

# EAC Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

July - September 2024

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# OVERVIEW

The East African Community (EAC) is the regional inter-governmental organisation of the following countries:



Burundi



Kenya



United Republic of Tanzania



Rwanda



DRC



Uganda



South Sudan



Federal Republic of Somalia



EAC headquarter in Arusha, Tanzania.

The EAC, like other economic blocs in Africa has sought to widen and develop the economic, political social, and cultural integration of East African Partner States using the four pillars:

- ✓ Customs Union
  - ✓ Common Market
- ✓ Monetary Union
  - ✓ Political Federation

Using statistics for decision making is cross cutting over all the pillars but has been very specific for the implementation process of the Monetary Union.

The East African Monetary Union (EAMU) Protocol was signed on 30th November 2013 with the objective of having and using one single currency for the Community. For Partner States readiness to this milestone, Article 5 of the EAMU Protocol requires each of them to attain the following three (3) indicative macroeconomic convergence criteria namely:



**5%**

A ceiling on core inflation of 5%



**6%**

A ceiling of fiscal deficit, excluding grants of 6% of GDP



**25%**

a tax to GDP ratio of 25%

In addition, EAMU requires Partner States to attain and maintain macroeconomic convergence for at least three consecutive years that shall be assessed on the following four (4) performance criteria:



**8%**

A ceiling on Headline inflation of 8%



**3%**

A ceiling of fiscal deficit including grants of 3% of GDP



**50%**

A ceiling of gross public debt of 50% of GDP in net present value terms.



**4.5**  
Months

A reserve cover of 4.5 months of imports.

Production of comparable and quality statistics including the above statistics related to Monetary Union are required to be aligned to international and regional statistical guides already available and approved for use in Partner States.

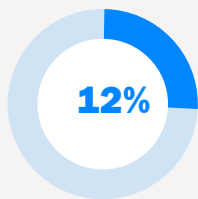
The EAC is pleased to present the quarterly (July – September 2024) Statistics Bulletin on International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS), Monetary and Financial statistics and the information on the Baseline EAC Multidimensional Poverty Index 2024.

The data used in the Bulletin is provided by the National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and Central Banks of the EAC Partner States. The detailed data can be accessed through <https://eac.opendataforafrica.org>.

# 1

## INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

### 1.1 Regional Total Trade



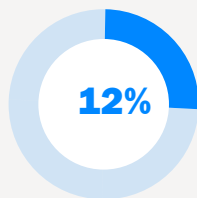
Increase of region's total trade value in Q3 2024

**32.3 billion**

US\$ reached in Q3 2024

**28.9 billion**

US\$ from in Q3 2023



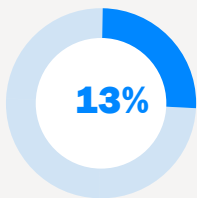
Increase of import activity in Q3 2024

**18.1 billion**

US\$ reached in Q3 2024

**16.2 billion**

US\$ from in Q3 2023



Increase of exports in Q3 2024

**14.3 billion**

US\$ reached in Q3 2024

**12.7 billion**

US\$ from in Q3 2024



The East African Community (EAC) has demonstrated significant trade growth over recent quarters, highlighting increased engagement in regional and international markets.

Total trade increased from \$28.9 billion in Q3 2023 to \$32.3 billion in Q3 2024, reflecting a 12% growth rate. Imports grew by 12% over the same period, reaching \$18.1 billion, while total exports increased by 13% to \$14.3 billion. Domestic exports, which make up the bulk of total exports, rose by 12%, while re-exports saw a significant 25% increase down from US\$ 5.7 billion a year earlier, signalling a more balanced trade environment for the EAC. Although exports improved, the EAC's trade balance remained in deficit. The trade deficit, which had narrowed to \$1.4 billion in Q2 2024, widened again to \$3.8 billion in Q3 2024, reflecting an 8% increase from Q3 2023. The persistent trade deficit highlights the region's ongoing reliance on imports, which continue to outpace export revenues despite improvements in trade performance.

### Trade with African countries



**17%**

Increase of  
EAC's total trade

**\$ 7.6 Billion**  $\leftrightarrow$  **\$ 6.3 Billion**

in Q3 2024

in Q3 2023

Trade within Africa continued to strengthen, with total trade between the EAC and other African countries increased **17% accounting for 23.6% of the EAC's total trade volume in Q3 2024**

## EAC Total Trade by Region/Economic Blocs

### Intra-EAC total trade



**13%**  
of the EAC's  
total trade

**\$ 4.1 Billion**  $\leftrightarrow$  **\$ 3.7 Billion**

in Q3 2024

in Q3 2023

### Total trade with other African regional blocs



**10.1%**  
**COMESA**

of total trade respectively

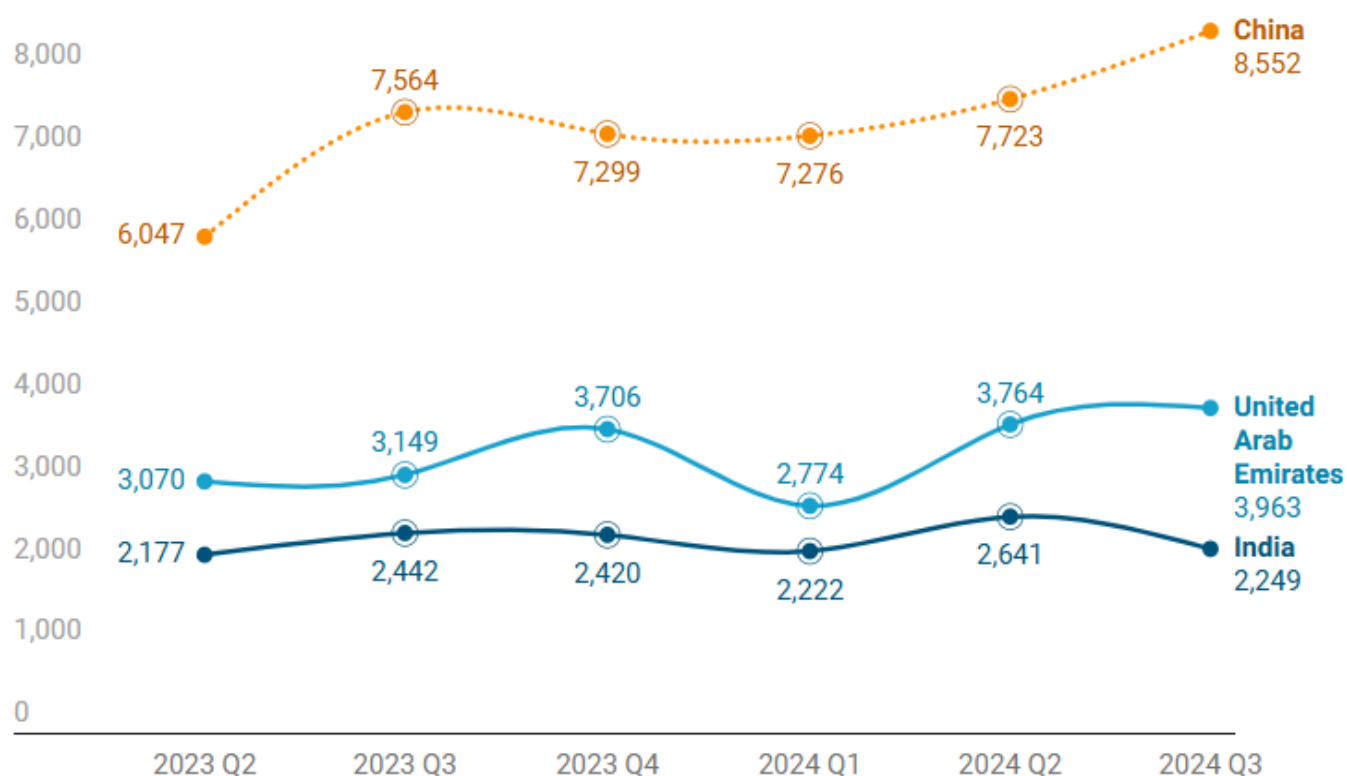
**13.4%**  
**SADC**

These figures underscore the region's commitment to enhancing economic cooperation and integration within broader African economic and regional blocs.

