

REGIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER FOR EAST AFRICA

Building Macroeconomic
Capacity in East Africa



AFRITAC
East

MID-YEAR REPORT 2026



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Kenya



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Rwanda



South Sudan



Tanzania



Uganda



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MID-YEAR REPORT FY 2026

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFE/Center	IMF AFRITAC East	IMF	International Monetary Fund
AFRITAC	Africa Regional Technical Assistance Centers	LIC	Low-Income Countries
AFS	IMF AFRITAC South	MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
AFW2	IMF AFRITAC West 2	MoF	Ministry of Finance
AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism	ODA	Official Development Assistance
ATI	IMF's Africa Training Institute	PBB	Program-Based Budgeting
DSF	Debt Sustainability Framework	PFM	Public Financial Management
EAC	East African Community	PSDS	Public Sector Debt Statistics
FMIP	Financial Market Infrastructure and Payments	QPM	Quarterly Projection Model
FPAS	Forecasting and Policy Analysis System	RA	Resident Advisor or Revenue Administration
FSR	Financial Supervision and Regulation	SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	TADAT	Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool
GFS	Government Finance Statistics	TA	Technical Assistance
GFSM	Government Finance Statistics Manual	TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
ISORA	International Survey on Revenue Administration	TSA	Treasury Single Account
		VAT	Value-Added Tax

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Clara Mira,
Center Director

Sub-Saharan Africa's economy remains resilient heading into 2026, with regional growth projected at 4.1 percent in 2025. Performance varies in the East African region, with some East African countries supported by AFRITAC East (AFE) among the fastest-growing in sub-Saharan Africa, driven by post-pandemic recovery, structural reforms, and relative insulation from commodity shocks; however, the performance of fragile and conflict-affected states is significantly weaker.

Inflation is easing across the region, with the median rate falling to 4 percent from over 6 percent in 2023. This trend has been supported by lower global food and energy prices and tighter monetary policy. East African economies such as Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Rwanda have returned to mid-single-digit inflation, and inflation has been declining faster than expected in Ethiopia, although pressures persist in other countries.

The global environment remains challenging. External borrowing conditions have improved slightly since April 2025, with narrowing sovereign spreads and resumed portfolio inflows, but yields remain elevated. Meanwhile, global aid flows are declining sharply—bilateral assistance could fall by up to 28 percent in 2025—posing significant risks particularly for low-income countries and fragile states, such as South Sudan in the AFRITAC East region.

Fiscal positions remain fragile despite gradual improvements. Persistent deficits and high debt ratios constrain development spending, while rising interest costs crowd out priority spending. A growing reliance on domestic financing is deepening the bank-sovereign nexus, adding systemic risks. Several countries in the region are at or near debt distress.

The outlook underscores the urgency of strengthening fiscal resilience and macroeconomic stability, in particular in several areas—central to AFE's mandate:

- **Domestic Revenue Mobilization:** With external financing constrained, raising tax revenues is critical. Many East African countries collect less than 15 percent of GDP in taxes. AFE continues to support reforms in tax policy, administration, digitalization, and rationalization of inefficient tax expenditures to boost revenue sustainably.
- **Debt Management:** Transparent and credible debt management institutions reduce borrowing costs and enhance investor confidence. Thus, it is essential to build capacity in debt recording, reporting, and strategy development, including publishing comprehensive debt data and medium-term debt strategies.
- **Public Financial Management (PFM):** Strengthening fiscal risk analysis and forecasting, medium-term budgeting, and expenditure control ensures efficient resource allocation and prevents arrears.
- **Monetary and Financial Sector capacity:** AFE supports central banks in improving forecasting and policy frameworks to maintain low inflation and financial stability, and strengthening regulatory and supervisory frameworks.
- **AFE work contributes to improving economic statistics:** Given that reliable data is essential for sound forecasts and good policies, this capacity building is crucial.

Notable achievements in the first half of FY 2026:

- **Revenue Administration:** In their continued efforts to improve taxpayer compliance management, Eritrea improved e-taxpayer services and data migration strategies in preparation for a new tax administration system. The Eritrean Customs Department enhanced information technology capacity by strengthening data literacy and system readiness as they upgrade the customs clearance system. Ethiopia and Tanzania (including Zanzibar) benefited from support to transform operations

for greater efficiency and improved revenue mobilization. Uganda strengthened customs oversight in the extractive industries sector with AFE support, developing frameworks and standard operating procedures for managing oil, gas, and minerals. Additionally, AFE facilitated professional attachments for two Uganda Revenue Authority teams to learn from counterparts about the operations of tax academies.

- **Public Financial Management:** Technical assistance (TA) was provided to Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania (Zanzibar), and Uganda on enhancing skills on cash forecasting and management and implementation of a comprehensive Treasury Single Account (TSA) and strengthening the use of performance information to guide the allocation of limited resources to government priorities. Ethiopia received support to improve the implementation of the TSA. Kenya received support in enhancing their program-based budgeting (PBB) practices, while AFE introduced the concept of PBB to countries like Tanzania (Zanzibar) through practical guidance. A regional workshop on the Treasury Single Account took place, which discussed progress achieved and remaining challenges. Support was provided to AFE countries to incorporate climate change considerations into public investment management practices, with Uganda serving as an example.
- **Macro-Fiscal Analysis:** AFE hosted a regional workshop on developing and implementing medium-term fiscal frameworks and enhancing fiscal forecasting capabilities and management of fiscal risks. With AFE support, South Sudan made improvements to their medium-term fiscal framework tool as the Ministry of Finance and Planning strengthens capacity in macro-fiscal forecasting. The support to Malawi and Tanzania focused on strengthening their capacity on state-owned enterprises fiscal risks management.
- **Financial Supervision and Regulation:** The emphasis for the first half of the year continued to be on tightening banking frameworks and internal risk-based supervision processes, adopting new Basel standards, strengthening cyber resilience, and ensuring compliance with international standards and best practices. Support continued to be provided also to the insurance supervisory authorities of AFE member countries.
- **Monetary Policy and Operations:** Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda worked together with AFE to strengthen their emergency liquidity assistance frameworks. A functioning emergency liquidity assistance framework is an integral component of the financial stability safety net and safeguards the effectiveness of monetary policy implementation, protects the central bank balance sheet and thus central bank independence. In Ethiopia, AFE assisted in improving the Foreign Exchange Reference Rate framework to modernize policy and support a transition toward a flexible exchange rate regime. To deepen financial markets, AFE supported the Bank of Uganda in updating its collateral framework and supported a workshop with market participants on repo market development. The initiative seeks to improve the functioning of monetary policy operations and the interbank repo market in a consistent and coordinated manner.
- **Forecasting and Policy Analysis System:** Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania, and Ethiopia enhanced their Forecasting and Policy Analysis Systems (FPAS) with AFE support, with a focus on strengthening central banks' capacity for forward-looking monetary policy through improvements to their models. The Reserve Bank of Malawi improved its core monetary policy model, while the Bank of Uganda expanded its Quarterly Projections Model to better capture fiscal and external sector dynamics, including a two-way interaction between monetary and fiscal policies. The Bank of Tanzania advanced its nowcasting and near-term forecasting framework, integrating it into the core macro model to support more informed policy decisions. The National Bank of Ethiopia launched the initial phase of implementation for its core monetary policy model (the Quarterly Projection Model), building both theoretical understanding and practical skills.
- **Real Sector Statistics:** Rwanda and Tanzania, including Zanzibar, worked toward GDP rebasing with AFE support, improving estimation processes and enhancing both the data content and quality of the estimates. South Sudan focused on developing annual GDP estimates using the production approach and improving annual GDP estimates by the expenditure approach. Malawi worked on backcasting GDP by the expenditure approach and preparing for the upcoming rebasing exercise. In the area of price statistics, support was provided to South Sudan and Rwanda to improve their consumer price index, with additional assistance to Rwanda for the producer price index.
- **Government Finance Statistics:** Uganda developed a supplementary Medium-Term Expenditure Framework aligned with the Government Finance Statistic Manual (GFSM 2014), with support from AFE. Tanzania achieved full general government coverage after expanding government financial statistics (GFS) coverage to include extrabudgetary units. Kenya received assistance to

enhance the quality and consistency of fiscal statistics. Zanzibar developed business process documentation and a revision policy for GFS and public sector debt statistics (PSDS). Ethiopia was supported in analyzing social security funds and addressing gaps in historical fiscal data for regional states. South Sudan improved data quality and strengthened coordination among key stakeholders to promote more transparent and reliable fiscal statistics with assistance from AFE.

- **Debt Management:** Rwanda strengthened capacity to conduct debt sustainability analysis with AFE support, including projecting public debt and designing fiscal adjustment paths to achieve specific debt targets. Ethiopia benefited from support to reinforce the primary market as the foundation of the domestic debt market, in line with the government's reform agenda. AFE, in collaboration with the World Bank and the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute for Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI), delivered a regional workshop on Fundamentals of Debt Reporting and Monitoring, aimed at strengthening participants' capacity to implement sound debt reporting and monitoring practices, supporting greater debt transparency and regional knowledge exchange.
- **Macroeconomic Frameworks:** Notable advancements were made in strengthening macroeconomic frameworks in East Africa, particularly in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya. Key initiatives included the launch of new macroeconomic framework projects, development of forecasting databases, specialized training sessions for government staff, and integration of climate considerations into economic models. Ethiopia's support focused on building and maintaining forecasting tools, while Uganda and Kenya advanced technical assistance projects and introduced new tools like the Debt Dynamic Tool and Nowcasting. Regional training further enhanced policymakers' ability to address climate risks.
- **Tax Policy:** Against a backdrop of challenges in securing public support for tax policy reforms, Kenya strengthened capacity in value-added tax policy analysis from officials in the National Treasury and Kenya Revenue Authority. In Tanzania, a workshop introduced a demand-side value-added tax policy model to the Ministry of Finance, Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), enabling simulation of policy changes and revenue estimates. Uganda strengthened capacity on revenue forecasting methods for the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MOFPED) and Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) staff, applied the methods to major taxes, and analyzed forecast errors. Rwanda staff at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) and Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) received comprehensive training on tax policy principles, revenue forecasting, and distributional analysis, delivered jointly by AFE with United Kingdom TaxDev advisors.
- **AML/CFT:** AFE supported the Bank of Tanzania to strengthen the framework for its anti-money laundering and combating of the finance of terrorism supervision, through risk-based training aligned with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards. Supported by regional experts from the central banks of Eswatini, Malawi, Nigeria, and Uganda, sessions covered offsite tools, sectoral risk assessments, and onsite examinations.

