

HIGHLIGHTS ON THE STATE OF LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN IN EAST AFRICA

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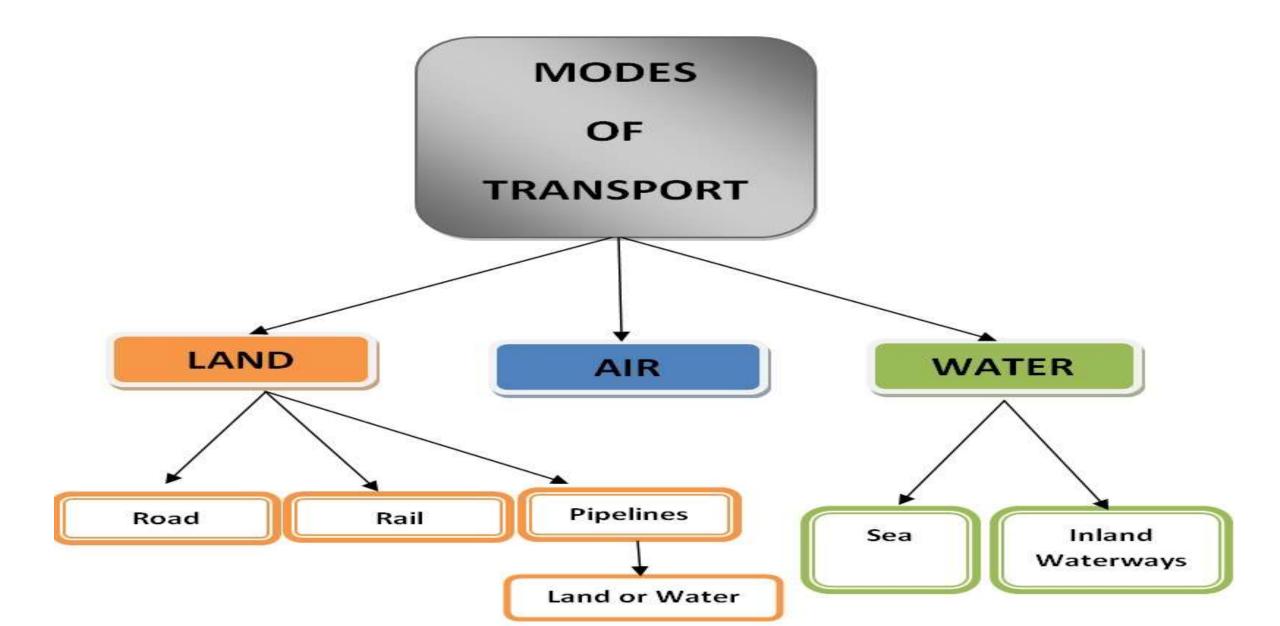
TABLE OF CONTENTS

- EAST AFRICAN CORRIDORS
- MODES OF TRANSPORT
- INFRASTRURAL DEVELOPMENTS
- TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS
- KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
- INDUSTRY CONCERNS
- INDUSTRIAL CHALLENGES
- OPPORTUNITIES
- RECOMMENDATIONS



East African community is mainly served by two corridors: Northern Corridor & Central corridor