## EAC Total Trade (%) by Region/Economic Blocs over time

	AFRICA	EAC	COMESA	SADC	Rest of the World
2024 Q3	23.6	12.8	10.1	13.4	13.5
2024 Q2	23.7	12.7	10.1	13.8	13.3
2024 Q1	21.9	11.9	8.8	13.6	14.9
2023 Q4	21.6	11.7	8.8	13.7	14.3
2023 Q3	22.6	12.7	10.4	13.1	14.2
2023 Q2	22.4	13.0	11.0	11.9	13.6


## Beyond Africa, top three trade with EAC (US \$ Billion)



**i** These three nations collectively accounted for 47% of the EAC's total trade, highlighting the region's strong economic ties with Asia and the Middle East.

## The top five most traded products



 The top five most traded products classified by Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) Section, represented 71.6% of the total trade volume amounting to US\$ 22.7 billion in Q3 2024, compared to 71.8% in Q3 2023

## These key product categories include:



**base metals and articles of base metals**  
(contributed the largest change)



**Mineral products**  
(Petroleum products, lime and cement, etc.)



**Natural or cultured pearls**



**Precious metals**



**Vegetable products**  
(Cereals, coffee, tea, edible vegetables and fruits, cut flowers etc.)




**Machinery and mechanical appliances...etc**



**Products of the chemical and allied industries**  
(Pharmaceutical products, fertilizers, paints and varnishes, organic and inorganic chemicals, etc.)


## 1.2 Performance of Exports



 In the third quarter of 2024, total exports from the East African Community continued with remarkable increase of 12.6% to UD\$14.2 billion from US\$ 12.7 in Q3 2023.

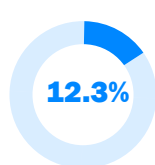
### The region's top five export destination were

- China
- United Arab Emirates
- Hong Kong
- South Africa
- India

 These five countries accounted for 59% of the EAC's total exports in Q3 2024.



## 1.3 Performance of Imports

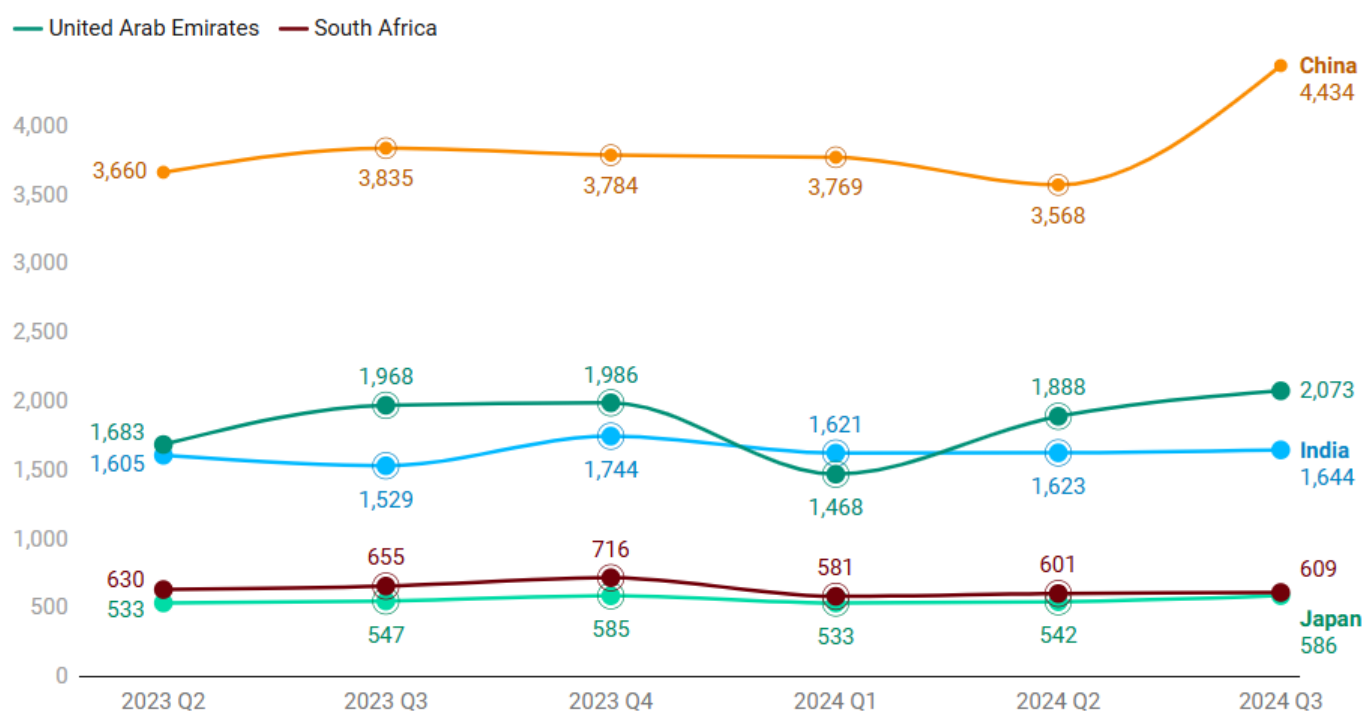


**\$ 18.1 Billion**  
EAC Imports in Q2 2023



**\$ 16.2 Billion**  
in Q3 2023

### The largest source markets for the EAC imports (in US\$ Billions)



✓ Main products imported to the region were Petroleum products; Machinery; vehicles; rice; cane and beet sugar; and iron and non-alloy steel.

Table 1.1: EAC Total Trade with Rest of the World

	US\$ Million						Q to Q % changes	
	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q4	2023Q3	2024Q3
<b>Total Trade</b>	25,562.2	28,849.9	29,010.6	27,373.2	31,647.0	32,319.9	24%	12%
<b>Imports</b>	15,660.8	16,182.2	16,839.0	15,687.2	16,519.9	18,059.3	5%	12%
<b>Total Exports</b>	9,901.4	12,667.7	12,171.6	11,686.0	15,127.0	14,260.6	53%	13%
Domestic Exports	9,389.4	12,049.6	11,649.6	11,075.7	14,248.4	13,490.0	52%	12%
Re-exports	512.0	618.1	522.0	610.3	878.6	770.6	72%	25%
<b>Trade Balance (Surplus (+)/Deficit (-))</b>	- 5,759.4	- 3,514.4	- 4,667.4	- 4,001.2	- 1,392.9	- 3,798.7	- 76%	8%

**i** Total Trade is the sum of Total Exports and Total Imports  
Trade Balance = Total Exports less total imports (Surplus (+) and Deficit (-))