SECTION I

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES
IN H1 FY 2026

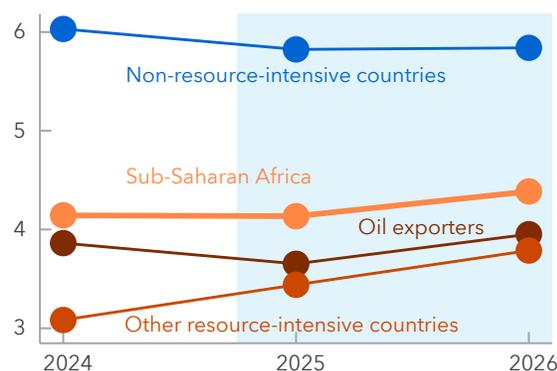


THE MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT

Sub-Saharan Africa's economy remains remarkably resilient, with regional growth projected at about 4.1 percent in 2025.¹ The region has demonstrated remarkable resilience to a series of major shocks over the past several years and economic growth is projected to remain at the 2024 level (Figure 1). Some East African countries supported by IMF's AFRITAC East (AFE) are among the fastest growing in the region, including Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda, and Tanzania. Growth in these countries has been buoyed by post pandemic recoveries, reforms, and relative insulation from commodity downturns. Nonetheless, fragile and conflict-affected states' performance is expected to have been weaker.

¹ The macroeconomic context draws heavily from the IMF *Regional Economic Outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa*, October 2025, available on IMF.org: <https://www.imf.org/en/publications/reo/ssa/issues/2025/10/16/regional-economic-outlook-for-sub-saharan-africa-october-2025>.

FIGURE 1. REAL GDP GROWTH, 2024-26



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook database.

The external environment remains challenging. External borrowing conditions remain tight, even if they have improved since April 2025; regional sovereign spreads have narrowed, and portfolio inflows have resumed. However, sovereign yields remain elevated (Figure 2). Furthermore, the global trade policy and aid landscape has deteriorated sharply over the past year. Bilateral foreign aid to the region, representing almost 1½ percent of regional income, is projected to decline by 16–28 percent in 2025, impacting, in particular, fragile countries such as South Sudan in the AFE region, where potential cuts could surpass 10 percent of government revenues (Figure 3).

Macroeconomic vulnerabilities remain high. Despite resilience so far, fiscal positions remain fragile in the region, reflecting pressures to fund pressing infrastructure and social needs amid insufficient revenue collection. Meanwhile, public debt levels have plateaued at high levels and rising debt service costs are crowding out development spending. A shift toward domestic financing is generating a growing bank-sovereign nexus and exacerbating risks. Twenty countries in sub-Saharan Africa (including three in East Africa) are either in or at high risk of debt distress.

FIGURE 2. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: SOVEREIGN YIELDS

(PERCENT)

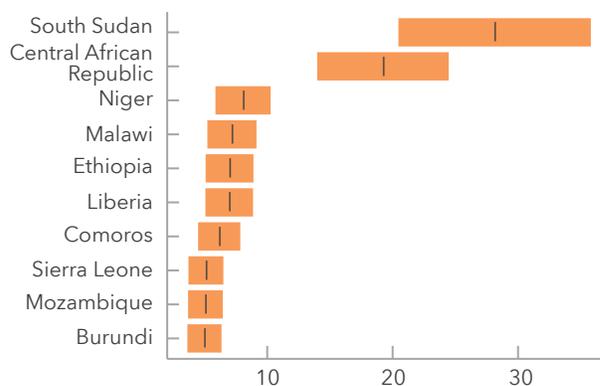


Source: Bloomberg, L.P.

Note: Sample includes AGO, CIV, ETH, GAB, GHA, KEN, MOZ, NGA, ZAF, ZMB.

FIGURE 3. REDUCTION OF ODA, 2025

(PERCENT OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE, TOP 10 COUNTRIES)



Sources: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); and IMF staff calculations.

Note: Reductions in both budgetary assistance and off-budget support. Orange bars represent range of projections, OECD 2025.

Although inflation in sub-Saharan Africa is easing, about one-fifth of the sub-Saharan region faces double-digit inflation.

The median inflation decelerated to 4 percent, from over 6 percent at the end of 2023, driven by lower global food and energy prices alongside tight monetary policies (Figure 4). This deceleration is also notable in many East African economies (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Rwanda), supported by better harvests, lower import costs, and decisive monetary policy tightening since 2022-23. However, inflation remains elevated in other AFE countries.

These challenges emphasize the importance of strengthening domestic revenue mobilization, and improving debt management, both key areas of AFRITAC East’s support:

- **Domestic Revenue Mobilization:** With external aid dwindling and external financing tight, it is essential to raise domestic revenues more efficiently, through improved tax administration and policy reforms.
- Many East African countries currently collect less than 15 percent of GDP in taxes, far below potential (Figure 5).

Continued work on tax policy and tax administration, including on digitalization, risk-based compliance strategies, and rationalization of inefficient tax expenditures—key AFE focus areas—will be critical to meet development needs and keep borrowing sustainable. Enhanced technical capacity is a key part of the equation, together with stakeholder buy-in, trust-building, and careful assessment of distributional impacts.

- **Debt Management:** Transparent, credible debt management institutions can reduce borrowing costs and widen access to funds, mitigating risks. Key areas include publishing comprehensive public debt data, strengthening budget oversight, and managing the bank-sovereign nexus through robust prudential regulations. AFE and the AFE-based Debt-Management advisor work with debt management offices to strengthen debt recording, reporting, and strategy; for instance, helping countries to publish comprehensive debt data and to develop medium-term debt strategies improve transparency and investor confidence.

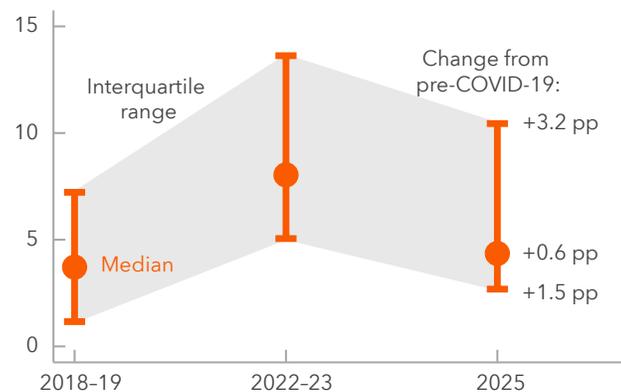
In summary, the 2025 regional outlook shows that the region is resilient, but with vulnerabilities.

The work to be done to enhance resilience focuses precisely in the core areas of AFRITAC East’s mandate, including raising more revenue, better managing public debt, and improving spending efficiency to foster resilience and growth.

The IMF’s October 2025 *Regional Economic Outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa* showcases examples (such as Rwanda’s and Tanzania’s tax reforms) of how capacity improvements yield results. It also discusses risks—including fiscal slippages, debt distress, and inflation flare-ups—which AFE’s technical assistance aims to preempt by strengthening institutions.

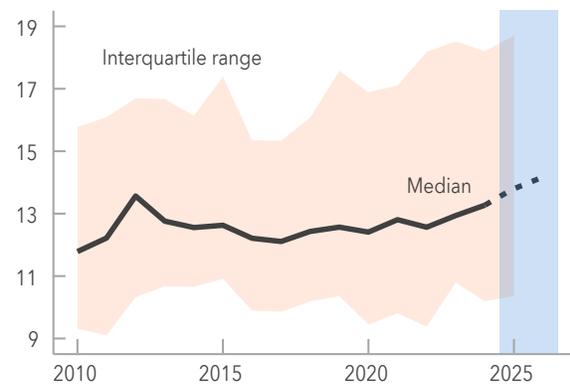
FIGURE 4: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: HEADLINE INFLATION

(PERCENT, YEAR-OVER-YEAR, PERIOD AVERAGE)



Sources: Haver Analytics; country authorities, and IMF staff calculations.

FIGURE 5: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: TAX REVENUE, 2010-26



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook database.

AFRITAC EAST OPERATIONS

This report covers the Centers' activities from May 2025 to October 2025 (H1 of FY 2026).

The execution rate of resources in field person weeks across all areas of support was 80 percent. This is below the execution rate of 93 percent, observed in H1 of FY 2025.

At the country level, Ethiopia, Tanzania (including Zanzibar), and Uganda executed their work plans in line with expectations, with execution rates approaching or exceeding 100 percent. Ethiopia in particular, experienced a significant increase in resource utilization (by more than 45 percent) compared with H1 FY 2025. Similarly, Tanzania's execution rose by 45 percent over the same period, in particular in GFS and financial supervision and regulation (FSR). Although South Sudan recorded modest resource execution relative to the H1 FY 2026 workplan, at 64 percent, its overall resource utilization reflected the largest improvement, increasing by 80 percent compared with H1 FY 2025.