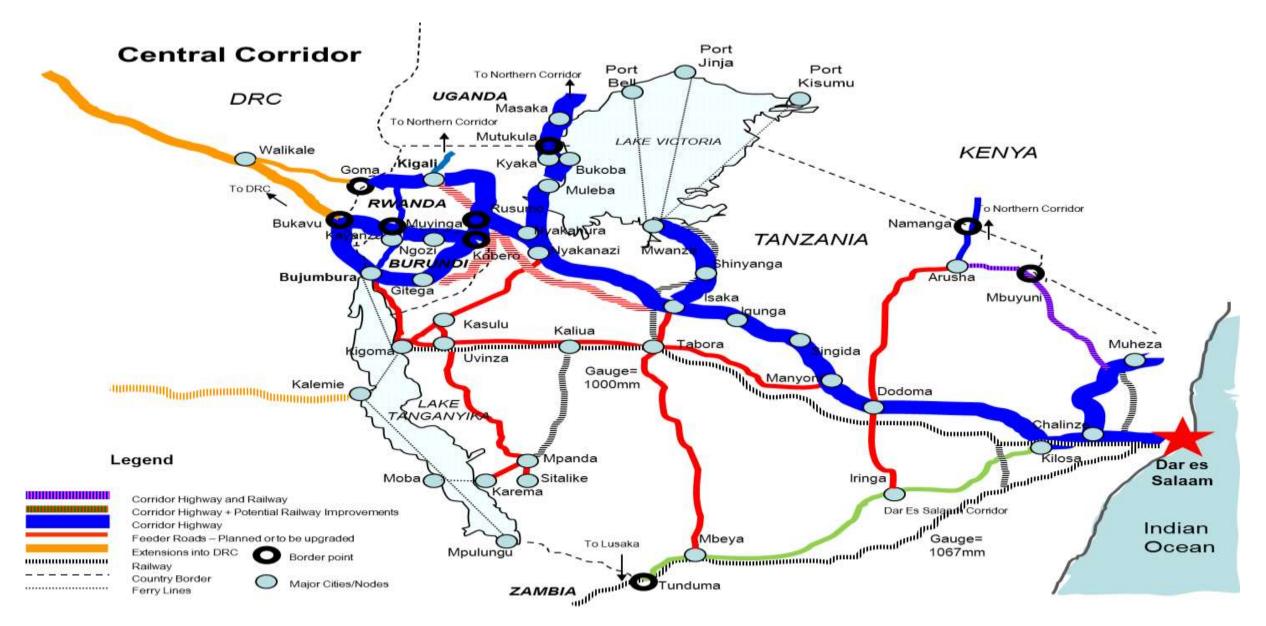
MODES OF TRANSPORT IN EAST AFRICA



Northern corridor Infrastructure developments

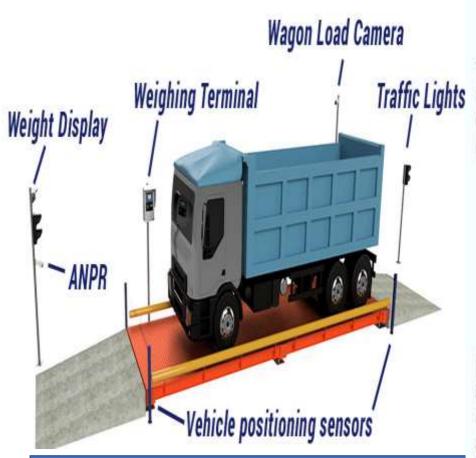


CENTRAL CORRIDOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS

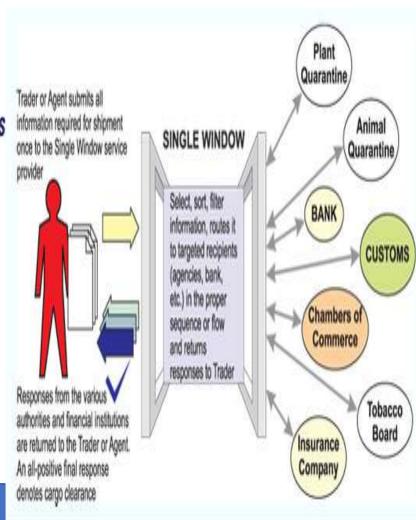


Automation





VIRTUAL WEIGHBRIDGES

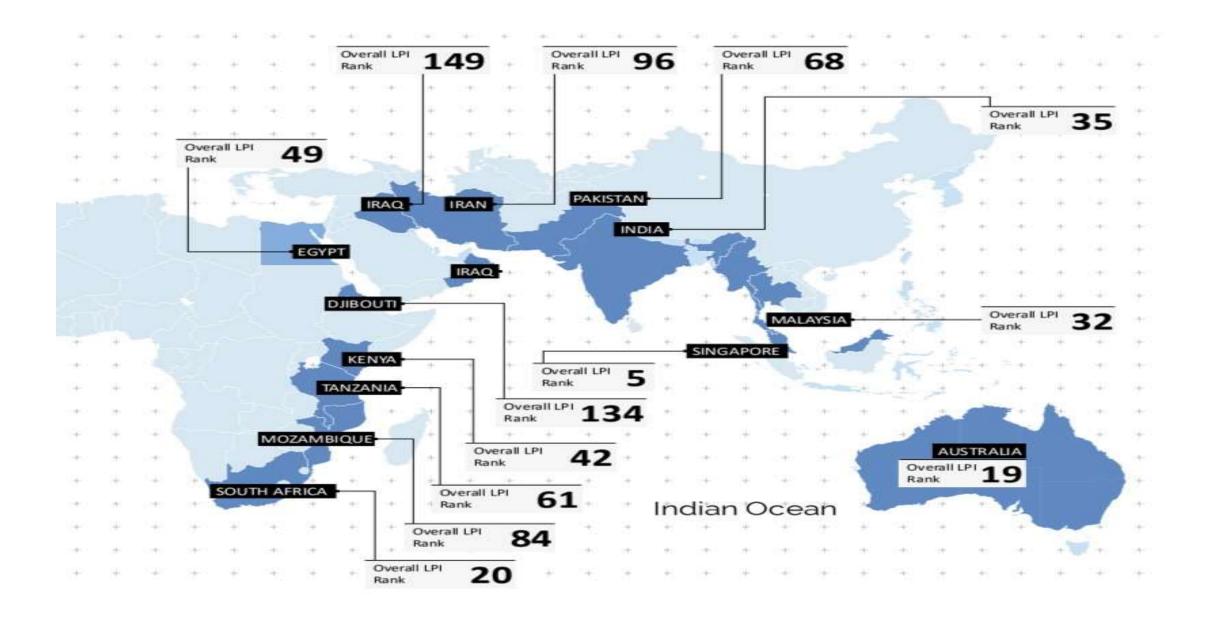


USE OF SCANNERS





EAC LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDEX



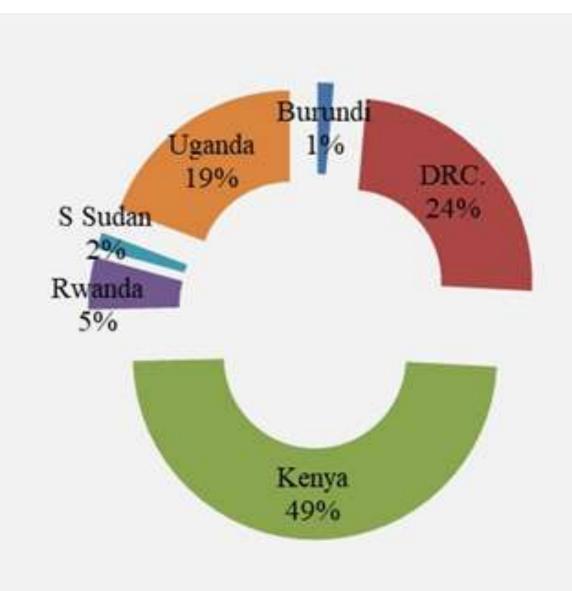
East Africa GDP Performance

Economy	Population in	ı ('000')	Land Area (Km²)	Surface area (Km²)		current prices Billions (USD)
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Burundi	11,890.78	12,255	25,680	27,830	3.04	3.19
DRC.	89,561.40	92,378	2,267,050	2,344,860	48.71	54.83
Kenya	53,771.30	54,986	569,140	580,370	102.43	109.49
Rwanda	12,952.21	13,277	24,670.00	26,340	10.33	10.4
South Sudan	11,193.73	11,381	619,745	644330	4.44	3.26
Uganda	45,741.00	47,124	200,520	241,550	38.14	43.24
Total/ Average	225,110.42	231,401.00	3,706,805.00	3,865,280.00	207.09	224.41

In 2021, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the EAC Member States was USD 224.41 billion compared to USD 207.09Billion in 2020 with the exclusion of Tanzania. The above countries witnessed positive growth with the exception of South Sudan.

The positive GDP indicates economies growth from the economic downtimes occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020

EAST AFRICA GDP CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY



Kenya's GDP accounted for 49% of the Northern Corridor Member States' GDP in 2021, followed by the DRC and Uganda, which each contributed for 24% and 19%. The balance of the region's GDP is split between Rwanda (5%), South Sudan (2%), and Burundi (1%). According to the African Development Bank (AfDB) Economic Outlook, East Africa's economic growth is predicted to recover to an average of 4.2% in 2021, The region is recovering from COVID-19 driven economic contraction. Sustained public spending on infrastructure, improved performance of the agricultural sector, and deepened regional economic integration are some of the factors expected to drive the regional economy.

TOTAL PORT THROUGHPUT

PORT OF MOMBASA

DAR ES SALAAM PORT

("000' MT)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	V.CHAN GE (2021 - 2020)	1.00	Imports	13,766,842	2444	v.change 919,240	% 7%
Containerized)					4.8%			.5///- 1-	2	J.J. 10	,,-
Cargo	11,483	12,637	15,390	14,866	15,585	4.070	7.570	Exports	2,631,405	2,483,393	148,012	6%
Conventional Cargo	2,136	1,815	2,033	2,142	2,561	19.6%	4.6%	Transshipmen	4,486	19,837	-15,351	-77%
Dry Bulk	8,467	8,662	8,386	8,729	7,751	-11.2%	-2.2%	Total Deep-	16,402,733	15,350,83	1,051,901	7%
Liquid Bulk	8,259	7,809	8,631	8,378	8,654	3.3%	1.2%	sea Throughput		2		
	00 045	20.000	04.440	04.445	04.554	1.3%	3.3%	Discharged	153,334	135,938	17,396	13%
TOTAL	30,345	30,923	34,440	34,115	34,551	NEGARIO (150/2)		Loaded	378,948	371,101	7,847	2%
% Change Containerized		10.0%	21.8%	-3.4%	4.8%			Total coastal Traffic	532,282	507,039	25,243	5%
Cargo Conventional Cargo		-15.0%	12.0%	5.4%	19.6%			Transshipmen t out	2,392	0	-2,392	5
Dry Bulk		2.3%	-3.2%	4.1%	-11.2%			Restows	88,045	0	-88,045	2
Liquid Bulk		-5.4%		-2.9%	3.3%			Total Port	17,025,452	15,857,871	1,167,581	7%
TOTAL		1.9%	11.4%	-0.9%	1.3%			Throughput				