Table 1.2: EAC Total Trade by Region/Economic Blocs

(US\$ Million)								
	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3	2023Q3	2024Q3
WORLD	25,562.2	28,849.9	29,010.6	27,373.2	31,647.0	32,319.9	24%	12%
Africa	5,725.2	6,532.0	6,276.8	5,982.9	7,513.6	7,624.2	31%	17%
<i>% share of world</i>	22.4	22.6	21.6	21.9	23.7	23.6		
EAC	3,311.3	3,660.2	3,381.1	3,248.9	4,019.7	4,146.6	21%	13%
<i>% share of world</i>	13.0	12.7	11.7	11.9	12.7	12.8		
COMESA	2,802.2	3,006.6	2,557.8	2,400.0	3,180.9	3,278.5	14%	9%
<i>% share of world</i>	11.0	10.4	8.8	8.8	10.1	10.1		
SADC	3,053.9	3,786.0	3,982.1	3,723.4	4,382.3	4,341.8	43%	15%
<i>% share of world</i>	11.9	13.1	13.7	13.6	13.8	13.4		
European Union All Countries	1,947.8	2,122.7	2,077.6	2,317.6	2,401.6	2,502.9	23%	18%
<i>% share of world</i>	7.6	7.4	7.2	8.5	7.6	7.7		
ASEAN	1,320.6	1,690.7	1,870.2	1,546.9	1,469.8	1,406.3	11%	-17%
<i>% share of world</i>	5.2	5.9	6.4	5.7	4.6	4.4		
ECOWAS	212.3	266.2	207.8	190.0	351.6	450.2	66%	69%
<i>% share of world</i>	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.4		

Table 1.3: EAC Total Trade with Top Twenty Trading Partners

(US\$ Million)							Ranking			
Partner	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3	2023Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	2024Q3
China	6,047.0	7,563.9	7,299.2	7,275.8	7,722.8	8,552.3	1	1	1	1
United Arab Emirates	3,070.3	3,149.3	3,706.0	2,773.5	3,763.8	3,963.3	2	2	2	2
India	2,177.0	2,441.7	2,419.8	2,222.2	2,641.3	2,248.8	3	3	3	3
Tanzania	957.4	1,064.4	1,180.2	1,142.3	1,731.4	1,371.5	4	4	5	4
South Africa	494.2	780.9	718.6	637.8	817.9	873.1	5	5	4	5
Kenya	641.7	697.8	671.0	617.8	752.0	813.3	6	7	6	6
Hong Kong	565.1	585.4	616.1	561.6	612.5	638.6	11	6	7	7
United States of America	371.8	358.8	301.2	335.3	383.0	474.6	7	8	8	8
Japan	566.5	580.5	733.6	544.2	419.5	417.6	9	10	10	9
Uganda	62.7	125.7	49.4	259.1	326.2	417.5	10	12	9	10
Congo DR	344.0	287.8	303.5	342.3	479.8	394.9	12	13	11	11
Germany	208.4	331.5	282.8	340.0	303.0	387.3	13	14	17	12
Malaysia	297.8	613.7	583.6	499.8	458.7	386.1	8	11	14	13
Kuwait	201.3	224.1	212.3	229.9	350.2	375.5	20	20	19	14
Switzerland	291.3	299.5	358.2	249.8	395.1	349.2	14	18	12	15
Belgium	339.9	309.3	459.4	590.9	414.9	339.2	18	15	20	16
Singapore	268.5	289.7	256.5	365.7	327.8	334.9	16	9	13	17
Italy	853.8	780.8	626.7	317.0	341.8	330.6	19	19	18	18
Russian Federation	288.9	276.5	312.2	260.9	343.4	322.3	17	17	16	19
Netherlands	246.2	424.1	477.4	520.1	351.4	315.7	15	16	15	20
Others	7,816.9	4,842.6	2,628.9	8,601.3	5,611.1	9,013.5				
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,562.2</b>	<b>28,849.9</b>	<b>29,010.6</b>	<b>27,373.2</b>	<b>31,647.0</b>	<b>32,319.9</b>				

Table 1.4: EAC Total Trade by HS Section

	US\$ Million					Ranking			
	2023Q2	2023Q3	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3	2023Q2	2023Q3	2024Q2	2024Q3
1 - Live animals; animal products	293.1	302.4	1,875.5	416.4	306.1	14	16	12	13
2 - Vegetable products	2,845.3	2,410.4	2,536.8	2,960.2	3,188.1	2	3	4	4
3 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils	629.4	563.4	528.5	559.2	598.3	10	12	11	11
4 - Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits	1,414.1	1,467.3	1,388.1	1,567.4	1,510.9	9	8	7	8
5 - mineral products	7,883.8	8,203.2	4,380.9	5,105.2	4,857.8	1	1	2	2
6- Products of the chemical or allied industries	2,086.1	2,004.1	1,734.8	1,954.1	2,084.1	6	5	6	6
7 - Plastics and articles thereof; ...	1,086.1	2,316.7	847.3	978.0	1,095.9	5	10	9	9
8 - raw hides and skins, leather...etc	34.9	43.4	28.7	31.8	36.3	19	19	19	19
9- Wood and wood products	1,854.4	665.7	91.2	139.4	126.5	12	6	17	17
10 - Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic	346.0	325.6	295.6	334.8	357.5	13	14	13	12
11- textiles and textile articles	774.8	774.1	704.4	817.6	913.3	11	11	10	10
12- Textile and textile articles	104.9	101.1	89.5	93.0	113.3	18	18	18	18
13 - Articles of stone, plaster, cement...etc	357.7	253.5	233.4	296.1	267.5	16	13	14	16
14 - Natural or cultured pearls, precious	2,646.4	2,810.8	2,455.3	4,292.5	3,850.5	4	4	3	3
15 - Base metals and articles of base metal	1,759.4	1,991.5	5,378.0	7,421.4	7,758.0	7	7	1	1
16 - Machinery and mechanical	2,888.9	2,802.1	2,944.7	2,750.3	3,002.9	3	2	5	5
17 - Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated	1,278.0	1,307.6	1,369.0	1,429.4	1,658.9	8	9	8	7
18 - Optical, photographique etc	254.1	244.6	229.1	240.9	276.9	17	17	16	15
19 - Arms and ammunition; parts, etc	4.6	71.3	12.7	6.8	10.1	21	20	20	20
20 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles	306.3	346.8	248.7	251.7	304.0	15	15	15	14
21- Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1.6	4.8	1.0	1.0	3.1	20	21	21	21

Table 1.5: EAC Total Exports by HS Chapter

	US\$ Millions						% share		
	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3	2023Q3	2024Q2	2024Q3
74 - Copper and articles thereof.	18.3	20.7	3,931.4	5,916.6	6,111.9	0.3	0.1	39.1	42.9
71 - Natural, cultured pearls; precious, ...etc	1,677.9	1,840.0	1,581.8	3,128.9	2,433.2	17.0	13.2	20.7	17.1
09 - Coffee, tea, mate and spices.	866.8	791.1	846.2	962.4	1,177.7	7.9	6.8	6.4	8.3
27 - Mineral fuels, mineral oils...etc.	1,361.0	1,018.2	760.9	958.7	479.2	12.5	10.7	6.3	3.4
07 - Edible vegetables and certain roots...	272.1	177.1	121.1	124.3	357.1	1.6	2.1	0.8	2.5
26 - Ores, slag and ash.	3,155.3	3,409.9	229.7	367.1	322.5	3.2	24.9	2.4	2.3
24 - Tobacco and manufactured tobacco	225.6	181.7	107.8	201.2	245.3	0.7	1.8	1.3	1.7
12 - Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits...	241.2	57.7	51.9	242.7	214.4	9.4	1.9	1.6	1.5
06 - Trees and other plants, cut flowers...etc.	183.8	192.3	266.2	212.2	190.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3
18 - Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	63.3	125.3	185.8	205.9	150.9	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.1
25 - Salt; sulphur; earths, stone; cement ...etc	144.1	109.1	122.1	145.2	147.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
15 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils...etc.	122.7	110.7	91.9	131.7	144.2	4.2	1.0	0.9	1.0
10 - Cereals.	127.1	92.7	117.5	138.9	131.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9
08 - Fruit and nuts, edible; ...	93.6	237.0	124.0	142.5	115.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8
72 - Iron and steel.	116.9	102.8	88.8	130.3	114.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
03 - Fish and crustaceans, molluscs ...etc	92.0	92.3	99.7	155.7	99.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7
87 - Vehicles other than railway or tramway ...	86.3	66.9	52.0	125.1	96.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
39 - Plastics and articles thereof.	199.1	1,451.3	64.8	81.4	86.3	14.2	1.6	0.5	0.6
22 - Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	152.6	170.2	83.5	99.2	84.9	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.6
17 - Sugars and sugar confectionery.	59.7	36.0	53.1	86.2	80.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Other Sections	3,408.2	1,888.5	2,705.7	1,570.8	1,476.5	18.0	26.9	10.4	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,667.7</b>	<b>12,171.6</b>	<b>11,686.0</b>	<b>15,127.0</b>	<b>14,260.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 1.6: EAC Total Exports to Top 20 Trading Partner

