

IGAD STATISTICS, FACTS AND FIGURES 2023

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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We extend our heartfelt gratitude to Mr Anthony Awira, Director of the Planning, Coordination, and Partnership Division at IGAD Secretariat, whose visionary leadership guided this initiative. Special thanks go to the technical team led by Mr. Charles Ogolla, Head of Statistics Unit at the IGAD Secretariat, for their dedication and expertise. The team comprised Mr Adoum Gagoloum, Head of the Economic Statistics Division at STATAFRIC, Messrs Thomas Nyongesa and Abubaker Ntambi from IGAD Secretariat, and Messrs. Maxime Bonkougou, Guillaume Poirel, and Gilbert Masereka from Expertise France. Their efforts were further supported by Ms Claudia Junker and Mr Pietro Ienna from Eurostat.

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We also acknowledge the unwavering support and collaboration from AUC/STATAFRIC, PAS II, Eurostat, Expertise France, IGAD Secretariat, and all the IGAD Member States. Their collective efforts have significantly enhanced regional data transparency and laid a robust foundation for future editions of the IGAD Statistics Yearbook.

This milestone would not have been possible without the dedication and hard work of everyone involved, and we look forward to continued collaboration in future endeavours.

With the support of:



FOREWORD



The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) was launched in 1996 to supersede the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), which was founded in 1986 to address the recurrent drought and other natural disasters that were responsible for ecological degradation that caused widespread famine and economic hardships in the IGAD region. IGAD's mandate was expanded to encompass food security and environmental protection, economic cooperation, and political and humanitarian affairs. Thus, IGAD's overall aim is to accelerate economic and social development, build cohesive and peaceful societies, and promote regional integration among the Member States through coordinated efforts.

IGAD's mission and objectives, when translated into regional development programmes, require statistics for their planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In this regard, IGAD has set up a Statistical Unit and developed the Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS-2021-2025), with the support of the African Union and the European Union (EU) through the Pan African Statistics Programme (PAS) funded by the EU. The IGAD RSDS (IRSDS) is designed to achieve five strategic goals: (i) improve the availability of data and indicators to meet the statistical needs of IGAD, (ii) enhance quality and comparability of the regional statistics, (iii) achieve a well-coordinated regional statistical system, (iv) ensure that statistics have a high profile in the region, and (v) build adequate statistical capacity in the region including the Member States.

Therefore, in actualizing the vision of our IRSDS, I am pleased to introduce the first edition of the IGAD Statistics Yearbook: Facts and Figures 2022. This publication, a significant advancement in our joint endeavours, is a testament to the collaborative efforts of all stakeholders in the IGAD region. I am delighted to present this extensive compilation of essential statistical data. This Yearbook is not just a collection of numbers but a powerful tool that will empower you, our policymakers, researchers, IGAD secretariat and development partners to make informed decisions that will shape our region's future with confidence and capability.

The IGAD region, encompassing Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda, is marked by its diversity and dynamic challenges. Reliable and timely data are crucial for understanding our region's unique characteristics, identifying trends, and crafting policies that promote sustainable development and regional integration.

The IGAD Statistics Yearbook: Facts and Figures 2022 offers a detailed overview of demographic trends, economic performance, social indicators, sector-specific statistics, governance indicators, and environmental conditions across our member states. Each section of the yearbook is designed to present data in a clear and accessible format, using tables, charts, and graphs to facilitate understanding and interpretation. This comprehensive compilation of statistics provides a robust foundation for evidence-based planning, policy formulation, and decision-making in various sectors, supporting the overall development and integration goals of the IGAD region.

This yearbook is the result of collaborative efforts involving dedicated professionals within the IGAD Secretariat, Africa Union Commission/STATAFRIC, and Eurostat under the framework of the Second Pan African Statistics (PAS II) Programme Service Contract funded by the European Union and National Statistics Offices. Their hard work and commitment to producing high-quality data have been essential to this publication's success. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all those who contributed to this endeavour. IGAD Secretariat intends to continuously improve this annual publication by reconciling it with its Member States and international data sources as well as enriching its metadata and analysis.

As we move forward, it is vital to continue investing in statistical capacity building and data harmonization across the region. Strengthening our statistical systems will ensure that future editions of this yearbook remain robust, relevant, and reflective of our progress.

I invite you to explore the IGAD Statistics Yearbook: Facts and Figures 2022 and leverage its wealth of information. By utilizing this data, we can work together to shape a brighter and more prosperous future for the IGAD region.

Sincerely,

Workneh Gebeyehu (PhD)
Executive Secretary,
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

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ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
ASYB	African Statistical Yearbook
AUC	African Union Commission
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GPI	Global Peace Index
GTI	Global Terrorism Index
IEP	Institute for Economics and Peace
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
KM	Kilometres
MOE	Ministry of Education
NSO	National Statistical Office
PAS II SC	Pan African Statistics Programme II Service Contract
PPI	Positive Peace Index
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
REC	Regional Economic Community
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
USD	United States Dollar
WHO	World Health Organisation
\$	United States Dollar
-	Data not available

OVERVIEW OF THE METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The first edition of the IGAD Statistical Yearbook, Facts and Figures (2023), is a comprehensive resource. It presents a comprehensive time series depicting the economic and social performance of IGAD Member states over the period 2012–2022. A total of 24 indicators were selected in consultation with key stakeholders such as the IGAD Statistics Unit, STATAFRIC, and the PAS II SC, aligning with the statistical needs of IGAD and reflecting the monitoring requirements of the IGAD multiyear plan, regional, continental, and international agendas, including Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063.

Purpose and Scope

This document serves as a valuable resource for all stakeholders involved in the region's development and integration, including those outside the IGAD Region. It presents data on demographic trends, economic performance, social indicators, and environmental conditions, with the specific aim of informing and guiding stakeholders in making informed decisions.

Methodology

Data collection was primarily based on the use of recognized data sources at both national and regional levels. National and regional aggregates were derived from official statistics from the Member States' National Statistical Offices (NSOs), national and regional publications and websites. The methodology for computing estimated aggregates was outlined right below the indicator in the relevant section. The computation of IGAD regional statistics, specifically those measured in proportions, employed the weighted average method to ensure accuracy in regional average data representation. Data compilation, analysis, and presentation were facilitated using Microsoft Excel data tools, presenting information in structured formats such as tables, charts, or graphs for analytical purposes.

The publication's data sources included quantitative data from key entities such as IGAD Member States' National Statistical Offices (NSOs), the IGAD Statistics Unit, Pan-African organizations such as the African Union Commission (AUC), and other relevant publications. Data estimates and direct consultations with IGAD Member States' National Statistics Offices (NSOs) focal points and regional and international sources were utilized to supplement missing data points, including variables produced by non-national sources.

Efforts were made to gather data through the distribution of data questionnaires on key indicators to all IGAD National Statistics Office (NSOs) focal points. However, only four out of the eight IGAD member states returned the filled-out questionnaires, highlighting challenges in data availability within the IGAD region and underscoring the need for improved coordination and data collection mechanisms at the regional level. The consolidated report and data were then shared with the IGAD National Statistics Offices for validation and their input.

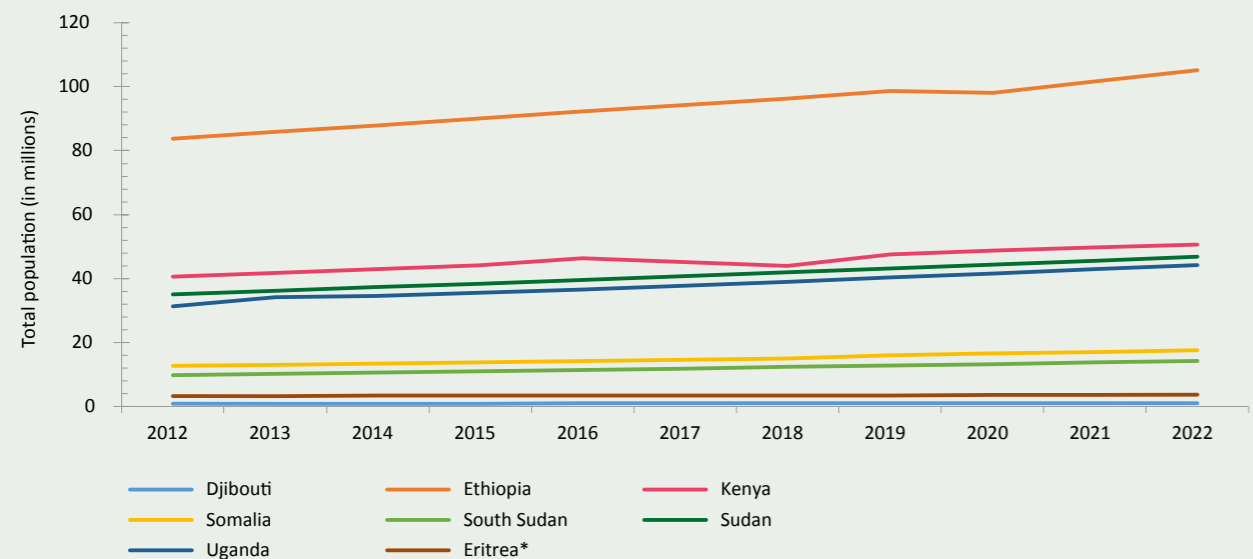
The data sources are well articulated, with Appendix A containing data sourced from recognized data sources, while Appendix B presents data obtained directly from National Statistical Offices (NSOs).

POPULATION

Decade of Growth: IGAD's Total Population Surges by 30% (2012-2022)

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

FIGURE 1: POPULATION TRENDS ACROSS THE IGAD MEMBER STATES (IN MILLIONS)



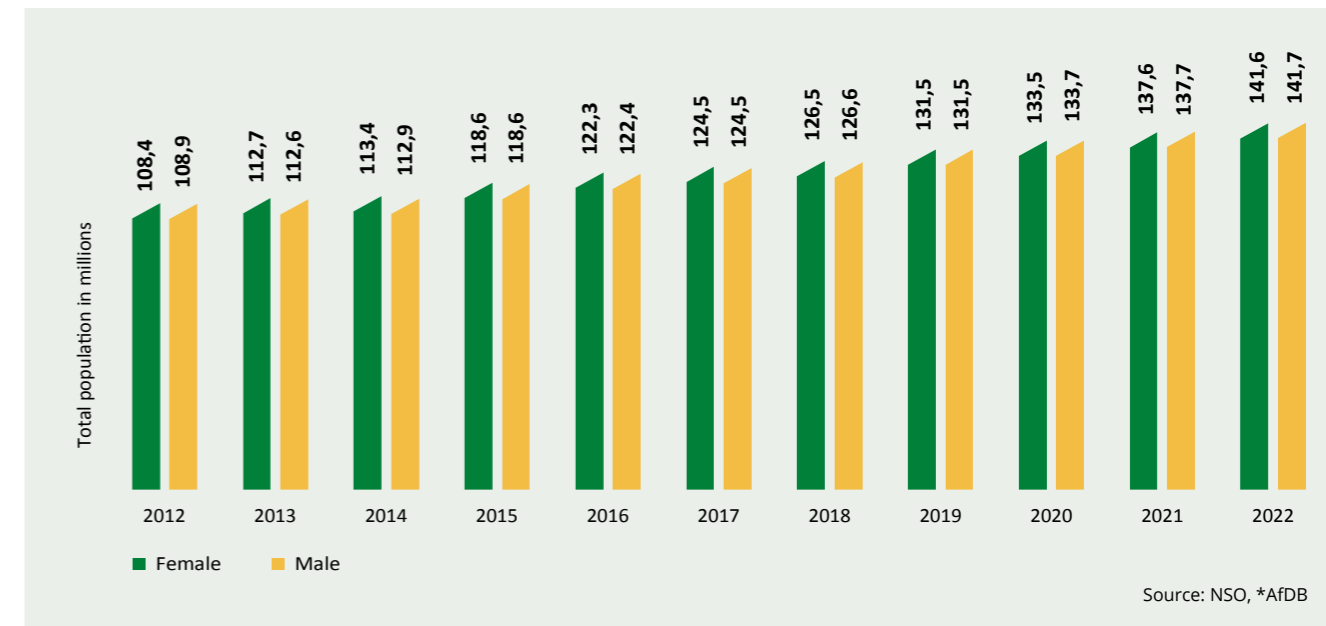
Source: NSO, *AfDB

IGAD's total population has steadily increased over time, rising from 217 million in 2012 to 283 million in 2022, marking a 30% increase with an annual growth rate of 3.0%. As of 2022, Ethiopia remains the most populous country in the IGAD region, accounting for approximately 37% of IGAD's total population, while Djibouti remains the least populous, constituting about 0.4% of the total population.

Kenya experienced a slight decrease in population growth by 5% between 2016 and 2018, followed by a 6% increase between 2019 and 2022. These fluctuations can be attributed to estimation errors between the 2009 and 2019 censuses.

As of 2022, South Sudan had the highest annual growth rate at 4.5%, followed by Uganda and Somalia with estimated growth rates of 4.1% and 3.8%, respectively. These demographic trends underscore the region's diverse population and the impact of political and socioeconomic factors on population growth and stability across IGAD's diverse population.

FIGURE 2: TOTAL POPULATION IN THE IGAD REGION BY SEX



Source: NSO, *AfDB

Between 2012 and 2022, the male population increased by 28.3% whereas the female population increased by 28.0%. However, there are approximately 0.1 million more males than females in the IGAD region in 2022. The male and female population in the IGAD region is roughly equal. As of 2022, the female population outnumbered the male population in Eritrea, Kenya, and Uganda, whereas the male population outnumbered the female population in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan. These demographic insights are crucial for developing targeted interventions, policies, and programs that promote balanced and inclusive development in the IGAD region.

TABLE 1: VARYING SEX RATIO IN THE IGAD REGION

Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females in the population.

Sex Ratio at Birth, 2012-2022

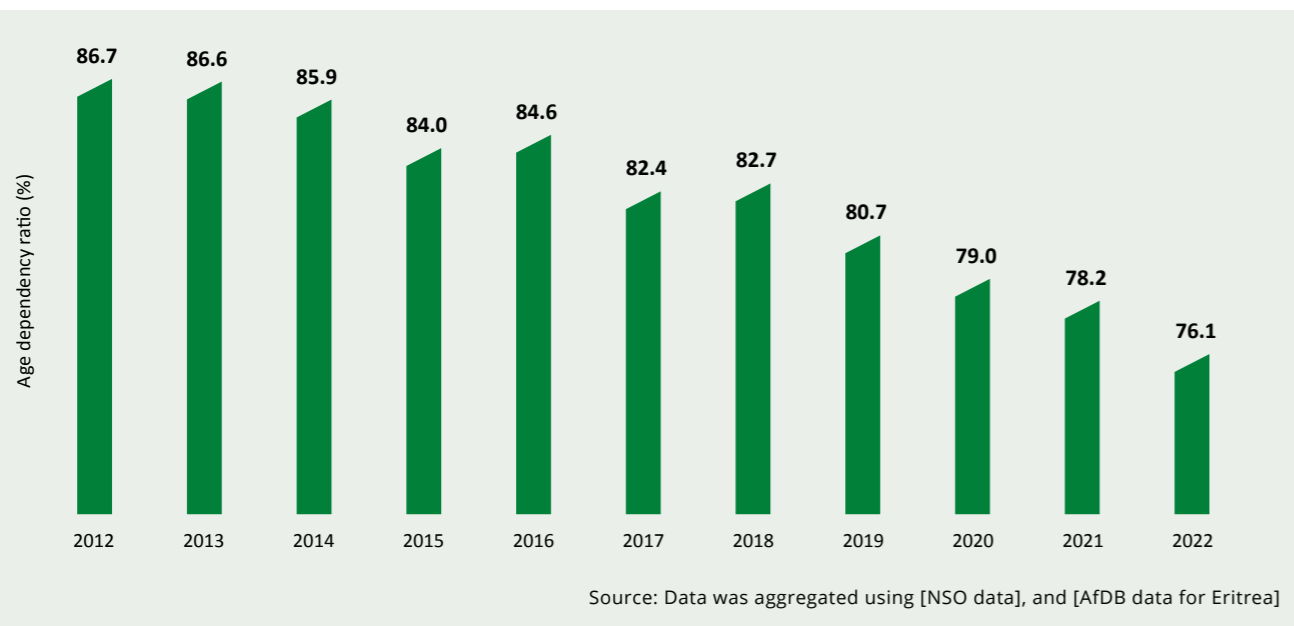
Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	115	114	114	114	113	113	113	112	112	111	111
Eritrea*	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ethiopia	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Kenya	99	98	95	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Somalia	100	100	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	93
South Sudan	98	106	106	106	105	105	105	105	105	104	104
Sudan	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	102
Uganda	97	94	95	96	96	96	96	96	97	97	97
IGAD	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NSO, *AfDB

As of 2022, the sex ratio in the IGAD region was 100 males per 100 females, indicating an equal proportion between the sexes. However, significant sex ratio differences were evident across the IGAD member states. For every 100 females, there are 98 males in Kenya, 97 males in Eritrea and Uganda, and 93 males in Somalia, indicating female predominance. For every 100 females, there are 111 males in Djibouti, 104 males in South Sudan, 102 males in Sudan, and 101 males in Ethiopia, indicating male predominance, but males have a higher risk of dying than females, both in childhood and adult ages. This insight provides valuable insights for health, social, and economic planning, enabling targeted interventions and policies to address the unique needs of each country within the IGAD region.

FIGURE 3: DECLINING AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO IN THE IGAD REGION (2012-2022)

The average number of economically dependent population per 100 economically productive Population, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time. In demographic terms, economically dependent population is defined as the sum of the population under 15 years of age plus the population 65 years of age and over, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time, usually mid-year; economically productive population is defined as the population between 15 and 64 years of age, for the same country, territory, or geographic area, at the same specific point in time.



IGAD's age dependency ratio saw declining trends from 2012 to 2022 indicating a reduced burden for the working-age Population. In 2022, IGAD had around 76 people aged 0-14 years and 65 years and older per 100 working-age population (aged 15-64 years).

Between 2012 and 2022, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda recorded a decline in age dependency ratio determining a low burden for the working-age Population whereas Sudan and South Sudan recorded an increase in age dependency ratio determining a high burden for the working-age Population.

Among the IGAD member states, South Sudan registered the highest dependency ratio of 106% in 2022 indicating a high burden bare by the young population to manage the expenses of the dependent population through childcare, education, and pensions whereas Djibouti registered the lowest dependency ratio of 53% in 2022 indicating a low burden bare by the young population to manage the expenses of the dependent population through childcare, education, and pensions.

TABLE 2: UPWARD TREND IN LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN MOST IGAD MEMBER STATES

The average number of years of life expected by a hypothetical cohort of individuals who would be subject during all their lives to the mortality rates of a given period. It is expressed as years.

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	61	61	62	62	62	63	63	63	63	62	63
Eritrea*	65	65	66	66	66	67	67	67	67	67	67
Ethiopia	62	62	63	64	64	65	65	66	65	65	66
Kenya	61	61	62	62	62	62	63	63	63	61	62
Somalia	53	54	55	55	55	56	56	57	56	55	56
South Sudan	56	56	55	56	56	55	56	56	55	55	56
Sudan	61	61	62	62	62	62	63	63	63	63	64
Uganda	59	60	64	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
IGAD	61	62	63	63	63	63	64	64	64	63	64

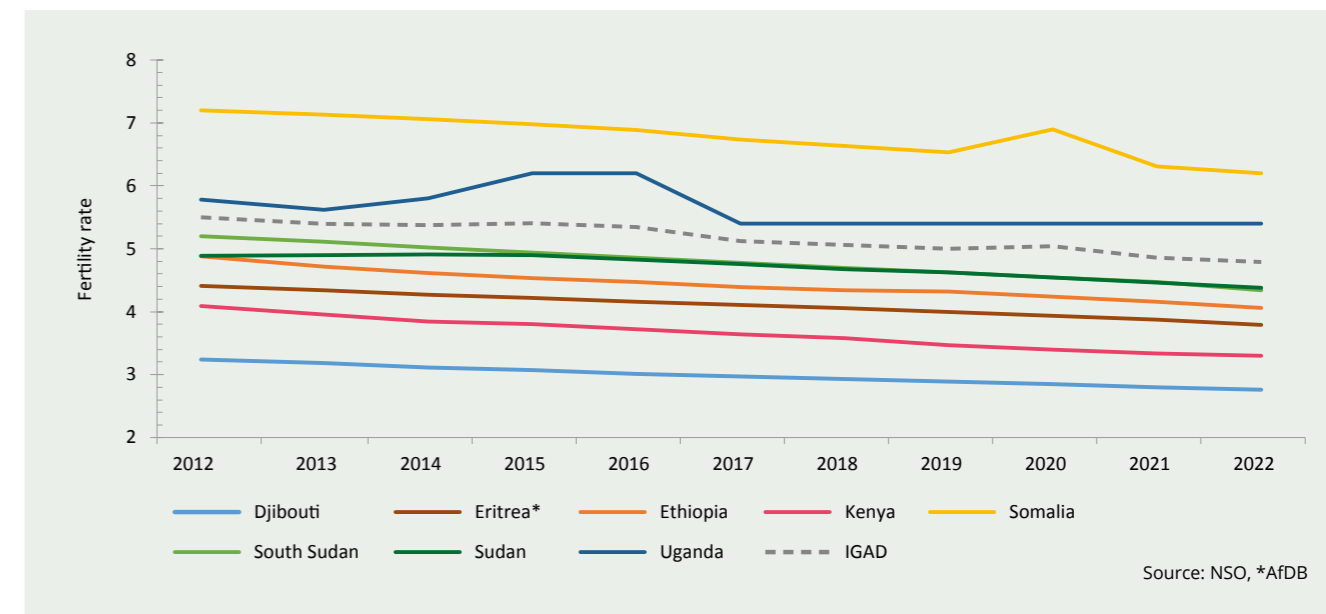
Source: NSO, *AfDB

Life expectancy at birth is essential to reflecting the overall mortality level of a population. According to World Health Organisation, increase in a healthy life expectancy is due to several factors such as: Improvements in the provision of essential health services, gains in reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, as well as progress in the fight against infectious diseases.

Life expectancy in the IGAD region has shown a general increase over time, suggesting overall improvements in healthcare. While some countries have had steady rates, others have seen positive trends, reflecting ongoing healthcare enhancements. Despite challenges and variations, the region has made progress in promoting well-being and healthcare access. In 2022, life expectancy at birth ranged from 56 to 67 years, with Eritrea having the highest and Somalia and South Sudan the lowest among IGAD member states.

FIGURE 4: DECLINING TOTAL FERTILITY RATE ACROSS IGAD MEMBER STATES

The average number of children that would be born per woman if she experiences no mortality and were subject to a given set of age-specific fertility throughout her lifetime.

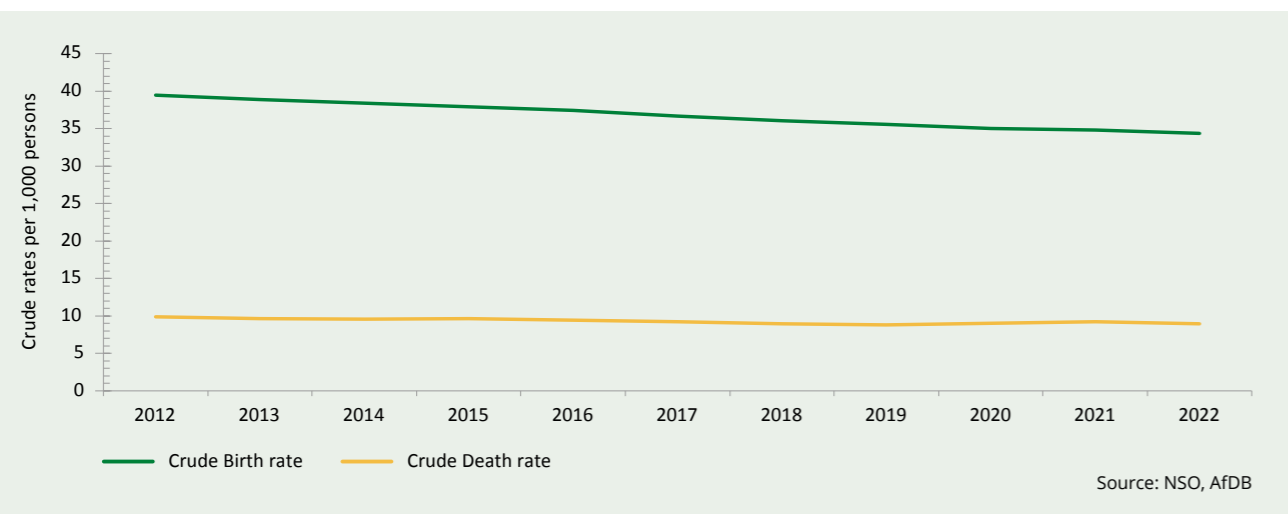


The total fertility rate is useful indicator for assessing family planning needs and population dynamics in the IGAD region.

Most IGAD Member States show a decrease in the total fertility rate over the years, indicating a downward trend in the average number of children per woman. IGAD's total fertility rate was 4.8 births per woman in 2022, lower than 4.9 births per woman in 2021, and remaining lower than 5.5 births per woman in 2012. Among the IGAD member States, Somalia recorded the highest total fertility rate (6.2 births per woman) with a peak increase in 2020 at 6.9 births per woman, followed by Uganda at 5.4 births per woman, and Djibouti had the lowest total fertility rate (2.7 births per woman) in 2022.

FIGURE 5: DECLINE IN CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN IGAD REGION SINCE 2012, WITH BIRTH RATE DROPPING FASTER

Number of births / deaths over a given period divided by the person-years lived by the population over that period. It is expressed as number of births per 1,000 Population.



Understanding the decline in the crude birth rate is key to assessing population dynamics, maternal and child health needs, and implications for development planning. Crude mortality rate is essential for assessing the effectiveness of public health policies, access to healthcare and progress in reducing mortality.

Most IGAD member countries show a decrease in the crude birth rate over the years, indicating a decline in the number of births per 1,000 people. IGAD's crude birth rate was 34.35 births per 1,000 persons in 2022, lower than 39.35 births per 1,000 persons in 2012. Significant differences exist between countries, with higher birth rates in Somalia and compared to other Member States. In 2022, Somalia recorded the highest crude birth rate in the IGAD region estimated at 43.09 births per 1,000 persons whereas Djibouti recorded the lowest crude birth rate estimated at 21.9 births per 1,000 persons. Some countries, such as Djibouti and Ethiopia, show a steady downward trend in the crude birth rate. Sudan and Kenya have experienced variations from year to year, perhaps indicating changes in reproductive health policies or other factors.

Most IGAD Member States show a decrease in crude mortality rate over the years, indicating an improvement in general health conditions. Significant differences exist between countries, with higher mortality rates in Somalia and Southern Sudan compared to other Member States. The differences between countries underscore the need for targeted interventions to address ongoing health challenges in specific areas.

EDUCATION

Enrolment status in Primary and Secondary Education across IGAD Member States

TABLE 3: FLUCTUATIONS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF MALES ACROSS IGAD MEMBER STATES (IN THOUSANDS)

School enrolment is the number of pupils / students enrolled at the primary / secondary level of education, regardless of age.

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti*	33.9	-	34.8	33.7	33.1	33.1	33.9	36.9	37.0	37.6	38.3
Eritrea*	184.4	197.6	198.6	197.9	193.0	190.2	192.0	190.5	-	-	-
Ethiopia*	7612.0	7486.8	8280.5	8567.4	8837.3	8941.9	9035.1	8691.1	10824.9	9753.4	8194.7
Kenya	-	-	-	5127.9	5219.3	5293.9	5364.3	5105.8	5191.4	5243.5	-
Somalia**	-	44.0	42.0	-	118.9	126.7	135.9	143.0	177.0	221.4	267.0
South Sudan	-	-	-	753.1	-	-	-	-	-	1010.4	-
Sudan*	2218.4	2289.0	2309.8	2391.0	2495.7	2558.3	2684.2	-	-	-	-
Uganda	4157.9	4219.3	4377.4	4122.7	4294.5	4395.5	-	-	-	-	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: MOE, *UNESCO, **NSO

Data on male enrolment in primary school is crucial for assessing the effectiveness of education policies and access to basic education in the region.

Fluctuations in male primary school enrolment across IGAD member states highlight the need for increased efforts to improve access to education in the IGAD member states. Most countries have years with missing data. Thus, aggregation at the IGAD level was not possible, suggesting a potential need for improving the availability and quality of data at the national level and better coordination and data collection at both regional and national levels.

TABLE 4: PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES (IN THOUSANDS), 2012-2022

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti*	29.7	29.3	29.6	29.2	28.7	28.8	29.1	31.9	32.2	32.7	33.6
Eritrea*	149.8	198.8	163.0	163.8	160.9	156.8	157.8	157.0	-	-	-
Ethiopia*	6920.5	6792.6	7452.8	7630.6	7858.1	7903.0	7962.5	7667.3	9594.2	8694.1	7326.3
Kenya	-	-	-	4962.9	5060.3	5109.8	5178.3	4966.3	4978.7	5041.7	-
Somalia**	-	35.4	34.8	-	93.8	103.1	110.9	117.3	140.9	177.5	215.8
South Sudan	-	-	-	520.7	-	-	-	-	-	897.6	-
Sudan*	1924.6	2002.9	2078.2	2127.4	2266.5	2341.3	2433.9	-	-	-	-
Uganda	4170.7	4240.0	4395.2	4141.7	4361.5	4445.1	-	-	-	-	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: MOE, *UNESCO, **NSO

Measuring girls' enrolment in primary education is crucial to understanding progress towards gender equality in access to education.

Fluctuations in female primary school enrolment across IGAD member states highlights the need for increased efforts to improve access to education in the IGAD member states.