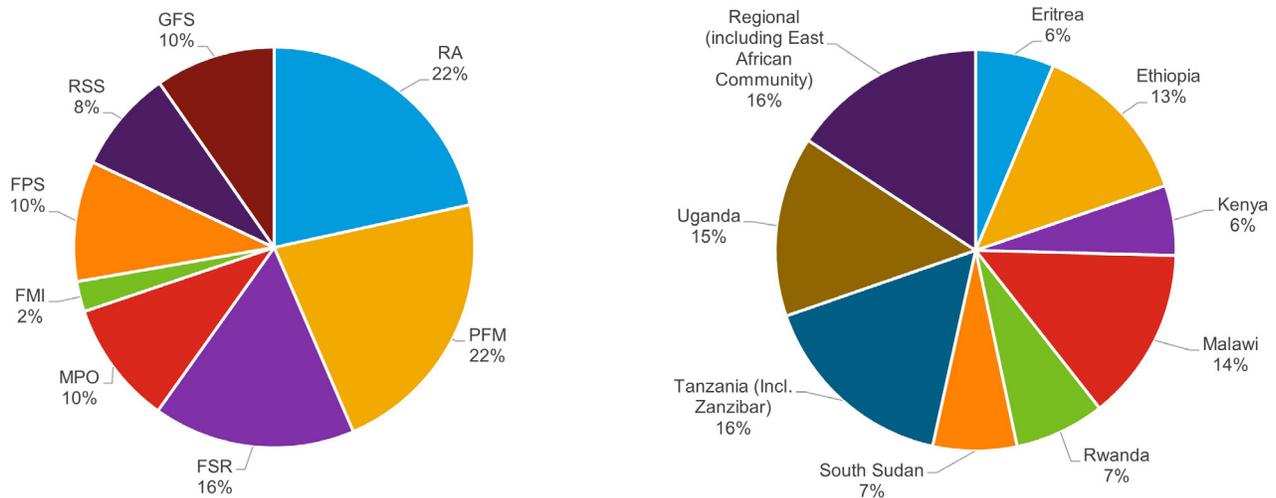
Several countries absorbed significantly less support than planned. Kenya and Rwanda recorded execution

rates of 38 percent and 54 percent, respectively, representing decreases of 15 percent and 63 percent compared to H1 FY 2025. In both cases, significantly fewer activities were undertaken in the areas of public financial management (PFM) and revenue administration. In Kenya, the slowdown in the revenue workstream was a result of the prolonged discussions and internal consultations to ensure that the Kenya Revenue Authority's priority needs are well aligned with their strategic objectives and that support is well harmonized among development partners. Since these consultations concluded in September, we expect an increase in delivery in the second half of the fiscal year. Also, successful implementation of TSA and accrual accounting reforms by the National Treasury may have reduced the engagement with AFE advisors at this point in time. The transition between PFM advisors in AFE may have also impacted delivery in Kenya. As for Rwanda, following a period of extremely active TA absorption (Rwanda was the AFE top country user in FY 2025), and now that the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF) is completed and their many reform measures achieved,

the authorities are focusing on implementing and consolidating the reforms developed.

Across workstreams, revenue administration, FSR, and RSS performed as planned, while Monetary Operations and GFS exceeded expectations. Despite the lower execution rates by Kenya and Rwanda, the revenue administration workstream compensated with higher execution rates in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Tanzania, achieving the planned half-year execution. In the case of Monetary Policy Operations (MONOPS), utilization increased by 80 percent compared to the H1 FY 2025, with over 139 percent of the half-year work program executed. In particular, Ethiopia and Uganda executed well above expectations. Real Sector Statistics (RSS) executed its plan as expected; however, along with GFS, it experienced less front-loading of the annual work program than in H1 FY 2025. The Forecasting and Policy Analysis Systems (FPAS) workstream is also proceeding well, within the projected execution. The Financial Market Infrastructure and Payments (FMIP) workstream is slowly starting to pick up traction.

FIGURE 6. DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY COUNTRY AND SECTOR, FIELD PERSON WEEKS, H1, FY 2026



Note: FMI = financial market infrastructure and payments; FPS = forecasting and policy analysis system; FSR = financial supervision and regulation; GFS = government finance statistics; ICD = Institute for Capacity Development; MPO = monetary operations and policy; PFM = public financial management (includes macro-fiscal analysis); RA = revenue administration; RSS = real sector statistics.

Although the PFM workstream increased its workplan very significantly compared to last year, because the full team is now in place following staff transitions, execution in the first part of the year was only just above 50 percent of their mid-year workplan. In particular, the engagement with Kenya and Rwanda advanced more slowly than projected, reflecting delays in finalization of the overall workplan, and Rwanda’s slowdown in TA consumption following the successful completion of the RSF program and intense reform period. RA, PFM, and FSR recorded the highest levels of overall resource utilization, with the three workstreams contributing approximately 60 percent of the resource utilization for H1 of FY 2026.

In addition to the activities financed through the AFE Subaccount, the Center hosts six long-term advisors funded by separate funding mechanisms. These include advisors for Debt Management (financed by Japan), Tax Policy (financed by the Global Public Finance Partnership (GPFP)), Macroeconomic Frameworks (financed by Japan), Gender PFM (financed by Switzerland’s State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), AML/CFT (financed by the AML/

CFT Trust Fund), and the recently inaugurated Revenue Administration of Extractive Industries (financed by GPFP). The support of these partners, including the Government of Japan, SECO, and the GPFP and AML/CFT partners, is gratefully acknowledged.

The presence of these workstreams continues to foster important complementarities and synergies.

It also provides AFE countries with more support than what the FPW metrics –based solely on AFE-financed activities– reflect. Both AFE financed- and other vehicle financed workstreams collaborate to deliver a more comprehensive approach to key topics, including through joint missions and regional events. For example, the Debt Management advisor works closely with the Statistics (GFS) team on debt statistics issues, as well as with the Macro-Fiscal, Monetary Policy Operations, and Supervision and Regulation workstreams. The tax policy, tax administration, and customs, including extractive industries aspects, cooperation further enables a holistic approach to revenue challenges. Similarly, the work of the Macro-Frameworks advisor allows for synergies with the work of the Fiscal Frameworks and FPAS advisors, while

the Gender PFM advisor works in close collaboration with the broader PFM team. The synergies between AML/CFT and Financial Supervision and regulation are also important.

AFE’s financial situation remains stable. Total signed contributions currently amount to \$50 million. In November 2025, Eritrea signed their contribution agreement for Phase V, joining Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda, which brings the total secured contributions to \$4.5 million, out of an expected \$6 million. During this phase, we have secured contributions from eight development partners: the European Commission (\$13.6 million), the Netherlands (\$5.9 million), Germany (\$5.5 million), Norway (\$4.6 million, including a transfer of remaining funds from the now-closed South Sudan Trust Fund), China² (\$3.5 million), the United Kingdom (\$2.9 million), Switzerland (\$1 million),

² China has contributed an additional \$1.5 million, which is yet to be transferred to the AFRITAC East subaccount. Subject to China’s confirmation, this funding may be used as seed funding for Phase VI, as the remainder of the funding gap will be secured with member contributions.

and Saudi Arabia (new member, \$2 million). The Center also received a contribution of \$5 million from the COVID-19 Initiative. In addition, the IMF is contributing \$3 million from its general budget. This leaves

a financing gap of about \$4 million against the overall phase budget of \$59 million, provided that all member state contributions materialize (including the ones under negotiation, worth \$2.2 million in October 2025).

AFE is actively fundraising, engaging with new partners interested in our work, and encouraging our member countries to finalize their contributions.

TABLE 1. RESOURCES, FIELD PERSON WEEKS (FPWS), H1, FY 2026*

TYPE OF PROJECT (FPWS)	FY 2025		FY 2026				
	Actual H1	Execution Rate (%)	Planned H1	Actual H1 Execution	Execution Rate (%)	Revised H2	Revised Annual Baseline Plan
Single country CD**	237.7	84.7	280.0	226.0	80.7	347.0	573.0
Regional CD***	48.7	360.5	30.5	7.8	25.7	50.5	58.3
Management and administration	30.3	63.2	22.0	31.8	144.7	16.0	47.8
Total FPWs	316.7	82.8	332.5	265.7	79.9	413.5	679.2
Resources by CD Modality (FPWs)							
Field-based work	180.5	82.0	264.8	193.0	72.9	326.3	519.3
Duty station-based work	100.3	106.2	29.8	54.0	181.0	17.3	71.3
Peer-to-peer engagement	5.7	81.0	5.5	5.2	93.9	7.0	12.2
Interactive learning and workshops	30.2	147.2	32.3	13.5	41.8	62.8	76.3
Total FPWs	316.7	82.8	332.5	265.7	79.9	413.5	679.2

Note: *One field person week equals six working days. **Single-country capacity development (CD) includes technical assistance, national training, and attachments delivered to member countries. ***Regional CD includes all regional workshops, webinars, and support to the East African Community.

TABLE 2. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES BY COUNTRY, FIELD PERSON WEEKS (FPWS), H1, FY 2026*

COUNTRY (FPWS)	FY 2025		FY 2026				
	Actual H1	Execution Rate (%)	Planned H1	Actual H1 Execution	Execution Rate (%)	Revised H2	Revised Annual Baseline Plan
Eritrea	18.0	150.0	20.0	16.8	84.2	18.7	35.5
Ethiopia	24.3	95.4	35.3	35.7	100.9	38.8	74.5
Kenya	17.7	52.7	39.3	15.0	38.1	66.8	81.8
Malawi	37.0	94.9	43.0	37.2	86.4	41.7	78.8
Rwanda	53.0	112.8	35.5	19.3	54.5	39.2	58.5
South sudan	10.0	37.7	28.0	18.0	64.3	41.7	59.7
Tanzania (including Zanzibar)	29.7	59.9	42.0	43.2	102.8	43.7	86.8
Uganda	43.3	99.6	32.5	38.7	119.0	50.2	88.8
Regional (including East African Community)	83.7	127.7	56.8	41.8	73.6	72.8	114.7
Total (FPWs)	316.7	82.8	332.5	265.7	79.9	413.5	679.2

Note: *One field person week equals six working days.