Trading Partner	US\$ Millions					Ranking			
	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3	2023Q2	2023Q3	2024Q2	2024Q3
China	3,728.6	3,514.9	3,507.2	4,154.6	4,117.9	1	1	1	1
United Arab Emirates	1,181.7	1,720.0	1,305.8	1,875.9	1,890.1	2	2	2	2
Hong Kong	717.6	659.2	585.0	776.7	833.7	4	4	5	3
South Africa	409.7	464.6	561.9	1,130.5	763.0	7	8	3	4
Tanzania	459.2	518.8	435.8	484.7	608.5	8	7	7	5
India	912.7	675.8	600.7	1,018.1	604.8	3	3	4	6
Congo DR	474.7	424.6	452.8	514.5	526.9	5	6	6	7
Uganda	342.2	264.6	228.2	380.7	360.3	6	10	9	8
Singapore	540.7	373.2	447.5	419.0	322.0	12	5	8	9
Kenya	215.2	195.9	204.4	338.8	305.6	10	13	11	10
Rwanda	222.1	199.9	163.8	235.7	246.9	14	11	14	11
United States of America	171.9	164.4	181.5	240.0	246.7	15	16	13	12
Vietnam	135.9	179.2	181.9	244.3	245.9	18	18	12	13
Switzerland	215.8	221.1	207.1	342.4	242.7	9	12	10	14
Belgium	161.5	121.8	90.5	117.0	238.3	20	17	20	15
Pakistan	210.1	178.0	190.3	211.5	229.5	16	14	16	16
Mozambique	388.6	350.9	348.6	225.2	221.3	13	9	15	17
Italy	111.9	87.2	112.2	197.9	209.0	19	19	18	18
Netherlands	198.1	205.0	305.5	209.7	192.9	11	15	17	19
Germany	108.8	95.7	91.8	139.7	192.0	17	20	19	20
Others	2,658.0	2,371.8	6,038.1	3,374.9	1,662.7				
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,667.7</b>	<b>12,171.6</b>	<b>11,686.0</b>	<b>15,127.0</b>	<b>14,260.6</b>				

Table 1.7: EAC Total Imports by HS Chapter

HS Chapters	US\$ Millions					% share		
	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3	2023Q3	2024Q2	2024Q3
27 - Mineral fuels, mineral oils and ...	2,995.1	3,468.6	3,043.9	3,431.7	3,677.3	18.5	20.8	20.4
84 - Machinery and mechanical appliances	1,721.5	1,671.0	1,990.1	1,631.1	1,778.3	10.6	9.9	9.8
71 - Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones	968.5	970.8	873.5	1,163.6	1,417.3	6.0	7.0	7.8
87 - Vehicles other than railway or tramway	1,038.1	1,052.4	1,093.0	1,022.8	1,155.8	6.4	6.2	6.4
85 - Electrical machinery and equipment	1,051.8	1,035.4	878.0	989.8	1,095.0	6.5	6.0	6.1
39 - Plastics and articles thereof.	699.1	678.8	626.6	717.2	798.9	4.3	4.3	4.4
10 - Cereals.	740.4	565.5	691.7	781.4	654.5	4.6	4.7	3.6
72 - Iron and steel.	622.5	677.4	597.8	594.1	602.0	3.8	3.6	3.3
73 - Articles of iron or steel.	625.6	781.7	426.2	416.9	547.4	3.9	2.5	3.0
30 - Pharmaceutical products.	450.7	442.3	393.2	392.0	464.1	2.8	2.4	2.6
15 - Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils	506.7	452.7	436.7	427.4	454.1	3.1	2.6	2.5
38 - Miscellaneous chemical products.	339.7	326.7	287.7	318.0	330.9	2.1	1.9	1.8
31 - Fertilisers.	183.0	306.2	208.1	293.3	287.5	1.1	1.8	1.6
86 - Railway or tramway locomotives, ...	15.6	31.3	87.5	63.1	282.8	0.1	0.4	1.6
17 - Sugars and sugar confectionery.	227.8	314.9	384.6	316.2	266.0	1.4	1.9	1.5
90 - Optical, photographic, cinematographic,	222.1	230.3	218.3	219.0	256.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
63 - Other made-up textile articles; worn clothing	223.3	231.8	202.7	236.4	250.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
25 - Salt; sulphur; lime and cement...	212.4	170.6	197.4	192.6	219.7	1.3	1.2	1.2
63 - Other made-up textile articles; worn clothing	228.1	217.2	186.2	194.0	214.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
40 - Rubber and articles thereof.	181.7	179.4	148.9	162.2	184.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other Sections	2,928.5	3,034.1	2,715.1	2,957.1	3,122.2	18.1	17.9	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,182.2</b>	<b>16,839.0</b>	<b>15,687.2</b>	<b>16,519.9</b>	<b>18,059.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

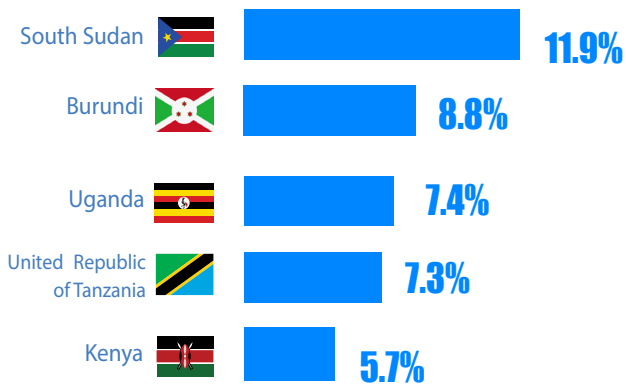
Table 1.8: EAC Total Imports from Top 20 Trading Partner

	US\$ Millions					% share		
	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3	2023Q3	2024Q2	2024Q3
China	3,835.2	3,784.4	3,768.6	3,568.2	4,434.4	1	1	1
United Arab Emirates	1,967.6	1,985.9	1,467.7	1,887.9	2,073.2	2	2	2
India	1,529.0	1,744.0	1,621.4	1,623.2	1,644.0	3	3	3
Tanzania	857.8	912.3	805.3	842.3	939.2	4	4	4
Kenya	506.5	384.3	456.9	626.9	610.4	9	5	5
South Africa	654.7	715.6	580.5	600.9	608.6	6	6	6
Japan	546.6	585.0	533.3	542.0	585.7	7	7	7
United States of America	525.9	506.5	436.2	512.0	566.6	8	8	8
Kuwait	119.3	43.8	252.4	318.8	411.2	16	11	9
Malaysia	333.0	492.8	481.1	346.7	365.9	10	10	10
Russian Federation	287.1	340.5	229.6	363.4	327.5	11	9	11
Saudi Arabia	739.6	579.3	234.6	255.0	298.3	5	14	12
Germany	250.0	205.5	243.5	243.3	282.6	12	15	13
Uganda	234.4	195.6	186.5	285.4	273.4	13	12	14
Cameroon	65.5	74.4	123.3	162.6	264.6	18	18	15
Oman	35.5	63.3	290.5	281.0	259.4	20	13	16
United Kingdom	173.2	196.5	119.3	215.8	198.0	15	16	17
Korea	109.6	128.8	139.7	195.4	197.8	17	17	18
Zambia	185.6	103.7	60.0	75.0	197.1	14	20	19
Burkina Faso	51.2	42.5	92.4	86.4	192.4	19	19	20
Others	4,955.5	3,211.7	4,993.8	4,486.0	3,329.0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,182.2</b>	<b>16,839.0</b>	<b>15,687.2</b>	<b>16,519.9</b>	<b>18,059.3</b>			