TABLE 5: SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF MALES (IN THOUSANDS), 2012-2022

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti*	31.4	-	32.7	33.3	34.0	33.5	35.8	35.5	37.0	37.7	38.5
Eritrea*	149.4	151.1	150.7	134.8	-	132.4	138.7	141.1	-	-	-
Ethiopia*	2617.0	2386.1	2485.2	2591.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	1127.7	1213.3	1348.4	1369.9	1450.8	1505.3	1626.1	1751.5	1822.7	-
Somalia**	-	11.7	14.4	-	37.3	48.7	49.9	51.1	5.0	86.1	96.8
South Sudan	-	-	-	107.5	-	-	-	-	-	84.5	-
Sudan*	911.8	973.6	1045.8	1050.0	1043.3	1108.2	1110.7	-	-	-	-
Uganda	698.1	762.3	778.4	-	802.5	753.2	-	-	-	-	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: MOE, *UNESCO, **NSO

Secondary education is crucial for skills development and preparation for tertiary education, highlighting its importance in the regional context.

The absence of data in most of the countries highlights critical gaps in monitoring and understanding Male secondary school enrolment, pointing to the need for improved data collection and policy support to ensure equitable access to education for all.

TABLE 6: SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES (IN THOUSANDS), 2012-2022

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti*	23.7	24.5	25.9	26.1	27.3	27.3	29.4	30.0	31.0	31.0	32.5
Eritrea*	116.2	117.5	119.4	111.0	-	115.0	121.7	124.5	-	-	-
Ethiopia*	2311.8	2180.8	2298.5	2436.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	976.6	1118.4	1210.5	1323.6	1380.0	1437.4	1634.0	1768.9	1869.3	-
Somalia**	-	7.3	9.7	-	25.5	36.8	36.0	35.2	2.6	57.0	65.0
South Sudan	-	-	-	56.6	-	-	-	-	-	65.2	-
Sudan*	811.9	897.2	928.6	1009.7	997.9	1096.8	1105.6	-	-	-	-
Uganda	598.7	658.9	682.2	-	718.0	681.1	-	-	-	-	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: MOE, *UNESCO, **NSO

Female's education is crucial for inclusive development, underlining the importance of promoting gender equality in education. The trends are identical to those seen for males.

The absence of data in most of the countries highlights critical gaps in monitoring and understanding female secondary school enrolment, pointing to the need for improved data collection and policy support to ensure equitable access to education for all.

TABLE 7: GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO IN PRIMARY EDUCATION ACROSS THE IGAD MEMBER STATES

Total enrolment of pupils enrolled for a particular grade, cycle or level of education regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population corresponding to official age group bracket in a given school year.

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	55.3	55.0	56.1	55.3	54.6	55.0	56.2	61.5	61.9	63.0	64.4
Eritrea	77.1	86.1	77.3	76.3	74.2	72.4	72.8	72.0	-	-	-
Ethiopia	92.7	89.1	96.2	97.1	98.5	97.9	97.5	92.7	114.6	102.7	85.5
Kenya	112.3	-	107.9	105.5	104.8	-	-	94.5	93.8	97.0	97.2
Somalia***	-	21.0	36.3	-	20.1	21.0	-	23.0	43.9	24.0	39.0
South Sudan	-	71.3	-	71.7	-	-	-	-	-	81.9	-
Sudan	75.4	76.5	76.3	76.2	77.6	77.1	77.8	-	-	-	-
Uganda*	112.0	113.0	117.0	109.0	112.0	111.0	117.0	-	117.0	117.0	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: MOE, *UNESCO, **NSO

According to UNESCO, Gross enrolment ratio (GER) shows the general level of participation in a given level of education and indicates the capacity of the education system to enrol students of a particular age group.

Djibouti and Uganda maintain strong performance with a steady increase in the primary gross enrolment ratio, indicating continued investment in basic education. Between 2012 and 2022, Djibouti and Uganda recorded an increase in gross enrolment ratio at primary level from 55.3% to 64.4%, and from 112% to 117% respectively indicating a high level of participation. Uganda's GER surpasses 100% since 2012 indicating that Uganda is in principle, and able to accommodate all of its school-age population and therefore, more students were enrolled in education than the relevant age group's population.

Most of the countries had years with missing data. Thus, data for the IGAD region as a whole could not be sufficiently aggregated due to the missing data at the Member States level, suggesting a potential need for improving the availability of data at the country and regional level.

TABLE 8: GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO IN SECONDARY EDUCATION IS BELOW 50% ACROSS THE IGAD MEMBER STATES

Total enrolment of students enrolled for a particular grade, cycle or level of education regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population corresponding to official age group bracket in a given school year.

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	38.6	39.3	39.3	39.1	39.4	38.5	40.9	41.0	42.6	43.3	45.0
Eritrea	49.8	48.4	47.7	43.3	-	41.9	42.9	42.8	-	-	-
Ethiopia	37.2	33.5	34.1	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	67.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia***	-	18.1	18.9	-	13.3	18.1	-	17.2	24.2	22.0	28.5
South Sudan	-	-	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	42.7	45.4	46.8	47.6	46.2	49.0	48.4	-	-	-	-
Uganda*	25.4	29.0	30.0	25.0	27.0	25.0	38.0	-	37.0	37.0	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

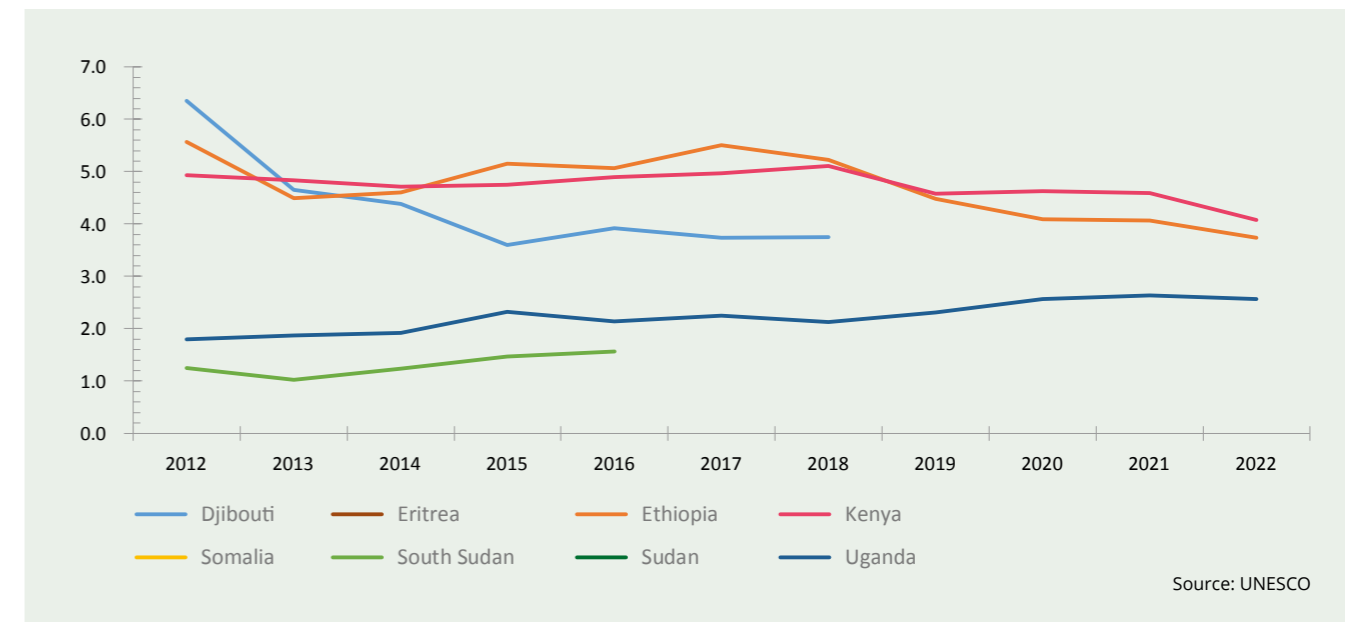
Source: MOE, *UNESCO, **NSO

Across the IGAD region, the gross enrolment rate in secondary education remains low, with almost all the Member States having a GER of below 50%. However, it should also be noted that most of the countries had missing data for some years. This, therefore, calls for strengthening the education data system in the region.

FIGURE 6: GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP (%), ACROSS THE IGAD MEMBER STATES

Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It is calculated by dividing total government expenditure for all levels of education by the GDP, and multiplying by 100.

Government Expenditure on Education as a Percentage of GDP (%), 2012-2022



Source: UNESCO

According to UNESCO, the Education 2030 Framework for Action endorses Government expenditure in education as a share of GDP as a key benchmark for a government financing of education, allocating at least 4% to 6% of its GDP.

Despite a steady increase in Uganda’s Government expenditure in education as a share of GDP, it is still below 4% to 6% indicating that the country does not meet the benchmark endorsed by the Education 2030 Framework for Action. Between 2012 and 2022, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya recorded a decline in government expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP whereas Uganda and South Sudan recorded an increase in the government expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP. However, despite Kenya’s decrease in government expenditure in education from 4.8% in 2012 to 4.1%, Kenya is the only country that meets the benchmark endorsed by the Education 2030 Framework for Action among the IGAD member states.

TABLE 9: GENDER GAP IN LITERACY RATE AMONG THE IGAD MEMBER STATES

The literacy rate is defined by the percentage of the population of a given age group that can read and write. The adult literacy rate corresponds to ages 15 and above, the youth literacy rate to ages 15 to 24, and the elderly to ages 65 and above.

Member state	Sex	2013	2014	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022
Djibouti	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	Male	-	-	-	-	84.4	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	69.0	-	-	-
Ethiopia	Male	-	-	62.1	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	37.4	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	Male	-	92.1	-	-	-	-	-	93.8
	Female	-	87.8	-	-	-	-	-	92.9
Somalia	Male	-	43.8	-	50.4	-	-	-	63.6
	Female	-	36.2	-	40.2	-	44.4	32.2	45.3
South Sudan	Male	-	-	-	-	40.3	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	28.9	-	-	-
Sudan	Male	-	-	-	-	65.4	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	56.1	-	-	-
Uganda	Male	77.0	77.0	-	77.5	-	-	80.8	-
	Female	64.0	68.0	-	69.9	-	-	71.8	-

Source: NSO

Among the IGAD member states, the literacy rate remains high among males compared to females. It can also be seen that data for the IGAD region as a whole cannot be aggregated due to missing data across the Member States, suggesting a potential need for strengthening the data system at the Member State level and better coordination of the data collection mechanism at regional and country levels.

TABLE 10: ADULT ILLITERACY RATES (%) ACROSS IGAD MEMBER STATES

According to UNESCO, adult illiteracy is the percentage of persons aged 15 and over who cannot read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life.

Member State/Years	2013	2014	2015	2017	2018	2020	2021	2022
Somalia	-	-	-	54.7	-	-	-	46.3
Uganda	33.0	-	-	26.0	-	27.0	-	-
Eritrea*	-	-	-	-	23.4	-	-	-
Djibouti*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia*	-	-	49.1	48.2	-	-	-	-
Kenya*	-	21.3	-	-	18.5	-	17.4	-
Sudan*	-	-	-	-	39.3	-	-	-
South Sudan*	-	-	-	-	65.5	-	-	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: NSO, *AfDB

Even though illiterate rates have declined significantly over the past decades, many policy makers have been concerned about the illiterate population because of it being one of the major barriers to technological progress, economic growth and development. However, the significant decline in illiteracy rate among the IGAD member states was influenced by several factors, such as investment in education, literacy programmes, government initiatives and socio-economic progress.

Uganda has been praised for its progress in education. The government has implemented policies to improve access to education, increase the number of schools and train teachers. Universal Primary Education and Universal Secondary Education programs have been good gestures toward advancement in closing the big illiteracy gap. The adult illiteracy rate declined from 33% in 2013 to 26% in 2017 and later slightly increased to 27% in 2020 due to the COVID-19.

Sudan has faced political and economic challenges over the years, but efforts have been made to improve the education sector. Several international organisations such as the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) have played a key role in supporting the Sudanese government in its aim to ensure access to education, particularly for disadvantaged and remote communities. The GPE has allocated funds for a variety of initiatives, including building classrooms, training teachers and improving the management of the education sector. The Ministry of Education conducted the first national evaluation of learning in small classrooms thanks to GPE funding. In 2023, the GPE allocated \$10 million to accelerate progress in education in Sudan, and in 2022, funds were allocated to address the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The ongoing conflict in Sudan has also hampered education, affecting nearly 19 million out-of-school children.

In Somalia, international and governmental organisations have worked

to strengthen the education system; that is, literacy programmes, educational development initiatives and investment in schools may have had a positive impact. Since South Sudan became an independent

nation (as of 2011), it has worked to improve its educational system for both youth and adults. Additionally, the government of Ethiopia is currently working with the World Bank Group to implement the General Education Quality Improvement Project, which will help increase the literacy rate as well.

The illiteracy rate in Kenya is among the lowest in the IGAD region. The decline in adult illiteracy has been marked by the introduction of free primary and free day secondary education. In 2021, Kenya recorded 17.4% decline, down from 18.5% in 2018, and 21.3% in 2014.

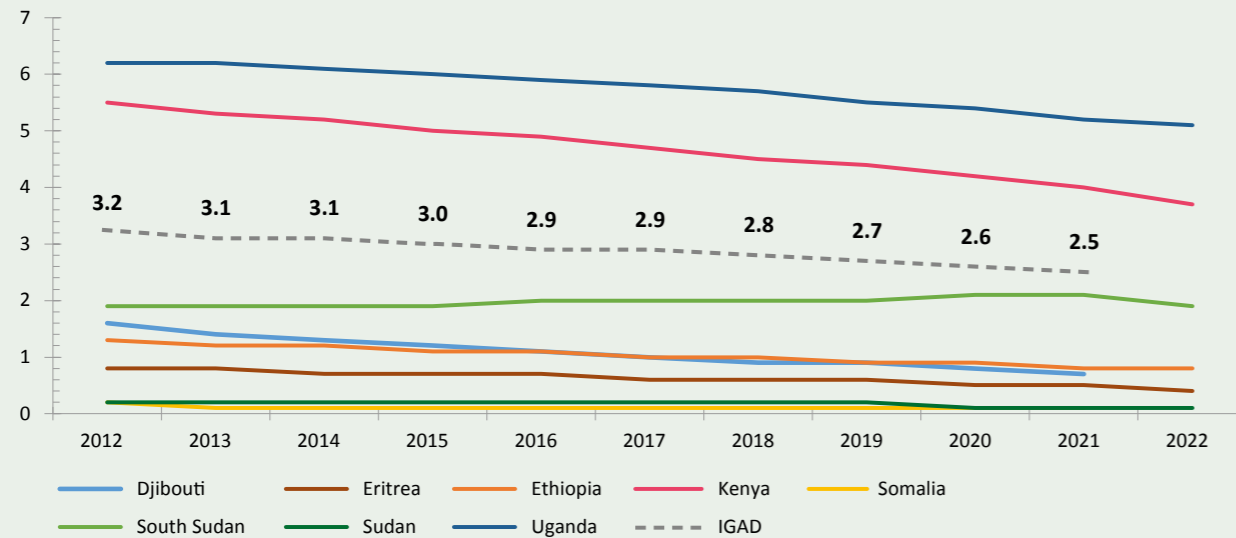
Eritrea's remarkable progress in reducing illiteracy is rooted in a number of factors such as adult basic education and literacy enhancement programmes that have extended learning opportunities to adults. Basic education is compulsory for both girls and boys, and a law against child marriage has been enacted, to keep more youths in school and help reduce historically massive gender disparities.

HEALTH

Advancements in Healthcare Systems Across the IGAD Region

FIGURE 7: DECLINING HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE RATES AMONG AGES 15-49 IN THE IGAD REGION

HIV/AIDS prevalence rate refers to the Persons with HIV/AIDS as percentage of whole population.

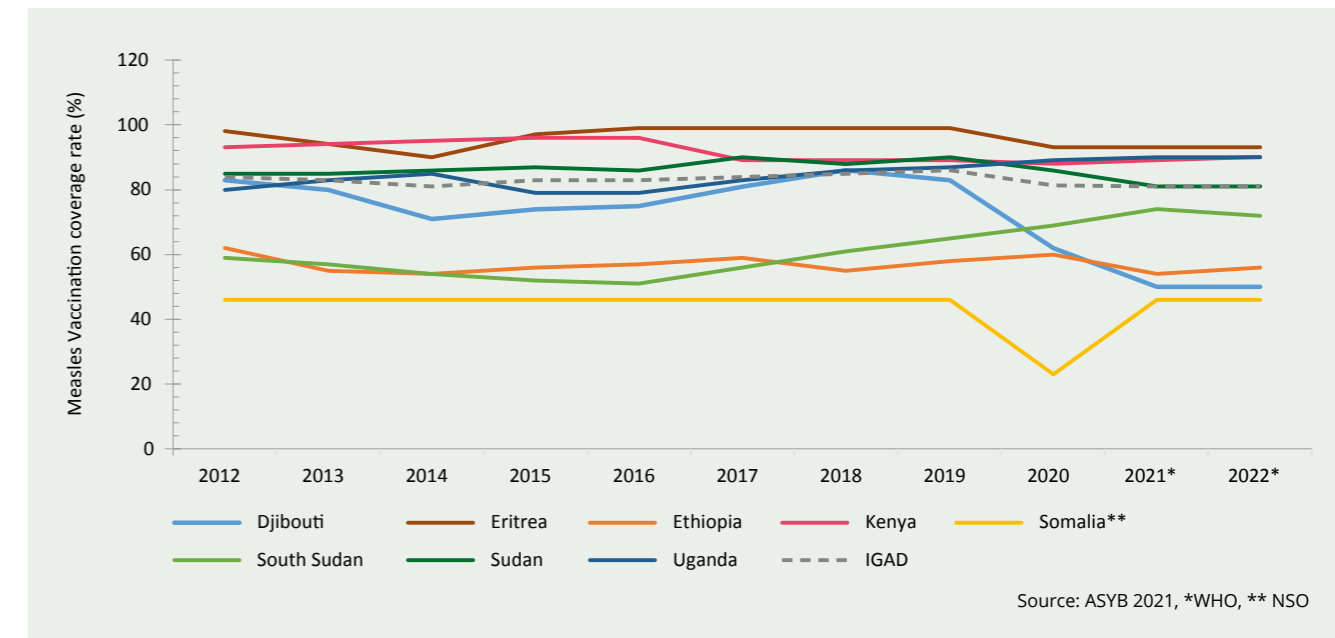


Source: WHO

The HIV/AIDS situation in the IGAD region is reducing. Between 2012 and 2021, the IGAD region registered a decline in the HIV prevalence rate from 3.2 percent to 2.5 percent. All eight IGAD member states registered a slight decline in the HIV prevalence rate between 2012 and 2022. Somalia and South Sudan appear to have relative stability in their HIV/AIDS prevalence rates over the period under review. Some countries, such as Kenya and Uganda, have higher HIV/AIDS prevalence rates than the IGAD regional average.

FIGURE 8: MEASLES VACCINATION COVERAGE RATES ACROSS IGAD MEMBER STATES (2012-2022)

Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received specific vaccinations before 12 months or at any time. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of measles vaccine; tuberculosis after receiving Bacille Calmette Guérin vaccine (BCG).

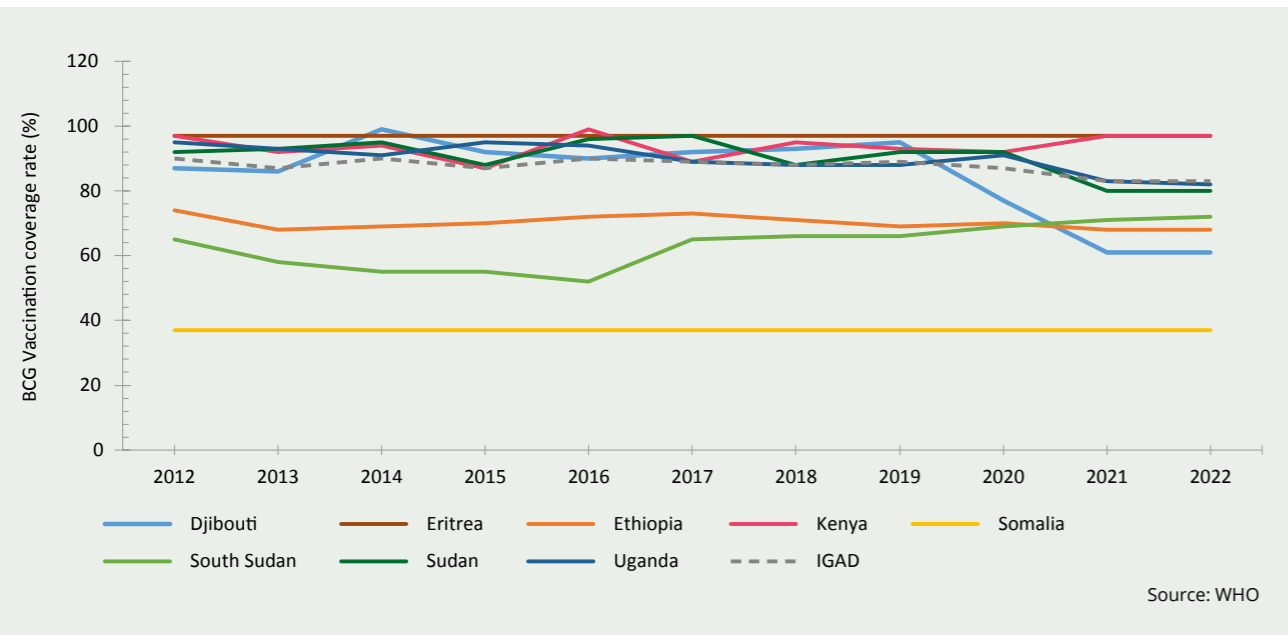


Source: ASYB 2021, *WHO, ** NSO

The IGAD region faces several challenges in achieving comprehensive vaccination coverage, resulting in limited access to vaccines for many populations. Inadequate health infrastructure, including insufficient storage facilities for vaccines, poses a significant barrier. Armed conflict and political instability in certain areas disrupt health services, displace populations, and compromise the safety of health workers, hampering immunization efforts. Budgetary constraints in some IGAD member states limit their ability to invest in effective immunization programs, which require substantial financial resources for vaccine procurement, infrastructure reinforcement, and health worker training. Additionally, a lack of awareness and education about the importance of vaccines can lead to vaccine hesitancy among certain populations. Logistical challenges, such as transporting vaccines in difficult climatic conditions, monitoring stock levels, and managing expiry dates, further complicate effective distribution and administration. The variability of health systems across IGAD countries also influences the implementation of vaccination programs. Confidence issues related to vaccine safety and efficacy can lead to resistance in some communities. Furthermore, pandemics or epidemics put additional pressure on already strained health systems, making it more difficult to provide routine vaccines.

Addressing these challenges requires concerted efforts at national, regional, and international levels. This includes investment in health infrastructure, public education, awareness-raising, well-planned and executed immunization programs, and partnerships between governments, international organizations, the private sector, and NGOs.

Between 2012 and 2022, measles vaccination coverage in the IGAD region decreased from 84% to 81%, and BCG vaccination coverage decreased from 90% to 83%. Some countries, such as Eritrea, Kenya, and Sudan, maintain high measles vaccination rates.

FIGURE 9: BCG VACCINATION COVERAGE RATES ACROSS THE IGAD REGION

While countries like Eritrea and Kenya maintain high and stable rates of BCG vaccination, Djibouti and Sudan have experienced significant fluctuations in their coverage over the years. In contrast, BCG vaccination coverage in Somalia, although relatively low, has remained steady. This variability underscores the need for ongoing monitoring and continuous improvement of vaccination programs to achieve optimal coverage.

TABLE 11: PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL AMONG IGAD MEMBER STATES

Births attended by skilled health personnel are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

IGAD member states	2012	2014	2016	2017	2019	2020	2022
Djibouti	87.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	15.5	27.7	-	49.8	-	-
Kenya	-	61.8	70.2	-	-	-	-
Somalia*	-	-	-	-	-	31.9	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	39.7	-
Sudan	-	-	-	77.7	-	-	-
Uganda*	70.0	-	86.0	-	-	-	88.0

Source: WHO, *NSO

Births attended by skilled health personnel are essential to ensure the safety and well-being of both mother and newborn, thereby helping to improve maternal and child health outcomes. Births attended by skilled health personnel contribute significantly to the reduction in maternal and infant mortality, as they allow for rapid management of potential complications. These deliveries are a key element in efforts to achieve the health-related sustainable development goals.

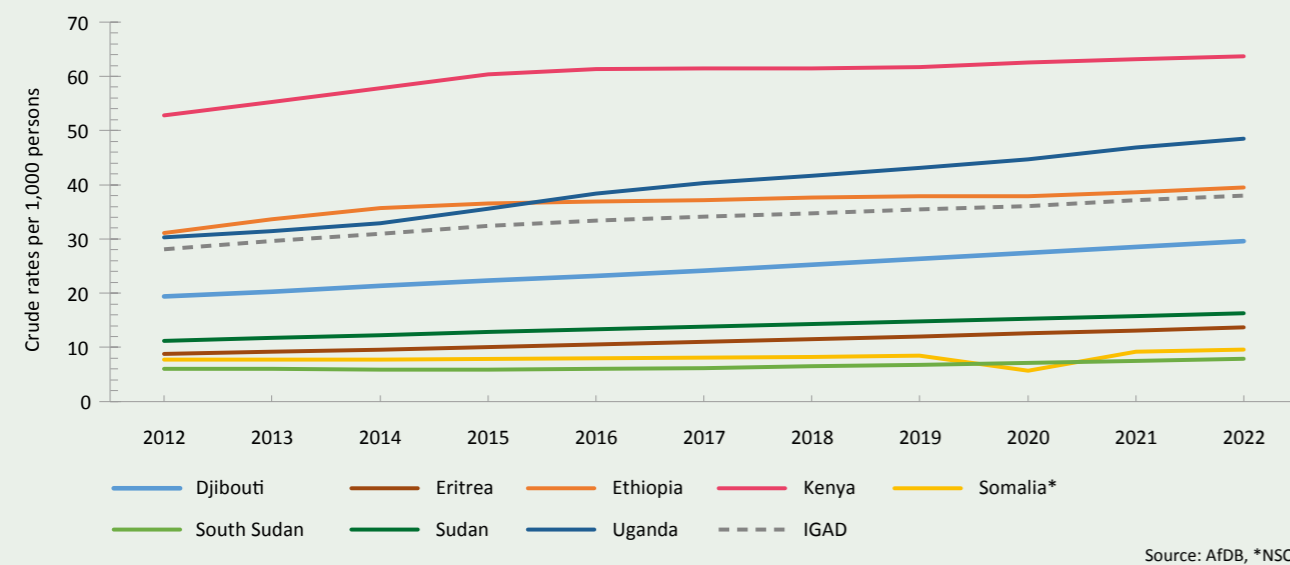
The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel improved among the IGAD member states. According to the data from World Health Organisation, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel improved in Djibouti by 27% from 61% in 2003 to 87% in 2012, Ethiopia by 34% from 16% in 2014 to 50% in 2019, Kenya by 8% from 62% in 2014 to 70% in 2016, Somalia by 23% from 9% in 2006 to 32% in 2019, South Sudan by 30% from 10% in 2006 to 40% in 2020, Sudan by 29% from 49% in 2006 to 78% in 2014, and Uganda by 18% from 70% in 2012 to 88% in 2022. Data for IGAD as a whole is missing, suggesting a potential need for better coordination and data collection at regional level.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Significant Growth in Contraceptive Use Among Women Over the Past Decade

FIGURE 10: STEADY RISE IN CONTRACEPTIVE USAGE AMONG WOMEN AGED 15-49 ACROSS IGAD MEMBER STATES

Contraceptive prevalence is the percentage of women aged 15-49 years, married or in-union, who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.



According to the United Nations, Contraceptive use benefits sexually active individuals to realize their fundamental right to choose freely and responsibly if, when, and how many children to have.

Several factors have contributed to the gradual upward trend in the percentage of women aged 15-49 using contraceptives in the IGAD member states such as; economic situations, social policy environment, government and donor support for family planning, and family planning program implementation.

The IGAD region registered an increase in the percentage of women aged 15-49 using contraceptives estimated at 28.1 percent in 2012 to 38.0 percent in 2022. Between 2012 and 2022, Kenya registered the highest percentage of women aged 15-49 using contraceptives, estimated from 52.8 percent to 63.7 percent, whereas South Sudan registered the lowest percentage of women aged 15-49 using contraceptives, estimated from 6.0 percent to 7.9 percent, among the IGAD member states.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT

Advancements in Infrastructure and Transport Systems Across IGAD Member States Over the Decade

TABLE 12: TRENDS IN PAVED ROAD EXPANSION ACROSS IGAD MEMBER STATES (2012-2022)

Paved roads are those surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones, as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length.

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia*	13.29	12.91	12.03	13.00	14.44	14.63	13.87	12.23	12.23	11.55	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	8.07	10.55	11.55	13.19	13.32	13.49	13.85
South Sudan*	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan*	91.00	91.00	91.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	20.20	20.70	20.70	22.10	24.00	25.70	26.60	-
Somalia*	-	-	-	-	13.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: NSO, *International Road Federation

Road transport is the most important mode of transport in the IGAD region. Paved roads are the most important structure for socio-economic development, and they provide access to markets, resources, towns, cities and jobs.

Over the past years, Kenya and Uganda recorded an increase in the percentage of paved roads with Uganda's paved roads at 26.6% in 2021 up from 20.2% in 2015, Kenya at 13.9% in 2022 up from 8.1% in 2016. However, Ethiopia recorded a slight decrease in the percentage of paved roads estimated at 13.3% in 2012 to 11.6% in 2021.