TABLE 3. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES BY SECTOR, FIELD PERSON WEEKS (FPWS), H1, FY 2026*

RESOURCES BY WORKSTREAM (FPWS)	FY 2025		FY 2026				
	Actual H1	Execution Rate (%)	Planned H1	Actual H1 Execution	Execution Rate (%)	Revised H2	Revised Annual Baseline Plan
Revenue Administration	50.3	79.3	58.0	57.3	98.9	106.0	163.3
Public Financial Management and Macro-Fiscal Analysis	70.3	78.1	115.0	58.3	50.7	117.8	176.2
Financial Supervision and Regulation	66.3	165.8	46.5	43.3	93.2	30.8	74.2
Monetary Policy and Operations	14.7	97.8	19.0	26.5	139.5	30.2	56.7
Financial Market Infrastructures and Payment	8.0	21.3	10.0	6.5	65.0	22.5	29.0
Forecasting and Policy Analysis System	20.0	51.9	34.0	25.8	76.0	57.2	83.0
ICD training	-	-	5.5	-	-	8.3	8.3
Gender, Climate and Digitalization	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
Real Sector Statistics	39.7	184.5	23.0	22.1	96.0	21.8	43.9
Government Finance Statistics	47.3	157.8	20.5	25.8	125.6	17.8	43.6
Total (FPWs)	316.7	82.8	332.5	265.7	79.9	413.5	679.2

Note: *One field person week equals six working days.



REVENUE ADMINISTRATION



Rameck Masaire, a Zimbabwean national, joined AFRITAC East in February 2022 as a Tax Administration Advisor. Before joining the center, Masaire worked for the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority as acting commissioner general.



Kenneth Ochola, a Kenyan national, joined AFRITAC East in September 2020 as a Resident Revenue Administration Advisor (Customs). Ochola is a career customs specialist and has worked for the Kenya Revenue Authority for 29 years in various capacities, rising to the position of acting commissioner of Customs and Border Control.

The main achievements by strategic objective were:

- **Strengthened revenue administration management and governance arrangements:**

AFE continued to support East African revenue authorities in modernizing tax administration and strengthening their revenue strategies. Ethiopia prepared its Consolidated Tax Administration Reform Strategy, with AFE and other development partners support, including the World Bank and the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). The strategy includes a roadmap informed by the August 2024 Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT) assessment and is aligned with the broader economic goals and commitment to a more sustainable, equitable, and growth-oriented tax system aligned with the medium-term revenue strategy and the homegrown economic reform agenda. In Rwanda, AFE engaged with the new Rwanda Revenue Authority leadership to review domestic revenue mobilization progress and discuss capacity development priorities. Meanwhile, Zanzibar's Revenue Authority strengthened its corporate

strategy monitoring and evaluation function, advancing institutional strategic management.

- **Strengthened core tax administration functions:**

The Center supported revenue authorities in East Africa to strengthen taxpayer services and audit capacity. Eritrea's Inland Revenue Department implemented taxpayer service programs aligned with international best practices and is also developing a new integrated tax administration platform (the EriTAS 2). Through the AFE support work on EriTAS 2 focused on addressing critical gaps in data migration and management. The Malawi Revenue Authority was assisted in developing a banking industry audit manual; while initial discussions took place to prepare an insurance audit manual to improve auditing of complex financial institutions covering financial instruments, tax issues, and risk assessment. Tanzania received technical assistance to enhance its compliance risk management framework, focusing on large taxpayers. A specialized workshop for TRA staff improved knowledge of telecommunications and banking trends, audit methods, and modern

tools for identifying high-risk behaviors that pose the biggest risks to revenue. The workshop also aided in designing appropriate solutions to address the identified risks. These initiatives collectively aim to improve compliance, audit effectiveness, and revenue mobilization through modern practices and sector-specific expertise.

- **Improved core customs administration functions:**

The technical capacity of the Ethiopian Customs Commission was strengthened to meet World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement customs obligations, as Ethiopia prepares to advance its commitments to the Trade Facilitation Agreement. Work with the Malawi Revenue Authority focused on improving customs valuation capacity and practices to align with World Trade Organization and World Customs Organization standards. In particular, support included reviewing valuation systems culminating in the creation of a prototype Customs Valuation Database to combat fraud, undervaluation, and inconsistent data.

South Sudan operationalized its Post Clearance Audit unit, with support focused on strategy development and drafting standard operating procedures, applying key performance indicators, and establishing risk management functions, all of which will strengthen the capacity of newly appointed PCA staff. Uganda achieved a major milestone in customs oversight for extractive industries, as the authorities finalized standard operating procedures for mining and petroleum sectors in collaboration with AFE, the AFE-based Extractives Industries expert, and the IMF's Fiscal Affairs Department. Eritrea received technical assistance in strengthening information technology capacity for an upgraded clearance system under ASYCUDA World, developing a stock-accountability prototype to improve seizure and inventory tracking. These efforts collectively promote efficiency, compliance, and sustainable revenue mobilization across the region.

D

PUBLIC FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT

Dzingai Chapfuwa, a citizen of Zimbabwe, joined AFE in June 2024 as a PFM Advisor. He has more than 20 years of experience in public sector management.



Phyllis Makau, a Kenyan citizen, joined AFE in March 2025 as a PFM Advisor. She has more than 35 years of experience in public sector budgeting, expenditure control, and fiscal monitoring.

The main achievements by strategic objective were:

- **Comprehensive, credible, and policy-based budget preparation:**

Kenya received targeted support to strengthen the development and use of performance information within program-based budgeting (PBB). This initiative enhanced the capacity of PFM officials across Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) to improve the quality and relevance of performance data, including program outcomes, outputs, and key performance indicators, for both budget preparation and evaluation of public spending against national priorities. In Tanzania (Zanzibar), the principles of PBB and Baseline Costing were reintroduced, leading to improvements in existing PBB workbooks.

An assessment conducted across eight selected MDAs in Zanzibar helped refine program structures by improving outcomes, outputs, and key performance indicators. The process also resulted in the creation of an enhanced PBB template for capturing performance data, featuring

standardized components such as outputs and output indicators aligned with programs and sub-programs. Additionally, a baseline costing methodology, template, and guidance were developed for application by MDAs. These efforts aim to advance results-oriented budgeting and strengthen the credibility, transparency, and effectiveness of public financial management in Zanzibar.

- **Improved asset and liability management:**

Ethiopia's Ministry of Finance was supported to develop an actionable roadmap on TSA reform and to build technical capacity among staff on TSA fundamentals and cash forecasting, to support more sustainable treasury operations.

- **Improved Fiscal Reporting and Transparency**

Rwanda has made significant efforts to improve on its fiscal reporting and transparency. AFE conducted a pre-Fiscal Transparency Evaluation in May 2025, to raise awareness of the Fiscal Transparency Code (FTC), highlight

remaining information gaps, and support the authorities' preparation for the main Fiscal Transparency Evaluation, which took place in August/September 2025.

- **Improved public investment management:**

Uganda has made significant progress in integrating climate change considerations into project appraisal, and selection to improve public investment management (PIM), with AFE support and aligned with HQ diagnostic missions. As a result, the authorities updated PIM templates to address climate change, prepared an Excel-based Multi Criteria Analysis tool, related guidelines, and a stepwise integration approach. These measures aim to enhance Uganda's PIM by making public investments more resilient, sustainable, and impactful.

MACRO-FISCAL ANALYSIS



Trish Chiinze, a citizen of Zimbabwe, joined AFE in January 2025 as a Macro-Fiscal Advisor. Trish has experience in macro-fiscal management, economic policy and budget formulation, macro-fiscal forecasting, fiscal transparency, and fiscal risk analysis. Before joining AFE, she was a Macro-Fiscal Advisor at AFS.

The main achievements by strategic objective were:

- **Comprehensive, credible, and policy-based budget preparation:**

Uganda strengthened technical capacity for tax revenue forecasting, while South Sudan enhanced the forecasting capabilities of the South Sudan Macro-Fiscal Framework Tool. In South Sudan, authorities successfully generated initial macro-fiscal forecasts with a medium-term perspective. Additionally, officials from the Ministry of Finance and Planning participated in hands-on training focused on the fundamentals of macro-fiscal forecasting and analysis.

All AFE, and selected AFRITAC South countries, gained knowledge in preparing robust medium-term fiscal frameworks. A joint regional workshop provided guidance on how to implement medium-term fiscal frameworks effectively, integrating multi-year planning and budgeting processes, thus supporting sound fiscal policy decision making. These initiatives aim to improve fiscal forecasting, strengthen policy frameworks, and promote sustainable public financial management across the region.

- **Strengthened identification, monitoring, and management of fiscal risks:**

Malawi's Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Decentralization strengthened the analysis of fiscal risks associated with five high-risk state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and enhanced the capacity of the Public Financial Management and Systems Division to assess SOE vulnerabilities, including resilience under stress scenarios, with AFE support. The key mission activities aimed to equip the Public Financial Management and Systems Division with practical tools and methodologies for proactive fiscal risk management and informed decision-making regarding SOE oversight.

The Office of the Treasury Registrar in Tanzania was introduced to the IMF-developed SOE Health Check Tool. This tool is designed to help identify and assess fiscal risks associated with SOEs, thereby enhancing the government's capacity to monitor, evaluate, and manage these risks more effectively.

F

FINANCIAL SECTOR
REGULATION AND
SUPERVISION

Georgios Genimakis, a Greek national, joined AFRITAC East in September 2021 as Financial Sector Supervision Advisor. He has extensive experience in prudential banking supervision, having worked as a senior supervisor at the European Central Bank and as an onsite inspector at the Bank of Greece.

The main achievements by strategic objective were:

- **Develop/strengthen banks' regulation and supervision frameworks:**

Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania built capacity and strengthened their regulatory frameworks to align with Basel II/III requirements with AFE support. Eritrea and Ethiopia received training on the revised Basel Core Principles, the Basel framework, and consolidated supervision. Additionally, Ethiopia updated its existing net open position framework. Microfinance supervisors from Malawi enhanced their skills on risk-based supervision through a professional attachment. These initiatives aim to enhance financial sector resilience and promote sound supervisory practices across the region.

- **Develop/strengthen cybersecurity regulations and supervisory frameworks:**

Malawi developed cyber risk regulations for banks and worked to establish a comprehensive framework for supervising cyber and technology risks. The support included training

components on cybersecurity risk and its implications for supervised entities and introduced the IMF Cyber Risk Supervisory Toolbox to support effective oversight and risk management practices.