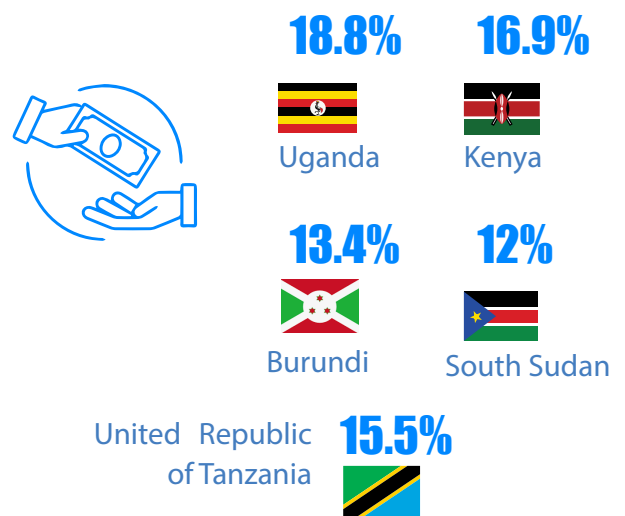
# 2

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

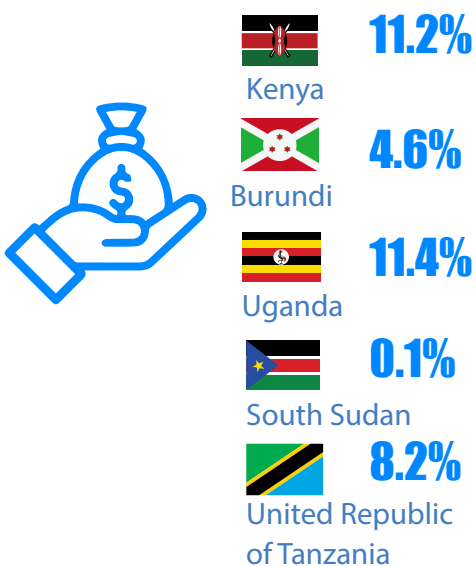
### Interest Rate spread in Q3 of 2024



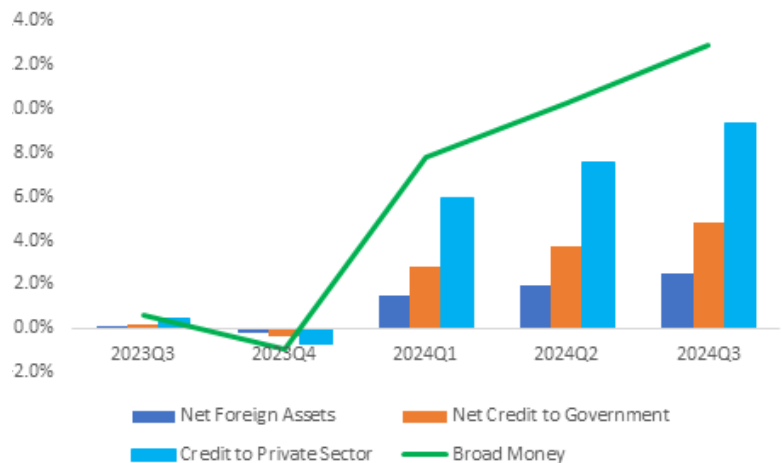
### Lending Rates



### Deposit Rates



### Contributions To Year on Year Change in Broad Money





## 2.1 Interest Rates

The institutions compiled for this publication are the Central Bank and the Other Depository Corporations. The Other Depository Corporations include institutions that take deposits or close substitutes to deposits i.e. commercial banks.

In Q3 2024, there was a slowdown of the 91-treasury bill rates for majority of the Partner States excluding Uganda who recorded a 40-basis points growth between Q2 and Q3 2024. (Table 2.1).

Tanzania and Uganda, in Q3 2024, recorded an increase in the Lending rates of 10 basis points and 120 basis points respectively. South Sudan recorded a huge decline of 360 basis points. (Table 2.2). Deposit rates decreased in majority of Partner States except for Tanzania who recorded an increase of 60 basis points. (Table 2.3). South Sudan recorded the highest interest rate spreads of 11.9% while Kenya recorded the least spread if 5.7% (Table 2.4).

## 2.1 Depository Corporation Survey

Year-on-year growth in the broadly defined money supply (M3) accelerated to record a 13% growth in Q3 2024. The growth in M3 was majorly supported by the growth in Private Sector of 12%. The Net Foreign Assets recorded an increase of 17% in Q3 2024. The Net Credit to Government recorded an increase of 16% compared to an increase of 9% recorded in Q1 2024. (Table 2.5).

Table 2.1 91 Day Treasury Bill Rates

	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4	2023Q1	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3
Tanzania	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.8	9.1	8.2	8.1	5.9
Kenya	7.3	7.9	8.9	9.3	9.8	11.5	14.4	15.7	16.7	16.0	15.8
Uganda	6.7	8.2	10.4	11.3	10.4	9.8	10.0	9.8	9.8	10.7	11.1
Burundi	3.9	4.0	3.8	2.2	3.8	4.6	4.6	5.6	6.2	8.0	8.1
Rwanda	6.6	6.1	6.9	7.3	8.0	8.9	8.5	9.2	9.1	8.5	

Table 2.2 Lending Rates

	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4	2023Q1	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3
South Sudan	17.0	16.8	15.0	16.8	16.6	15.1	16.3	16.3	15.9	15.6	12.0
Tanzania	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	15.8	16.0	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.5
Kenya	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.3	14.0	14.6	16.3	16.9	16.9
Uganda*	19.4	19.2	17.8	17.0	18.8	19.2	19.3	18.4	17.5	17.6	18.8
Burundi	13.1	12.7	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.4
Rwanda*	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.4	15.8	16.6	15.8	

\* Calculated based on new loans advanced

Table 2.3 Deposit Rates

	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4	2023Q1	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3
South Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tanzania	7.0	6.8	7.6	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.2
Kenya	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.8	8.6	10.1	10.5	11.5	11.2
Uganda*	8.0	8.4	8.1	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.3	11.9	10.8	11.5	11.4
Burundi	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.4	4.6
Rwanda*	7.8	8.1	8.2	7.1	9.5	9.6	9.5	10.4	10.6	10.1	

\* Calculated based on new term deposits

Table 2.4 Interest Rate Spread

	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4	2023Q1	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3
South Sudan	16.9	16.7	15.0	16.7	16.5	15.0	16.2	16.1	15.8	15.4	11.9
Tanzania	9.2	9.4	8.4	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.3
Kenya	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.5	5.8	5.4	5.7
Uganda	10.8	9.7	7.2	8.0	8.1	8.4	7.9	6.6	6.7	6.1	7.4
Burundi	9.9	9.1	9.2	8.8	9.4	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.3	7.9	8.8
Rwanda	8.9	8.4	8.4	9.3	6.8	6.7	6.9	5.4	6.2	5.7	