Generally, all the IGAD member states have some years with data.

TABLE 13: IGAD REGION RAILWAY NETWORK COVERAGE TREND FROM 2012 TO 2022

Rail lines are the length of railway route available for train service, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia*	-	-	-	-	754	754	754	754	790	790	790
Kenya	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952	2423	2423	2523	2543	2569	2569
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan*	4313	4313	4313	-	-	-	2747	2747	2747	-	-
Uganda*	-	-	-	1260	1260	1260	-	-	-	-	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: NSO, *World Bank

Railway transport is the second most important mode of transport after road and critical for long distance freight along the main transport corridors. The national railway networks in IGAD are both independent and interconnected. The interconnected are in Ethiopia-Djibouti, the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) that will run parallel to the Kenya-Uganda-South Sudan railway line, and this has contributed to an increase in freight and passengers. Sudan recorded a 36% decline in Kilometres of functional railway network between 2012 and 2020. Kenya recorded a 32% increase in Kilometres of functional railway network between 2012 and 2022 whereas Ethiopia recorded a 5% increase in Kilometres of functional railway network between 2016 and 2022.

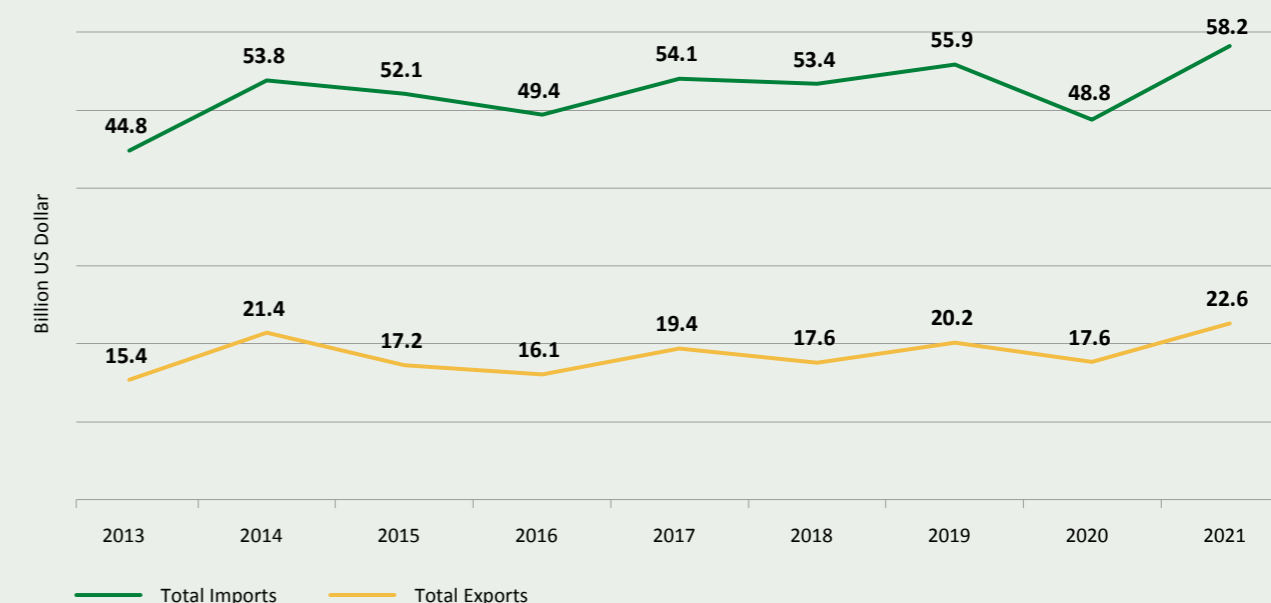
Generally all the member states have some years with missing data, thus calls for the strengthening the availability of data at the Member States level.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

A Trade Deficit Across the IGAD Member States

FIGURE 11: TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BETWEEN 2013 AND 2021

Total imports of goods and services refer to the value of goods and non-factor services provided to or from the rest of the world. They do not include receipts and payments for factor services such as investment income, interest and labour income. Total exports of goods and services refer to the value of goods and non-factor services provided to or from the rest of the world. They do not include receipts and payments for factor services such as investment income, interest and labour income.

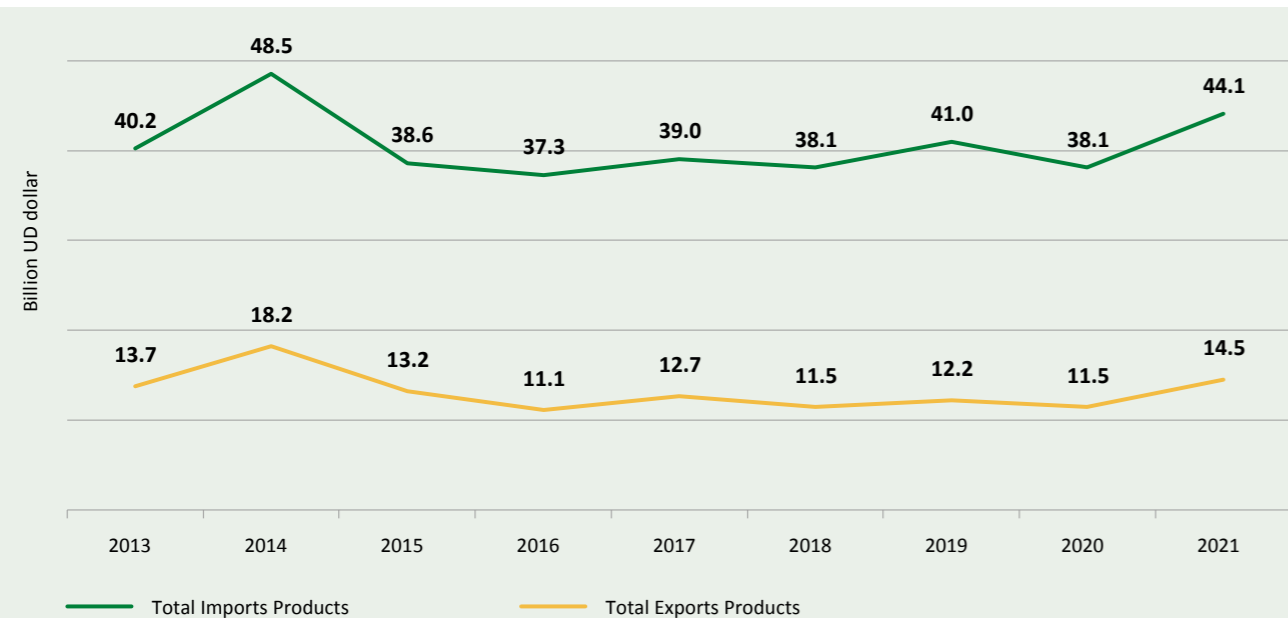


Source: African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC) of African Union Commission (AUC)
 Note: Only data from five IGAD member states was considered due to missing data in Eritrea, Somalia, and South Sudan

Total imports fluctuated in value terms over the 2013-2021 period and gradually rose. The relative decline in member states total imports between 2019 and 2020 was due to the COVID-19 pandemic which reduced trading activities within the IGAD region and import partners mainly China. The imports later rose in 2021 indicating a robust domestic demand and a growing economy. A country's GDP, exchange rate, level of inflation and interest rates is influenced by its imports. Among the IGAD member states, Kenya was ranked first as the highest importer, followed by Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda and finally Djibouti in 2021. Kenya's total imports grew by US dollar 19.3 billion (25%) in 2021 up from US dollar 15.4 billion in 2020, whereas Djibouti recorded the lowest total imports estimated at US dollar 3.9 billion in 2021.

A balance between the exports and imports is key to a healthy economy. Among the IGAD member states, Kenya has the biggest share of exporter of goods and services in 2021. Uganda's share of exports increased steadily from 2013 to 2020 and later decline in 2021 as a result of COVID-19. As of 2021, Kenyan exports accounted for 30% of total IGAD exports while Sudan accounted for 23%, Uganda 18%, Djibouti 17%, and Ethiopia 13%. Generally, the IGAD member states are importing more goods and services than they are exporting indicating a trade deficit across the IGAD region.

FIGURE 12: TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT PRODUCTS BETWEEN 2013 AND 2021



Source: African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC) of African Union Commission (AUC)
 Note: Only data from five IGAD member states was considered due to missing data in Eritrea, Somalia, and South Sudan

IGAD's major imported products include machinery and equipment, consumer goods, chemicals, petroleum products, and industrial materials. Among the IGAD member states, Djibouti and Kenya registered the highest increases in the total import products at 22.6 percent and 21.1 percent respectively. However, in 2021, Kenya recorded the highest total import products estimated at 13.9 billion US dollar, followed by Ethiopia estimated at 12.7 billion US dollar whereas Djibouti recorded the lowest total import products estimated at 3.1 billion US dollar.

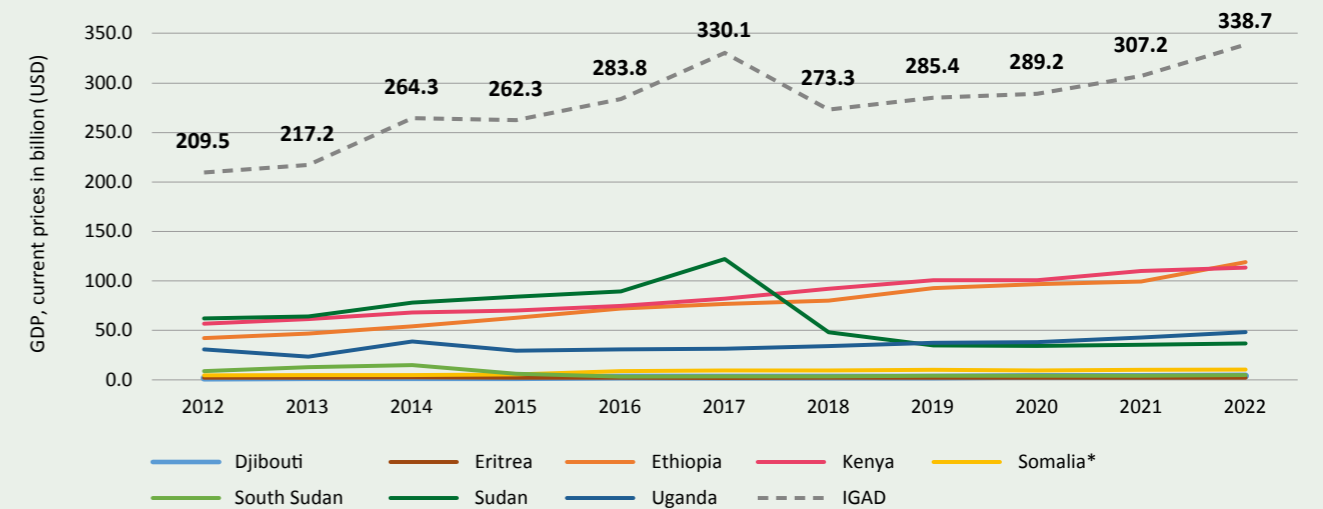
Among the IGAD member states, Djibouti and Sudan registered the highest increase in the total export products at 47.7 percent and 34.9 percent. However, in 2021, Kenya recorded the highest total export products estimated at 4.6 billion US dollar, followed by Djibouti estimated at 2.9 billion US dollar whereas Ethiopia recorded the lowest total export products estimated at 1.6 billion US dollar. Generally, the IGAD member states are importing more products than they are exporting indicating a trade deficit across the IGAD region.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

IGAD's GDP per Capita Grew by 7% in 2022

FIGURE 13: IGAD'S GDP AT CURRENT PRICES SURGES BY 10.4% IN 2022 FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR

GDP at current prices represents the total value at current prices of final goods and services produced within a country during a specified period, such as one year.



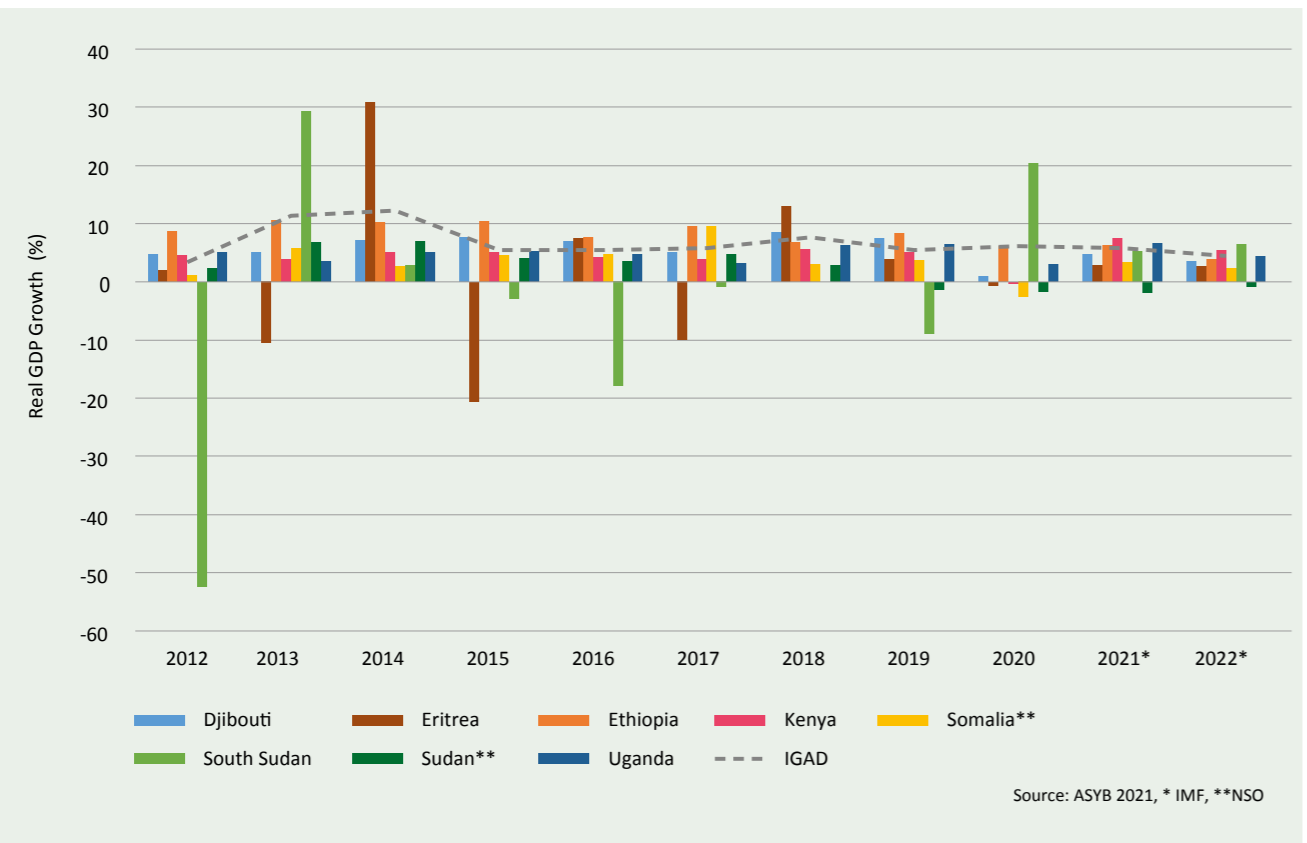
Source: United Nations Statistics Division, *NSO

GDP at current price is also referred to as Nominal GDP. IGAD's nominal GDP growth was reported at 10.4% in 2022 an increase from the previous number 6.3% for 2021. Growth in nominal GDP means growth in economic activities in IGAD and it is attributed to increase in quantity or price.

Ethiopia stands out with significant GDP expansion, growing from 42.2 billion USD in 2012 to 119 billion USD in 2022, showcasing a robust and expanding economy. Djibouti and Uganda also demonstrate consistent GDP growth over the years, reflecting stable economic environments and steady progress. However, some countries like Eritrea have maintained relatively stable GDP figures, indicating a need for targeted strategies to stimulate growth. South Sudan and Sudan experienced fluctuations, possibly due to factors such as political instability, economic challenges, or shifts in resource availability.

FIGURE 14: FOR 2020-2022, IGAD'S REAL GDP GROWTH RATE REVISED DOWN FROM 6.1% TO 4.5% (1.6% DECREASE)

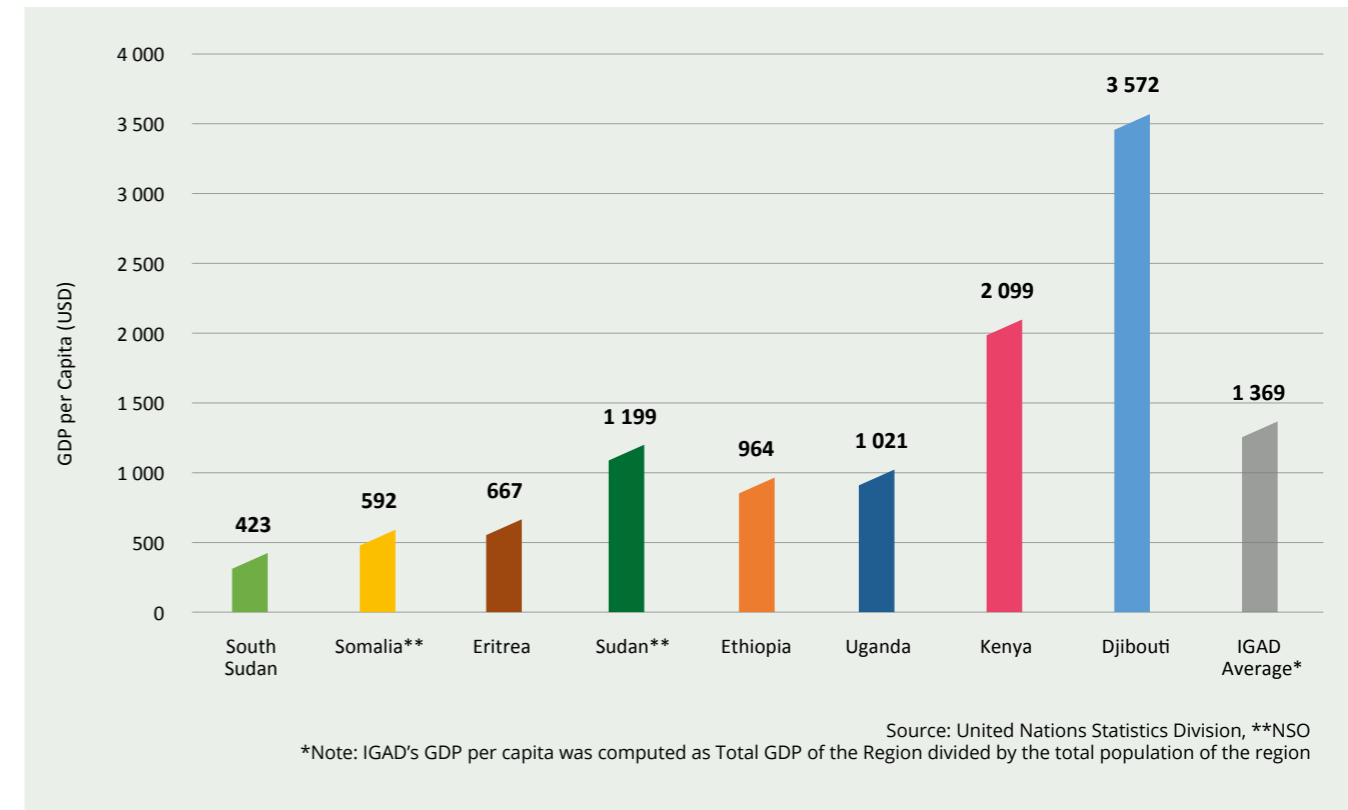
GDP in Volume (Real GDP) growth rate represents the total value at constant prices of final goods and services produced within a country during a specified period, such as one year.



Due to the global economic shock caused by the pandemic, IGAD's GDP in volume growth rate was at its lowest value in 2022 compared to 2012. As a result of economic slowdown in the IGAD region, Sudan posted negative growth (-0.8%) out of the 8 IGAD member states in 2022. As of 2022, South Sudan had the highest real GDP growth rate estimated at 6.5% followed by Kenya at 5.4%.

FIGURE 15: GDP PER CAPITA ACROSS THE IGAD REGION IN YEAR 2022

GDP per capita is calculated as GDP in absolute values divided on size of countries population for the corresponding period of time.



The IGAD average GDP per capita of \$1,369 highlights the economic disparities within the region. Djibouti and Kenya exceed this benchmark with significantly higher GDP per capita, indicating more developed economies. Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia show moderate economic activity but remain below the IGAD average. Eritrea, Somalia, and South Sudan face more significant economic challenges. By focusing on economic diversification, infrastructure development, and enhanced regional cooperation, IGAD member states can work towards achieving balanced growth and improving living standards across the region.

AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Land Accelerated in the IGAD Region

TABLE 14: IGAD'S AVERAGE AGRICULTURAL LAND (IN MILLION HECTARES)

Agricultural land is the total area under agriculture.

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	-
Eritrea	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	-
Ethiopia	36.5	36.7	36.9	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.9	38.2	38.5	38.6	-
Kenya	27.6	27.6	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	-
Somalia	44.0	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	-
South Sudan	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	-
Sudan	111.5	111.5	111.4	111.7	112.1	112.4	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	-
Uganda	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	-
IGAD	271.8	272.1	272.3	272.8	273.3	273.7	274.4	274.7	274.9	275.1	-

Source: FAO

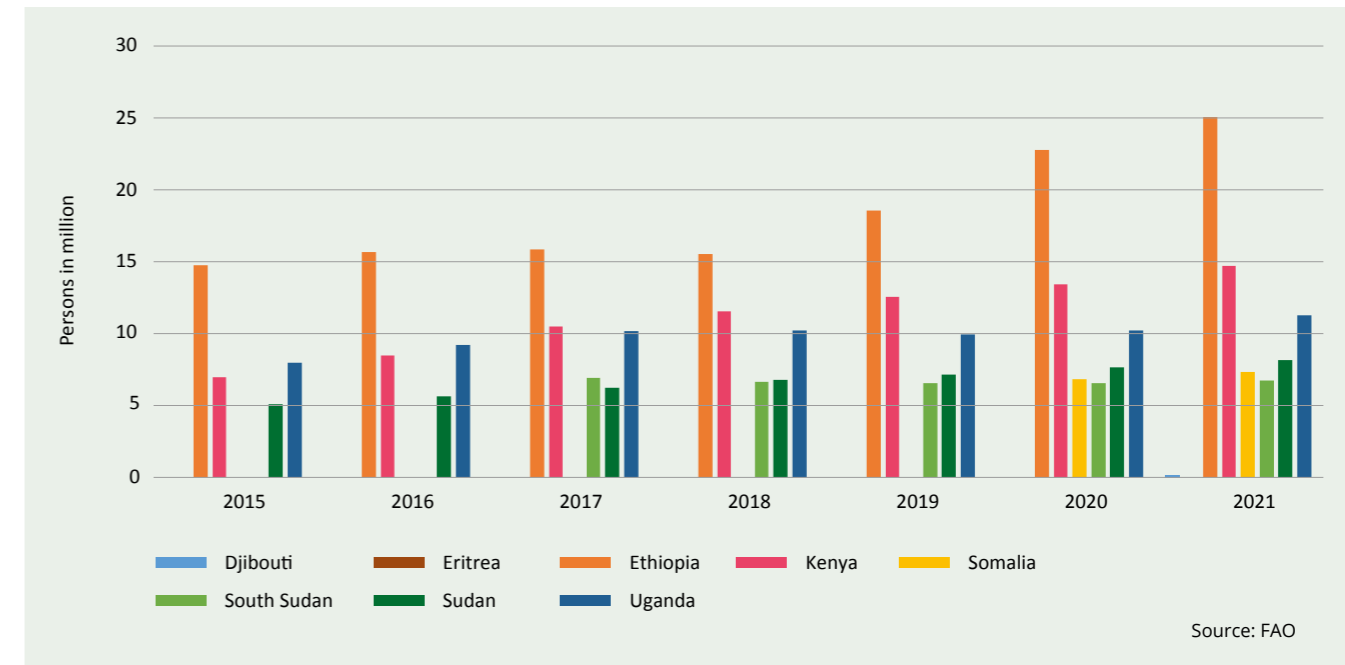
Agriculture continues to be a pivotal sector in the economies of most IGAD member states. The region's rapid population growth has contributed significantly to the expansion of agricultural land, driven by the increasing demand for food. Over the decade from 2012 to 2021, the IGAD region witnessed a 1.2% rise in agricultural land.

Throughout this period, Uganda's agricultural land has remained stable, estimated at 14.4 million hectares, as has Eritrea's at 7.6 million hectares. Sudan had the largest agricultural land, estimated at 112.7 million hectares in 2021. In contrast, Djibouti has the smallest agricultural land, estimated at 1.7 million hectares.

Overall, there has been stability in agricultural land area in most member states, with minor fluctuations observed. Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda maintained relatively constant agricultural land areas throughout the period. Ethiopia exhibited a gradual increase, reflecting ongoing agricultural development initiatives.

FIGURE 16: EXPLORING TRENDS IN SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY ACROSS IGAD MEMBER STATES

Food insecure people is the number of people that have run out of food and, at the most extreme, have gone days without eating. This group of people are those we call the "hungry".



Source: FAO

IGAD's food requirements are growing fast as a result of rapid population growth. One of the factors to hunger and malnutrition is food availability. Most IGAD member states still rely on subsistence farming for food and this is possibly a warning sign of potential food insecurity. A number of factors have led to rise in food insecurity among the IGAD member states such as economic access to food (poverty), political crises, recurring droughts, food price hikes, natural hazards like landslides, floods, and pandemics. In 2021, Ethiopia recorded the highest number of food insecure people estimated at 25.3 million persons followed by Kenya at 14.8 million persons whereas South Sudan recorded the lowest number of food insecure people estimated at 6.8 million persons.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The IGAD Region Experienced Shifts in Temperatures and Weather Patterns

TABLE 15: IGAD'S AVERAGE SURFACE TEMPERATURE INCREASED BY 0.41°C SINCE 2012

Annual estimates of mean surface temperature change measured with respect to a baseline climatology. The time series temperature change at a point is calculated as a weighted average of the GISTEMP data over all stations within a given radius, with the closest stations weighted most heavily.

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-	1.23	1.09	1.59	1.35	1.81	1.42	1.47	1.53	1.13	1.55
Eritrea	1.48	1.19	0.99	1.81	0.99	1.31	0.98	0.91	-	1.49	0.53
Ethiopia	1.10	1.23	1.19	1.44	1.53	1.50	0.99	1.32	1.34	1.52	1.46
Kenya	1.03	0.93	1.02	1.16	1.24	1.50	0.68	1.62	1.34	1.42	1.28
Somalia	0.98	1.09	1.12	1.47	1.27	1.62	0.71	1.53	1.72	1.53	1.45
South Sudan	1.25	1.33	0.97	1.14	1.29	1.30	1.19	1.00	0.69	1.17	0.98
Sudan	1.03	1.15	0.95	1.50	1.17	1.21	1.23	0.88	0.46	1.24	0.77
Uganda	1.12	1.06	1.14	1.16	1.26	1.74	1.10	1.62	1.24	1.50	1.42
IGAD	0.94	1.21	1.10	1.52	1.33	1.60	1.16	1.44	1.08	1.45	1.35

Source: FAO

Human activities are the dominant causes of global warming since 2012. The emissions of greenhouse gases have unequivocally resulted into global warming. Since 2012, there has been shifts in temperature and weather patterns across the IGAD member states.

Djibouti shows fluctuating values for the indicator over the years. Eritrea's values vary considerably, with a notable decrease in 2020. Ethiopia generally maintains a moderate level of the indicator, peaking in 2016 and 2021. Kenya's values fluctuate but show an overall increasing trend. Somalia experiences fluctuations with peaks in 2012 and 2020. South Sudan's values vary significantly, with a notable decrease in 2020. Sudan's values fluctuate with a notable decrease in 2020. Uganda's values vary but show an overall increasing trend. The overall IGAD region shows fluctuations with peaks in 2017 and 2021.

ENVIRONMENT

Total Surface Area of the IGAD Member States

TABLE 16: BREAKDOWN OF THE IGAD MEMBER STATES' SHARE OF TOTAL SURFACE AREA

Total surface area (km²) refers to a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.