- **Develop/strengthen insurance companies' regulation and supervision frameworks:**

Insurance supervisors in Eritrea enhanced their skills on implementing risk-based supervision through their participation in an AFE organized professional attachment. Tanzania received training on developing mortality tables and technical assistance to interpret the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 17 regulatory returns in assessing the financial condition of insurers.

- **Improve accounting and prudential provisioning regulatory guidelines:**

The microfinance supervisors in Rwanda attended a hands-on IFRS 9 training. As a result, they are now better equipped with the knowledge and skills to challenge provisioning practices and effectively review expected credit loss calculations.

G

MONETARY POLICY AND OPERATIONS



Mark Buessing-Loercks, a German national, joined AFE in January 2025 as a Monetary and Foreign Exchange Policy Operations and Financial Market Infrastructure and Payments Advisor. He has worked for the Bundesbank, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the European Central Bank, and the IMF. Before joining AFE, he served as Senior Team Lead Economist in the Market Operations Analysis Division of the European Central Bank.

The main achievements by strategic objective were:

- **Money and foreign exchange rate operations:**

Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda developed or further enhanced their emergency liquidity assistance frameworks, with AFE support. AFRITAC East provided technical assistance in formulating internal and external guidelines and advancing operational readiness to ensure timely responses to potential emergency liquidity assistance requests. This assistance involved extensive consultations with senior central bank officials across multiple departments to assess framework design, legal foundations, internal procedures, and operational capabilities. The engagements also included a critical assessment of the central banks' standard collateral frameworks, which serve as key components of the broader operational structure.

Additionally, AFRITAC East supported Ethiopia in assessing and improving its Foreign Exchange Reference Rate framework to modernize foreign exchange policy and facilitate the transition toward a flexible exchange

rate regime. Specific recommendations addressed calculation methodologies, data quality and availability, and technological integration, including infrastructure for data collection and processing. These efforts aim to strengthen policy credibility and operational efficiency.

- **Deepening key financial markets:**

Bank of Uganda's standard collateral framework was reviewed and updated; AFE also supported the central bank in preparing and conducting a workshop with market participants on repo market development. The workshop focused on standard operational frameworks and aimed to advance progress in Uganda's repo market segment. Repo market development and the collateral framework were assessed together because clearer guidance on the Bank of Uganda's liquidity operations and collateral practices is expected to improve understanding of the benefits, functions, and procedures of the interbank repo market, which has remained segmented.



FINANCIAL MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE & PAYMENTS

The main achievements by strategic objective were:

- **National payment system development and reform—enhancing the safety and efficiency of the financial system:**

Uganda conducted stakeholder consultations on the potential introduction of a central bank digital currency with AFRITAC East support. The consultations aimed to gather stakeholder perspectives on Uganda's readiness, assess potential implications, and explore the prospective benefits associated with issuing a central bank digital currency.

FORECASTING AND POLICY ANALYSIS SYSTEM



Archil Mestvirishvili, a Georgian national, joined AFE in May 2024 as an advisor on forecasting and policy analysis systems. He has more than 20 years of experience in central banking. Before this role, he was the deputy governor at the National Bank of Georgia.

The main achievements by strategic objective were:

- **Developing modeling, forecasting, and analysis:**

Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania, and Ethiopia worked to strengthen Forecasting and Policy Analysis Systems (FPAS) and improve forward-looking monetary policy through enhanced macroeconomic models, with AFE support.

The Reserve Bank of Malawi refined its Quarterly Projection Model (QPM). AFE supported the authorities to address data issues, integrate backward-looking inflation expectations, and improve model infrastructure.

The Bank of Uganda enhanced its QPM to incorporate fiscal and external sector blocks, enabling better integration of monetary and fiscal policy interactions. Enhancements included improvements to the uncovered interest parity equation and the addition of a balance of payments channel to capture external shocks.

The Bank of Tanzania benefited from support on reviewing and improving its nowcasting and near-term forecasting framework, which was integrated into the QPM to strengthen analytical and forecasting capabilities.

The National Bank of Ethiopia began implementing its first QPM to support forward-looking monetary policy. The AFE team supported the introduction of core model components, provided coding exercises, and prepared impulse response and filter reports. Linking domestic and foreign data series to the model marked a critical first step toward operational readiness.

REAL SECTOR STATISTICS



Elka Atanasova, a Bulgarian national, joined AFE as the Real Sector Statistics Advisor at the end of March 2025. Her experience is mainly in National Accounts production. Before joining AFE, she served as the Real Sector Statistics Advisor at AFS.

The main achievements by strategic objective were:

- **Strengthen compilation and dissemination of national accounts statistics:**

The countries in the region were supported in strengthening national accounts and improving GDP estimates. South Sudan received support to enhance the accuracy and reliability of annual GDP estimates using both the expenditure and production approaches, by building institutional capacity and ensuring consistency in economic statistics for informed policymaking.

Rwanda focused on the rebasing of GDP to 2024 prices, finalizing supply and use tables, preparing the rebased GDP series, and developing briefing materials for users with AFE support. Staff capacity was also strengthened on GDP rebasing methodologies.

Zanzibar's Office of the Chief Government Statistician received support to review its GDP series based on the 2019 base year, assess data sources, and evaluate data by economic activity. Discussions also

focused on capacity building and establishing robust data quality assurance mechanisms.

In Tanzania, the National Bureau of Statistics was supported to review the updated GDP series based on the 2019 base year and received training for beginner staff on national accounts compilation and interpretation. A preliminary review of the GDP time series for the period 2016–2024 was carried out, and recommendations were made to strengthen the accuracy of the data.

Malawi's National Statistical Office was assisted in developing quarterly national accounts data for GDP using the production approach, planning for the next rebasing project, and creating a backcasting model for GDP by expenditure approach. Quarterly GDP data are expected to be finalized in early 2026.

- **Strengthen compilation and dissemination of price statistics:**

South Sudan strengthened its consumer price index. The National Bureau of Statistics introduced new consumer price index weights and

an updated basket in August 2024; however, the old and new indices were not linked, creating a break in the time series. To address the discontinuity, the mission developed a synthetic consumer price index series linking the old and new indices, ensuring consistency for stakeholders such as the central bank and national accounts. Geographic coverage was expanded to all 10 states.

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda updated and rebased the producer price index. AFE reviewed the new sample, recommended refinements, and provided training on sampling methodology, weight calculation, and compilation. The planned rebasing will resolve quality issues related to outdated weights and sample coverage.

Rwanda also received support to update the consumer price index. Key outcomes included developing updated index weights, identifying new products for the revised basket, discussing expanded price collection coverage, and addressing compilation challenges raised by the authorities.

K

GOVERNMENT FINANCE
STATISTICS

Christelle Groenewald, a South African national, joined the East Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center in February 2023 as the Government Finance Statistics Advisor. She has more than 22 years of experience in public finance at the Central Bank of South Africa, where she oversaw the unit responsible for compiling government finance and public sector debt statistics.

The main achievements by strategic objective were:

- **Fiscal data quality improvement:**

South Sudan received support in organizing and validating revised fiscal data for FY 2023/24 to improve data quality, while AFE facilitated better coordination among key stakeholders to ensure transparent and reliable fiscal statistics. In Uganda, the authorities developed a supplementary Medium-Term Expenditure Framework aligned with GFSM 2014. AFE also supported the creation of a bridge table from Integrated Financial Management Information System line items to classify budgetary central government expenditure by functions of government. Kenya reduced inconsistencies and statistical discrepancies in fiscal data with AFE support. Zanzibar leveraged automated trial balances to improve statistical coverage for extrabudgetary units and, with AFE's guidance, developed business process documentation and a revision policy for government finance statistics and public sector debt statistics (PSDS).

- **Expansion of coverage to the public sector:**

Ethiopia addressed gaps in historical fiscal data for regional states and expanded fiscal statistics beyond the budgetary central government to include social security funds. Tanzania Mainland incorporated financial statistics for extrabudgetary units, achieving full general government coverage, with AFE providing support for the consolidation of general government statistics.

- **Public debt data improvement:**

Tanzania resumed reporting quarterly PSDS and submitted historical data from 2018 to the joint IMF/World Bank database, including bank overdrafts categorized as short-term loan liabilities. The authorities also published a detailed breakdown of supplier arrears. Zanzibar updated its quarterly debt data and completed the reconciliation of changes in debt stocks with underlying transactions and economic flows for FY 2023/24, with support from AFE.

OTHER CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS HOSTED AT AFRITAC EAST

Debt Management



Tivinton Makuve, a Zimbabwean national, joined AFRITAC East in October 2022 as a Debt Management Advisor. He has more than 10 years of experience in sovereign debt management as a practitioner and advisor.

The main achievements by strategic objective in the Debt Management workstream, financed by Japan, were:

- **Develop market infrastructure and capacity for cost-effective financing:**

The Ethiopian authorities designed an issuance plan and an auction calendar for the first half of FY 2025/26 to enhance predictability and build investor confidence, contributing to strengthening the primary market as the foundation of the country's domestic debt market. With AFE's support, the authorities developed

a concise two-page template for the Monthly Domestic Debt Report. This report is now published regularly to promote transparency and strengthen communication with market participants. Additionally, the Treasury bill and bond directives were reviewed to align them with market-based principles and sound practices.

- **Strengthened practices for debt recording, reporting, and monitoring:**

In Rwanda, government officials' capacity to apply the Debt Sustainability Framework for low-income countries (LIC DSF) was strengthened. Building on this capacity, the authorities plan to conduct regular debt sustainability analyses to identify potential deviations from debt-stabilizing thresholds early, enabling timely and informed policy responses. Officials are expected to leverage the knowledge gained to prepare debt sustainability analysis reports in compliance with legal requirements, inform borrowing decisions under

the medium-term debt management strategy, and support engagement with development partners.

Additionally, hands-on training on the Debt Dynamics Tool empowered officials to project public debt and design fiscal adjustment paths. The officials were able to simulate debt trajectories using minimal macro-fiscal data, quantify the fiscal effort needed to achieve specific debt targets, and evaluate risks through stress tests and fan charts. The Debt Dynamics Tool's ability to isolate key debt drivers—such as interest rates, exchange rate fluctuations, and GDP growth—and model multiple adjustment scenarios, has improved Rwanda's capacity for proactive debt management and strengthened risk mitigation. The tool serves as a practical foundation for transitioning to more advanced frameworks such as the LIC DSF, including constant balances, gradual adjustments, and customized paths. This practical tool will enhance Rwanda's capacity for proactive debt management and risk mitigation.