Port of Mombasa containerized cargo traffic

11.2%

Total Transit

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	V.CHANGE (2021 - 2020)	% CHANGE (2021 - 2020)	5 YEARS GROWTH	
Container Traffic (TEU)	1,189,957	1,303,862	1,416,654	1,359,579	1,435,250	75,671	5.6%	4.8%	
Transhipment Traffic (TEUs)	81,203	121,577	211,604	175,827	220,487	44,660	25.4%	28.4%	
Total Transit	8,637	9,605	9,948	10,171	9,541	-630	-6.2%	2.5%	
% Change									
Container Traffic (TEU)		9.6%	8.7%	-4.0%	5.6%				
Transhipment Traffic (TEUs)		49.7%	74.0%	-16.9%	25.4%				
						1			

3.6%

2.2%

-6.2%

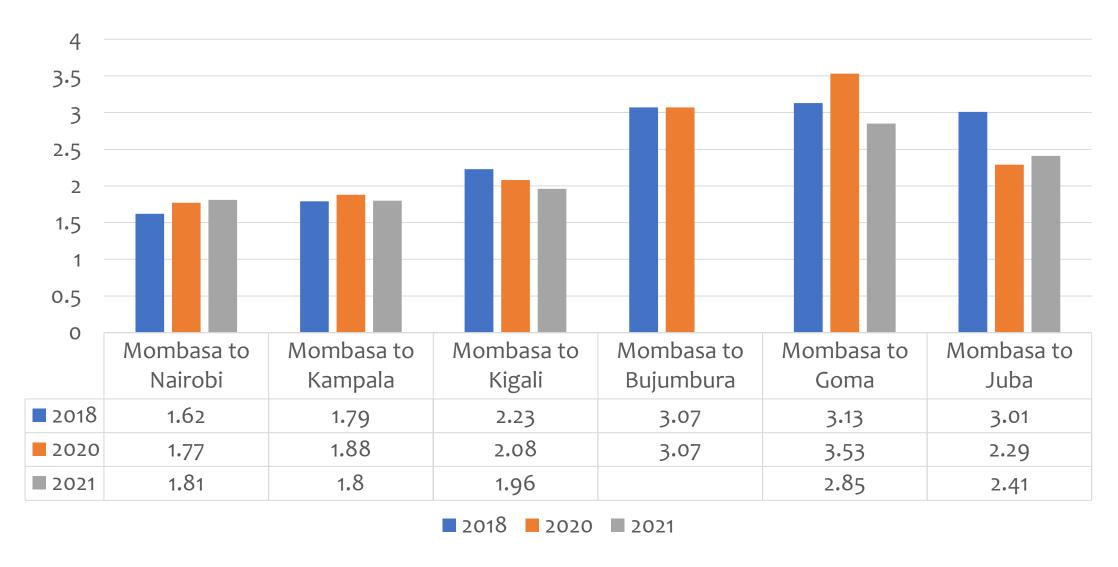
TRANSIT VOLUMES

NORTHERN CORRIDOR ROUTE

CENTRAL CORRIDOR

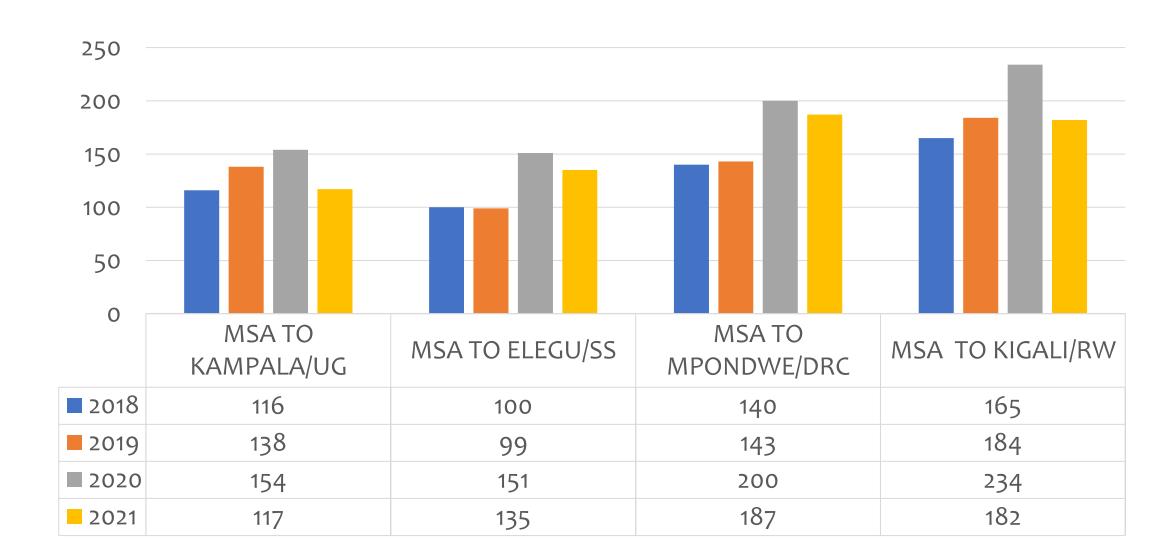
('000'MT)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% CHANGE (2021 - 2020)	5 YEARS				
Uganda	7,113	7,889	8,133	7,698	7,263	-5.7%	0.5%		2,021	2,020	% change
S. Sudan	674	734	770	1,056	1,066	0.9%		D.R.Congo	1,672,218	1,209,565	38%
D.R. Congo	360	471	547	732	788	7.6%	21.6%	Burundi	495,099		