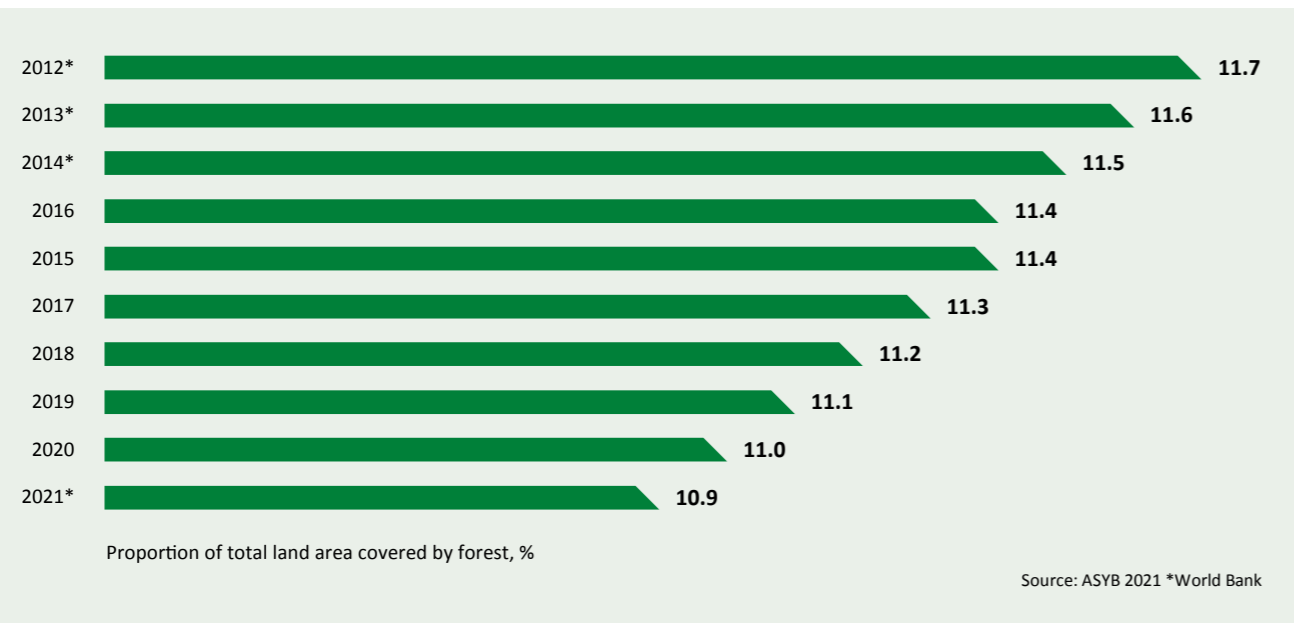
Member State/Years	Total surfaces area in km2 (000)	Percentage of IGAD's surface
Sudan	1,854	35.48
Ethiopia	1,136	21.74
Somalia	638	12.21
South Sudan	634	12.13
Kenya	580	11.10
Uganda	242	4.63
Eritrea	118	2.26
Djibouti	23	0.44

Source: NSO

Between 2012 and 2022, IGAD's total surface area stretches over 5.2 million square kilometres. IGAD accounts for about 6960 Km of coastline with the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Toudjoura and the Red Sea with a total of 6910 Km of international borders with Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Tanzania. Among the IGAD member states, Sudan accounts for 35.5 percent, Ethiopia (21.7 percent), Somalia (12.2 percent), South Sudan (12.1 percent), Kenya (11.1 percent), Uganda (4.6 percent), Eritrea (2.3 percent), and Djibouti (0.4 percent) of IGAD's total surface area.

FIGURE 17: DECLINE IN FOREST AREA IN THE IGAD REGION (2012-2021)

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.



The proportion of IGAD's total land area that is covered by forest decreased from 11.7 percent in 2012 to 10.9 percent in 2021. The rapid population growth is one of the factors that has escalated the forest cover degradation among the IGAD member states. And this has resulted into increase in deforestation due to several factors like the high demand for agricultural land, increase in the harvesting forest products like charcoal, fuel wood and timber. Among the IGAD member states, Ethiopia had the largest forest area cover at 15.1 percent of IGAD's total land area in 2021 whereas Djibouti had the smallest forest area at 0.3 percent of IGAD's total land area in 2021.

MIGRATION

IGAD's estimated number of migrants has increased over the years

FIGURE 18: GRADUAL INCREASE IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS IN THE IGAD REGION (2012-2022)

An International migrant is someone who changes their country of usual residence, irrespective of the reason for migration or legal status. (Refugees and Migrants)

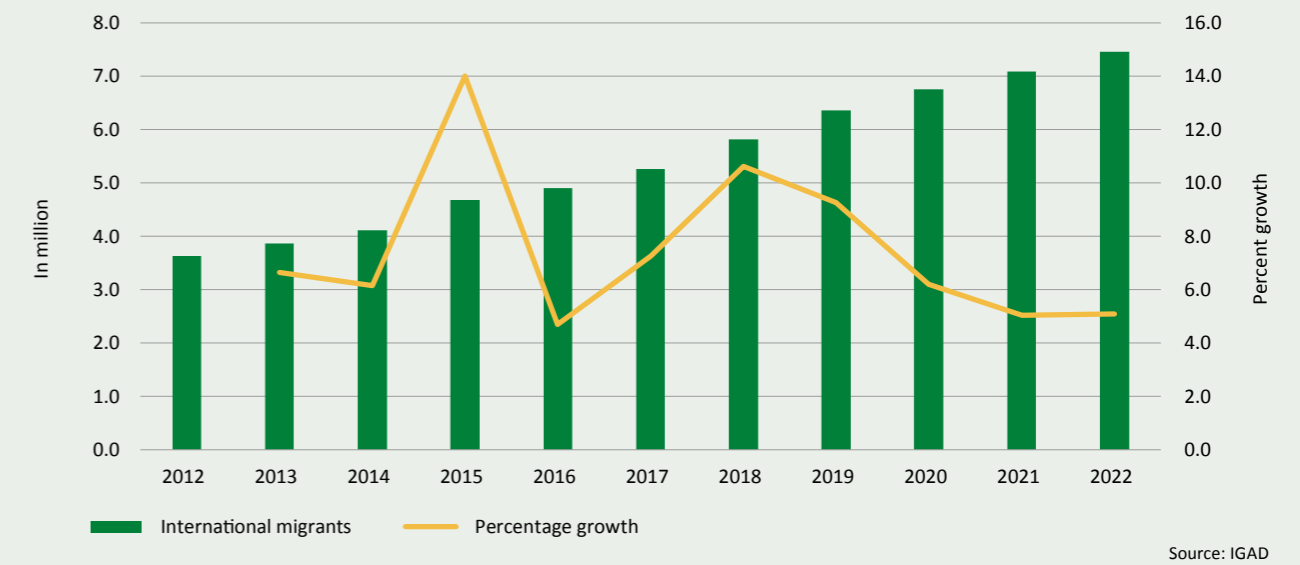
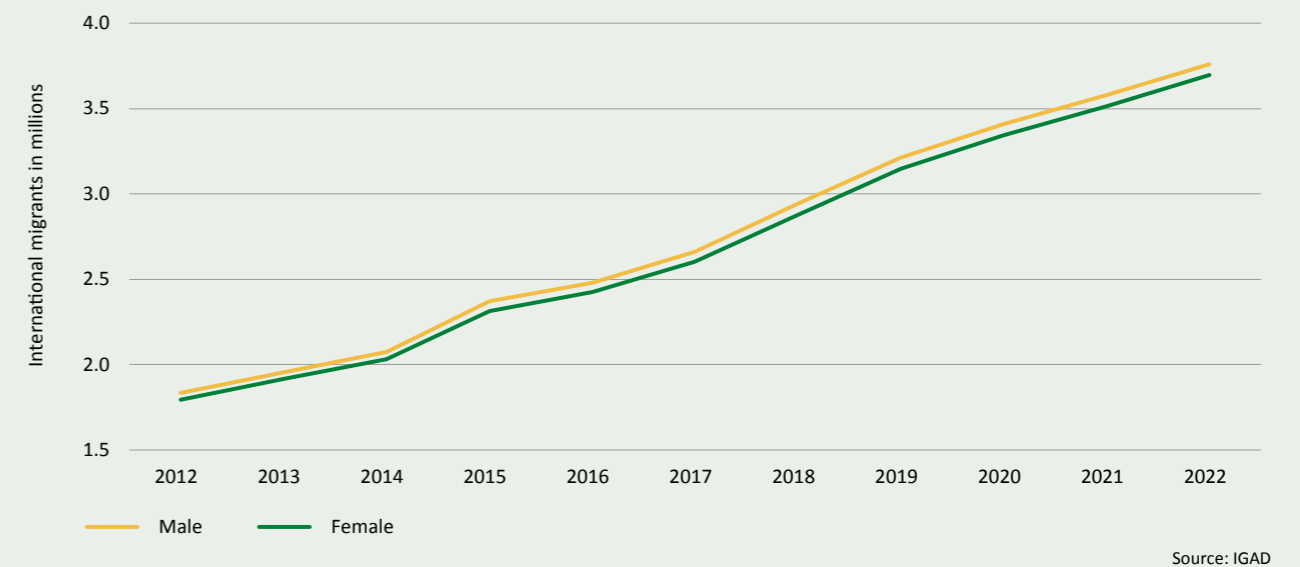


FIGURE 19: THE NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS WAS ROUGHLY EQUAL IN THE IGAD REGION



The data reflects a positive and steady increase in international migration across the member states from 2012 to 2022. The number of international migrants grew from 3.6 million in 2012 to 7.5 million in 2022, showing an average annual growth rate of about 7.4%.

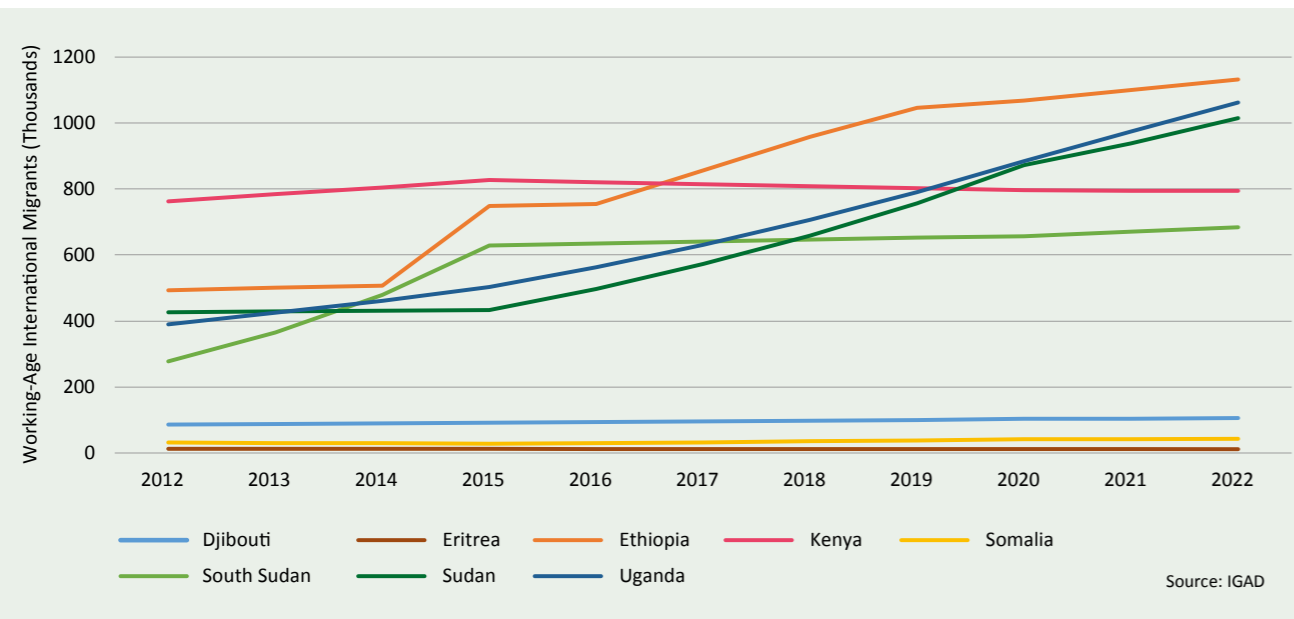
In 2022, Uganda led with 2.07 million international migrants, followed by Ethiopia with 1.62 million, Sudan with 1.61 million, and Kenya with 1.0 million. Conversely, Eritrea had the lowest number of international migrants among IGAD member states, totalling 0.014 million.

Over the years, the IGAD region has recorded a consistent increase in both male and female international migrants. The number of male and female international migrants was roughly equal in the IGAD region, though male migrants held a slight lead at 3.8 million (50.7%) compared to female migrants at 3.7 million (49.3%) in 2022.

The trends suggest a growing level of mobility and interconnectivity among populations, highlighting the need for enhanced migration governance to facilitate socio-economic development and effectively manage migration-related issues.

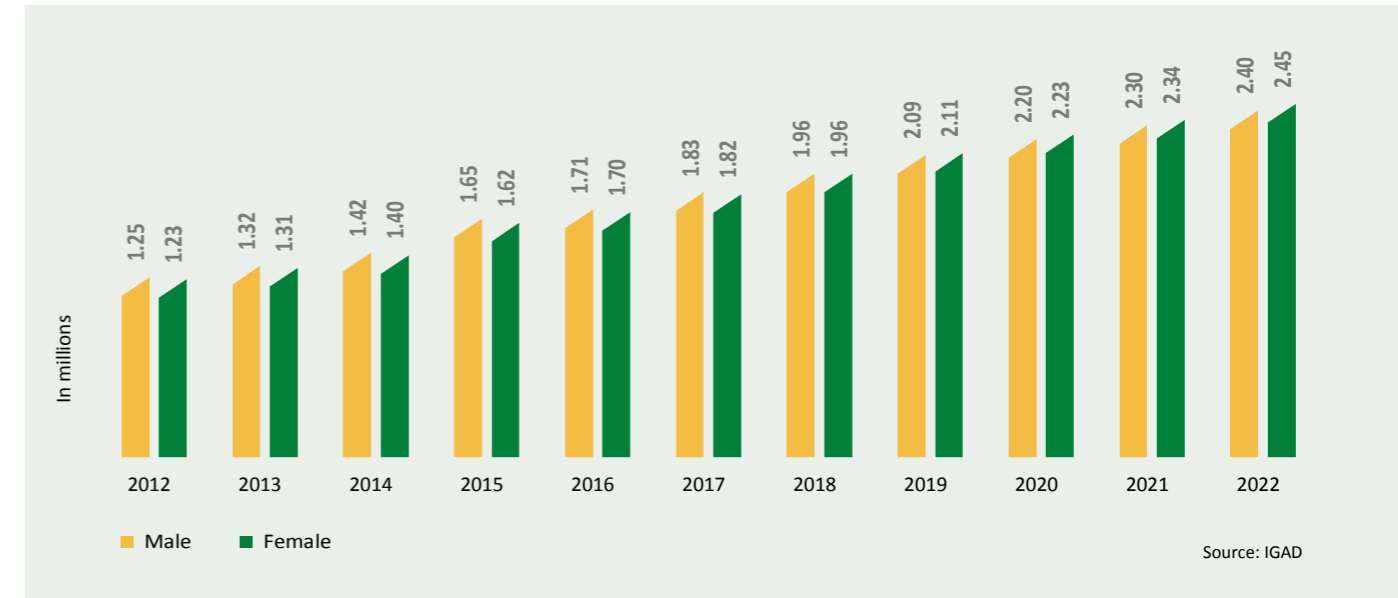
FIGURE 20: A CONSISTENT RISE IN WORKING-AGE INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS ACROSS IGAD MEMBER STATES

Working-age international migrants represent the total number of international migrants of working-age present in the country of measurement at a particular point in time. As per the international statistical standards, the working-age migrants comprises people aged 15 years and older.



Source: IGAD

FIGURE 21: GENDER PARITY AMONG WORKING-AGE INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS IN IGAD MEMBER STATES



Source: IGAD

The IGAD region recorded a significant increase in the number of Working-age international migrants from 2.5 million migrants in 2012 to 4.8 million migrants in 2022 representing 96% increase. Uganda (1.1 million), Ethiopia (1.1 million), and Sudan (1.0 million) were the IGAD member states with the highest number of working-age international migrants whereas Eritrea (0.01 million) was the IGAD member state with the lowest number of working-age international migrants at 2022.

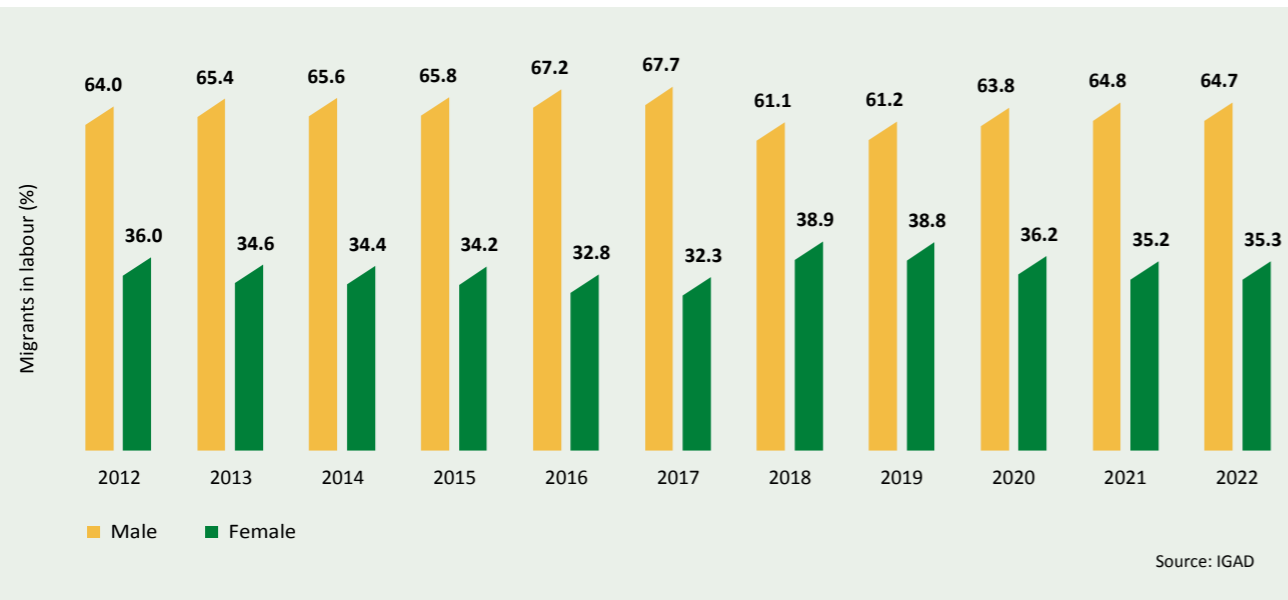
In 2022, there was a narrow gender gap of about 0.1 million between the male and female working-age international migrants in the IGAD region. The IGAD region had a high number of female working-age international migrants (2.45 million) than the males working-age international migrants (2.4 million).

FIGURE 22: MIGRANTS LABOUR FORCE MAKES UP 0.6% OF IGAD'S TOTAL POPULATION IN 2022



Source: IGAD

FIGURE 23: MALE DOMINANCE IN IGAD'S MIGRANTS LABOUR FORCE IN 2022



According to the United Nations, migrants in labour force contribute to growth and development in their 'host' countries or regions, while countries or regions of origin benefit from the skills these workers gather while away, and from any taxes or remittances sent 'home'.

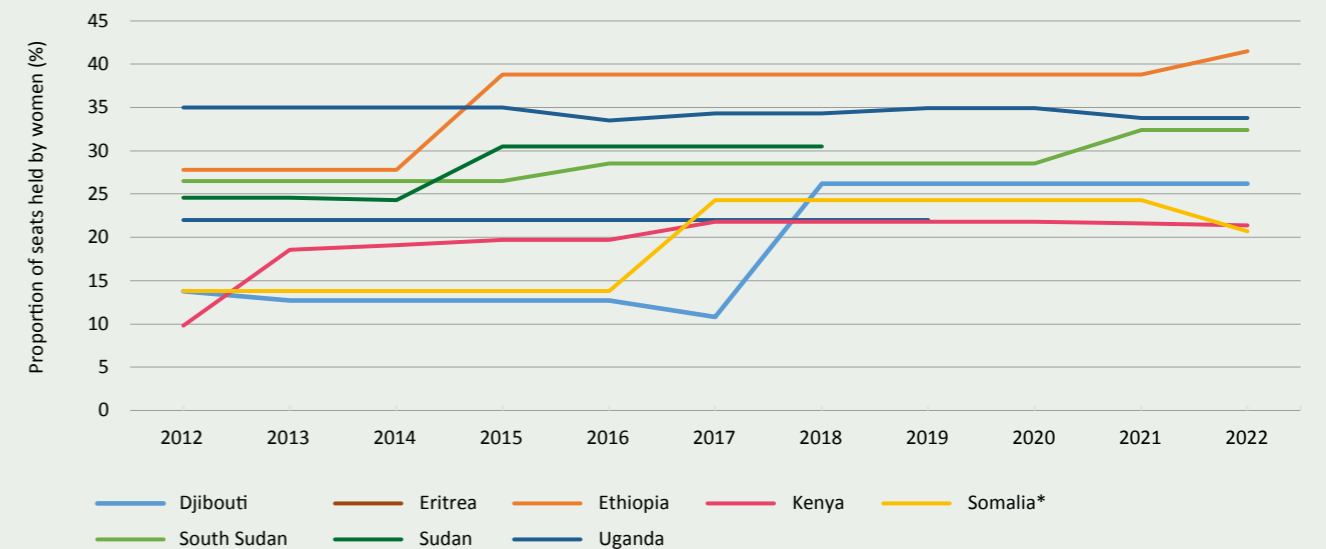
The migrant labour force in the IGAD region saw a 10% increase, rising from 1.7 million in 2012 to 1.8 million in 2022. This group represents 0.6% of IGAD's total population. In 2022, males dominated the migrant labour force at 65%, while females accounted for 35%.

GENDER STATISTICS

Female Representation in the National Parliaments of the IGAD Member States

FIGURE 24: PROGRESS IN GENDER REPRESENTATION: IGAD MEMBER STATES EXPERIENCE INCREASE IN WOMEN'S SHARE IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT OVER THE PAST DECADE

Women in national parliament are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.



IGAD member states have seen an increase in the share of women in national parliament over the past ten years. However, the level of women in parliament is still below 50% and so achieving gender parity in political life is still far off in the IGAD region.

In 2022, Ethiopia had the strongest female participation in parliament, with the highest Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament estimated at 41.5%, followed by Uganda at 33.8%, and recorded low in Somalia at 20.7%.

TABLE 17: TREND IN THE RATIO OF GIRLS TO BOYS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

Ratio of girls to boys in primary education refers to the percentage of girls to boys enrolled at primary level in public and private schools.

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.02	1.00	0.96	0.92	-
Eritrea	0.84	1.05	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.86	-	-	-
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.91	-
Kenya	1.01	-	1.01	1.00	1.00	-	-	0.97	-	-	-
Somalia*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.89	0.89	0.93
South Sudan	-	-	-	0.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.91	0.93	0.94	0.93	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.03	-	-	-	-	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNECA, *NSO

Ratio of girls to boys of less than 1 implies that less females than males are enrolled in primary level education and Ratio of girls to boys of greater than 1 implies that more females than males are enrolled in primary level education. Despite the gender gap being reduced in most IGAD countries, girls remain behind boys in primary levels. child marriages remain a persistent barrier to girls' education. Djibouti's ratio of girls to boys in primary education steadily declined from 1.1 in 2012 to 0.9 in 2021 indicating an increase in gender disparities. Among the IGAD countries, girls have gained grounds than boys in Uganda since 2012. Between 2020 and 2022, ratio of girls to boys in primary education increased in Somalia from 0.89 to .093. However, girls remain behind boys in Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Sudan despite improvement in gender gaps.

TABLE 18: TREND IN THE RATIO OF GIRLS TO BOYS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

The percentage of girls to boys enrolled at secondary level in public and private schools.

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	0.91	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.99	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.01	-
Eritrea	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.85	-	0.90	0.91	0.92	-	-	-
Ethiopia	0.90	0.94	0.95	0.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	0.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.81	0.81	0.96
South Sudan	-	-	-	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	0.91	0.94	0.91	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.02	-	-	-	-
Uganda	0.83	0.84	0.85	-	0.89	0.90	-	-	-	-	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNECA, *NSO

The ratio of girls to boys of less than 1 implies that less females than males are enrolled in secondary level education and Ratio of girls to boys of greater than 1 implies that more females than males are enrolled in secondary level education. Most IGAD countries have made significant progress since 2012. The ratio of girls to boys in secondary education increased in Djibouti from 0.91 in 2012 to 1.01 in 2021, Eritrea from 0.8 in 2012 to 0.9 in 2019, Sudan from 0.91 in 2012 to 1.02 in 2018. Between 2020 and 2022, ratio of girls to boys in primary education increased in Somalia from 0.81 to .096.

TABLE 19: TREND IN THE RATIO OF GIRLS TO BOYS IN TERTIARY EDUCATION

The percentage of girls to boys enrolled at tertiary level in public and private schools.

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Djibouti	0.91	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.99	1.00	1.03
Eritrea	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.85	-	0.90	0.91	0.92
Ethiopia	0.90	0.94	0.95	0.96	-	-	-	-
Kenya	0.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	0.54	-	-	-	-
Sudan	0.91	0.94	0.91	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.02	-
Uganda	0.83	0.84	0.85	-	0.89	0.90	-	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNECA

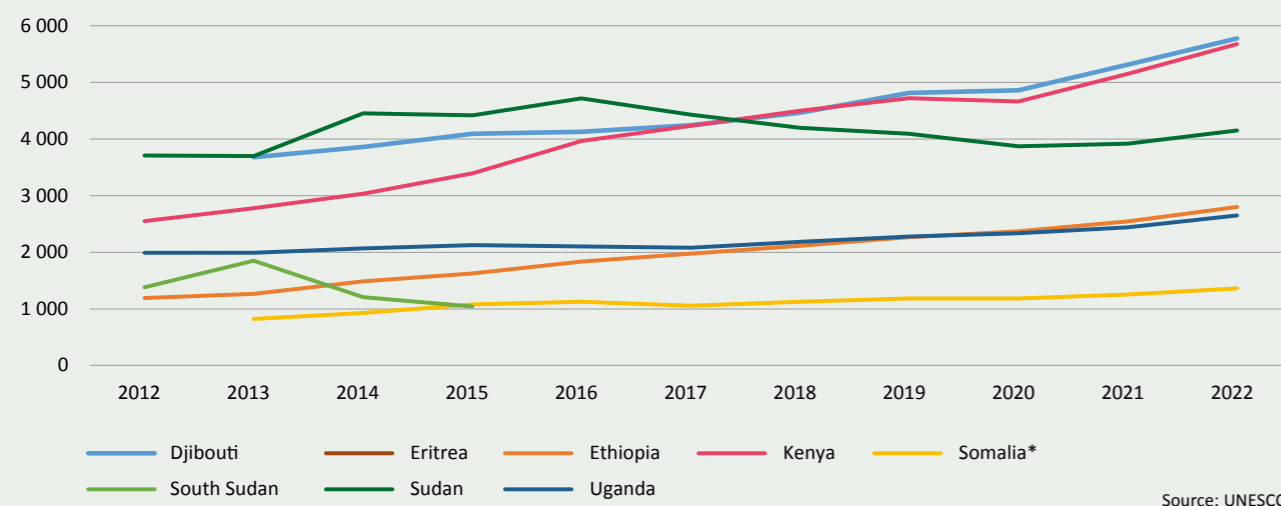
The ratio of girls to boys of less than 1 implies that less females than males are enrolled in tertiary level education and Ratio of girls to boys of greater than 1 implies that more females than males are enrolled in tertiary level education. The ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education increased in Kenya from 0.7 to 0.8 between 2012 and 2019, declined in South Sudan from 0.7 to 0.3 between 2016 and 2018.

NATIONAL INCOME

GNI per Capita, PPP (Current International \$) in the IGAD Region

FIGURE 25: GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA, PURCHASING POWER PARITY (CURRENT INTERNATIONAL \$)

This indicator provides per capita values for gross national income (GNI, formerly GNP) expressed in current international dollars converted by purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factor. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. PPP conversion factor is a spatial price deflator and currency converter that eliminates the effects of the differences in price levels between countries.



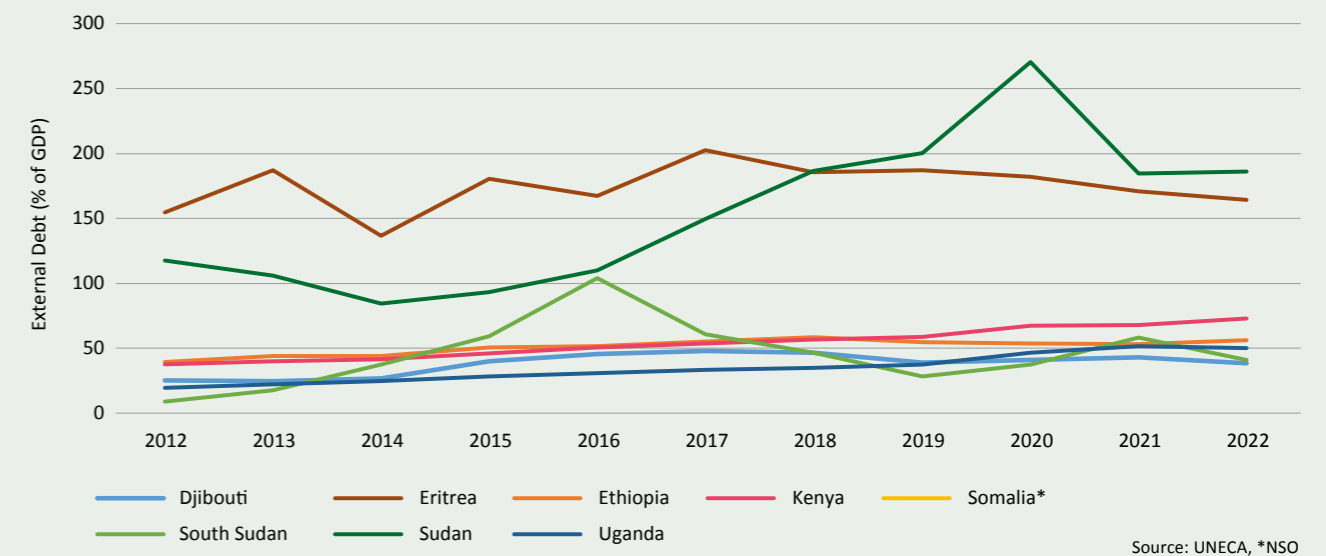
Gross national income measures the total earnings of the residents of an economy adjusted for the cost of living in each country (purchasing power parity, PPP). Purchasing power parity (PPP) measures how much a currency can buy in terms of an international benchmark (usually dollars), since the cost of goods and services differs between countries. In 2022, Djibouti recorded the highest GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$) estimated at \$5,780, a 9% increase from 2021 followed by Kenya at \$5,680, a 10% increase from 2021, Sudan at \$4,150, a 6% increase from 2021, Ethiopia at \$2,800, a 10% increase from 2021, Uganda at \$2,650, a 9% increase from 2021, and lowest in Somalia at \$1,360, a 9% increase from 2021. Sudan's GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$) reached an all-time high in 2016, decreased by 18% in 2020 and later increased by 7% in 2022. Though South Sudan GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$) fluctuated substantially in recent years, it tended to decrease through 2012 and 2015 period ending at \$1,040 in 2015.