Macroeconomic Frameworks



Archil Imnaishvili, a Georgian national, joined AFE in August 2024 as a Macroeconomic Frameworks Advisor. He has more than 15 years of experience working in the central bank. Before joining AFE, he was the head of the Macroeconomics and Statistics Department at the National Bank of Georgia.

The main achievements by strategic objective in the Macroeconomic Frameworks workstream, financed by Japan, were:

- **Develop capacity in macroeconomic forecasting and policy analysis to support policy decision making and communications:**

During the first half of the year, notable progress was achieved in strengthening macroeconomic frameworks across several East African countries. New initiatives were launched to develop macroframeworks within Ethiopia’s Ministry of Finance; Uganda’s Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Planning; and Uganda’s National Planning Authority that add to the ongoing project in Kenya. In Ethiopia, an action plan was established in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, and a forecasting database was created and integrated into the macroeconomic framework tool. Core team members were assigned specific responsibilities to ensure regular updates and maintenance of the database. In Kenya, a technical assistance mission at the Central Bank successfully integrated a forecasting database into its forecasting tool, laying the groundwork for future sectoral discussions. In Uganda, a scoping mission produced an action plan to develop macroframeworks

for both the Ministry of Finance and the National Planning Authority. The mission included enhancements such as the Debt Dynamics Tool and Nowcasting and Near-Term Forecasting tools. Additionally, training was provided to a broader core team on the use of the Debt Dynamics Tool.

- **Financial Programming and Policies course:**

To strengthen technical expertise, a Financial Programming and Policies training session was delivered to core staff involved in the Ethiopia project. The session focused on refreshing macroeconomic knowledge, deepening understanding of key economic concepts, and ensuring alignment among all stakeholders. The macroeconomic model has now been enhanced to include both the real and external sectors.

Tax Policy



Thomas Benninger, a Swiss national, has been located at AFE in September 2024 as a Tax Policy Advisor. He is a senior economist at the IMF FAD. Before joining the IMF in 2017, he worked for the UK’s Department for International Development (DFID), the Irish Embassy, and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO).

The main achievements by strategic objective in the Tax Policy workstream, financed by the GPF, were:

- **Strengthen policy monitoring, evaluation, and institutions:**

Two missions on value-added tax (VAT) policy analysis strengthened the technical capacity at the National Treasury and Kenya Revenue Authority.

Activities included costing tax expenditures, estimating revenue yields, and assessing distributional impacts using a demand-side VAT model and the Kenya Integrated Household Survey. The VAT model was updated with disaggregated sectoral growth rates for improved extrapolation of 2016 supply and use tables. The team calibrated VAT policy inputs for 2025, reviewed exemptions and zero-rated items, and refined estimates for supplies from informal firms.

In Tanzania, staff from the Ministry of Finance, Tanzania Revenue Authority, and National Bureau of Statistics enhanced their skills on demand-side VAT policy modeling. The model addresses a key analytical gap by enabling simulation of policy changes, performance of tax expenditure costing and revenue estimation. This workshop is part of a three-session workstream running through February 2026 and was delivered in partnership with Germany GIZ’s Good Financial Governance Program.

In Uganda, the AFE-based tax policy and macro-fiscal advisors worked together with the Ministry of Finance and Uganda Revenue Authority staff to strengthen revenue forecasting. The mission introduced forecasting methods, applied them to major taxes, and analyzed forecast errors. Findings and recommendations were documented in a technical note to improve Uganda’s forecasting framework.

Rwanda benefited from foundational tax policy training for junior staff at MINECOFIN’s Tax Policy Department and the Rwanda Revenue Authority. Modules covered tax policy principles, appraisals, revenue forecasting, distributional analysis, and Rwanda’s

tax system. Training was delivered jointly with United Kingdom TaxDev resident advisors.

Gender PFM Budgeting



Lauren Keating, a Canadian national, FAD Regional Gender Public Financial Management Advisor, has been located at AFE since October 2024 under the project Gender and Climate-Sensitive Budgeting (South), financed by Switzerland's State Secretariat for Economic Affairs. Previously, she was a Visiting Scholar with the IMF's Fiscal Affairs Department. Lauren comes from the Department of Finance in Canada, where she worked in fiscal policy.

The main achievements by strategic objective in the Gender PFM Budget workflow, financed by SECO, were:

- **Strengthen capacity to plan, implement, and sustain reforms in strategic areas, including climate, gender, and Sustainable Development Goals:**

The Government of Ethiopia, in partnership with international organizations and civil society, has integrated gender equality into its budgeting framework through National Gender Responsive Budgeting Guidelines. These guidelines outline the legal and institutional framework, steps for mainstreaming gender in the budget cycle, and capacity-building

initiatives for officials. As part of its commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality, the Ministry of Finance piloted gender budget tagging during the 2025/26 budget process, applying gender tags to selected departments to track resources supporting gender objectives. This builds on Ethiopia's climate budget tagging system introduced in 2023.

Building on a 2019 IMF mission, a June 2025 mission supported the MoF in reviewing the pilot, identifying achievements and challenges, and recommending improvements for scale-up. Activities included stakeholder consultations, a workshop on gender tagging with a peer-learning session from Pakistan, and consideration of MoF's tagging efforts for climate and nutrition. The MoF's understanding of what and how to tag was greatly improved through this support and the quality of this reform is expected to improve in the second pilot (FY 2027).

Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism



Rebecca Obare, a Kenyan national, joined AFE in October 2024 as an AML/CFT Advisor. She has more than 25 years of experience in AML/CFT. Previously, she was the AML/CFT Advisor at AFRITAC South.

The main achievements by strategic objective in the AML/CFT workflow, financed by the AML/CFT Trust Fund, were:

- **Strengthen the legal and institutional framework for AML/CFT:**

A technical assistance mission was delivered to the Bank of Tanzania to strengthen its anti-money laundering and combating the finance of terrorism (AML/CFT) supervision framework. Supported by expert presenters from the central banks of Eswatini, Malawi, Nigeria, and Uganda, the mission provided a five-day foundational training on risk-based AML/CFT supervision. The program covered FATF standards, offsite tools, sectoral risk assessments, and onsite examinations. Approximately 45 participants from the Bank of Tanzania and other national regulatory bodies attended the highly interactive sessions, which were well-tailored to participant needs.

Extractive Industries Revenue Administration



Bernard Sanay, a Ugandan national, joined AFE in May 2025 as the Extractive Industries (EI) Advisor. Bernard has over 18 years of experience in Revenue Administration. From 2020 to 2023, he worked as a headquarters-based consultant for the FAD.

The main achievements by strategic objective in the Extractives Industries Revenue Administration, financed by the GPF, were:

- **Strengthened core tax administration functions:**

In Uganda, significant progress was made in building audit capacity and strengthening customs administration and oversight of the extractive industries (EI) sector. Two multi-agency training workshops, delivered in partnership with AFE, focused on enhancing EI knowledge and skills for customs officers and finalizing customs standard operating procedures to address the unique risks posed by mining and upstream petroleum operations. The standard operating procedures were handed over to the authorities for broader stakeholder consultations, feedback, and final revisions prior to implementation. On the tax side, capacity development continued to strengthen staff audit capabilities, with emphasis on international tax risks posed by EI.

In Nigeria, capacity development efforts advanced audit capabilities and technical skills, building on foundational training provided in FY25. Capacity development continued critical EI revenue administration issues, including non-resident taxation, transfer pricing, financing structures, treaty shopping, and oil and gas pricing. However, progress was slower than anticipated, as some planned activities were rescheduled to the second half of the year.

M

WORK ON REGIONAL
ISSUES IN THE EAST
AFRICAN COMMUNITY

The regional integration process in the East African Community (EAC) continued to be supported as follows:

- **Government Finance Statistics:**

The EAC Secretariat hosted a regional meeting of the technical working group on GFS, attended by AFE. The meeting was highly productive, with participating countries sharing their quarterly and annual GFS and PSDS for FY 2022/23 and FY 2023/24. Discussions focused on reviewing proposed training materials being developed by the EAC to support users of GFS and PSDS. The meeting also conducted a comprehensive assessment of partner states' implementation of the EAC guidelines for compiling GFS and PSDS.

N

ATTACHMENTS, MENTORING AND SHARING OF REGIONAL EXPERTISE

A total of five attachment programs were facilitated.

- **Revenue Administration:**

A professional attachment was organized for two teams from the Uganda Revenue Authority to the Kenya Revenue Authority and the South African Revenue Service. This initiative aims to enable the Uganda Revenue Authority Tax Academy to learn from its counterparts about the operations of tax academies, best practices in designing internal and external training programs, curriculum development, and evaluation methodologies.

The visit also provided an important platform for collaboration and knowledge sharing among the respective revenue administration agencies, fostering stronger partnerships and promoting the exchange of expertise in tax administration and capacity-building initiatives.

- **Financial Supervision and Regulation:**

Three professional attachments were offered to banking and insurance supervisors during the first half of the year:

(1) Officials from the Bank of Tanzania engaged with the National Bank of Rwanda to learn from its supervisory experience in implementing the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process and developing a comprehensive internal review process.

(2) Officials from the Bank of Eritrea were hosted by the Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda to gain insights into the implementation of insurance risk-based supervision and enhance supervisory practices.

(3) Officials from the Reserve Bank of Malawi benefited from the expertise of the Bank of Tanzania in applying and adapting risk-based supervision for microfinance institutions.

These attachments have strengthened confidence in transferring the acquired knowledge internally and established valuable business contacts within the region, enabling ongoing exchange of views and collaboration among supervisory authorities.