Table 2.5 EAC Depository Corporation Survey (USD Billions)\*

								Annual growth				
	2023Q1	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3*	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3
<b>Net foreign assets</b>	11.1	13.9	13.8	14.1	14.8	15.9	16.0	13%	23%	33%	14%	17%
<b>Net domestic assets</b>	60.9	60.2	59.2	58.8	62.8	65.8	69.0	-2%	-5%	3%	9%	17%
Net credit to central government	27.6	27.4	26.4	26.8	27.8	29.7	30.6	-1%	-4%	1%	9%	16%
Net credit to public nonfinancial corporations	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	18%	9%	-5%	23%	2%
Credit to the private sector	54.7	54.1	53.4	53.3	58.8	60.1	60.0	-2%	-4%	7%	11%	12%
Capital accounts	19.9	19.3	19.6	20.3	22.0	22.8	23.5	2%	2%	11%	18%	19%
Other items (net)	1.1	0.6	1.2	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.3	-52%	-9%	141%	402%	167%
<b>Broad money</b>	72.0	74.1	72.9	72.9	77.6	81.7	82.3	1%	-1%	8%	10%	13%
<b>M1</b>	28.8	29.8	28.3	28.1	29.6	30.9	30.0	-6%	-9%	3%	4%	6%
Currency in circulation	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.4	-2%	-2%	5%	10%	11%
Transferable deposits NC	22.3	23.0	21.6	21.1	22.8	23.4	22.6	-7%	-11%	2%	2%	5%
<b>M2</b>	56.2	57.3	55.2	54.4	59.1	62.2	62.7	-4%	-7%	5%	8%	13%
Other deposits NC	27.3	27.5	27.0	26.4	29.4	31.3	32.7	-1%	-4%	8%	14%	21%
<b>M3</b>	72.0	74.1	72.9	72.9	77.6	81.7	82.3	1%	-1%	8%	10%	13%
Foreign currency deposits	15.8	16.8	17.7	18.5	18.5	19.5	19.6	18%	22%	17%	16%	11%

\* Provisional as some Partner States are yet to fully capture the intra-EAC transactions

# 3

## FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS (FSIs)

FSIs are indicators of the current financial health and soundness of the financial institutions in a country, and of their corporate and household counterparts. The FSIs published below are for the Deposit Takers (DT) i.e. institutions that take deposits. The DT FSIs are analysed using the CA(M)ELS analytical framework of:



C - Capital adequacy



A - Asset quality



E -Earnings and profitability



L – Liquidity



S - Sensitivity to market/FX risks

Partner States are required to compile 43 DT FSIs.

Table 3.1 Total Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets

The FSI Regulatory capital to risk weighted assets is a measure of capital adequacy and it gauges DTs' capital strength to withstand shocks and absorb unexpected losses. Basel III recommends a minimum of 10.5 percent.

	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4	2023Q1	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3
Burundi	26.7	26.5	23.2	20.5	23.5	21.7	20.6	19.3	21.3	21.3	
Kenya	18.9	18.8	19.0	19.0	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.3	18.6	19.1	19.1
Rwanda	23.1	22.3	21.6	21.0	23.3	20.5	22.6	21.3	22.2	20.8	
Somalia	27.9	28.3	25.9	22.8	21.9	23.8	26.2	25.7	27.8	20.3	16.3
South Sudan	11.7	10.1	8.8	8.3	7.6	8.3	9.1	8.5	-	11.6	6.8
Tanzania	21.6	20.2	19.6	18.6	20.2	19.0	18.6	18.2	19.9	19.3	19.6
Uganda	25.8	23.0	23.1	24.0	25.7	26.2	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.5	24.8

Table 3.2 Non-Performing Loans to Total Gross Loans

The FSI Non-performing Loans to Total Gross Loans is a measure of asset quality. An increasing ratio signals a deterioration in the quality of banks' credit portfolio.

	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4	2023Q1	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3
Burundi	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.3	
Kenya	11.8	12.5	11.4	10.8	11.4	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.9	13.3	13.4
Rwanda	5.5	5.3	4.9	3.7	4.7	4.7	5.6	4.6	5.7	5.5	
Somalia	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.9	2.1	3.3	2.0	1.4	1.6	3.0	2.8
South Sudan	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.8
Tanzania	8.2	7.8	7.4	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9
Uganda	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.7

Table 3.3 Return on Assets

The FSI return on equity (ROE) is a measure of earnings and profitability and it's intended to measure DTs' efficiency in using capital. It also offers information on the ability of DTs to internally generate capital through retained earnings.

	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4	2023Q1	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3
Burundi	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	6.0	
Kenya	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.3
Rwanda	4.7	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	
Somalia	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7
South Sudan	0.0	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.8
Tanzania	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.4
Uganda	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4

Table 3.4 Liquid Assets to Total Assets

The FSI liquid assets to total assets is a measure of Liquidity and it provides an indication of the liquidity available to DTs to meet expected and unexpected cash outflows.

	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4	2023Q1	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3
Burundi	10.4	10.7	13.5	10.8	8.1	10.2	8.8	10.7	10.0	10.6	
Kenya	40.8	39.8	39.0	37.5	36.6	37.6	38.3	39.0	38.6	39.8	39.2
Rwanda	27.5	26.8	26.9	27.3	28.4	26.6	25.9	26.5	24.8	23.7	
Somalia	52.6	53.7	53.4	53.3	43.4	45.7	46.3	49.2	49.7	39.7	42.5
South Sudan	46.1	48.0	53.3	49.3	44.9	42.5	35.8	35.8	38.8	35.1	26.5
Tanzania	24.6	26.2	25.0	24.3	23.1	24.1	26.0	25.3	25.2	26.3	25.5
Uganda	34.3	32.2	26.7	29.5	31.8	35.2	31.0	30.9	30.7	32.1	29.8

Table 3.5 Core Capital to Total Deposits

The FSI core capital to total deposit is measure of capital adequacy. The main liability for DT is deposit and this can be an indicator of leverage.

	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4	2023Q1	2023Q2	2023Q3	2023Q4	2024Q1	2024Q2	2024Q3
Burundi	18.5	18.1	17.6	17.1	17.9	17.4	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.6	
Kenya	17.1	16.7	17.2	17.4	17.1	16.5	15.4	15.0	16.6	17.0	18.6
Rwanda	17.0	17.6	17.1	17.0	18.3	17.2	17.4	16.5	17.7	17.5	
Somalia	18.2	18.8	18.6	16.7	16.6	17.5	20.0	18.0	18.4	15.8	14.8
Tanzania	20.4	19.2	18.7	18.4	19.9	18.1	18.1	18.1	20.4	18.5	18.8
Uganda	23.2	21.2	21.3	21.8	23.4	22.1	22.5	22.9	27.6	27.7	27.2
South Sudan					10.7	12.7	17.5	16.5	15.5	15.7	17.8