EXTERNAL DEBT

External Debt (% of GDP) trend across the IGAD Region from 2012 to 2022

FIGURE 26: TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT AS A SHARE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BETWEEN 2012 AND 2022

External debt as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the ratio between the debt a country owes to non-resident creditors and its nominal GDP. External debt is the part of a country's total debt that was borrowed from foreign lenders, including commercial banks, governments or international financial institutions.

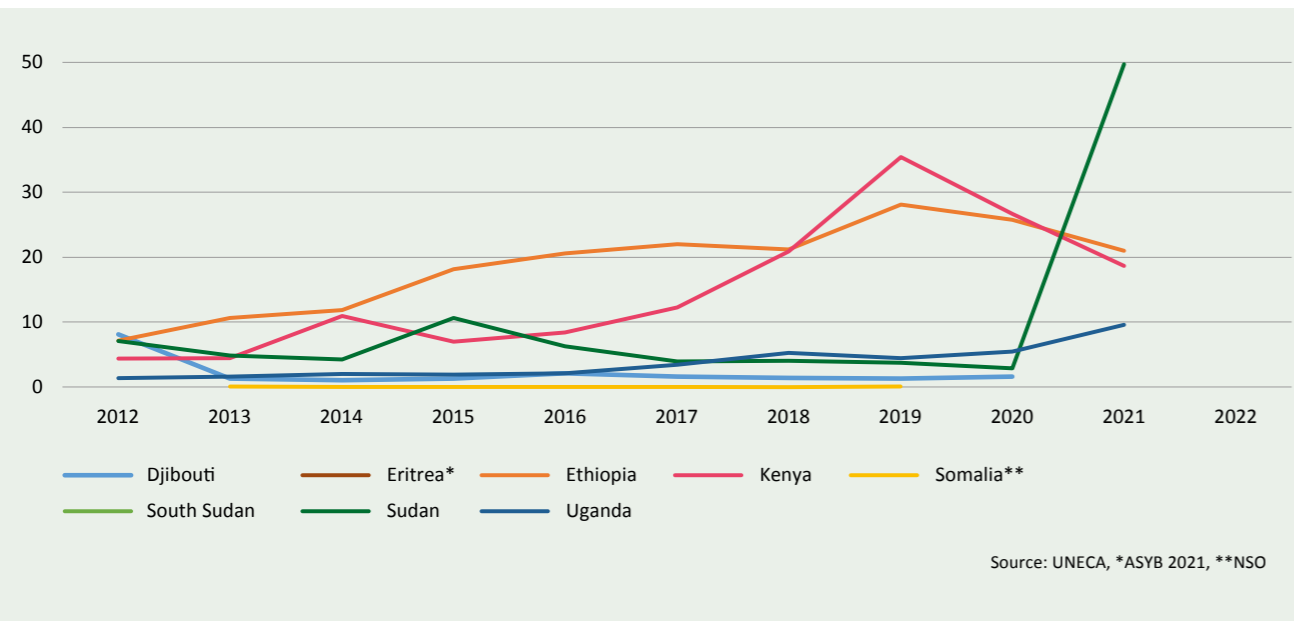


As of 2022, Somalia, Djibouti and South Sudan were below IMF's recommended threshold of 50 percent for low-income countries estimated at 38.2% of GDP, and 41.2% of GDP respectively whereas Kenya (72.9%), Eritrea (164.2%), Ethiopia (56.3%), Sudan (185.9%), and Uganda (50.3%) surpassed IMF's recommended threshold of 50 percent for low-income.

External debt accumulation has been rising over the years in Kenya and Uganda, which has negatively impacted economic growth and curtailed public and private investment. Uganda's external debt accumulation has been due to a shift in spending toward infrastructure, global fluctuations in interest and exchange rates, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The global financial crisis has also led to fluctuations in external debt as a share of GDP in Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Djibouti

FIGURE 27: DEBT SERVICING AS A PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN THE IGAD REGION FROM 2012 TO 2021

Debt service as a share of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (principal and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.



Despite Uganda receiving 100% debt cancellation through the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative in 2006, Uganda's debt service rose to 9.6% in 2021 up from 5.5% in 2020 putting undue pressure on public finances. According to Bank of Uganda, the rising cost of debt repayments meant there was growing liquidity pressures on the domestic revenues to finance the domestic debt liabilities at the expense of other priority budgetary items.

The Executive Boards of the IMF and World Bank approved debt relief for Sudan under the HIPC initiative and decided to immediately reduce the country's debt from about US\$56 billion to US\$28 billion On June 28, 2021. However, Sudan's debt service as a share of exports of goods and services stands at 49.7% in 2021, a record high from 2.9% in 2020 and the highest across the IGAD region.

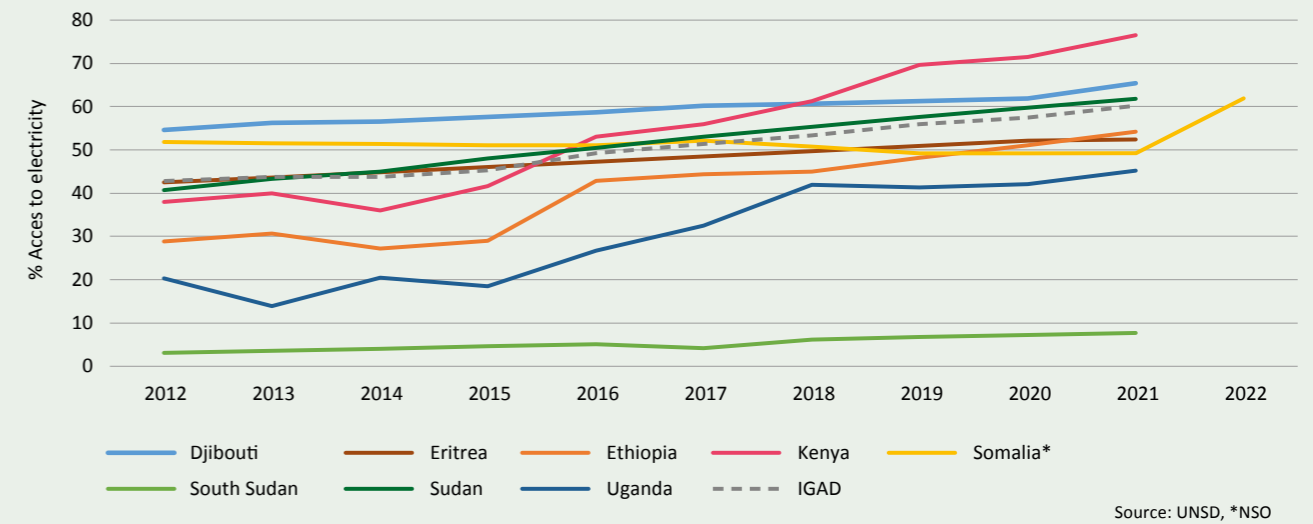
Sudan had the highest debt service as a share of exports of goods and services followed by Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda in 2021 whereas Djibouti had the lowest debt service as a share of exports of goods and services estimated at 1.6% in 2020. Somalia's debt service as a share of exports of goods and services rose increased at 1.1% in 2022 up from 0.1% in 2019.

ENERGY

Overall, IGAD Region Accounts for 60% of the Population with Access to Electricity in 2021

FIGURE 28: EXPEDITIOUS EXPANSION OF ELECTRICITY ACCESS ACROSS IGAD MEMBER STATES

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.



Overall, IGAD accounts for 60% of the population with access to electricity in 2021. This indicated that IGAD still has 40% of the population without access to electricity. The IGAD region recorded a significant increase in the Proportion of population with access to electricity from 42.8 percent in 2012 to 60.2 percent in 2021.

Kenya dramatically increased electricity access over the last few years achieving electricity access rate of over 75% in 2021. The share of the population with access to electricity in Kenya increased by 5.1 percentage points since the previous year. Somalia recorded a dramatic fluctuation in electricity access over the last few years. According to the Somalia's Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, the country has no national power grid and so, diesel generators are the primary source of electricity. The ministry states that most generators and distribution equipment are old and inefficient, resulting in a low-quality electricity supply. Regarding costs per kilowatt-hour of electricity, Somalia has one of the highest unit prices in Africa. The ministry further states that Somalia has higher tariffs than neighbouring countries Kenya and Ethiopia, ranging from 50-125 cents/kWh compared to 0.15 cents/kWh in Kenya and 0.6 cents/kWh in Ethiopia.

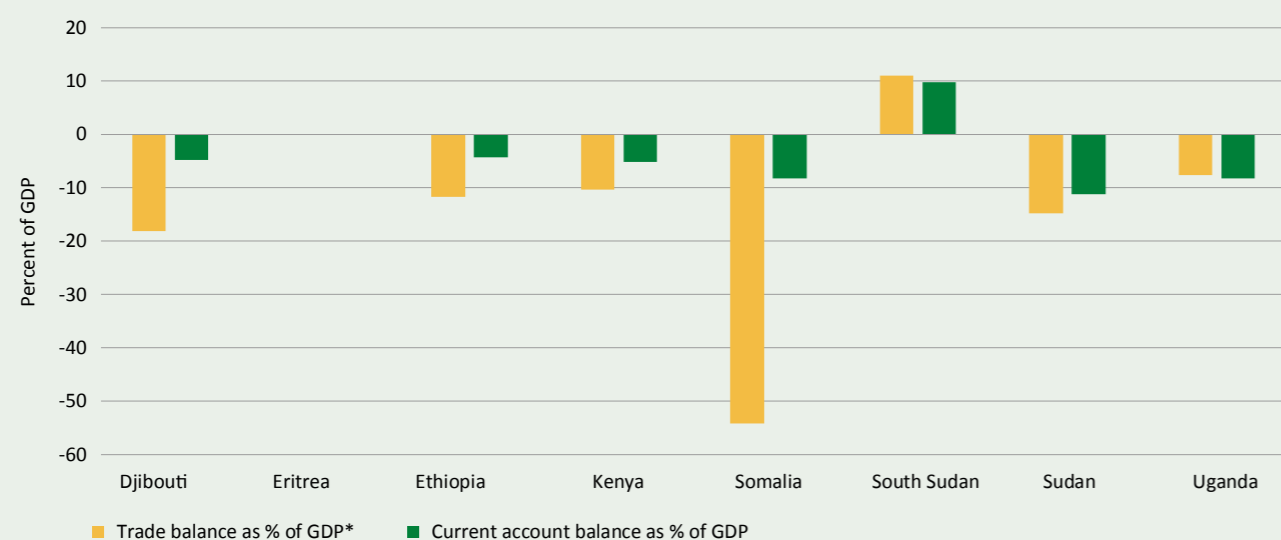
Despite a 4.6% increase in 2021 from the 2012, South Sudan has the lowest electricity access among the IGAD member states. In 2021, the share of the population with access to electricity in Eritrea increased by 0.2%, Sudan increased by 2.1%, and Uganda increased by 3.1% points since the previous year. In 2022, Somalia saw a peak increase in the share of the population with access to electricity at 61.9% down from 49.3% in 2021.

BALANCE OF PAYMENT

Most IGAD Member States Recorded Significant Deficits in Balance of Payment Between 2012 and 2022

FIGURE 29: AS OF 2022, SOUTH SUDAN HAD A SURPLUS IN TRADE AND CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE AMONG THE IGAD MEMBER STATES

The trade balance is the difference between the value of exports of goods and services and the value of imports of goods and services. Current account balance is the record of all transaction in the balance of payments covering the exports and imports of goods and services, payment of income, and current transfers between residents of a country and non-residents.



Source: *AfDB, IMF

IGAD's dependence on international trade has increased significantly since 2012. Between 2012 and 2022, IGAD region has recorded a consistent deficit in trade balance as a share of GDP indicating more imports of commodities, capital and services than exports. A positive trade balance signifies a trade surplus, while a negative value signifies a trade deficit. As of 2022, South Sudan had a surplus in trade balance among the IGAD member states indicating a trade surplus. South Sudan's main source of export is crude petroleum, refined petroleum, gold, forage crops and barley. Djibouti's trade deficit amounted to 18% down from 12% in 2021. Eritrea's trade surplus was at 4.7% in 2019 down from 6.9% previous year indicating a decline in exports. Through 2012-2022, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda have had more imports than exports indicating trade deficit.

A current account deficit occurs when a country sends more money abroad than it receives from abroad. If the nation receives more money from abroad than it sends, it has a current account surplus. Seven out of the eight IGAD member states recorded deficit in Current account balance as percentage of GDP except South Sudan that recorded a surplus in Current account balance as percentage of GDP estimated at 10 percent of GDP in 2022.

Djibouti's current account balance as percentage of GDP shifted from current account surplus (2.6%) in 2021 to current account deficit (4.8%) in 2022. Through 2012-2022, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda sent more money abroad than they receive from abroad indicating current account deficit. Though Eritrea current account balance as a share of GDP fluctuated substantially in recent years, it decreased through 2012-2019 period ending at 13% in 2019 up from 15.5% previous year.

PRICE INDEXES

Consumer Price Index on the Rise Across IGAD Member States from 2012 to 2022

TABLE 20: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ON THE RISE ACROSS IGAD MEMBER STATES FROM 2012 TO 2022

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the changes in the cost of a basket of goods and services consumed by the average urban household.

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	98	101	102	101	104	105	105	108	110	112	117
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	73	79	84	92	99	109	124	144	173	220	294
Kenya	68	72	76	82	87	94	98	103	109	115	124
Somalia*	99	103	104	101	101	105	109	115	119	125	133
South Sudan	159	159	161	247	1,184	3,409	6,255	11,712	15,188	16,785	15,663
Sudan	230	314	430	503	592	783	1,279	1,931	5,083	23,338	55,732
Uganda	80	84	86	91	96	101	104	107	111	113	121
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

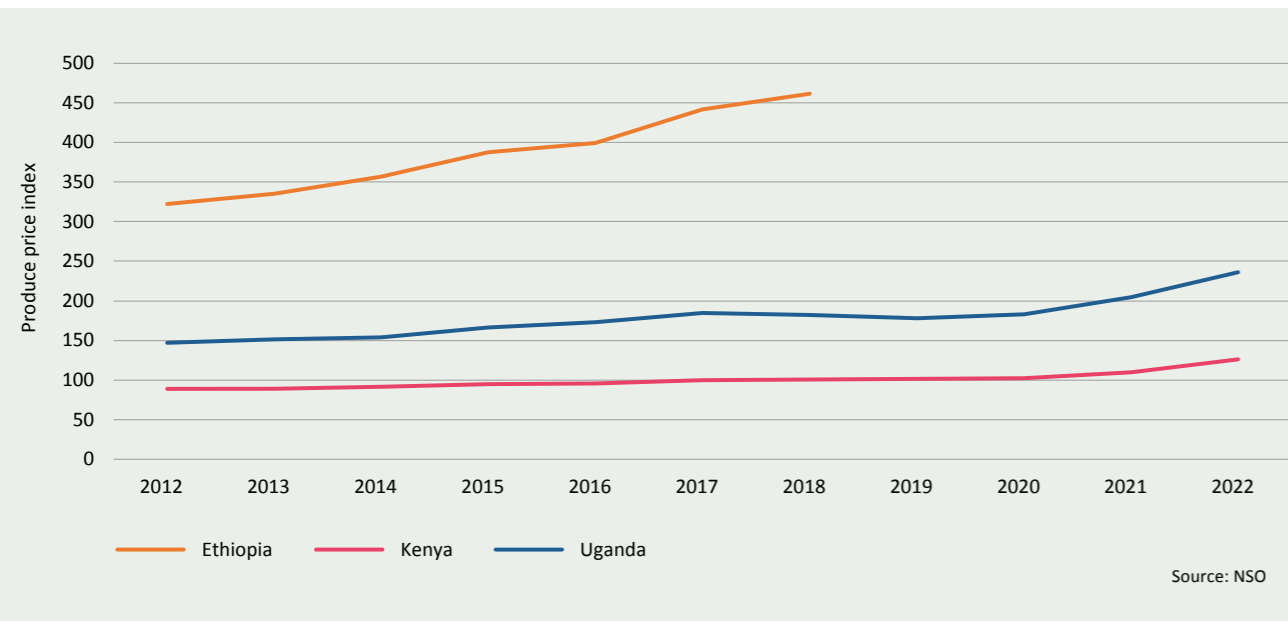
Source: IMF, *NSO

A rise in consumer price index indicates a rise in consumer prices, a fall in consumer price index indicates a fall in consumer prices. Furthermore, a higher Consumer Price Index indicates higher inflation, whereas a falling Consumer Price Index indicates lower inflation (deflation). There has been a rise in consumer price index across the IGAD member states through 2012-2022. Sudan and South Sudan had a record high consumer price index of 55,732 and 15,663 points respectively in 2022 indicating high consumer prices. The increase was mainly driven by high price in food and non-alcoholic beverages. However, Djibouti recorded the lowest Consumer price index of 117 points in 2022 despite registering an increase of 98 points to 117 points between 2012 and 2022.

As of 2022, Ethiopia recorded a 33.6% increase, Kenya recorded a 7.8% increase, Somalia recorded a 6.4% increase, South Sudan recorded a 6.7% decrease, Sudan recorded a 138.8% increase as a result of political unrest, and Uganda recorded a 7.1% increase from the previous year.

FIGURE 30: UPWARD TREND IN PRODUCER PRICE INDEX ACROSS THE IGAD MEMBER STATES

The producer price index (PPI) measures the rate at which the prices of producer goods and services are changing overtime.



Producer price index measures inflation or deflation for the specific periods from the perspective of costs to industry or producers of products, in other word it measures price changes before they reach consumers.

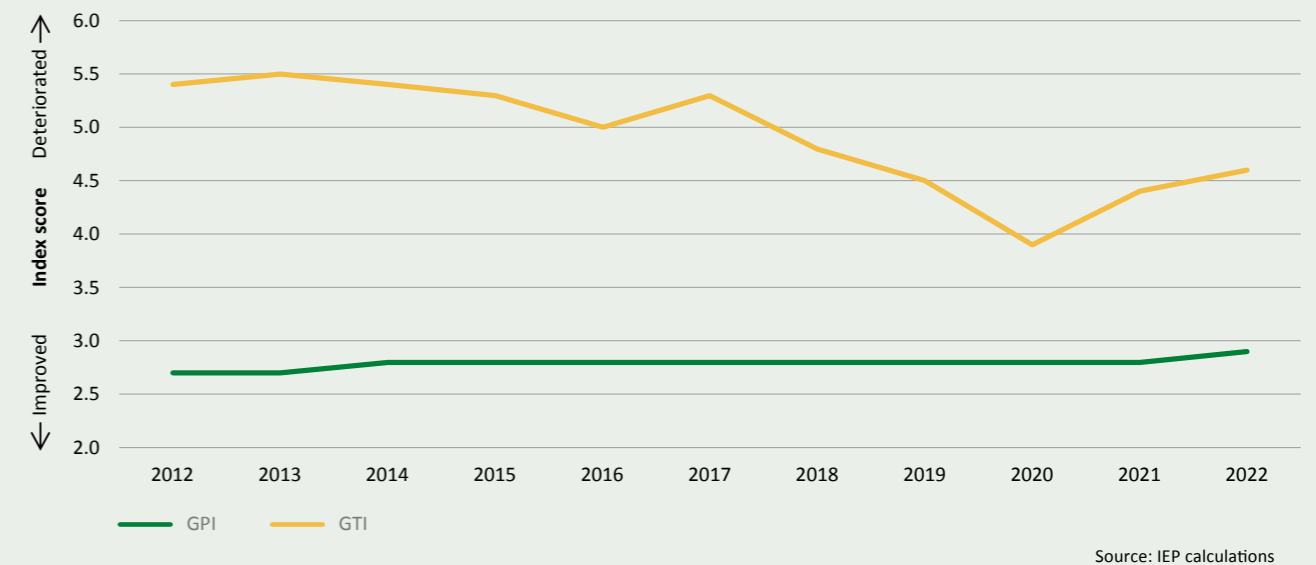
Throughout 2012-2022, there has been an upward trend in producer price index across the IGAD member states. Ethiopia's producer price index was 462 points in 2018 up from 322 points in 2012 indicating a high cost of products. Between 2012 and 2022, Uganda's producer price index increased by 60.5% whereas Kenya's producer price index increased by 41.6%.

PEACE AND SECURITY

Year-on-year changes in Peacefulness in the IGAD Region Between 2012 and 2022

FIGURE 31: TREND ON GLOBAL PEACE AND GLOBAL TERRORISM INDICES IN THE IGAD REGION FROM 2012 TO 2022

The Global Peace Index (GPI) is the leading objective measure of the relative peacefulness of the world's nation states whereas the Global Terrorism Index (GTI) ranks countries according to the impact of terrorist activities as well as analysing the economic and social dimensions associated with terrorism.



The Global Peace Index is composed of 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources that measure both internal and external factors. All the indicators are banded on a scale of 1-5 and qualitative indicators are scored by the Economist Intelligence Unit's extensive team of country analysts. The indicators are divided into three key thematic categories: 6 measures of ongoing conflict such as number of conflicts fought and number of deaths from organised conflict, 10 measures of societal safety and security such as number of displaced people, potential for terrorist acts, number of homicides, number of jailed population, and 7 measures of militarisation such as military expenditure, number of armed service personnel, ease of access to small arms and light weapons. The overall score is weighted 60% for internal peace and 40% for external peace. The closer the score is to '1', the more peaceful the country is, with scores closer to '5' indicating relatively less peace. The GPI is then tested against a range of potential drivers or determinants of peace encompassing standards of governance and efficiency; the strength of formal and informal institutions and the political process; international openness; demographics; regional integration; religion and culture; and education and material well-being.

The Global Terrorism Index defines terrorism as "the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by a non-state actor to attain a political, economic, religious, or social goal through fear, coercion, or intimidation." This definition recognises that terrorism is not only the physical act of an attack, but also the psychological impact it has on a society for many years after. To be included as an incident in the GTD the act must be: "an intentional act of violence or threat of violence by a non-state actor."

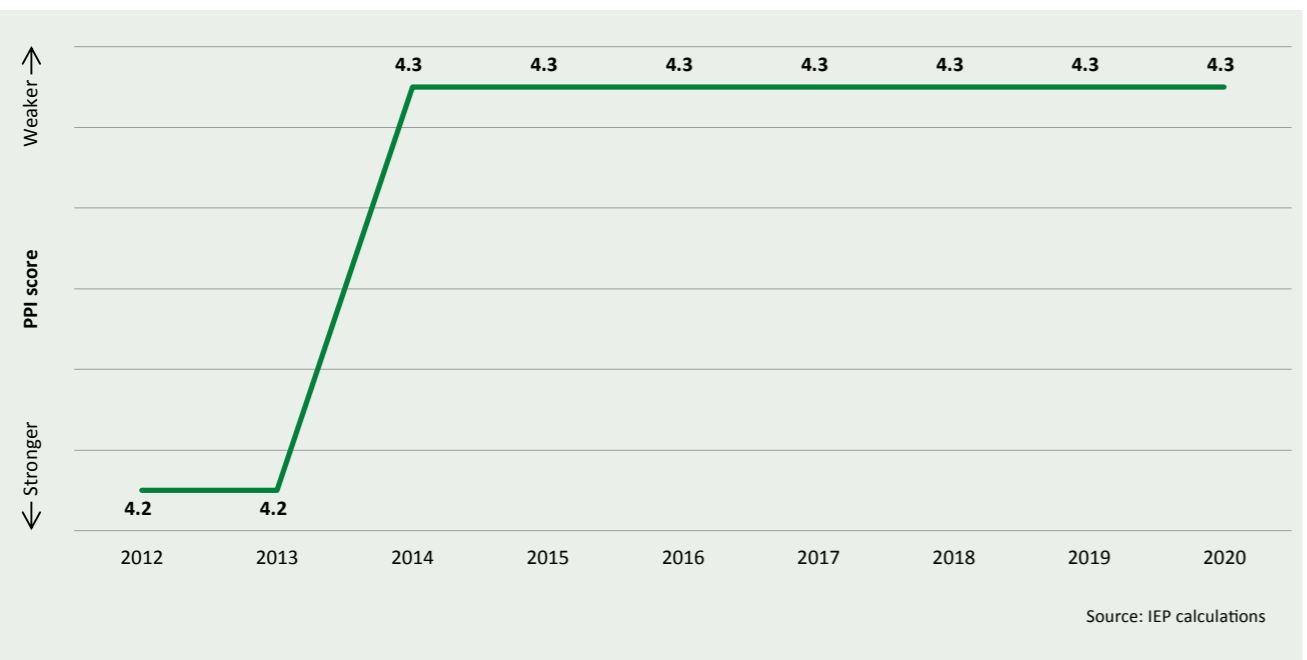
The GTI ranks countries based on four indicators weighted over five years, that is: Total number of terrorist incidents in a given year, Total number of fatalities caused by terrorists in a given year, Total number of injuries caused by terrorists in a given year, A measure of the total property damage from terrorist incidents in a given year. Each of the factors is weighted between zero and three and a five-year weighted average is applied to reflect the latent psychological effect of terrorist acts over time.

IGAD's Global Peace Index scores slightly deteriorated from 2.7 to 2.9 between 2012 and 2022 indicating an increase in violence and less peacefulness in the region.

IGAD's Global Terrorism Index slightly deteriorated from 5.4 to 4.6 between 2020 and 2022 indicating a slight decrease in terrorism in the region. A

FIGURE 32: POSITIVE PEACE DETERIORATED BY 0.1 IN THE IGAD REGION, 2012-2020

Positive Peace is defined as the attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies. The Positive Peace Index measures the level of societal resilience of a nation or region.



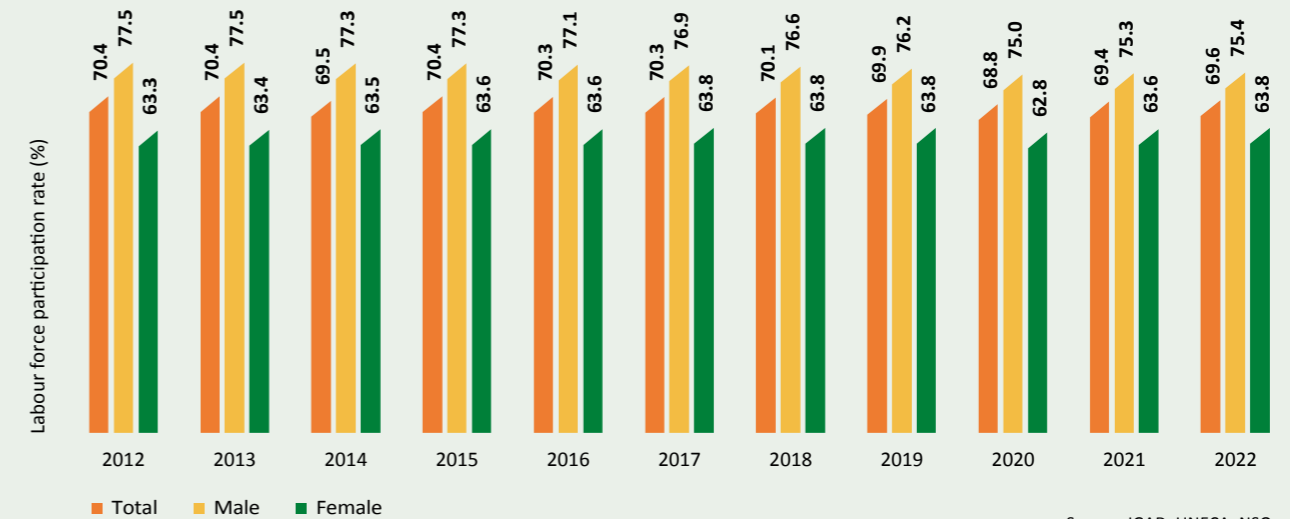
The IGAD region recorded constant levels of Positive Peace Index between 2014 and 2020 with a score of 4.3 indicating low levels of positive peace in the region. According to the index, a Positive Peace Index (PPI) closer to the score of '1', represents a very high level of peace in the country, while with scores closer to '5' indicates a very low level of peace in the country.