Rwanda	180	231	231	427	185	-56.7%					10%
Tanzania	272	248	255	253	232	-8.3%	-3.9%	Rwanda	1,327,863	1,204,321	
Burundi	22	22	2	1	1	41.6%	-53.3%	<u>Uganda</u>	138,203	153,964	<mark>-10%</mark>
Others	17	9	9	4	6	53.8%	-22.3%	Other	1,679,664	1,357,571	24%
Total	8,637	9,605	9,948	10,171	9,541	-6.2%	2.5%	Total transit volumes	5,313,047		
% Share											
Uganda	82.4%	82.1%	81.8%	75.7%	76.1%			Transit share by country (%)	2,021	2,020	
S. Sudan	7.8%	7.6%	7.7%	10.4%	11.2%			D.R.Congo	31%	28%	
D.R. Congo	4.2%	4.9%	5.5%	7.2%	8.3%			Burundi	9%	11%	
Rwanda	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	4.2%	1.9%						
Tanzania	3.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%			Rwanda	25%	27%	
Burundi	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			Uganda	3%	4%	
Others	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%			Other	32%	31%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			Total	100%		

Transport rates along the Northern corridor

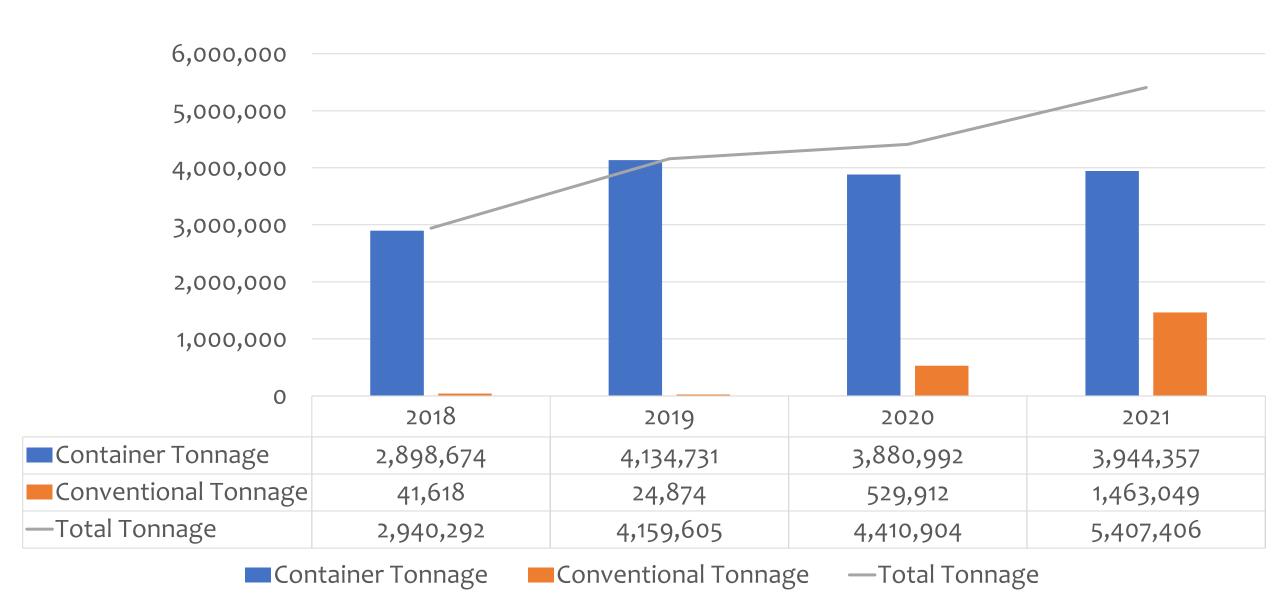


"BEST PRACTICE; 1 USD PER KM/TEU"