- **Government Finance Statistics:**

Peer learning was a central component of the recent TA mission to Kenya, where a GFS compiler from Tanzania participated in the sessions to share practical experience with the Kenyan team. This exchange fostered mutual learning as both teams discussed challenges, shared solutions, and collaborated throughout the mission. The engagement strengthened regional knowledge-sharing and underscored the value of cross-country collaboration in improving GFS compilation.



REGIONAL TRAINING AND WEBINARS



Workshop on the Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool, Port Louis, Mauritius, September 8-12, 2025.

IMF AFRITAC East conducted seven regional workshops in H1.

- **Revenue Administration:**

Building Stronger Tax Systems for Tomorrow utilizing the Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT).

The TADAT secretariat, AFE, AFS, AFRITAC West 2 (AFW2) and the Mauritius Revenue Authority hosted a joint workshop in Port Louis, Mauritius, bringing together 25 countries' heads of revenue administrations and senior tax officials from the three AFRITAC regions. Participants discussed the

TADAT's decade-long progress and the changes in the 2025 field guide, presented both global and regional assessment data, and engaged in an interactive exploration of approaches to enhancing tax administration.

International Survey on Revenue Administration (ISORA).

The IMF's Fiscal Affairs Department, AFE, and AFS hosted a joint workshop in Johannesburg, South Africa on ISORA. ISORA is a global initiative designed to collect standardized data on tax administration practices, resources, and performance from national or federal tax administrations

The survey is managed by the IMF in collaboration with partner organizations: Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT), Intra-European Organization of Tax Administrations (IOTA), and the OECD. The workshop built on the shared experiences by the two regions' member countries and promoted and strengthened the use of the ISORA data by tax administrations to carry out comparative analysis, planning and decision making. It further sought to improve the quality of data to be collected through future ISORA surveys.



Workshop on the International Survey on Revenue Administration, Johannesburg, South Africa, August 18–22, 2025.



Workshop on Treasury Single Account and Budget Control, Arusha, Tanzania, September 22–26, 2025.

• **Public Financial Management:**

Treasury Single Account (TSA) and Budget Control.

AFE hosted a regional workshop in Arusha, Tanzania, with 24 participants from Ministries of Finance of Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania (including Zanzibar), and Uganda. The TSA system consolidates government bank accounts to enable the efficient

management and consolidation of cash resources. The workshop focused on the key concepts, design, and implementation of the TSA, with an emphasis on its integration with effective budget control strategies. It discussed the progress achieved in the region, and the remaining challenges, including in consolidating all government accounts and achieving comprehensive coverage within the TSA framework.

• **Macro-Fiscal Analysis:**

Strengthening Medium Term Fiscal Frameworks.

AFE and AFS hosted a joint workshop in Arusha, Tanzania, aimed at strengthening the technical capacity of participants in macro-fiscal forecasting, fiscal risk management, and adoption of a medium-term perspective to fiscal planning. The workshop was



Workshop on Medium Term Fiscal Frameworks, Arusha, Tanzania, September 1-5, 2025.

attended by 43 participants from Macro-fiscal, Budget, and Debt Management departments of Ministries of Finance from 17 member countries. By introducing a medium-term perspective into fiscal and budgetary decision making, medium-term fiscal frameworks contribute to promoting fiscal discipline and sustainability, better-informed fiscal decisions, and enhanced transparency.

- **Macroeconomic Frameworks:**

Integrating climate considerations into macroeconomic frameworks.

A regional training was conducted at the IMF’s Africa Training Institute (ATI) for countries in sub-Saharan Africa, including those in the AFE region, to equip policymakers with the knowledge to evaluate climate-related risks and vulnerabilities within their economic models.

- **Debt Management:**

Fundamentals of debt reporting and monitoring.

A regional training workshop was delivered by AFE, in collaboration with the World Bank and the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute for Eastern and Southern Africa, to strengthen skills in debt data preparation, cost-risk analysis, and legal framework assessment to support greater debt transparency. Country case studies highlighted recurring gaps—such as unclear borrowing mandates and weak reporting standards—while showcasing ongoing legal reforms and reinforcing momentum toward improved governance and accountability in public debt management.

Local currency bond market.

A joint AFE, IMF, and World Bank workshop enhanced participants’ understanding of the local currency bond market building blocks and the enabling conditions for market development. Officials learned to assess market development stages using the IMF-World Bank diagnostic framework and shared experiences across diverse legal and market contexts. The workshop fostered peer learning and regional networking. Using the Excel-based local currency bond market tool, participants conducted self-assessments, which—despite some optimism bias—showed primary markets mostly at developing to emerging stages, while money markets, secondary markets, and investor bases remain nascent to developing.

SECTION II

WORK PROGRAM FOR
THE SECOND HALF OF
FY 2026

SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE H2 WORKPLAN INCLUDE:

• Revenue Administration:

Revenue Administration is expected to maintain and slightly increase execution of its workplan. Capacity development activities outlined in the attached annex will cover a wide range of initiatives across the region.

In Kenya, execution is expected to increase, with efforts focusing on enhancing compliance management practices for taxpayers in the digital economy and advancing customs digitalization, including automation and the use of advanced technologies for risk management, alongside a review of Business Intelligence Unit efficiency.

Malawi will receive training in business process reengineering, strengthening project management, and advanced post-clearance audit techniques to improve compliance.

South Sudan will benefit from a review of its digitalization strategy, improved project management practices, TADAT training, and redesign of customs clearance procedures.

Zanzibar will receive support to enhance its investigation capacity to combat tax crime and fraud, develop strategies for voluntary compliance, and strengthen applied research skills. The TRA will benefit from support in data analytics training and transfer pricing.

Uganda's focus will include audit and investigation using VAT analysis, tax administration of e-commerce aligned with international law, sector-based investigation, intelligence gathering, and talent management.

Eritrea will be supported in building a culture of accountability in customs management, while Ethiopia will advance customs digitalization for greater transparency and efficiency and undertake a benchmarking visit to Kenya on Special Economic Zones and Manufacture Under Bond management.

Rwanda is in the process of developing its successor MTRS out of which new revenue administration measures will emerge. Support in the automation of customs valuation using machine learning and in the training of data analysts in data science will be provided, and Tanzania will strengthen its Authorized Economic Operator program to improve compliance and trade facilitation.

• Public Financial Management:

AFE will continue to support Kenya and Tanzania (Zanzibar) in strengthening program-based budgeting (PBB) practices, with a particular focus on leveraging performance information to allocate resources among competing priorities. Hands-on workshops are being organized to enhance understanding, concrete skills and the quality of PBB frameworks. In addition, technical assistance will be provided to Malawi to integrate climate change considerations into its Public Investment Management Framework, specifically targeting project selection and prioritization. AFE will also support Eritrea in implementing the Integrated Financial Management Information System and its rollout across the wider government. Assistance will be extended to countries to build adequate capacity for migration and full transition to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) accrual. Kenya, Uganda, and Malawi will also receive support in implementing asset policies and developing accounting standards and policies.

• Macro-Fiscal Analysis:

Capacity development support will be provided to Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, and South Sudan to strengthen critical aspects of the macro-fiscal function and fiscal risk management. This includes anchoring fiscal forecasts within the medium-term fiscal framework and the budget, conducting fiscal policy analysis, and managing fiscal risks. In addition, Malawi, Uganda, and Tanzania will receive targeted assistance to enhance their capacity to manage and report on fiscal risks, including those arising from State-Owned Enterprises.

• Financial Supervision and Regulation:

Support during the second half of FY 2026 will be delivered through technical assistance missions, trainings, and professional attachments aimed at promoting cross-border supervision, enhancing supervisory competence for cloud technologies, and facilitating the transition to new Basel standards in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania. A regional workshop on cyber risk supervision will also be organized for banking supervisors. Additionally, capacity-building requests for insurance supervisors will be addressed in Kenya, Malawi, and Tanzania, focusing on group-wide supervision, reinsurance, and market conduct risk. Finally, assistance will be provided to the capital markets regulators in Uganda and Tanzania to strengthen bond markets' supervision and enhance risk-based supervision practices.

• Monetary Policy and Operations:

AFE will continue to provide TA and collaborate with member countries on both standard and nonstandard operational frameworks. A key focus

will remain on the development and implementation of emergency liquidity assistance frameworks, an area identified as a priority by several members in the region. To address this need, an interregional workshop, organized in collaboration with AFS and AFW2, is planned for the first quarter of 2026. The workshop will cover collateral management and credit claims, aiming to strengthen central banks' expertise in handling nonstandard and credit claim collateral, as well as the related conceptual, legal, and operational considerations. In addition, a separate interregional workshop is under consideration to address foreign exchange operations. Finally, AFE plans to deliver a workshop in Uganda for EAC members, focusing on standing facilities and collateral management.

- **Financial Market Infrastructure and Payment (FMIP):**

Activities in the FMIP area are expected to accelerate in the second half of the year. AFE will deliver both virtual and on-site capacity development through in-person trainings and webinars on key topics, including the Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures and central bank digital currencies. In collaboration with AFS, AFE also plans to organize a dedicated workshop on fintech.

- **Forecasting and Policy Analysis System:**

For the second half of FY 2026, the work plan emphasizes deepening technical assistance and capacity building in Rwanda, Tanzania, and Ethiopia, with a strong focus on regional collaboration and knowledge sharing. Key missions include refining Tanzania's Quarterly Projection Model (QPM) to strengthen inflation-targeting, improve forecasting, and enhance

monetary policy communication; recalibrating Rwanda's QPM to ensure coherent medium-term forecasts; and supporting Ethiopia to advance nowcasting, internal communication, QPM and MATLAB training, model calibration, and report preparation.

Regional workshops will complement these efforts, including the EAC FPAS Working Group Workshop in Tanzania (February 2026) on practical aspects of monetary policy communication and an AFE/AFS joint workshop in Ethiopia (April 2026) focused on FPAS development, nowcasting, and QPM. Additionally, a capacity-building workshop for senior management on monetary policy is expected to be added to the work plan.

- **Real Sector Statistics:**

Support for the development of national accounts statistics will be provided to Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Eritrea. In addition, a multicountry workshop on national accounts is planned, with a focus on developing quarterly national accounts. For price statistics, assistance will be extended to Malawi and Ethiopia for the consumer price index, and to Uganda, Rwanda, and Zanzibar for updating and expanding their producer price indices.