LABOUR MARKET

Significate Decrease in Labour Force Participation Rate Across Nearly all Countries in IGAD

FIGURE 33: GENDER DISPARITY IN THE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE ACROSS THE IGAD REGION

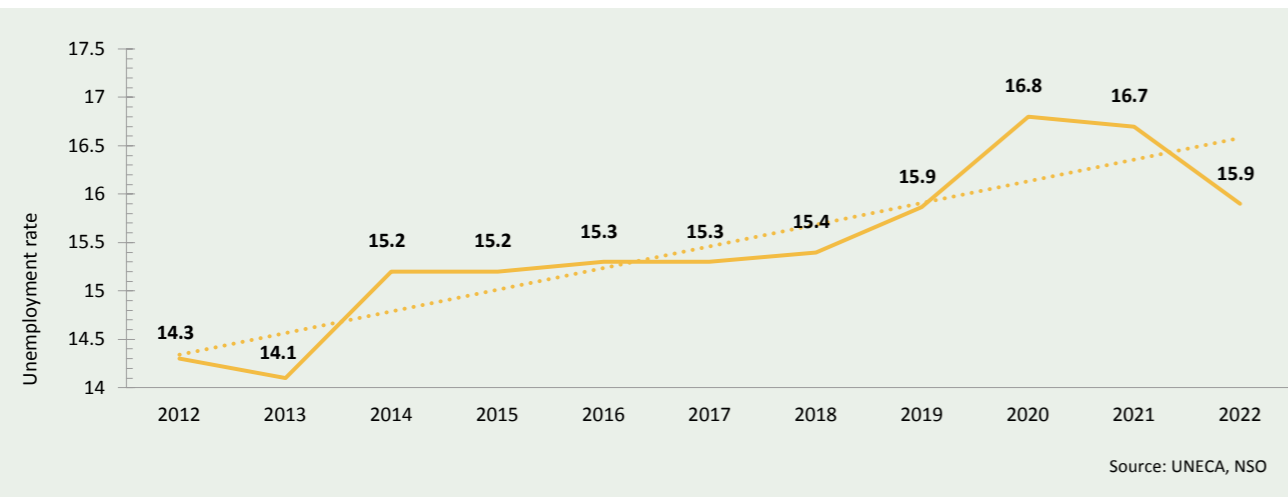
The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work; it provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services, relative to the population at working age.



Labour force participation rate represents the relative amount of labour resources available to produce goods and services. Since 2012, the IGAD region has had fluctuations in the Labour force participation rate due to demographic factors, economic conditions, and the government's fiscal policies. As of 2022, the labour force participation rate in IGAD region was estimated at 69.6 percent. This slightly increased from the previous year, continuing an upward trend started in 2020. There was gender disparity in the labour force participation rate across the IGAD region with male population registering a high proportion compared to the female population through 2012-2022. The IGAD member states need to introduce policies that will attract more females into the labour force. In 2022, Ethiopia recorded the highest labour force participation rate at 80.2% whereas Somalia recorded the lowest labour force participation rate at 25.9%.

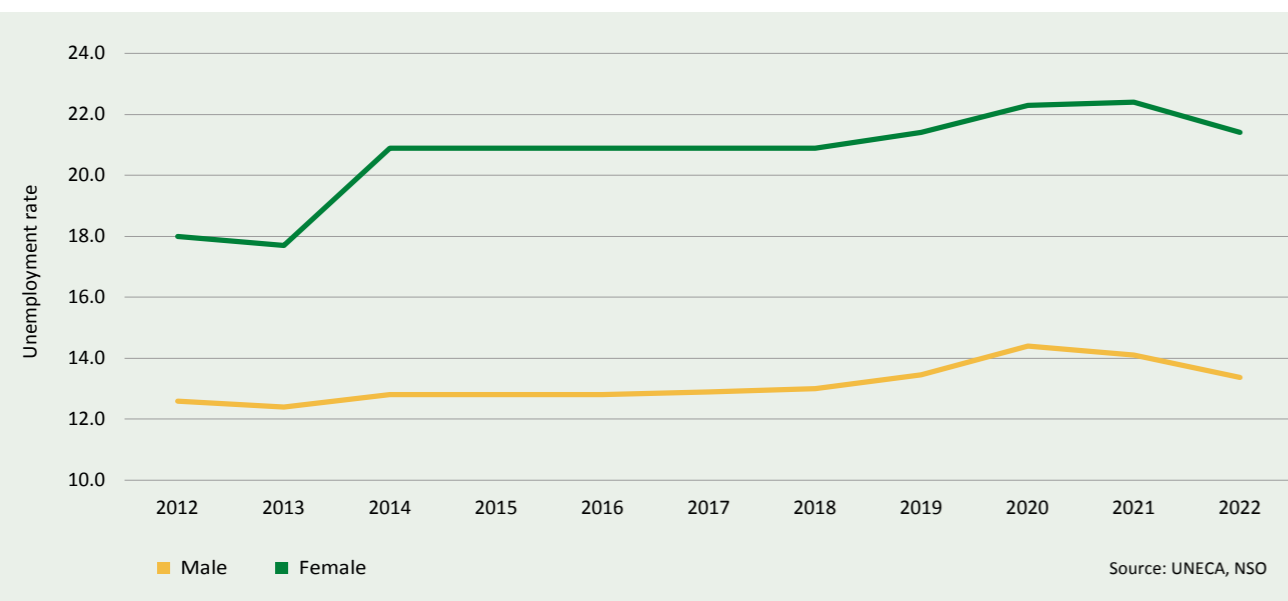
FIGURE 34: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE IGAD REGION FROM 2012 TO 2022

Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people divided by the total size of the labor force, expressed as a percentage. People who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work are considered unemployed.



The IGAD region recorded an increase in unemployment rate from 14.3 percent to 15.9 percent between 2012 and 2022. Unemployment was at its peak in 2020 in the IGAD region between 2012 and 2022 due to effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

FIGURE 35: POSITIVE GENDER UNEMPLOYMENT GAP IN THE IGAD REGION



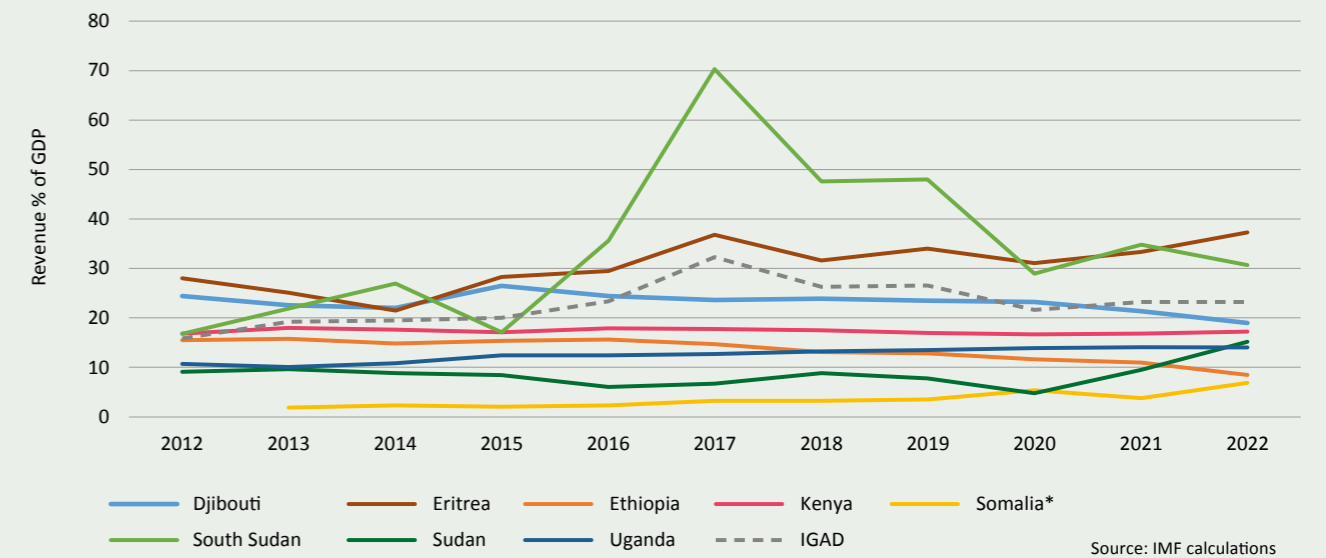
Throughout the years, unemployment has been higher for females than for males hence a positive gender unemployment gap. The IGAD region recorded an increase in unemployment rate for both male and female population through 2012 - 2022. On average, unemployment rate was higher in females (21.4 percent) than males (13.4 percent) in 2022.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE, FISCAL AND PUBLIC SECTOR

Deficit in Fiscal Balance as a Share of GDP in the IGAD Region Between 2012 and 2022

FIGURE 36: GOVERNMENT REVENUE AS A SHARE OF GDP FOR IGAD MEMBER STATES

Government revenue is the money the government raises from taxes, asset income, and transfer receipts at the federal, state, and local levels.



Countries generate government revenues through taxes and fees collection. Government revenues are used in financing investments in human capital, infrastructure, and the provision of services for citizens and businesses. Government revenue, expressed as a percentage of GDP, fluctuated in the IGAD region, from 19.3 percent in 2013 to 32.3 percent in 2017 and 21.7 percent in 2020, the revenue increased to 23.2 percent in 2021, and reached 23.3 percent in 2022. In 2022, the highest revenue among the IGAD member states was observed in Eritrea (37.3 percent), South Sudan (30.7 percent), Djibouti (19.0 percent), Kenya (17.2 percent), Sudan (15.2 percent), Uganda (14.0 percent), and the lowest in Somalia (6.9 percent), and Ethiopia (8.5 percent).

FIGURE 37: EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP IN THE IGAD REGION AS OF 2022

Expense is cash payments for operating activities of the government in providing goods and services. It includes compensation of employees (such as wages and salaries), interest and subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other expenses such as rent and dividends.

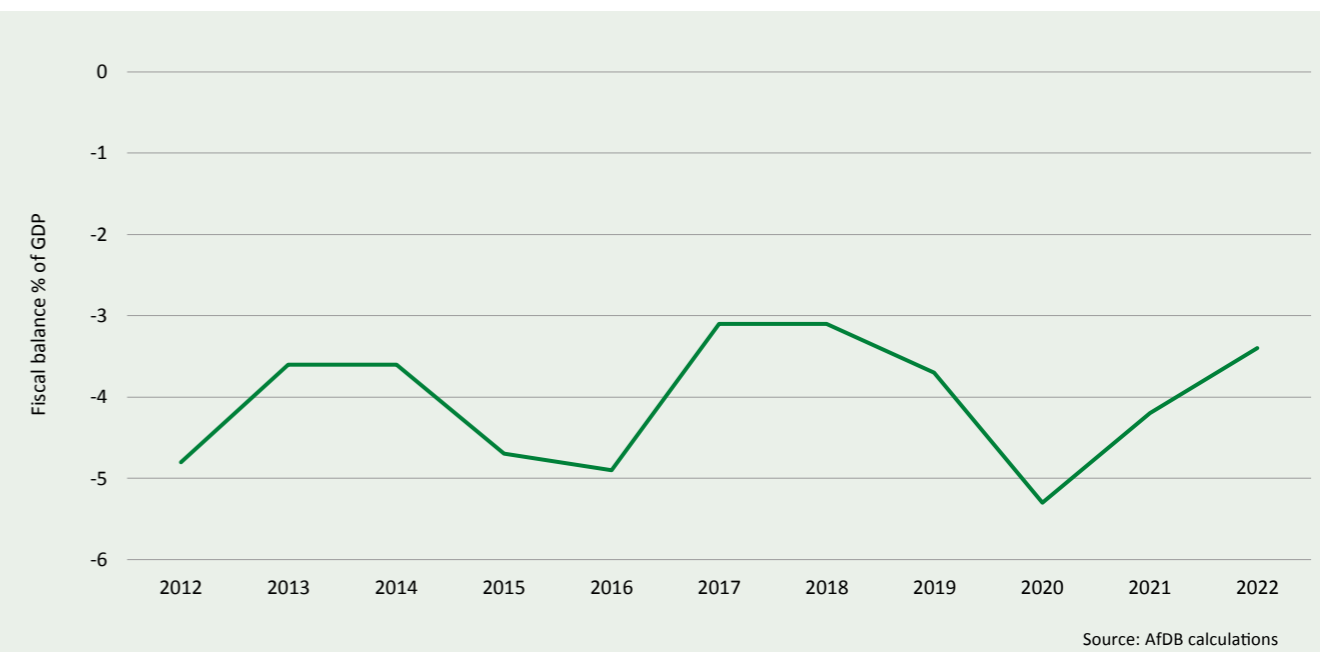


Source: IMF calculations
Note: Expenditure % of GDP was not available in Somalia

As of 2022, Government expenditure was more than government revenue in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda indicating a budget deficit. However, government expenditure was less than government revenue in Eritrea, and South Sudan indicating a budget surplus. The highest government expenditure-to-GDP shares among the IGAD member states were observed in Eritrea (32.5 percent), South Sudan (25.6 percent), Kenya (23.0 percent), Djibouti (20.4 percent), and the lowest in Ethiopia (12.7 percent), Sudan (17.7 percent), and Uganda (19.8 percent). However, despite Eritrea’s spike in the percentage of government expenditure among the IGAD member states, the country still registered a budget surplus.

FIGURE 38: A FISCAL DEFICIT WAS RECORDED IN THE IGAD REGION FROM 2012 TO 2022

Fiscal balance is also known as the government budget balance, is calculated as the difference between a government’s revenues (taxes and proceeds from asset sales) and its expenditures.



Source: AfDB calculations

The fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP is used as an instrument to measure a government’s ability to meet its financing needs and to ensure good management of public finances. If the balance is positive, the government has a surplus (it spends less than it receives). If the balance is negative, the government has a deficit (it spends more than it receives).

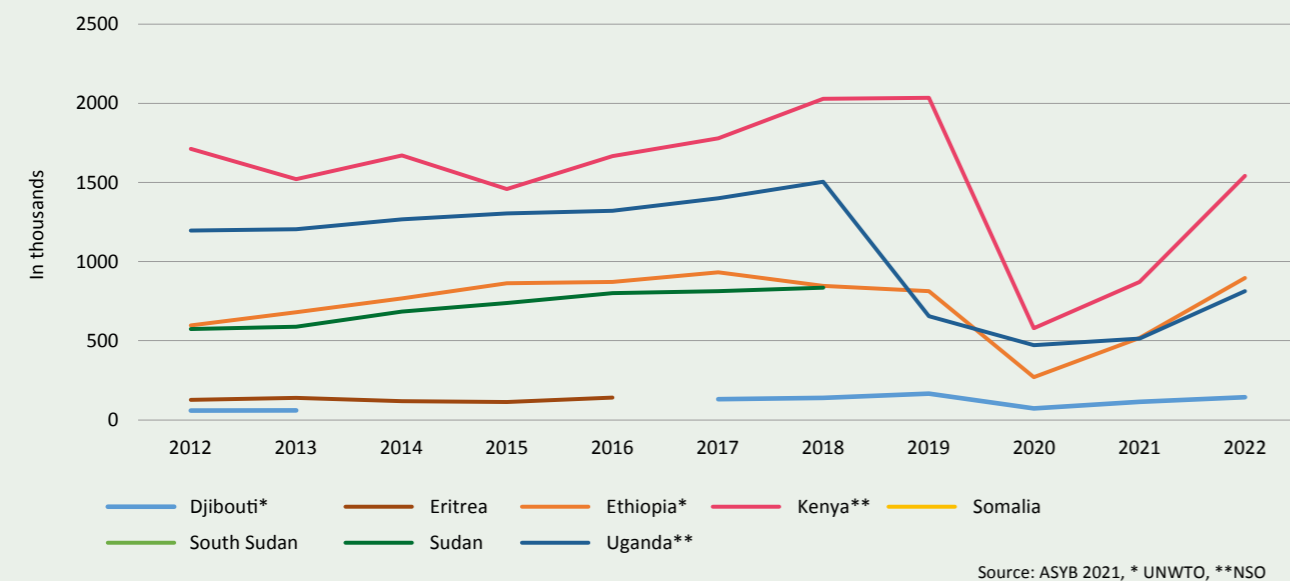
The IGAD region has registered a fiscal deficit from 2012 to 2022. However, fiscal deficit gradually fell from 5.3% of GDP in 2020 to 3.4% of GDP in 2022. In 2022, the largest fiscal deficit of GDP shares among the IGAD member states were observed in South Sudan (6.6%), Kenya (6.3%), Uganda (5.3%), and the lowest in Djibouti (1.0%), Sudan (1.5%), Eritrea (2.2%), and Ethiopia (4.2%). In 2022, the fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP for Somalia was zero indicating moderate deficit with the exception in 2021 when the fiscal balance reached a deficit of 1.1% from a surplus of 0.4% in 2020.

TOURISM

International Tourist arrival trend across the IGAD Member States

FIGURE 39: INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS ROSE SIGNIFICANTLY IN 2022 OVER THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS AMONG THE IGAD MEMBER STATES

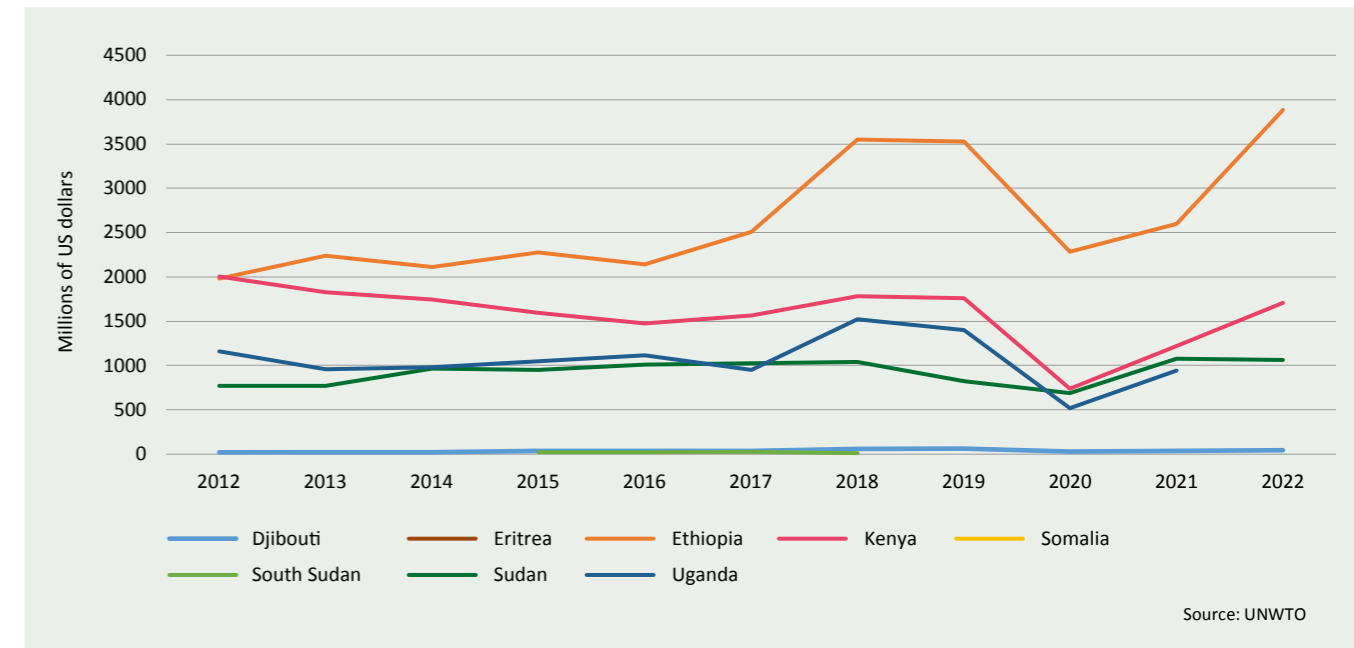
International inbound tourists (overnight visitors) are the number of tourists who travel to a country other than that in which they usually reside, and outside their usual environment, for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose in visiting is other than an activity remunerated from within the country visited. When data on number of tourists are not available, the number of visitors, which includes tourists, same-day visitors, cruise passengers, and crew members, is shown instead.



International tourist arrivals rose significantly in 2022 over the previous two years among the IGAD member states mainly due to effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on the tourism industry. Kenya registered a record high international tourist arrival from 871 thousand tourists in 2021 to 1,541 thousand tourists representing a 71% increase in 2022. However, Djibouti recorded the least number of international tourist arrivals estimated at 145 thousand tourist arrivals in 2022. Ethiopia received about 897 thousand international tourists in 2022, up by 73% year-on-year whereas Uganda received about 814 thousand international tourists in 2022, up by 59% year-on-year.

FIGURE 40: SIGNIFICANT RISE IN INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS IN 2022 OVER THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS ACROSS THE IGAD MEMBER STATES

International tourism receipts are expenditures by international inbound visitors, including payments to national carriers for international transport. These receipts include any other prepayment made for goods or services received in the destination country.



Significant rise in international tourism receipts in 2022 over the previous two years across the IGAD member states was mainly due to effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on the tourism industry. As of 2022, Ethiopia registered a record high of 3.9 billion US dollars compared to the rest of the IGAD member states with South Sudan having the lowest international tourism receipts of 25 million US dollars. Though IGAD member states international tourism receipts fluctuated substantially over the past decade, the member states had a significant increase between 2021 and 2022. Kenya tourism receipts tended to increase through 2021-2022 period ending at 1,704 million US dollars in 2022 despite its substantial fluctuation in recent years. Uganda international tourism receipts was recorded at 942 million US dollars in 2021, up by 81.5% from 2020. Sudan international tourism receipts was 1,077 million US dollars in 2021, a 56.3% increase from 2020 but latter declined by 1.1% in 2022 as a result of political instability. Djibouti international tourism receipts fluctuated substantially in recent years, but it tended to increase by 21.1% through 2021-2022 period.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

IGAD has had a Significant Growth in Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

TABLE 22: IGAD MEMBER STATES HAVE A FIXED TELEPHONE SUBSCRIPTIONS OF LESS THAN 50 PER 100 INHABITANTS

Fixed telephone subscription refers to the sum of all active analogue fixed-telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents, fixed public payphones and satellite-based subscriptions provided to fixed locations that allow for a voice communication.

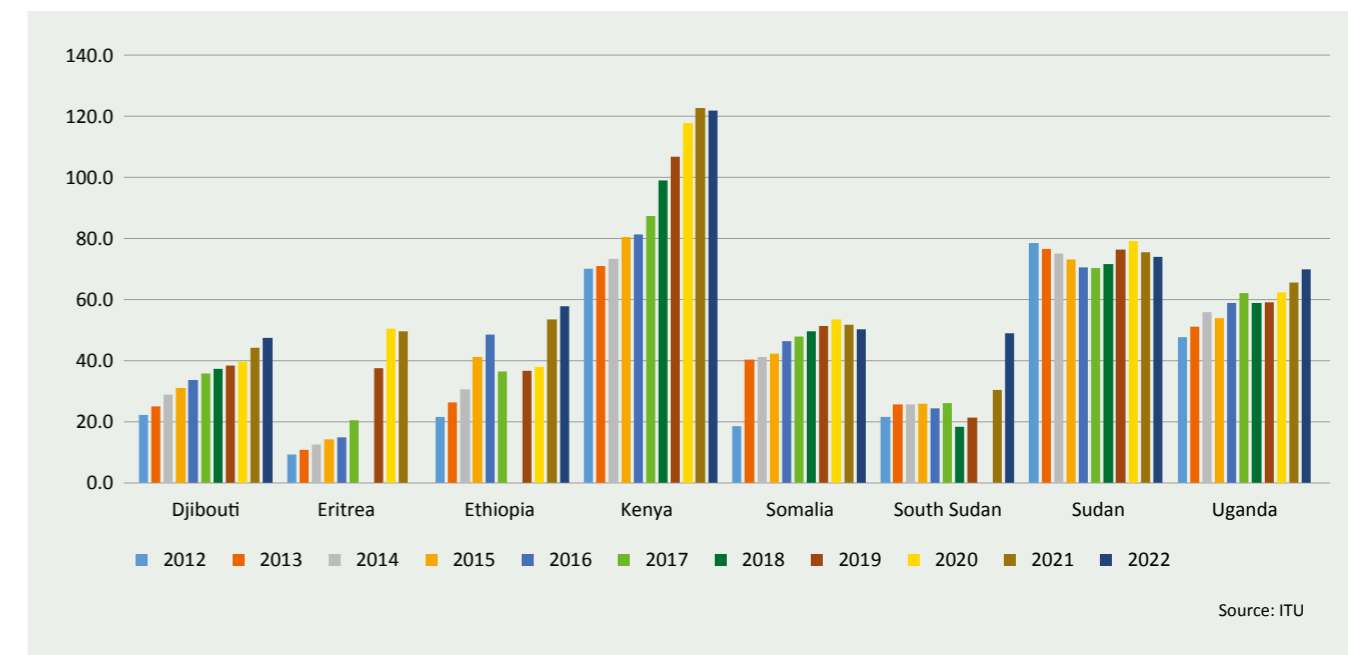
Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	2.09	2.13	2.22	2.28	2.44	3.52	3.49	3.46	3.57	2.47	2.5
Eritrea	1.85	1.88	1.93	1.98	1.96	1.95	-	1.89	1.86	1.82	-
Ethiopia	0.84	0.78	0.82	0.87	1.09	1.09	-	1.10	0.85	0.74	0.7
Kenya	0.58	0.46	0.39	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.1
Somalia	0.56	0.50	0.43	0.37	0.34	-	0.49	0.57	0.55	0.53	0.5
South Sudan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1.21	1.15	1.12	0.31	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.3
Uganda	0.92	0.77	0.89	0.88	0.95	0.65	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.2
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ITU

The dominance in mobile phones has led to the slow growth of fixed telephone subscriptions in the IGAD region due to the high competition levels in mobile technology and low cost of mobile phones. All the IGAD member states have a Fixed Telephone subscriptions of less than 50 per 100 inhabitants due to a high dependence in mobile infrastructure in the provision of voice and broadband services than fixed telephones. Djibouti's fixed telephone subscriptions grew from 2.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2012 to 3.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2020 representing 1.5 increase and latter declined to 2.5 per inhabitants in 2022. Uganda's fixed telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants was 0.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2022 down from 1.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2012. Between 2013 and 2018, South Sudan registered 0 fixed telephone subscription per 100 inhabitants due to internal conflicts. Fixed-telephone subscriptions continue their steady decline in Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, and Kenya.

FIGURE 41: STEADY GROWTH IN MOBILE-CELLULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100 INHABITANTS) ACROSS THE IGAD MEMBER STATES

Mobile-cellular subscription refers to the number of subscriptions to a public mobile-telephone service that provide access to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) using cellular technology. It includes the number of postpaid subscriptions and the number of active prepaid accounts, divided by population and multiplied by 100.

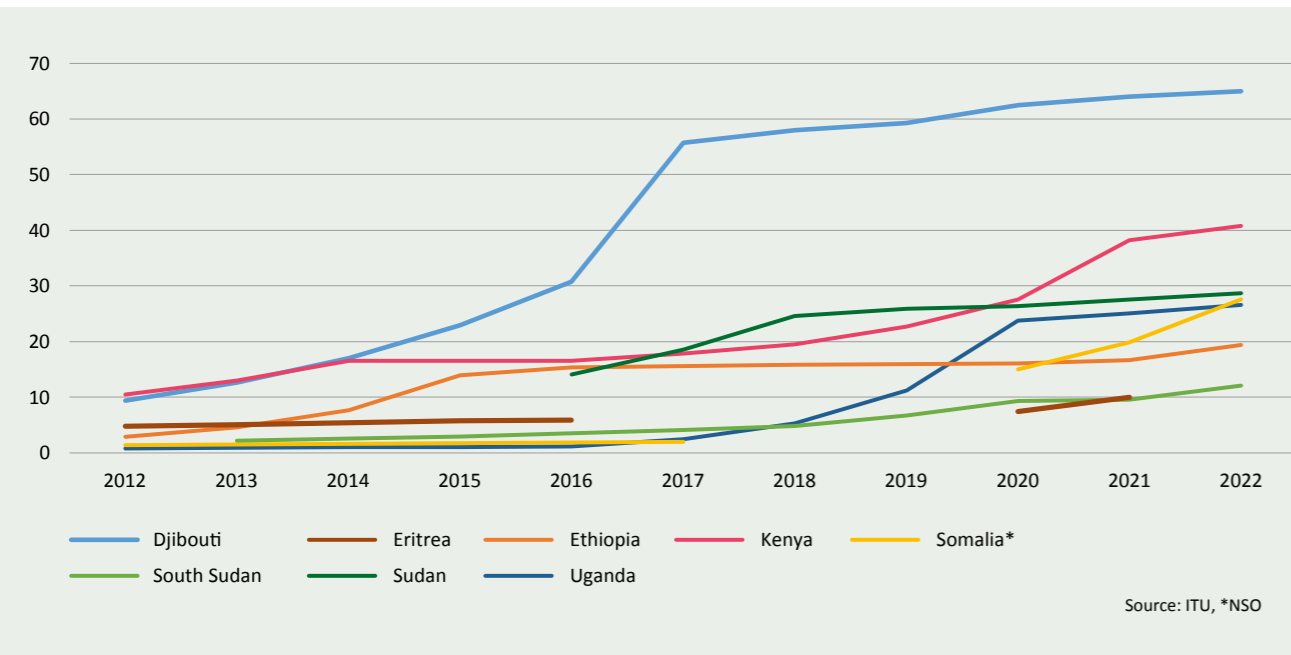


Source: ITU

IGAD region has been dominated by mobile cellular subscription compared to the fixed telephone subscription, and so more, revenues are generated from mobile services than from fixed line services. The growth in mobile phones access has attributed to the growth of mobile cellular subscriptions in IGAD. As of 2022, Kenya was the first IGAD member state to surpass 100 inhabitants estimated at 122 per 100 inhabitants, meaning that at least statistically every average person has more than one subscription to a mobile service. Despite a consistent growth in mobile-cellular subscription in Djibouti and South Sudan, the countries still have mobile cellular subscription of less than 50 per 100 inhabitants. Somalia and Sudan mobile cellular subscriptions were at level of 50.3 and 74 per 100 inhabitants respectively in 2022, down from 51.8 and 75.6 respectively in the previous year, representing 2.9% and 2.1% decrease. Between 2012 and 2020, mobile cellular subscriptions of Eritrea grew substantially from 9.4 to 50.6 per 100 inhabitants then decreased to 49.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2021.

FIGURE 42: ACCELERATING GROWTH OF INTERNET USAGE ACROSS THE IGAD MEMBER STATES

Internet users refers to the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.