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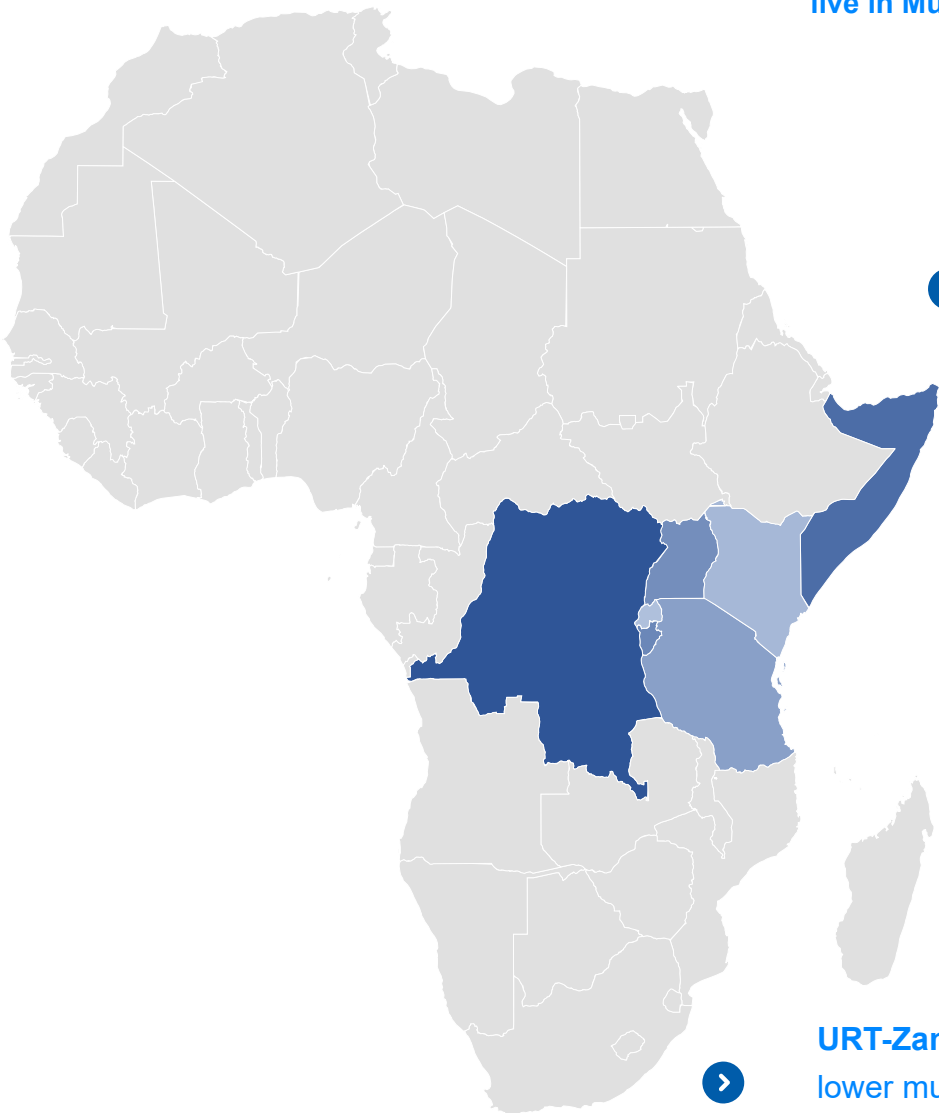
## 2024 BASELINE EAC MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (EAC MPI)



**60%**

178 Millions people

Of population in 7 EAC Partner States live in Multidimensional Poverty



More than **70%** of population in **DRC, Somalia** are multidimensionally poor.



At least **50%** of the population in **Burundi, Uganda** and **URT-Mainland** are multidimensionally poor.



**URT-Zanzibar, Rwanda** and **Kenya** have lower multidimensional poverty rates of **24%, 38%** and **41%** respectively.

## 4.1 Background to the EAC MPI





The 2024 Baseline EAC Multidimensional Poverty index (EAC MPI) provides a detailed exposition of the various dimensions of people's living standards and complements existing monetary poverty estimates. The main objective of the EAC MPI is to monitor key simultaneous disadvantages that affect poor people multidimensionally within the EAC region. The baseline MPI is a benchmark for tracking progress in multiple deprivations that East Africans face in line with Sustainable Development Goal one (SDG 1) and various EAC Vision 2050 targets. The index is based on micro datasets from national household budget surveys conducted by EAC Partner States. [MPI report can be accessed here](#)

The Alkire Foster (AF) method was used in the computation of the EAC-MPI. The MPI combines two key pieces of information to measure multidimensional poverty:

- **Incidence/Headcount Ratio (H):** The proportion of people (within a given population) who experience multiple deprivations (i.e. the incidence of poverty) and the;
- **Intensity (A) of their deprivation:** The average proportion of (weighted) deprivations they experience.

The MPI is the product of incidence and intensity of poverty ( $MPI = H \times A$ ), indicating that it is sensitive to both prevalence (and incidence of poverty) and its breadth or intensity. MPI is the percentage of deprivations that poor people experience out of the total possible deprivations. The MPI ranges from 0 to 1, with zero reflecting zero poverty and 1 universal poverty and deprivation. In the EAC MPI, a person is identified as multidimensionally poor or MPI poor if they are deprived in at least 38% of the weighted MPI indicators.

The structure of the EAC MPI consists of four equally weighted dimensions represented by a total of twelve (12) indicators as follows:

Dimensions	Indicators
 Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ School attendance</li> <li>▶ Years of schooling</li> </ul>
 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Access to health services</li> <li>▶ Health insurance</li> </ul>
 Basic Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Access to improved drinking water</li> <li>▶ Access to improved toilet</li> <li>▶ Clean source of energy for lighting</li> <li>▶ Cooking fuel</li> </ul>
 Living standards & Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Housing materials</li> <li>▶ Overcrowding</li> <li>▶ Asset ownership</li> <li>▶ Unemployment</li> </ul>

The elaborate structure of the EAC MPI is presented in Annex 1.

4.2

## KEY FINDINGS

### ➤ Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Despite the progress realised in reducing monetary poverty over the past decade, multidimensional poverty remains prevalent within the EAC. The MPI scores (i.e, share of possible deprivations that the poor people are experiencing) are 0.126 in Zanzibar-URT, 0.209 in Rwanda, 0.22 in Kenya, 0.277 in Mainland-URT, 0.318 in Uganda, 0.328 in Burundi, 0.425 in Somalia and 0.475 in DRC, reflecting some disparities across Partner States.

Table 1: Multidimensional Poverty in EAC Partner States<sup>1</sup>

Country	MPI data source		Multidimensional poverty			Population 2021 <sup>2</sup>	
	Survey	Year	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI = H*A)	Headcount ratio: Population in multidimensional poverty (H)	Intensity of deprivation among the poor (A)	Estimated Population 2021	Number of MPI poor people
			Range 0 to 1	% Population	Average % of weighted deprivations		
Somalia	SIHBS	2022	0.425	69.8	60.9	16,970	11,845
Burundi	EICVMB	2019-2020	0.328	59.7	55.0	12,793	7,637
Uganda	UNHS	2019-2020	0.318	57.1	55.8	45,178	25,797
URT- Mainland	HBS	2017-2018	0.277	50.1	55.4	57,724	28,920
URT- Zanzibar	HBS	2019-2020	0.126	24.2	52.0	1,717	416
Rwanda	EICV5	2016-2017	0.209	37.9	55.1	13,211	5,006
Kenya	KIHBS	2015-2016	0.226	40.8	55.3	52,727	21,513
DRC	1-2-3	2012	0.475	79.1	60.1	97,567	77,175
Total						297,8887	178,308

<sup>1</sup> South Sudan is analysed separately due to data gaps on access to health services and health insurance. Their structure has 10 indicators instead of the twelve (12) that were used in the rest of the Partner States

<sup>2</sup> Based on UNDESA 2024 population estimates



## ➤ Headcount ratio

Underpinning the MPI are high headcount ratios; about 60 percent of the EAC population is multidimensionally poor by the EAC MPI. At Partner State level, multidimensional poverty affects at least one in three individuals in Rwanda and Kenya (37.9% and 40.8% respectively); one in every two individuals (over 50%) in Tanzania (mainland), Uganda and Burundi; and seven in every ten individuals (70%) in Somalia and DRC (refer to headcount ratio in Table 3). For URT (Mainland and Zanzibar), multidimensional poverty affects about 49.3 % of the total population.