NORTHERN CORRIDOR TRANSIT TIME(HOURS)



RAILWAY PERFORMANCE 2018-2021-Northern Corridor





KPI	Target	July-Dec 2021 Performance
Average container Dwell time (MSA)	3 days	3.5 Days
Average Container Dwell time (NRB)	4 Days	4.3 Days
Average truck turnaround time (MSA)	4.5hours	6.4 hours
Average truck turnaround time (NRB)	3.5 hours	4.0 hours
Average train turnaround time (MSA)	3.9 hours	11.54 hours

6.24 hours

5 hours

Average train turnaround

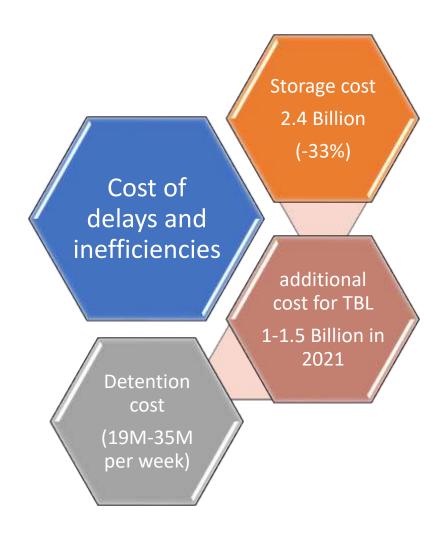
time (NRB)