Through the Internet, individuals in the IGAD region are able to communicate and share information across the globe with an Internet connection. The accelerating growth of internet usage was attributed to several factors such as; increased internet access, increased popularity of mobile devices, improvement in regulatory reforms, fall in internet costs, and increased technological innovation.

All the eight IGAD member states have recorded an increase in the individual using the internet since 2012. However, among the IGAD member states, Djibouti recorded the highest increase in the number of internet users from 9.4% in 2012 to 65.0% 2022 whereas Uganda recorded the lowest increase in the individuals using the internet from 4.8% in 2012 to 10.0% in 2021.

TABLE 23: CONSISTENT GROWTH IN THE FIXED (WIRED)-BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100 INHABITANTS) IN KENYA SINCE 2012

Fixed-broadband subscriptions Refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s divided by population and multiplied by 100.

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	1.5621	1.8220	2.0324	2.4015	2.3723	2.3446	2.4128	2.2734	2.2981	1.4109	1.4329
Eritrea	0.0057	0.0044	0.0060	0.0150	0.0178	0.0294	-	0.0857	0.1406	0.1381	-
Ethiopia	0.0090	0.2452	0.4725	0.4665	0.5309	0.0582	-	0.1393	0.1809	0.4213	0.4589
Kenya	0.1243	0.1655	0.2221	0.2884	0.2771	0.5890	0.7437	0.9640	1.2969	1.4885	1.9217
Somalia	0.3215	0.4668	0.5260	0.5958	0.6437	0.6593	-	0.6132	0.7196	0.6973	0.6762
South Sudan	0.0002	0.0009	0.0009	0.0013	0.0014	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019	-	0.0019	0.0018
Sudan	0.0705	0.0714	0.0558	0.0736	0.0670	0.0751	0.0746	0.0758	0.0648	0.0666	0.0637
Uganda	0.1120	0.1177	0.1519	0.2154	0.2377	-	-	0.0754	0.0779	0.0840	0.0852
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ITU

Despite Kenya’s consistent growth in fixed broadband subscriptions, the fixed broadband subscription still remains the privilege for a few with only 1.9 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2022. Djibouti and Kenya are the only IGAD member states with a fixed broadband subscription of more than one per 100 inhabitants. Among the IGAD member states, South Sudan still lags far behind with fixed broadband subscription per 100 inhabitants.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Data from Recognised Data Sources

TABLE A 1: TOTAL POPULATION, MILLION PERSONS

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	0.87	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.01
Eritrea*	3.25	3.30	3.32	3.34	3.37	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.56	3.62	3.68
Ethiopia	83.74	85.84	87.95	90.08	92.21	94.35	96.29	98.66	98.04	101.60	105.17
Kenya	40.60	41.79	42.96	44.16	46.36	45.18	44.03	47.56	48.82	49.72	50.62
Somalia	12.72	13.06	13.42	13.80	14.19	14.59	15.01	15.98	16.54	17.07	17.60
South Sudan	9.78	10.18	10.59	11.00	11.43	11.87	12.32	12.78	13.25	13.74	14.23
Sudan	35.06	36.16	37.29	38.44	39.60	40.78	41.98	43.20	44.41	45.63	46.84
Uganda	31.32	34.09	34.63	35.50	36.65	37.84	39.06	40.31	41.58	42.89	44.21
IGAD	217.33	225.31	231.07	237.22	244.73	248.96	253.10	262.96	267.18	275.26	283.37

Source: NSO, *AfDB

TABLE A 2: TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX (MALE), MILLION PERSONS

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.53
Eritrea*	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.66	1.67	1.70	1.72	1.75	1.79	1.82
Ethiopia	42.14	43.16	44.20	45.25	46.30	47.36	48.31	49.50	49.19	50.96	52.72
Kenya	20.10	20.71	18.63	21.89	22.99	22.40	21.82	23.54	24.21	24.66	25.10
Somalia	6.35	6.52	6.70	6.88	7.08	7.28	7.48	8.01	8.29	8.56	8.82
South Sudan	5.04	5.24	5.44	5.65	5.86	6.08	6.31	6.54	6.78	7.02	7.27
Sudan	17.81	18.37	18.93	19.50	20.08	20.67	21.27	21.88	22.49	23.11	23.72
Uganda	15.44	16.53	16.90	17.34	17.93	18.53	19.15	19.78	20.43	21.09	21.76
IGAD	108.94	112.62	112.92	118.65	122.39	124.50	126.56	131.50	133.66	137.70	141.75

Source: NSO, *AfDB

TABLE A 3: TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX (FEMALE), MILLION PERSONS

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.48
Eritrea*	1.65	1.67	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.75	1.77	1.80	1.83	1.87
Ethiopia	41.61	42.67	43.75	44.83	45.90	46.99	47.97	49.16	48.85	50.65	52.44
Kenya	20.50	21.08	19.57	22.27	23.38	22.79	22.21	24.01	24.60	25.06	25.52
Somalia	6.37	6.54	6.73	6.91	7.11	7.31	7.52	7.97	8.25	8.51	8.78
South Sudan	4.74	4.94	5.14	5.35	5.56	5.78	6.01	6.24	6.47	6.72	6.97
Sudan	17.24	17.80	18.36	18.94	19.52	20.11	20.71	21.32	21.92	22.52	23.12
Uganda	15.88	17.56	17.74	18.16	18.73	19.31	19.91	20.53	21.16	21.80	22.45
IGAD	108.39	112.69	113.40	118.58	122.34	124.46	126.54	131.46	133.51	137.56	141.62

Source: NSO, *AfDB

TABLE A 4: AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	56.8	56.5	56.2	55.8	55.5	55.1	54.6	54.2	53.7	53.1	52.6
Eritrea*	84.9	84.6	84.9	85.4	85.3	84.8	83.5	81.8	79.9	77.9	76.1
Ethiopia	86.0	84.3	82.5	80.9	79.4	74.3	76.5	75.4	74.3	73.2	68.1
Kenya	81.8	80.9	81.0	76.5	84.4	84.4	84.4	75.2	69.8	68.2	66.8
Somalia	102.1	101.8	101.5	101.2	101.1	100.8	100.5	100.2	99.8	99.4	98.9
South Sudan	80.5	96.0	97.4	96.8	98.0	97.8	99.7	99.6	100.0	101.7	105.6
Sudan	79.0	79.2	79.0	78.5	78.1	77.5	77.1	79.5	79.9	80.3	80.9
Uganda	103.2	103.2	103.2	101.3	99.2	97.1	95.1	93.1	91.2	89.4	87.8
IGAD	86.7	86.6	85.9	84.0	84.6	82.4	82.7	80.7	79.0	78.2	76.1

Source: NSO, *AfDB

TABLE A 5: TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, BIRTHS PER WOMAN

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	3.24	3.18	3.11	3.07	3.01	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.85	2.80	2.76
Eritrea*	4.41	4.34	4.27	4.22	4.16	4.11	4.06	4.00	3.93	3.87	3.79
Ethiopia	4.88	4.72	4.61	4.53	4.47	4.39	4.34	4.32	4.24	4.16	4.06
Kenya	4.09	3.95	3.84	3.80	3.72	3.64	3.58	3.47	3.40	3.34	3.30
Somalia	7.20	7.13	7.06	6.98	6.89	6.74	6.63	6.53	6.90	6.31	6.20
South Sudan	5.20	5.11	5.02	4.94	4.86	4.78	4.70	4.62	4.54	4.47	4.34
Sudan	4.89	4.90	4.91	4.90	4.83	4.76	4.68	4.62	4.54	4.46	4.38
Uganda	5.78	5.62	5.80	6.20	6.20	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
IGAD	5.50	5.40	5.38	5.41	5.35	5.12	5.06	5.00	5.04	4.86	4.79

Source: NSO, *AfDB

TABLE A 6: CRUDE BIRTH RATE, NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 PERSONS

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	25.06	24.66	24.21	23.89	23.52	23.28	22.98	22.75	22.48	22.20	21.91
Eritrea*	32.42	31.72	31.21	30.42	29.91	29.42	29.11	28.94	28.71	28.62	28.43
Ethiopia	34.84	33.94	33.55	33.43	33.31	33.06	33.00	33.12	32.78	32.38	31.84
Kenya	33.17	32.13	31.30	30.96	30.40	29.75	29.18	28.46	28.00	27.68	27.54
Somalia	47.28	46.99	46.75	46.47	46.16	45.46	44.99	44.56	43.30	43.56	43.09
South Sudan	39.87	39.27	38.48	36.33	35.15	32.65	30.15	29.06	29.17	29.11	28.86
Sudan	36.32	36.33	36.35	36.41	36.04	35.67	35.24	34.82	34.23	33.60	33.03
Uganda	41.74	40.94	40.15	40.20	39.70	39.30	38.70	38.20	37.70	37.20	36.70
IGAD	39.45	38.89	38.40	37.91	37.41	36.66	36.02	35.59	35.02	34.78	34.35

Source: NSO, *AfDB

TABLE A 7: CRUDE DEATH RATE, NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 PERSONS

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	8.92	8.81	8.67	8.60	8.57	8.37	8.35	8.42	8.82	9.15	8.96
Eritrea*	7.08	7.00	6.81	6.65	6.58	6.50	6.35	6.31	6.42	6.73	6.73
Ethiopia	8.12	7.73	7.50	7.21	6.93	6.77	6.57	6.44	6.62	6.78	6.50
Kenya	7.45	7.40	7.30	7.36	7.34	7.29	7.30	7.29	7.46	8.06	7.83
Somalia	13.57	13.13	12.81	12.45	12.28	11.89	11.44	11.04	11.39	11.60	11.01
South Sudan	11.10	11.14	11.49	11.07	11.01	11.01	10.58	10.53	10.76	11.05	10.74
Sudan	7.31	7.36	7.14	7.01	6.97	6.73	6.65	6.59	6.67	6.80	6.68
Uganda	7.84	7.35	6.99	9.00	8.40	7.90	7.50	7.20	7.00	6.80	6.60
IGAD	9.88	9.66	9.55	9.61	9.43	9.20	8.94	8.80	9.01	9.25	8.97

Source: NSO, *AfDB

TABLE A 8: HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE RATE, (% OF AGES 15-49)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	-
Eritrea	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Ethiopia	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Kenya	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7
Somalia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
South Sudan	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9
Sudan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uganda	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1
IGAD	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	-

Source: WHO

TABLE A 9: NUMBER OF HEALTH PERSONNEL BY CATEGORY

Category	Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Dentists	Djibouti	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	-	-	-	-
	Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1889	-	228	-	-
	Kenya	985	1045	1090	-	-	-	841	1300	-	-	-
	Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-
	Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uganda	-	-	-	276	-	-	26	310	255	-	-
	Medical Doctors	Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea		153	172	204	212	226	224	280	248	291	-	-
Ethiopia		-	-	-	-	-	-	8395	-	12174	-	-
Kenya		8092	8682	9149	9734	-	-	8042	-	-	11980	-
Somalia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan		-	-	-	-	-	-	411	-	-	-	-
Sudan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda		3370	-	-	3645	-	6918	17186	-	7031	-	-
Midwifery Personnel		Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Eritrea	-	-	-	-	376	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ethiopia	-	6925	-	-	12069	-	16159	-	20355	-	-
	Kenya	-	-	-	-	2092	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uganda	-	7000	-	8815	9802	-	-	-	23546	-	-
	Nursing Personnel	Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea		-	4262	4132	3962	4484	4528	4971	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia		-	-	-	-	-	88164	61772	-	69824	-	-
Kenya		61769	40292	43311	41413	48737	53168	59901	-	-	-	-
Somalia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan		-	-	-	-	-	-	3726	-	-	-	-
Sudan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda		40816	40149	45388	50681	55228	60456	52907	-	51327	-	-
Pharmacists		Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	451	-	-	-	-
	Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	10752	-	5394	-	-
	Kenya	2076	2202	2355	-	-	-	964	-	-	-	-
	Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	-	-	-	-
	Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uganda	550	-	-	45	-	-	324	-	1717	-	-

Source: WHO National Health Workforce Accounts Data Platform

TABLE A 10: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN PROVIDED THE VACCINES (MEASLES) - TOTAL (%)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022*
Djibouti	83	80	71	74	75	81	86	83	62	50	50
Eritrea	98	94	90	97	99	99	99	99	93	93	93
Ethiopia	62	55	54	56	57	59	55	58	60	54	56
Kenya	93	94	95	96	96	89	89	89	88	89	90
Somalia**	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	23	46	46
South Sudan	59	57	54	52	51	56	61	65	69	74	72
Sudan	85	85	86	87	86	90	88	90	86	81	81
Uganda	80	83	85	79	79	83	86	87	89	90	90
IGAD	84	83	81	83	83	84	85	86	81	81	81

Source: ASYB 2021, *WHO, **NSO

TABLE A 11: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN PROVIDED THE VACCINES (BCG) - TOTAL (%)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	87	86	99	92	90	92	93	95	77	61	61
Eritrea	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ethiopia	74	68	69	70	72	73	71	69	70	68	68
Kenya	97	92	94	87	99	89	95	93	92	97	97
Somalia	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
South Sudan	65	58	55	55	52	65	66	66	69	71	72
Sudan	92	93	95	88	96	97	88	92	92	80	80
Uganda	95	93	91	95	94	89	88	88	91	83	82
IGAD	90	87	90	87	90	89	88	89	87	83	83

Source: WHO

TABLE A 12: CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE (% OF WOMEN AGES 15-49)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	19.4	20.3	21.3	22.3	23.2	24.2	25.3	26.3	27.4	28.5	29.6
Eritrea	8.8	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.6	13.1	13.7
Ethiopia	31.1	33.6	35.7	36.6	36.9	37.1	37.6	37.9	37.9	38.6	39.5
Kenya	52.8	55.3	57.8	60.4	61.3	61.5	61.5	61.7	62.6	63.2	63.7
Somalia*	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.5	5.7	9.2	9.6
South Sudan	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.9
Sudan	11.2	11.8	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.8	14.3	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.3
Uganda	30.3	31.4	32.9	35.6	38.4	40.3	41.7	43.1	44.7	46.9	48.5
IGAD	28.1	29.6	31.0	32.4	33.4	34.1	34.7	35.4	36.2	37.1	38.0

Source: AfDB, *NSO

TABLE A 13: GDP, CURRENT PRICES (BILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.0
Eritrea	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4
Ethiopia	42.2	46.5	54.2	63.1	72.2	76.8	80.2	92.6	96.6	99.3	119.0
Kenya	56.8	61.7	68.3	70.1	74.8	82.0	92.2	100.4	100.7	109.7	113.4
Somalia*	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.2	8.6	9.4	9.7	10.1	9.8	10.2	10.4
South Sudan	8.9	12.7	14.9	6.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6
Sudan*	62.3	63.9	78.1	83.9	89.7	122.1	48.4	35.1	34.3	35.2	36.7
Uganda	30.8	23.5	39.0	29.3	30.5	31.6	34.1	37.8	38.1	42.6	48.2
IGAD	209.5	217.2	264.3	262.3	283.8	330.1	273.3	285.4	289.2	307.2	338.7

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, *NSO

TABLE A 14: REAL GDP GROWTH RATE, %

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022*
Djibouti	4.8	5.0	7.1	7.7	6.9	5.1	8.5	7.5	1.0	4.8	3.6
Eritrea	1.9	-10.5	30.9	-20.6	7.4	-10.0	13.0	3.8	-0.6	2.9	2.6
Ethiopia	8.6	10.6	10.3	10.4	7.6	9.6	6.8	8.3	6.1	6.3	3.8
Kenya	4.6	3.8	5.0	5.0	4.2	3.8	5.6	5.0	-0.3	7.5	5.4
Somalia**	1.2	5.7	2.7	4.6	4.7	9.5	3.0	3.63	-2.6	3.3	2.4
South Sudan	-52.4	29.3	2.9	-2.9	-17.9	-0.9	0.0	-8.9	20.3	5.3	6.5
Sudan**	2.4	6.8	7.0	4.0	3.6	4.7	2.8	-1.3	-1.6	-1.9	-0.8
Uganda	5.1	3.6	5.1	5.2	4.8	3.1	6.3	6.4	3.0	6.7	4.4
IGAD	3.4	11.3	12.2	5.5	5.5	5.8	7.6	5.5	6.1	5.7	4.5

Source: ASYB 2021, * IMF, **NSO

TABLE A 15: GDP PER CAPITA (USD)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	1,787	2,102	2,241	2,430	2,559	2,660	2,765	2,948	3,140	3,348	3,572
Eritrea	693	594	784	603	646	560	582	566	594	611	647
Ethiopia	447	479	543	616	685	710	722	811	824	825	964
Kenya	1,298	1,377	1,490	1,497	1,562	1,676	1,846	1,970	1,936	2,070	2,099
Somalia**	341	376	401	415	559	607	592	655	623	648	667
South Sudan	829	1,146	1,333	557	296	335	365	411	397	399	423
Sudan**	1,772	1,776	2,110	2,199	2,277	3,001	1,152	812	772	771	784
Uganda	900	665	1,073	782	787	787	821	880	857	930	1,021
IGAD*	961	964	1,147	1,112	1,155	1,322	1,074	1,083	1,080	1,115	1,369

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, **NSO
*Note: IGAD's GDP per capita was computed as Total GDP of the Region divided by the total population of the region

TABLE A 16: TOTAL SURFACE AREA, '000 SQUARE KILOMETRES

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Eritrea	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Ethiopia	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136
Kenya	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580
Somalia	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638
South Sudan	634	634	634	634	634	634	634	634	634	634	634
Sudan	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854	1,854
Uganda	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242
IGAD	5,225	5,225	5,225	5,225	5,225	5,225	5,225	5,225	5,225	5,225	5,225

Source: NSO

TABLE A 17: FOREST AREA AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL LAND AREA

Member State/Years	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022
Djibouti	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	-
Eritrea	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	-
Ethiopia	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.1	-
Kenya	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	-
Somalia	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.4	-
South Sudan	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	-
Sudan	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	-
Uganda	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.5	-
IGAD	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.9	-

Source: ASYB 2021 *World Bank

TABLE A 18: NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS '000'

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021	2022
Djibouti	106.3	108.3	110.3	112.4	114.2	116.1	115.7	115.3	119.7	121.3	123.0
Eritrea	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.5	15.1	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.8	13.6
Ethiopia	706.4	718.2	726.9	1072.9	1081.6	1227.0	1372.4	1497.7	1530.0	1576.4	1622.1
Kenya	1023.7	1058.1	1092.5	1126.9	1102.7	1078.6	1061.7	1044.9	1050.1	1046.3	1046.8
Somalia	45.3	43.8	42.4	41.0	42.9	44.9	48.5	52.1	58.6	59.6	61.0
South Sudan	476.1	598.8	721.4	844.1	844.7	845.2	855.4	865.6	882.3	900.1	917.9
Sudan	619.4	619.8	620.2	620.5	678.2	735.8	979.5	1223.1	1379.1	1483.4	1606.1
Uganda	636.2	707.9	779.5	851.2	1025.0	1198.8	1372.7	1546.5	1720.3	1892.8	2065.4
IGAD	3629.3	3870.8	4109.2	4684.9	4904.9	5261.6	5820.6	6359.5	6754.1	7093.8	7455.7

Source: IGAD

TABLE A 19: NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS, MALES '000'

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021	2022
Djibouti	55.8	56.9	57.9	59.0	60.0	61.0	60.8	60.6	62.9	63.7	64.6
Eritrea	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.5
Ethiopia	370.5	376.7	381.2	562.7	567.2	643.5	719.7	785.4	802.4	826.7	850.7
Kenya	511.7	528.9	546.1	563.3	551.2	539.1	530.7	522.3	524.9	523.0	523.3
Somalia	24.2	23.4	22.6	21.9	22.9	24.0	25.9	27.8	31.3	31.8	32.6
South Sudan	242.7	305.2	367.8	430.3	430.6	430.9	436.1	441.2	449.7	458.8	467.9
Sudan	311.3	311.5	311.7	311.9	340.9	369.8	492.3	614.7	693.2	745.6	807.2
Uganda	309.7	344.6	379.5	414.4	499.0	583.6	668.2	752.8	837.5	921.4	1005.4
IGAD	1834.7	1956.0	2075.7	2372.3	2480.4	2660.3	2941.8	3212.9	3409.6	3578.8	3759.2

Source: IGAD

TABLE A 20: NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS, FEMALES '000'

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021	2022
Djibouti	50.5	51.4	52.4	53.3	54.2	55.1	54.9	54.8	56.9	57.6	58.4
Eritrea	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1
Ethiopia	335.9	341.6	345.7	510.3	514.4	583.5	652.6	712.2	727.6	749.7	771.4
Kenya	512.0	529.2	546.4	563.6	551.5	539.4	531.0	522.6	525.2	523.3	523.5
Somalia	21.1	20.4	19.8	19.1	20.0	20.9	22.6	24.3	27.3	27.8	28.4
South Sudan	233.4	293.5	353.7	413.8	414.1	414.4	419.3	424.3	432.5	441.2	450.0
Sudan	308.1	308.3	308.5	308.6	337.3	366.0	487.2	608.4	686.0	737.8	798.8
Uganda	326.5	363.3	400.0	436.8	526.0	615.2	704.4	793.7	882.9	971.4	1059.9
IGAD	1794.6	1914.8	2033.5	2312.7	2424.5	2601.3	2878.7	3146.6	3344.5	3515.0	3696.5

Source: IGAD

TABLE A 21: WORKING-AGE INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS '000'

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	86.2	88.0	89.7	91.6	93.8	96.0	98.3	100.7	103.1	104.5	105.9
Eritrea	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.5
Ethiopia	493.1	501.3	507.4	748.9	755.0	856.4	957.9	1045.4	1068.0	1100.3	1132.2
Kenya	762.7	783.7	805.3	827.5	821.3	815.1	809.0	802.9	796.9	794.0	794.4
Somalia	30.9	29.9	28.9	28.0	30.2	32.7	35.3	38.2	41.3	42.1	43.0
South Sudan	277.7	364.7	479.1	629.3	634.8	640.5	646.1	651.9	657.7	671.0	684.2
Sudan	426.5	428.5	430.5	432.6	497.6	572.5	658.6	757.6	871.6	937.5	1015.0
Uganda	389.9	424.4	462.0	503.0	563.1	630.4	705.8	790.2	884.9	973.6	1062.4
IGAD	2479.5	2633.2	2815.7	3273.5	3408.3	3655.9	3923.2	4198.9	4435.2	4634.5	4848.5

Source: IGAD

TABLE A 22: WORKING-AGE INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS, MALES "000"

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	44.2	45.2	46.1	47.1	48.3	49.5	50.7	52.0	53.3	54.1	54.8
Eritrea	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3
Ethiopia	253.6	257.8	261.0	385.2	388.3	440.5	492.7	537.7	549.3	565.9	582.3
Kenya	373.2	383.8	394.6	405.8	403.6	401.4	399.2	397.1	395.0	393.5	393.7
Somalia	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	16.8	18.2	19.9	21.6	23.5	24.0	24.5
South Sudan	147.1	192.9	253.0	331.7	333.6	335.6	337.6	339.6	341.6	348.5	355.4
Sudan	215.2	215.6	216.0	216.4	247.8	283.8	325.0	372.2	426.2	458.5	496.4
Uganda	189.5	205.4	222.8	241.5	268.0	297.4	330.0	366.1	406.2	447.0	487.7
IGAD	1246.7	1324.1	1416.3	1650.0	1713.3	1833.2	1961.7	2092.9	2201.6	2297.8	2401.1

Source: IGAD

TABLE A 23: WORKING-AGE INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS, FEMALES "000"

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	42.0	42.8	43.6	44.5	45.5	46.5	47.6	48.6	49.7	50.4	51.1
Eritrea	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2
Ethiopia	239.5	243.5	246.4	363.7	366.7	416.0	465.2	507.7	518.7	534.4	549.9
Kenya	389.4	399.9	410.7	421.7	417.7	413.7	409.7	405.8	402.0	400.5	400.7
Somalia	14.0	13.5	13.0	12.6	13.5	14.4	15.5	16.6	17.8	18.1	18.5
South Sudan	130.5	171.8	226.1	297.6	301.2	304.8	308.5	312.3	316.1	322.5	328.8
Sudan	211.3	212.9	214.6	216.2	249.8	288.7	333.6	385.4	445.3	479.0	518.6
Uganda	200.4	219.0	239.3	261.5	295.1	333.0	375.8	424.1	478.6	526.6	574.6
IGAD	1232.8	1309.1	1399.4	1623.5	1695.1	1822.7	1961.4	2106.0	2233.5	2336.8	2447.4

Source: IGAD

TABLE A 24: MIGRANTS IN LABOUR FORCE "000"

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	41.8	42.6	43.5	44.4	45.3	46.2	47.4	48.5	49.7	50.9	52.2
Eritrea	52.9	53.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0
Ethiopia	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	235.8	240.0	244.1	248.2	251.2	370.8	373.8
Kenya	424.0	474.3	517.6	528.8	544.8	560.6	538.0	552.9	568.1	583.8	599.9
Somalia	616.5	611.9	607.4	603.0	598.6	576.2	556.3	556.5	11.5	11.1	10.8
South Sudan	10.4	10.1	9.8	10.6	11.5	12.5	13.6	14.7	15.0	15.3	92.5
Sudan	121.4	159.5	209.3	274.9	360.9	363.8	366.7	369.7	372.7	375.7	383.3
Uganda	390.9	180.3	180.9	181.5	182.2	182.8	183.5	210.6	241.8	277.7	318.8
IGAD	1663.8	1538.0	1580.4	1655.0	1985.2	1988.3	1955.8	2007.5	1516.3	1691.5	1837.3

Source: IGAD

TABLE A 25: MIGRANTS IN LABOUR FORCE, MALES "000"

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	30.0	30.6	31.2	31.9	32.6	33.2	34.1	34.9	35.8	36.7	37.7
Eritrea	38.2	38.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6
Ethiopia	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	182.8	186.1	189.3	192.5	194.8	287.5	289.8
Kenya	328.8	367.8	401.3	410.0	422.4	434.7	282.2	290.1	298.3	306.8	315.4
Somalia	324.3	322.6	320.9	319.1	317.4	311.0	305.1	305.3	9.1	8.8	8.5
South Sudan	8.3	8.0	7.8	8.4	9.2	10.0	10.9	11.9	12.1	12.3	60.6
Sudan	79.5	104.2	136.6	179.2	234.9	236.3	237.7	239.1	240.5	241.9	246.8
Uganda	251.7	130.0	130.3	130.5	130.8	131.0	131.3	150.3	172.2	197.2	225.8
IGAD	1065.2	1006.3	1037.2	1088.2	1334.9	1347.1	1195.4	1229.0	967.6	1096.0	1189.3

Source: IGAD

TABLE A 26: MIGRANTS IN LABOUR FORCE, FEMALES "000"

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.2	14.5
Eritrea	14.7	14.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Ethiopia	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	53.0	53.9	54.8	55.7	56.4	83.3	83.9
Kenya	95.2	106.5	116.2	118.8	122.4	125.9	255.8	262.7	269.8	277.0	284.5
Somalia	292.1	289.3	286.6	283.9	281.1	265.3	251.1	251.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
South Sudan	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	31.9
Sudan	42.0	55.2	72.7	95.7	126.0	127.5	129.0	130.6	132.2	133.8	136.5
Uganda	139.2	50.2	50.6	51.0	51.4	51.8	52.2	60.3	69.7	80.5	93.0
IGAD	598.6	531.7	543.2	566.8	650.3	641.2	760.4	778.5	548.7	595.5	648.0

Source: IGAD

TABLE A 27: PROPORTION OF SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT PERCENTAGE, AS OF JANUARY EACH YEAR

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	13.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	10.8	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2
Eritrea	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	-	-	-
Ethiopia	27.8	27.8	27.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	41.5
Kenya	9.8	18.6	19.1	19.7	19.7	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.6	21.4
Somalia*	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	20.7
South Sudan	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	32.4	32.4
Sudan	24.6	24.6	24.3	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	-	-	-	-
Uganda	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	33.5	34.3	34.3	34.9	34.9	33.8	33.8
IGAD											

Source: Inter-parliamentary Union, *NSO

TABLE A 28: GNI PER CAPITA, PPP (CURRENT INTERNATIONAL \$)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-	3,680	3,860	4,100	4,130	4,250	4,470	4,820	4,860	5,320	5,780
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,190	1,260	1,480	1,620	1,840	1,980	2,110	2,260	2,370	2,550	2,800
Kenya	2,550	2,780	3,040	3,390	3,970	4,230	4,500	4,720	4,670	5,150	5,680
Somalia	-	820	930	1,080	1,120	1,050	1,120	1,180	1,180	1,250	1,360
South Sudan	1,380	1,850	1,210	1,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	3,710	3,700	4,460	4,420	4,720	4,430	4,200	4,090	3,870	3,920	4,150
Uganda	1,990	1,990	2,070	2,130	2,100	2,080	2,180	2,280	2,330	2,440	2,650
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNESCO

TABLE A 29: TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT AS % OF GDP

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	25.1	24.6	26.9	39.9	45.7	47.9	46.5	39.1	41.0	43.2	38.2
Eritrea	154.6	187.0	136.6	180.7	167.5	202.5	185.6	187.1	182.2	170.8	164.2
Ethiopia	39.4	44.1	44.2	50.7	51.8	55.3	58.5	54.7	53.7	53.0	56.3
Kenya	37.6	39.8	41.3	45.8	50.4	53.9	56.5	58.6	67.6	68.1	72.9
Somalia*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.9	44.1	42.6
South Sudan	8.9	17.6	37.6	59.3	104.0	60.7	46.3	28.1	37.2	58.2	41.2
Sudan	117.7	105.8	84.4	93.2	109.9	149.5	186.7	200.4	270.4	184.3	185.9
Uganda	19.5	22.1	24.8	28.5	31.0	33.6	34.9	37.6	46.4	51.6	50.3
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNECA, *NSO

