. The need to lower and harmonize Covid-19 related charges in the East African Community, in a bid to ease the cost of doing business and boost intra-EAC trade. The EAC Secretariat should fast track coordination and harmonization of measures on Covid-19 for economic resilience and growth of the region.
6. The need to add value to produce so that it can be preserved for a long time attract higher prices. Value addition through processing, packaging, and branding; as well as group marketing plays a big role in reducing operational costs.
7. Introduction of an online platform e-hub where women traders upload products as a way of marketing. On the other hand, expansion of existing businesses calls for the utilization of digital and new technologies to enhance their reach and efficiency at lower costs. Partner states need to put in place structural policies to help women traders adopt new working methods and digital technologies and to find new markets and sales channels to continue operations under the prevailing containment measures.

8. Exploitation of new opportunities by women informal cross-border traders. The opportunities are manifested in terms of diversification into new products or expansion of existing enterprises. Diversification entails supporting the women acquire new skills and information, capital for trading and development of marketing strategies.
9. The need to support women to expand existing businesses with special emphasis on group marketing and value addition. Women need to be supported to identify and penetrate new markets. Once markets are identified, effective information sharing mechanisms must be instituted to inform the relevant women traders, links to financial institutions made and marketing strategies developed.
10. Government should provide a government COVID 19 recovery fund and programs that are targeting specifically women cross border traders. This will help to boost finances for women whose businesses have been affected by the outbreak of COVID 19.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENERAL PURPOSE ON THE OVERSIGHT
ACTIVITY TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON WOMEN IN
CROSS BORDER TRADE IN THE EAC**

25TH – 28TH FEBRUARY 2021

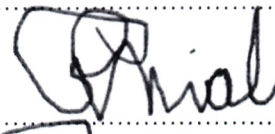
1. Hon. Dennis Namara



2. Hon. Ayason Mukulia Kennedy



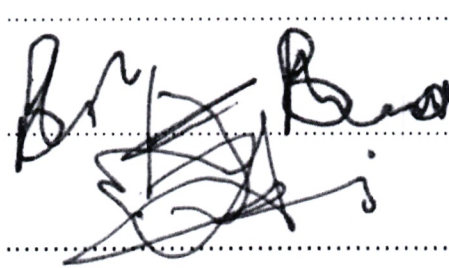
3. Hon. Gai Deng



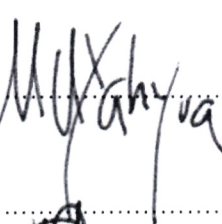
4. Hon. Kim Gai Ruot Duop



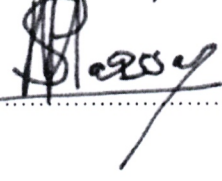
5. Hon. Jematiah F. Sergon



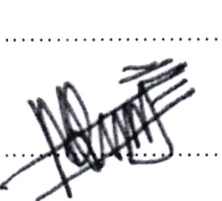
6. Hon. Wanjiku Muhia



7. Hon. Fatuma Ibrahim Ali



8. Hon. Maryam Ussi Yahya



9. Hon. Dr. Abdullah H. Makame



10. Hon. Pamela S. Maassay



11. Hon. Uwumukiza Francoise



12. Hon. Rutazana Francine

13. Hon. Bahati Alex

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14. Hon. Musamali Paul

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15. Hon. Odongo George Stephen

16. Hon. Jean Marie Muhirwa



17. Hon. Alfred Ahingejeje

18. Hon. Sophie Nsavyimana