INDUSTRY CONCERNS

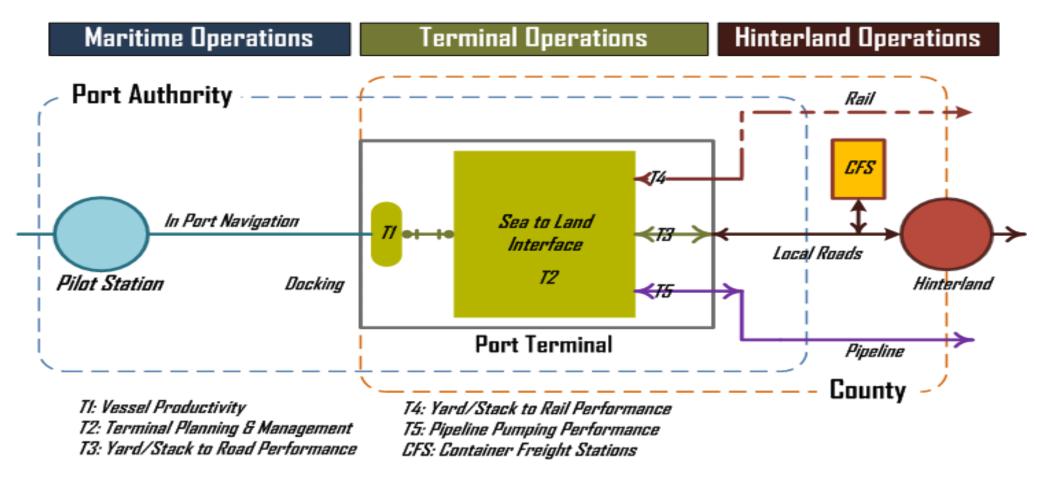


Cost Time Complexity

Cost of Delays and inefficiencies through the port of Mombasa



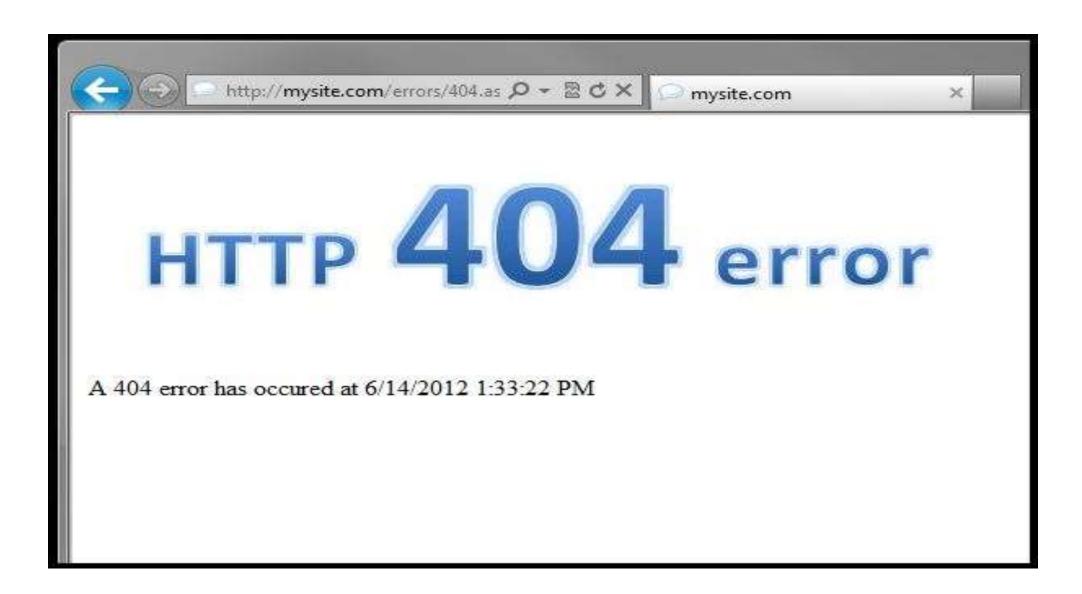
INDUSTRIAL CHALLENGES



Where lies the bottleneck?

- 1. Infrastructural and Capacity Constraints at all the three inter-phases
- 2. Operational Inefficiency at the Nodal Points Between the Three
- 3. Coordination of national and county government oversight roles