TABLE A 30: DEBT SERVICE AS A PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	8.10	1.24	1.04	1.24	2.12	1.56	1.42	1.32	1.58	-	-
Eritrea*	-	-	-	9.90	14.70	11.80	11.40	11.30	12.40	-	-
Ethiopia	7.14	10.65	11.82	18.16	20.62	22.01	21.16	28.09	25.76	21.00	-
Kenya	4.37	4.40	10.98	6.98	8.38	12.21	20.87	35.41	26.64	18.66	-
Somalia**	-	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	-	-	1.1
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	7.05	4.85	4.28	10.62	6.31	3.96	4.08	3.69	2.87	49.71	-
Uganda	1.36	1.63	1.98	1.85	2.10	3.46	5.25	4.45	5.47	9.57	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNECA, *ASYB 2021, **NSO

TABLE A 31: PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	54.6	56.3	56.6	57.6	58.7	60.2	60.6	61.2	61.8	65.4	-
Eritrea	42.5	43.6	44.8	46.0	47.2	48.5	49.7	50.9	52.2	52.4	-
Ethiopia	28.9	30.7	27.2	29.0	42.9	44.3	44.9	48.1	51.1	54.2	-
Kenya	38.0	40.0	36.0	41.6	53.1	56.0	61.3	69.7	71.4	76.5	-
Somalia*	51.8	51.5	51.3	51.1	51.1	52.1	50.8	49.2	49.2	49.3	61.9
South Sudan	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.1	4.2	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.7	-
Sudan	40.7	43.3	44.9	48.0	50.5	53.0	55.3	57.6	59.7	61.8	-
Uganda	20.3	13.9	20.4	18.5	26.7	32.5	41.9	41.3	42.1	45.2	-
IGAD	42.8	43.7	43.8	45.3	49.3	51.3	53.4	56.0	57.4	60.2	-

Source: UNSD, *NSO

TABLE A 32: TRADE BALANCE AS % OF GDP

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-36.97	-42.38	5.10	5.58	-22.83	-14.97	-2.77	-4.60	-3.97	-12.13	-18.10
Eritrea	7.01	-13.60	9.14	9.68	-0.85	9.56	6.92	4.68	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-15.86	-15.33	-16.59	-18.53	-16.81	-14.66	-13.51	-13.44	-11.28	-10.75	-11.65
Kenya	-16.51	-16.60	-15.67	-11.91	-10.28	-12.43	-11.06	-10.65	-8.26	-10.07	-10.30
Somalia	-	-35.37	-32.84	-30.17	-29.82	-33.20	-33.21	-34.42	-36.16	-41.40	-54.09
South Sudan	-19.63	1.85	8.24	1.36	15.70	5.68	26.01	6.48	-20.63	-1.99	11.08
Sudan	-8.29	-7.45	-6.01	-8.35	-6.76	-8.42	-10.71	-13.78	-14.66	-11.15	-14.75
Uganda	-7.92	-6.64	-6.83	-7.62	-5.12	-5.43	-7.19	-7.27	-6.95	-7.14	-7.58
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: AfDB

TABLE A 33: CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE AS % OF GDP

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-23.3	-30.8	23.9	29.5	-1.0	-4.8	14.7	18.3	11.5	2.6	-4.8
Eritrea	12.4	2.3	17.7	22.4	13.4	24.8	15.5	13.0	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-6.6	-5.9	-7.9	-11.5	-10.9	-8.5	-6.5	-5.3	-4.6	-3.2	-4.3
Kenya	-7.5	-7.8	-9.3	-6.3	-5.4	-7.0	-5.4	-5.2	-4.7	-5.2	-5.1
Somalia	-	-6.3	-2.3	-2.2	-5.6	1.6	-0.1	-9.0	-4.5	-6.9	-8.2
South Sudan	-15.9	-3.9	-1.2	1.7	19.6	9.6	11.0	2.1	-19.2	-9.5	9.8
Sudan	-12.8	-11.0	-5.8	-8.5	-6.5	-9.4	-14.0	-14.2	-16.9	-7.5	-11.2
Uganda	-5.4	-5.4	-6.2	-5.5	-2.6	-4.8	-6.1	-6.6	-9.4	-8.3	-8.2
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: IMF

TABLE A 34: GLOBAL PEACE INDEX (GPI)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Eritrea	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Ethiopia	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8
Kenya	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Somalia	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
South Sudan	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Sudan	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Uganda	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
IGAD	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9

Source: IEP

TABLE A 35: GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX (GTI)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Eritrea	3.1	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ethiopia	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.7	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.0
Kenya	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.2
Somalia	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.7	8.2	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.5
South Sudan	0.0	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudan	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.0
Uganda	4.6	4.0	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.0	4.2	3.6
IGAD	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.6

Source: IEP

TABLE A 36: POSITIVE PEACE INDEX (PPI)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	-	-
Eritrea	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	-	-
Ethiopia	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	-	-
Kenya	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	-	-
Somalia	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	-	-
South Sudan	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	-	-
Sudan	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	-	-
Uganda	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	-	-
IGAD	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	-	-

Source: IEP

TABLE A 37: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, TOTAL

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.2	33.1	32.5	32.5	33.2
Eritrea*	78.6	79.0	79.1	79.4	79.3	79.3	79.2	78.9	75.2	76.8	78.6
Ethiopia	81.5	81.3	81.1	81.0	80.9	80.7	80.6	80.5	79.7	80.3	80.2
Kenya	74.3	74.2	68.3	74.3	74.4	74.2	74.0	73.9	73.2	73.7	73.7
Somalia**	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.2	32.4	33.7	33.7	25.9
South Sudan	71.0	71.0	70.9	70.8	70.8	70.7	70.6	70.5	69.9	70.2	70.5
Sudan	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.2	49.1	49.0	48.9	48.8	48.4	48.8	49.0
Uganda	70.1	70.0	70.2	70.1	70.1	70.2	70.0	69.9	69.3	69.7	69.9
IGAD	70.4	70.4	69.5	70.4	70.3	70.3	70.1	70.0	68.8	69.4	69.8

Source: IGAD *UNECA, **NSO

TABLE A 38: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, MALE

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	48.1	47.9	47.7	47.3	47.1	46.8	46.4	46.1	45.3	45.1	46.1
Eritrea*	85.4	86.2	86.4	87.1	86.9	86.9	86.6	86.3	82.6	83.6	84.7
Ethiopia	88.7	88.4	88.0	87.6	87.4	87.1	86.8	86.5	85.7	86.0	85.8
Kenya	77.6	77.3	77.1	77.3	77.5	77.0	76.4	75.9	75.2	75.2	75.3
Somalia**	48.4	48.3	48.2	47.9	47.7	47.5	47.4	45.9	46.7	46.7	38.4
South Sudan	72.4	72.2	72.1	71.8	71.6	71.4	71.2	70.9	70.3	70.4	70.9
Sudan	69.9	69.8	69.6	69.4	69.2	68.9	68.7	68.5	68.0	68.4	68.9
Uganda	74.8	74.5	74.2	73.9	73.6	73.4	73.0	72.6	71.9	72.1	72.4
IGAD	77.5	77.5	77.3	77.3	77.1	76.9	76.6	76.2	75.0	75.3	75.7

Source: IGAD *UNECA, **NSO

TABLE A 39: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, FEMALE

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3	17.9	18.2	18.4
Eritrea*	71.9	72.1	71.9	72.0	71.9	72.0	71.9	71.8	68.0	70.2	72.6
Ethiopia	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.4	74.5	74.5	74.6	73.9	74.6	74.6
Kenya	71.1	71.2	71.3	71.4	71.4	71.6	71.8	71.9	71.3	72.2	72.1
Somalia**	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.0	20.3	20.9	21.0	15.3
South Sudan	69.7	69.7	69.8	69.8	69.9	70.0	70.0	70.1	69.4	70.0	70.1
Sudan	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.8	28.5	28.8	28.7
Uganda	65.7	66.0	66.4	66.7	67.0	67.3	67.4	67.5	66.9	67.6	67.5
IGAD	63.3	63.4	63.5	63.6	63.6	63.8	63.8	63.8	62.8	63.6	64.0

Source: IGAD *UNECA, **NSO

TABLE A 40: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL (%)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	26.9	26.7	26.5	26.3	26.2	26.1	26.2	26.3	28.1	28.0	27.9
Eritrea	8.8	8.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	7.3	6.8	6.6
Ethiopia	5.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	4.1	3.9	4.0
Kenya	9.2	9.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.5
Somalia*	8.5	8.5	19.0	18.9	18.9	19.0	18.9	21.4	19.6	19.9	16.3
South Sudan	12.3	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	13.7	13.5	13.0
Sudan	14.8	15.3	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.6	19.3	19.1	18.7
Uganda	3.6	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.5	3.4	4.3
IGAD	14.3	14.1	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.5	16.8	16.7	16.6

Source: UNECA, *NSO

TABLE A 41: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, MALES (%)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	23.3	23.1	22.8	22.5	22.3	22.1	22.2	22.4	24.2	23.9	23.8
Eritrea	8.5	8.6	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	6.7	6.1	5.9
Ethiopia	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	2.9	2.9
Kenya	8.1	8.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	4.0	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.2
Somalia*	8.2	8.2	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	18.4	17.1	17.3	14.3
South Sudan	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	12.8	12.4	11.9
Sudan	12.8	13.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	14.5	14.1	13.7
Uganda	2.9	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.0	2.9	3.7
IGAD	12.6	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.0	14.4	14.1	14.0

Source: UNECA, *NSO

TABLE A 42: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, FEMALES (%)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	36.4	36.3	36.2	36.1	36.0	35.9	35.9	35.9	37.6	37.9	37.9
Eritrea	9.0	9.2	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	7.9	7.6	7.4
Ethiopia	8.4	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Kenya	10.5	10.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.8
Somalia*	9.0	9.1	24.3	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.4	27.4	25.0	25.7	20.6
South Sudan	13.4	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	14.6	14.6	14.0
Sudan	19.9	20.5	29.4	29.2	29.0	28.8	28.7	28.4	30.4	30.5	30.2
Uganda	4.3	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.0	4.0	4.9
IGAD	18.0	17.7	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	22.3	22.4	22.3

Source: UNECA, *NSO

TABLE A 43: REVENUE % OF GDP

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	24.4	22.6	22.1	26.5	24.4	23.7	23.9	23.5	23.2	21.4	19.0
Eritrea	28.1	25.1	21.5	28.3	29.5	36.8	31.6	34.0	31.1	33.3	37.3
Ethiopia	15.5	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.6	14.7	13.1	12.8	11.7	11.0	8.5
Kenya	16.8	18.0	17.7	17.1	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.0	16.7	16.8	17.2
Somalia	-	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	5.4	3.8	6.9
South Sudan	16.8	21.9	27.0	17.1	35.6	70.3	47.6	48.0	29.0	34.8	30.7
Sudan	9.1	9.6	8.8	8.5	6.1	6.7	8.9	7.8	4.8	9.5	15.2
Uganda	10.7	10.1	10.8	12.5	12.4	12.7	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.1	14.0
IGAD		19.3	19.5	20.0	23.4	32.3	26.3	26.6	21.7	23.2	23.3

Source: IMF

TABLE A 44: EXPENDITURE % OF GDP

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	26.5	26.8	29.0	42.0	32.7	28.2	26.8	24.4	25.5	24.1	20.4
Eritrea	33.3	32.7	21.6	31.1	30.9	42.5	26.4	31.3	31.3	32.5	32.5
Ethiopia	16.6	17.8	17.5	17.3	17.9	18.0	16.1	15.4	14.5	13.8	12.7
Kenya	22.1	23.2	23.4	23.8	25.3	25.2	24.5	24.4	24.8	24.0	23.0
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	6.9	7.3	-	-
South Sudan	31.6	25.3	36.2	33.2	53.8	64.0	48.6	47.9	34.6	44.1	25.6
Sudan	16.5	15.3	13.5	12.4	10.0	12.8	16.8	18.7	10.7	9.7	17.7
Uganda	13.1	13.3	13.6	15.1	15.0	16.3	16.2	18.3	21.4	21.5	19.8
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: IMF

TABLE A 45: FISCAL BALANCE % OF GDP

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-2.0	-0.3	-2.5	-0.2	-1.5	-0.2	-2.0	-1.0	-2.3	-1.3	-1.0
Eritrea	-5.6	-8.0	-0.4	-3.1	-1.7	-6.0	4.2	0.6	-4.4	-4.1	-2.2
Ethiopia	-1.1	-1.9	-2.5	-1.9	-2.3	-3.2	-3.0	-2.5	-2.8	-2.8	-4.2
Kenya	-4.5	-5.4	-6.3	-8.3	-7.2	-8.4	-7.7	-7.3	-7.7	-8.2	-6.3
Somalia	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	-1.1	0.0
South Sudan	-14.8	-3.5	-9.1	-16.7	-19.3	3.3	-3.4	-1.0	-9.9	-3.7	-6.6
Sudan	-7.4	-5.9	-4.6	-3.9	-4.8	-6.6	-8.2	-11.3	-6.6	-4.7	-1.5
Uganda	-2.7	-3.4	-3.6	-4.1	-3.3	-4.1	-4.9	-7.1	-9.0	-7.4	-5.3
IGAD	-4.8	-3.6	-3.6	-4.7	-4.9	-3.1	-3.1	-3.7	-5.3	-4.2	-3.4

Source: AfDB

TABLE A 46: INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS (THOUSANDS)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti*	60	63	-	-	-	133	142	167	75	114	145
Eritrea	129	141	119	114	142	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia*	597	681	770	864	871	933	849	812	271	518	897
Kenya**	1711	1520	1672	1460	1666	1778	2028	2035	580	871	1541
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	575	591	684	741	800	813	836	-	-	-	-
Uganda**	1196	1206	1266	1303	1323	1402	1505	657	473	513	814
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ASYB 2021, * UNWTO, **NSO

TABLE A 47: INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS (CURRENT, MILLIONS OF US DOLLARS)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	21	22	25	40	39	36	57	63	30	38	46
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1981	2236	2108	2279	2138	2505	3548	3529	2282	2601	3883
Kenya	2004	1829	1745	1596	1472	1564	1784	1762	739	1222	1704
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	22	24	26	12	-	-	-	25
Sudan	772	773	967	949	1009	1029	1043	821	689	1077	1065
Uganda	1157	960	984	1049	1118	954	1522	1400	519	942	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNWTO

TABLE A 48: MOBILE-CELLULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100 INHABITANTS)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	22.30	25.10	29.00	31.20	33.70	35.90	37.40	38.50	39.80	44.30	47.50
Eritrea	9.39	10.81	12.60	14.21	14.99	20.50	-	37.50	50.60	49.70	-
Ethiopia	21.70	26.40	30.60	41.30	48.60	36.60	-	36.70	38.00	53.60	57.90
Kenya	70.30	71.10	73.40	80.50	81.40	87.50	99.10	107.00	118.00	123.00	122.00
Somalia	18.50	40.30	41.30	42.40	46.50	47.90	49.70	51.50	53.50	51.80	50.30
South Sudan	21.50	25.70	25.60	25.90	24.40	26.20	18.40	21.30	-	30.50	49.00
Sudan	78.70	76.80	75.10	73.20	70.60	70.40	71.70	76.40	79.20	75.60	74.00
Uganda	47.70	51.20	56.00	54.00	58.90	62.20	58.90	59.10	62.40	65.70	70.00
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ITU

TABLE A 49: INTERNET USERS

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	9.4	12.7	17.0	22.9	30.8	55.7	58.0	59.3	62.5	64.0	65.0
Eritrea	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.5	5.3	11.2	23.8	25.1	26.6
Ethiopia	2.9	4.6	7.7	13.9	15.4	15.6	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.7	19.4
Kenya	10.5	13.0	16.5	16.6	16.6	17.8	19.5	22.7	27.6	38.2	40.8
Somalia*	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	-	-	15.0	19.9	27.6
South Sudan	-	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.8	6.7	9.3	9.6	12.1
Sudan	-	-	-	-	14.1	18.6	24.6	25.9	26.4	27.6	28.7
Uganda	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.9	-	-	-	7.4	10.0	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ITU, *NSO

TABLE A 50: TOTAL NETWORK (RAILWAYS-KM)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	754	754	754	754	790	790	790
Kenya*	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952	2423	2423	2523	2543	2569	2569
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	4313	4313	4313	-	-	-	2747	2747	2747	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	1260	1260	1260	-	-	-	-	-
IGAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: *NSO, World Bank

Appendix B: Data from IGAD member states (National Statistical Offices)

TABLE B 1: POVERTY RATE

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	23.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	36.1	-	-	-	33.6	42.9	38.6	-
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	69.0	-	-	-	-	54.4
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	19.7	-	-	-	21.4	-	-	20.3	-	-

Source: NSO

TABLE B 2: GINI INDEX

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	39.1	-	-	-	40.7	35.8	38.9	-
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	36.8	-	-	-	-	35.2
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda*	-	0.395	-	-	-	0.415	-	-	0.413	-	-

Source: NSO *Based on GINI Coefficients Of 2016/17 and 2019/20 UNHS reports

TABLE B 3: ANNUAL CRIME RATE

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	71,832	69,376	72,490	76,986	77,992	88,268	93,411	69,645	81,272	88,083
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	770	686	742	741	666	667	612	551	502	457	524

Source: NSO

TABLE B 4: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE AS A PROPORTION OF GDP

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6

Source: NSO

TABLE B 5: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM TO GDP (%)

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	7.4	7.9	9.9	9.0	6.6	7.3	7.7	5.6	2.7	4.2	4.7

Source: NSO

TABLE B 6: EMPLOYMENT RATE

Member State/Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.5	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.4	63.9	62.8	62.6
Somalia	-	-	38.1	-	-	-	-	25.5	-	-	21.7
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	47.8	-	-	-	47.6	-	-	38.8	42.5	-

Source: NSO

Appendix C: Glossary

TOTAL POPULATION:

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

POPULATION SEX RATIO AT BIRTH:

Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females in the population.

AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO:

The average number of economically dependent population per 100 economically productive Population, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time. In demographic terms, economically dependent population is defined as the sum of the population under 15 years of age plus the population 65 years of age and over, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time, usually mid-year; economically productive population is defined as the population between 15 and 64 years of age, for the same country, territory, or geographic area, at the same specific point in time.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH:

Life Expectancy at birth is the average number of years of life expected by a hypothetical cohort of individuals who would be subject during all their lives to the mortality rates of a given period. It is expressed as years.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE:

The total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born per woman if she experiences no mortality and were subject to a given set of age-specific fertility throughout her lifetime.

CRUDE BIRTH RATE:

Number of births over a given period divided by the person-years lived by the population over that period. It is expressed as number of births per 1,000 Population.

CRUDE DEATH RATE:

Number of deaths over a given period divided by the person-years lived by the population over that period. It is expressed as number of deaths per 1,000 Population.

ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY:

Primary enrolment is the number of pupils enrolled at the primary level of education, regardless of age. Secondary enrolment is the number of students enrolled at the secondary level of education, regardless of age.

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO:

Total enrolment of pupils/students enrolled for a particular grade, cycle or level of education regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population corresponding to official age group bracket in a given school year.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP (%):

Government expenditure on education, (% of GDP) is calculated by dividing total government expenditure for all levels of education by the GDP, and multiplying by 100.

LITERACY RATE (%):

Literacy rate is defined by the percentage of the population of a given age group that can read and write. The adult literacy rate corresponds to ages 15 and above, the youth literacy rate to ages 15 to 24, and the elderly to ages 65 and above.

ADULT ILLITERACY RATE (%):

Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who cannot read and write.

HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE RATE:

Persons with HIV/AIDS as percentage of whole population.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN PROVIDED THE VACCINES (MEASLES, BCG):

Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received specific vaccinations before 12 months or at any time. A child is considered adequately immunized against; measles after receiving one dose of measles vaccine; tuberculosis after receiving Bacille Calmette Guérin vaccine (BCG).

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL:

Births attended by skilled health personnel are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE:

Contraceptive prevalence is the percentage of women aged 15-49 years, married or in-union, who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.

PAVED ROADS (% OF TOTAL):

Paved roads are those surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones, as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length.

TOTAL NETWORK (RAILWAYS-KM):

Rail lines are the length of railway route available for train service, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.

TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS:

Total imports of goods and services refer to the value of goods and non-factor services provided to or from the rest of the world. They do not include receipts and payments for factor services such as investment income, interest and labour income. Total exports of goods and services refer to the value of goods and non-factor services provided to or from the rest of the world. They do not include receipts and payments for factor services such as investment income, interest and labour income.

GDP, CURRENT PRICES:

It represents the total value at current prices of final goods and services produced within a country during a specified time period, such as one year.

REAL GDP GROWTH RATE, %:

It represents the total value at constant prices of final goods and services produced within a country during a specified time period, such as one year.

GDP PER CAPITA:

GDP per capita is calculated as GDP in absolute values divided on size of countries population for the corresponding period of time.

AGRICULTURAL LAND (HECTARES):

Total area under agriculture.

NUMBER OF FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE:

Number of people that have run out of food and, at the most extreme, have gone days without eating. This group of people are those we call the "hungry".

ANNUAL SURFACE TEMPERATURE CHANGE (OC):

Annual estimates of mean surface temperature change measured with respect to a baseline climatology. The time series temperature change at a point is calculated as a weighted average of the GISTEMP data over all stations within a given radius, with the closest stations weighted most heavily.

TOTAL SURFACE AREA (KM2):

Total surface area (km²) refers to a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.

FOREST AREA AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL LAND AREA:

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT:

An International migrant is someone who changes their country of usual residence, irrespective of the reason for migration or legal status. ([Refugees and Migrants](#))

WORKING-AGE INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS:

Working-age international migrants represent the total number of international migrants of working-age present in the country of measurement at a particular point in time. As per the international statistical standards, the working-age migrants comprises people aged 15 years and older.

PROPORTION OF SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT PERCENTAGE:

The percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

RATIO OF GIRLS TO BOYS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION:

The percentage of girls to boys enrolled at primary level in public and private schools.

RATIO OF GIRLS TO BOYS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION:

The percentage of girls to boys enrolled at secondary level in public and private schools.

RATIO OF GIRLS TO BOYS IN TERTIARY EDUCATION:

The percentage of girls to boys enrolled at tertiary level in public and private schools.

GNI PER CAPITA, PPP (CURRENT INTERNATIONAL \$):

This indicator provides per capita values for gross national income (GNI. Formerly GNP) expressed in current international dollars converted by purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factor. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. PPP conversion factor is a spatial price deflator and currency converter that eliminates the effects of the differences in price levels between countries.

EXTERNAL DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP):

External debt as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the ratio between the debt a country owes to non-resident creditors and its nominal GDP. External debt is the part of a country's total debt that was borrowed from foreign lenders, including commercial banks, governments or international financial institutions.

DEBT SERVICE (AS % OF EXPORTS):

Debt service as a percentage of exports is the percentage of debt services (principal and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY:

The percentage of population with access to electricity.

TRADE BALANCE AS % OF GDP:

The trade balance is the difference between the value of exports of goods and services and the value of imports of goods and services.

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE AS % OF GDP:

Current account balance is the record of all transaction in the balance of payments covering the exports and imports of goods and services, payment of income, and current transfers between residents of a country and non-residents.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX:

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the changes in the cost of a basket of goods and services consumed by the average urban household.

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX:

The producer price index (PPI) measures the rate at which the prices of producer goods and services are changing overtime.

GLOBAL PEACE INDEX (GPI):

The GPI is the leading objective measure of the relative peacefulness of the world's nation states.

GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX (GTI):

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) ranks countries according to the impact of terrorist activities as well as analysing the economic and social dimensions associated with terrorism.

POSITIVE PEACE INDEX (PPI):

Positive Peace is defined as the attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies. The Positive Peace Index measures the level of societal resilience of a nation or region.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE:

The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work; it provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services, relative to the population at working age.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:

The number of unemployed people divided by the total size of the labour force, expressed as a percentage. People who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work are considered unemployed.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE:

Government revenue is the money the government raises from taxes, asset income, and transfer receipts at the federal, state, and local levels.

EXPENDITURE % OF GDP:

Expense is cash payments for operating activities of the government in providing goods and services. It includes compensation of employees (such as wages and salaries), interest and subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other expenses such as rent and dividends.

FISCAL BALANCE AS % OF GDP:

Fiscal balance is also known as the government budget balance, is calculated as the difference between a government's revenues (taxes and proceeds from asset sales) and its expenditures.

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS:

International tourism receipts are expenditures by international inbound visitors, including payments to national carriers for international transport. These receipts include any other prepayment made for goods or services received in the destination country.

VICTIMS OF INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION:

Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. International homicides rate is measured per 100,000 Population.

FIXED TELEPHONE LINES (PER 100 INHABITANTS):

Fixed telephone subscription refers to the sum of all active analogue fixed-telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents, fixed public payphones and satellite-based subscriptions provided to fixed locations that allow for a voice communication.

MOBILE CELLULAR SUBSCRIBERS (PER 100 INHABITANTS):

Mobile-cellular subscription refers to the number of subscriptions to a public mobile-telephone service that provide access to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) using cellular technology. It includes the number of post-paid subscriptions and the number of active prepaid accounts, divided by population and multiplied by 100.

INTERNET USERS PER 100 INHABITANTS:

Internet users refers to the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.

FIXED (WIRED)-BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS PER 100 INHABITANTS:

Fixed-broadband subscriptions Refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s divided by population and multiplied by 100

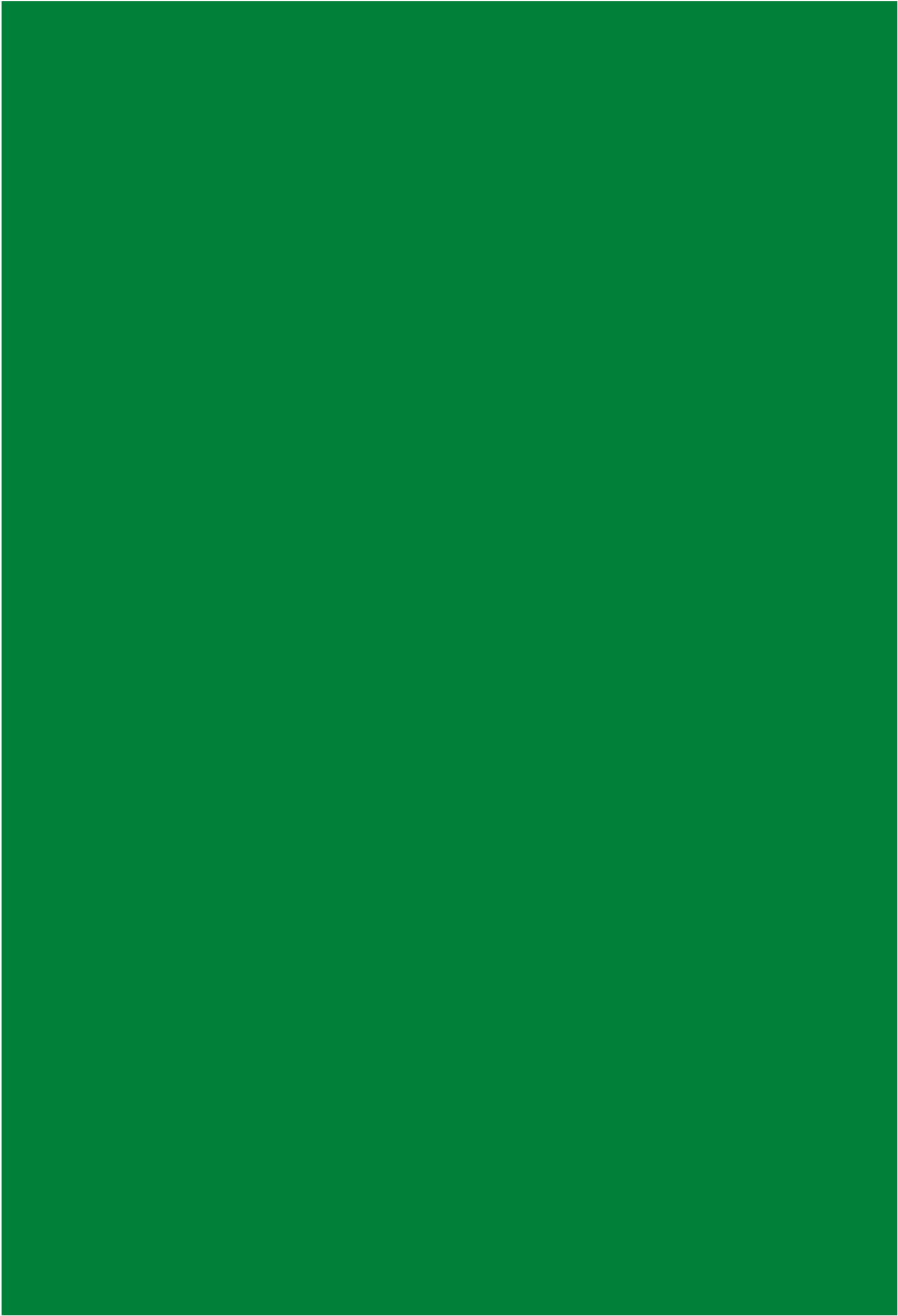
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CONTACT INFORMATION

All enquiries relating to IGAD Statistics, Facts and Figures 2023, should be directed to:
IGAD Secretariat Ave Georges Clemenceau, Djibouti City P.O. Box 2653, Republic of Djibouti
Email: info@igad.int | Website: <https://igad.int>