## ➤ Intensity of Multidimensional poverty

The EAC MPI uses intensity (A) to further probe the lived reality of multidimensional poverty. The intensity of poverty among the poor is generally high and similar across the poor in all EAC Partner States. For all EAC Partner States, irrespective of the headcount poverty ratio, the multidimensional poor suffer more than 50% of the weighted deprivations on average. This simply means that the poor suffer a high number of deprivations (i.e. they are deprived in more than two full dimensions of the EAC MPI).

### ➤ Box 1: Multidimensional Poverty in South Sudan

Unlike the rest of the EAC Partner States where computations of the EAC MPI were based on four (4) dimensions and 12 indicators, due to data challenges, the EAC MPI for South Sudan is based on 3 dimensions and 10 indicators. Consequently, the EAC MPI for South Sudan is not directly comparable with the rest of the Partner States. Regarding weights, equal nested weights were used by assigning 1/3 to each of the three dimensions of education, basic services and living standards & employment. Within each of the dimensions, indicators were assigned equal weights. The poverty cut off is 38% (about 1.2 of the weighted dimensions).

#### ➤ Key Highlights

- The MPI score for South Sudan is 0.647, meaning that the poor experience 64.7% of the total possible deprivations.
- The headcount ratio is 93.3 percent, implying that 9 out of every 10 persons are multidimensionally poor.
- The intensity of poverty at national level is 69.3%, implying that the poor experience close to 70% of the deprivations on average (i.e. they are deprived in more than two out of the three dimensions). Multidimensional poverty (MPI, H and A) is higher in rural areas compared to the urban areas.
- The highest censored headcount ratios are registered in cooking fuel, energy for lighting, housing, sanitation and assets. The dimension of basic services contributes the highest percentage to multidimensional poverty in South Sudan at 40.4%.

## ➤ Main drivers of multidimensional poverty

Multidimensional poverty is largely driven by the basic services dimension in all Partner States (29% to 36.6% of observed poverty) except Somalia where the highest driver is the Education dimension (30.1%) and Zanzibar where the leading contributor is the health dimension. At indicator level, the highest contributors to multidimensional poverty are health insurance, cooking fuel, years of schooling, housing and sanitation.

## ➤ The MPI and the rural-urban divide

A key feature of the MPI is its ability to be disaggregated by residence such as rural/urban and other geographical levels. The disaggregated EAC MPI reveals high levels of inequality at the spatial level (between rural and urban areas) within countries. Rural areas remain the most affected and experience the highest levels of deprivation. While the headcount poverty is higher in rural areas for all Partner States, the depth or intensity of poverty (A) experienced by the multidimensional poor is high (over 50%) for both rural and urban residents.

## ➤ Recommendations

There is a need to prioritise and accelerate the implementation of existing national and regional policies and action plans that have an impact on deprivations that are predominantly high. In particular, the region needs interventions in the following areas

- Promoting use of clean energy: Deprivation in access to clean cooking fuel is widespread in the region. This is likely to damage people's health and impair productivity improvements. Forest degradation, sometimes leading to deforestation, is another serious consequence of the unsustainable harvesting of fuelwood and charcoal. There is a need to adopt national/regional strategy to accelerate the sustainable transition to clean cooking fuels and technologies, given that majority of the population cook with dung, wood or charcoal.
- Improvement in access to basic services: The EAC Vision 2050 envisages 90% access to improved sanitation, 93% access to safe water and 90% access to electricity by the EAC population by the year 2050. Yet, the results from the MPI reveal that countries are way below the 2050 targets. There is a need to prioritise investments in the much-needed basic services so as to improve the quality of life of the people of East Africa.
- Establishment of national health insurance schemes in countries where they do not exist: Priority seven (7) of the 2018-2028 EAC Health Sector Investment Priority Framework requires each Partner State to establish and or expand their national health insurance and social protection schemes to support the universal health coverage, including financial risk protection. However, the results from the EAC-MPI show that access to health insurance in most of the EAC Partner States is low. Expansion of health insurance will reduce out of pocket expenditure that disrupts the household level of living and pushes many families into the medical poverty trap and distress financing.
- Strengthening data collection for evidence-based poverty reduction policies: To further improve future multidimensional poverty analysis in the region and to update it at regular intervals, it is critical for countries to invest in the system of their national surveys that can produce robust estimates on a range of deprivation indicators at the level of household and individual.

## Annex 1: Structure of EAC MPI (Dimensions, Indicators and Weights)

Dimension (weight)	Indicator (weight)	Household is deprived if ....	Link to global and regional targets
Education <sup>1</sup> (1/4)	School attendance (1/8)	Any child of <b>primary school age</b> <sup>2</sup> in the household is <b>not</b> attending school.	SDG 4.1; EAC2050 2.2
	Years of schooling (1/8)	<b>No</b> eligible household member aged ( <i>'school entrance age + years of primary school cycle or older</i> ) has completed primary school	SDG 4.6; EAC2050 2.6
Health (1/4)	Access to health services (1/8)	At <b>least one</b> household member was sick or injured in the last 30 days preceding the survey and <b>did not</b> seek medical care.	SDG 3.8; EAC2050 1.9
	Health insurance (1/8)	There is <b>nobody</b> in the household with any kind of health insurance.	SDG 3.8.2; EAC2050 1.9
Basic Services (1/4)	Access to improved drinking water (1/16)	The household <b>does not</b> have access to <b>improved</b> <sup>3</sup> drinking water (according to SDG guidelines for basic service level) OR improved drinking water is <b>longer than a 30-minute walk</b> from home, round trip (including queuing) <sup>4</sup> .	SDG 1.4.1; SDG 6.1; EAC2050 1.9
	Access to improved toilet (1/16)	The household has <b>no</b> toilet facility or household's toilet facility is <b>unimproved</b> (according to SDG guidelines for basic service level) OR it is improved but <b>shared</b> with other households.	SDG 1.4.1; SDG 6.1; EAC2050 1.9
	Source of energy for lighting (1/16)	The main source of <b>lighting</b> is <b>not electricity</b> e.g. national/ mini grid, solar, generator) and other sources of clean energy for lighting (e.g. bio gas)	SDG 7.1; EAC2050 1.9 & 4.2
Living standards & Employment (1/4)	Housing materials (1/16)	Household has <b>inadequate</b> <sup>1</sup> housing materials in <b>any</b> of the <b>three</b> housing materials: floor, roof, or walls.	SDG 11.1
	Overcrowding (1/16)	Household has <b>more than 3 people</b> per sleeping room, on average.	SDG 11.1
	Asset ownership (1/16)	Household does not have <b>at least two</b> of these assets (radio, TV, telephone, computer, bike, motorbike, motorcycle, rickshaw, boat, donkey, camel, cattle) and <b>does not own a car or truck</b> .	SDG 1
	Unemployment (1/16)	<b>At least one member</b> of working age population (15-64) years is <b>unemployed</b> —not in employment, but looking for work and available for work in the past 7 days.	SDG 8.5.2; EAC2050 1.5

<sup>3</sup>This looks at only the formal education and excludes Quranic education, Madrasa and Kalwa etc

<sup>4</sup>School entrance age + years of primary school cycle' -1

<sup>5</sup>Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water, rain water. Delivered water (e.g tanker truck, cart) is considered improved based on JMP 2017 Guidelines by WHO and UNICEF.

<sup>6</sup>Improved facilities include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs and must not be shared with another household.

<sup>7</sup>A household is considered deprived if the dwelling's floor is made of mud/clay/earth, sand or dung; or if the dwelling has no roof or walls or if either the roof or walls are constructed using natural materials such as cane, palm/trunks, mud, dirt, grass/reeds, thatch, bamboo, sticks or rudimentary materials such as carton, plastic/ polythene sheeting, bamboo with mud/stone with mud, loosely packed stones, uncovered adobe, raw/reused wood, plywood, cardboard, unburnt brick or canvas/tent.

# EAC QUARTERLY STATISTICS BULLETIN

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