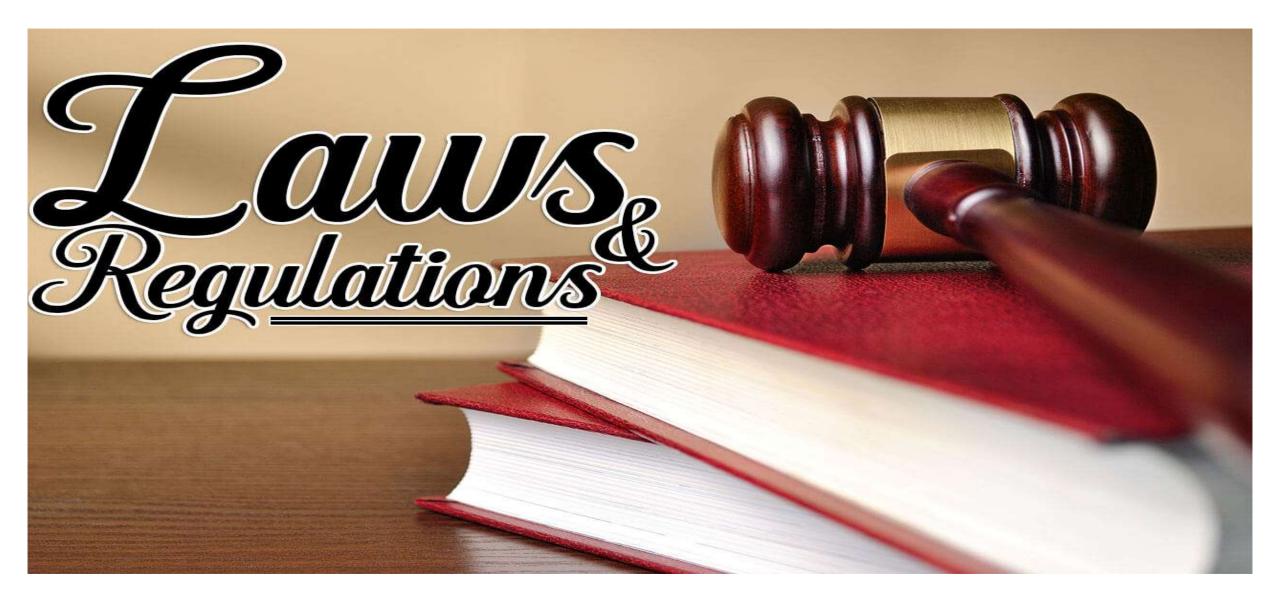
Systems downtimes



Inadequate human capacity



Challenges on Policies and regulatory framework



FEES & CHARGES

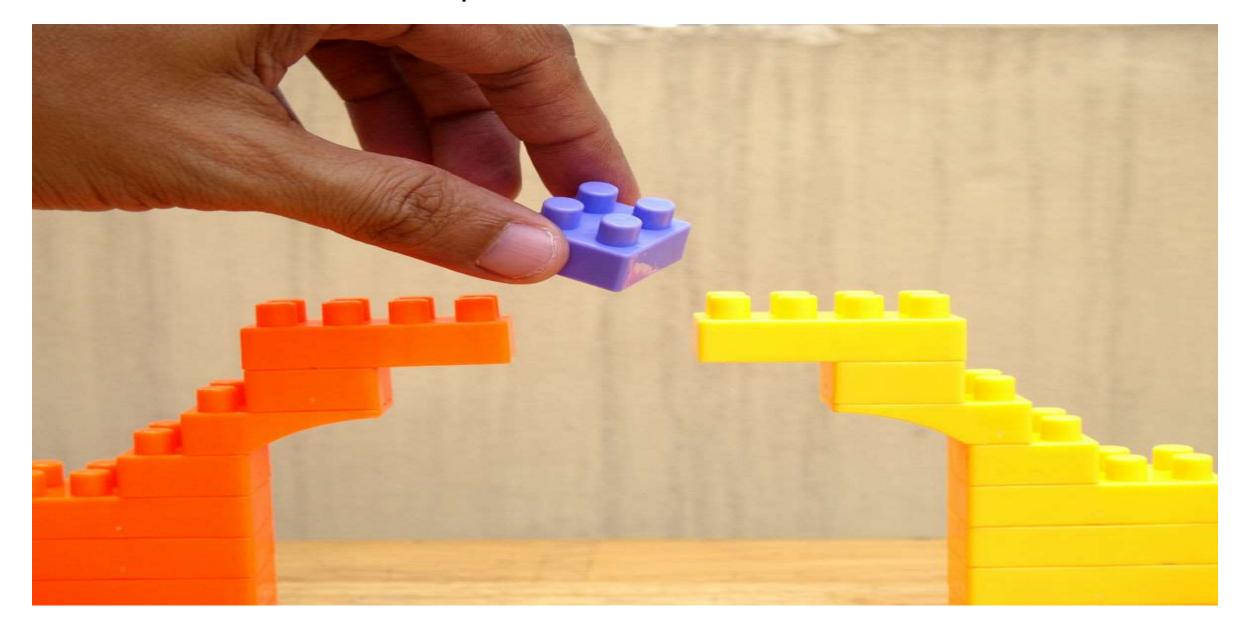




PORTS AND ICDS CAPACITY



Infrastructural Gaps



BALANCING



and



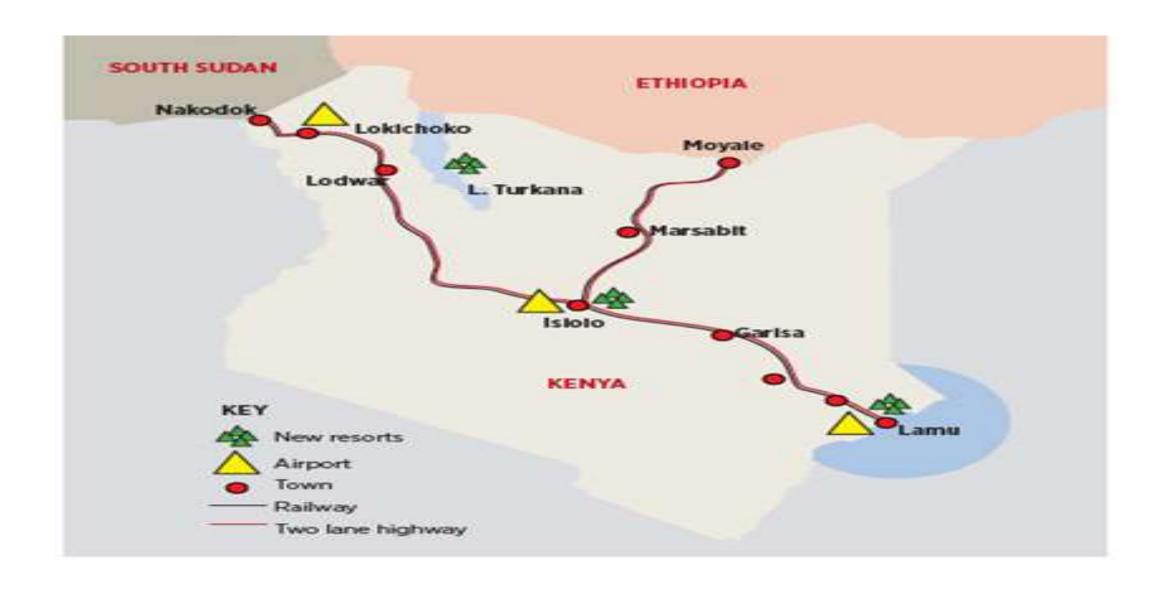
GLOBAL DISRUPTIONS



OPPORTUNITIES



LAPSSET CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT





The Mombasa Port & Northern Corridor



INTERMODAL CONNECTIVITY (END TO END)





RECOMMENDATIONS

- The industry should adopt relevant technology and robotic/automation
- The handling capacity at Mombasa, Lamu and Dar es Salam ports should be increased.
- Developing and Reviewing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) can ensure the member countries are aligned with processes that are key to achieving a united goal.
- The improvement of road infrastructure in order to double travel speeds and trip frequency is expected to have the largest effects in terms of cost reduction.
- Adoption of virtual weighbridges
- EAC member states need to promote efficient multimodal transport development
- EAC Member states need to form public private initiatives to bridge the infrastructural gaps
- Improve the Regulatory Framework
- Improve the policy direction for logistics development