- **Government Finance Statistics:**

A regional workshop on public sector debt statistics (PSDS) will be held in Malawi, to provide training on basic PSDS compilation, marking the first PSDS-focused training in several years. TA missions are planned for Malawi, Rwanda, and South Sudan. An IMF-led PSDS Data Quality Assessment Framework mission to Uganda is scheduled. Additionally, the Bank of South Sudan will receive further training and support in developing a statistical framework

for fiscal statistics, while Zanzibar will be assisted in transitioning its budget to GFSM 2014. Online training on the functional classification of government expenditure will also be delivered.

- **ICD Training:**

Two ICD training courses will be delivered in the second half of the fiscal year for AFRITAC East member countries, funded from AFRITAC East's ICD training budget. A training in Financial Programming and Policies will be delivered in December 2025, in collaboration with ATI in Mauritius, with half of the participants drawn from AFE member countries. An ICD training course on Financial Sector Surveillance for AFE member countries will take place in Tanzania in February 2026.

OTHER CD PROGRAMS HOSTED AT AFRITAC EAST:

- **Debt Management:**

In the second half of the fiscal year, the public debt management work program, financed by Japan, will concentrate on supporting member countries in developing their local currency bond markets (Rwanda, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Uganda) and in developing annual borrowing plans that are consistent with approved debt management strategies (Tanzania).

- **Macroeconomic Frameworks:**

For the macroeconomic frameworks workstream, financed by Japan, efforts will continue to refine the frameworks and expand work into Tanzania, aiming to enhance macroeconomic planning and resilience across the region. In particular, technical assistance projects in Ethiopia and Kenya will focus on finalizing the structure of their respective models throughout the

remainder of the fiscal year. In Uganda, efforts will concentrate on building forecasting model components, including the forecasting database and the Debt Dynamics Tool. A new technical assistance project will commence in the latter half of FY 2026 with the National Planning Commission in Tanzania, aimed at developing a medium-term macroeconomic framework. A training on FPP will be conducted in Rwanda. A planned regional debt dynamics workshop will be conducted with AFE.

- **Gender and Climate:**

For the gender PFM workstream, financed by SECO, gender budget tagging follow-up and training on the macroeconomic implications of gender equality will be held at the Ethiopia Ministry of Finance. A preliminary mission on gender budgeting will be conducted at Kenya National Treasury.

- **Tax Policy:**

For the tax policy workstream, financed by GPPF, the second and third VAT modeling workshops will be delivered for Tanzania. The advisor will participate in a macro-forecasting mission in Ethiopia and initiate VAT and personal income tax modeling in Malawi.

- **Extractive Industries**

For the extractive industries workstream, financed by GPPF, the following activities are planned. With the completion of the customs' standard operation procedures in Uganda, focus will shift to supporting their operationalization, while continuing to strengthen tax audit capacity. In Nigeria, priority will be given to finalizing and implementing the Oil and Gas Compliance Improvement Plan currently under development. Additional training will be delivered to deepen specialized industry knowledge and enhance audit capacity. Subject to funding availability, the project will also commence technical assistance for Tanzania to improve EI revenue administration capacity and re-engage with the authorities in Mozambique to identify capacity development priorities.

- **AML/CFT**

Planned activities in the AML/CFT workstream, financed by the AML/CFT Trust Fund, include participation in the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) Plenary in November 2025, with a presentation on virtual asset supervision, and follow-up missions to the Reserve Bank of Malawi and Bank of Botswana to strengthen risk-based AML/CFT supervision tools, manuals, sanctions, and industry guidance. Regional workshops on Countering the Financing of Terrorism and Designated Non-Financial Business and Profession (DNFBP) supervision will also be delivered. The team will attend the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) Plenary in March 2026 and prepare a briefing note comparing the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) account-opening requirements with Basel Committee Banking Supervision (BCBS) anti-money laundering guidance, focusing on implications for financial inclusion.

ANNEXES

INFORMATIONAL
ANNEXES FOR THE
MID-YEAR REPORT
FY 2026

I. WORK PLAN EXECUTION IN H1 AND PLAN FOR H2, FY 2026

Revenue Administration					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
Eritrea	Improved customs administration functions (SDG 17.1) - CAD	Building a Culture of Accountability	H2	Planned	2.8
		Customs Risk Management-Training	H2	In Execution	3.8
		Strengthening IT Capacity in Data Management Systems	H1	Completed	3.7
	Strengthened core tax administration functions	Finalize the arrears Management strategy	H2	In Execution	4.0
		Review of taxpayer services function Part 2 - hybrid	H1	Completed	3.8
	Strengthened revenue administration management and governance arrangements	EriTAS 2 Bench Marking to Zimbabwe ITAS 9TaRMS) Project	H1	In Execution	0.8
		Provide support in the development of the data management and migration strategy	H1	In Execution	3.0
Ethiopia	Improved customs administration functions (SDG 17.1) - CAD	Benchmarking study to Kenya on EPZ	H2	Planned	1.5
		Customs digitalization	H2	Planned	2.7
		WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement	H1	Completed	2.7
		WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement II	H1	Completed	1.3
	Strengthened revenue administration management and governance arrangements	Developing Capacity in Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation	H1	Completed	3.0
		MoR Reform Strategy Launch with Stakeholders	H1	Completed	0.3
		Visit to Ministry of Revenues to discuss the tax administration reform strategy	H1	Completed	0.8
Kenya	Improved customs administration functions (SDG 17.1) - CAD	Digitalizing customs functions-follow up	H2	Planned	3.7
		Monitoring Compliance in the digital economy	H2	Planned	1.2
	Strengthened core tax administration functions	Capacity Building on Verification of Potential Filers from Non-filers (Governance)	H2	Planned	3.5
		Developing Capacity in Digital Services Compliance Management - (GoveTech)	H2	Planned	4.5

Revenue Administration					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
	Strengthened revenue administration management and governance arrangements	Develop Procedure Manual on Monitoring Compliance in the Digital Economy- (Governance)	H2	Planned	3.8
Malawi	Improved customs administration functions (SDG 17.1) - CAD	Customs valuation	H1	In Execution	5.3
		Review of compliance risk management	H2	Planned	0.3
		Training in Post Clearance Audit, Risk Management, and Intelligence	H2	Planned	1.2
	Strengthened revenue administration management and governance arrangements	Capacity building in business processes re-engineering	H2	In Execution	4.2
		Develop Capacity in Project Management - (Governance)	H2	Planned	0.7
		Development of Audit Manual on Banking and Insurance sectors-(Governance)	H1	In Execution	2.7
		STX participation Project Management, Planning, Monitoring and Control	H2	Planned	3.0
Rwanda	Improved customs administration functions (SDG 17.1) - CAD	Automate Customs Valuation of Goods with Machine Learning	H2	Cancelled	0.0
		Training of data analysts in data science	H2	Planned	1.3
	Strengthened core tax administration functions	Develop Transfer Pricing Audit Capacity - (International)	H2	Planned	0.0
	Strengthened revenue administration management and governance arrangements	Personalized AI Powered and Risk Based Compliance Monitoring and Reporting System	H2	Planned	3.0
		Staff Visit with Country Reviewer	H1	Completed	0.8
South Sudan	Improved customs administration functions (SDG 17.1) - CAD	Strengthening clearance procedures	H2	Planned	6.2
		Strengthening PCA function	H1	In Execution	2.8
	Strengthened core tax administration functions (SDG 17.1) - TAD	Review the data cleansings excise for SSRA	H2	Planned	3.0
		Develop a digitalization Strategy for SSRA	H2	Planned	3.0

Revenue Administration					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
	Strengthened revenue administration management and governance arrangements (SDG 17.1) - RAM	Establish a projects Coordination Unity	H2	Planned	2.8
		TADAT Training for SSRA Staff	H2	Planned	1.7
Tanzania (incl. Zanzibar)	Improved customs administration core functions	Strengthening Authorized Economic Operator function	H2	In Execution	2.8
		Developing Capacity in Transfer Pricing -International	H2	Planned	0.0
	Strengthened core tax administration functions	Enhance capacity Telcos and banking Audits	H1	In Execution	5.7
		Develop Capacity in Skills in applied research at ZRA (Zanzibar)	H2	Planned	0.5
		Develop Implementation and Evaluation Framework for Strategic Plan -Governance (Zanzibar) Hybrid	H1	Completed	2.5
		Developing Multi Year Compliance Strategy and Plan	H1	Completed	3.8
		Developing Strategies for Voluntary Tax Compliance	H2	Planned	3.5
		Enhance Investigation Capacity to combat Tax Crime and Fraud (Zanzibar)	H2	Planned	0.5
		Field Attachment for Tax Auditors to SARS	H2	Planned	0.3
		Training on Data Analytics	H2	In Execution	3.0
Uganda	Improved customs administration core functions	Developing capacity in risk management	H2	Planned	5.5
		Developing capacity in Valuation, Rules of Origin and Classification	H2	Planned	3.8
		Developing SOPs for mining sector	H1	Completed	3.5
		Strengthening customs oversight of the oil and gas sector	H1	In Execution	5.5
	Strengthened core tax administration functions	Develop Capacity to Mobilize Revenue from Informal Sector -Inequality	H2	Planned	2.7
		Developing Capacity in Audit and Investigation using Input and Output Analysis -GoveTech	H2	Planned	0.8

Revenue Administration					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
		Developing Capacity in Audit and Investigations of Digital Services -GoveTech	H2	Planned	2.3
		IFMIS electronic invoice. URA would like to learn from others, such as S. Korea and Mexico.	H2	Planned	0.0
		Tax Administration of e commerce while abiding by International Law -International	H2	Planned	2.7
	Strengthened revenue administration management and governance arrangements	Uganda Revenue Authority Tax Academy Bench Marking at KRA and SARS	H1	In Execution	1.5
		Visit To Review CD Strategy for URA	H2	Planned	0.0
Regional (incl. EAC)	Corporate work	Corporate work	H1	Completed	2.0
			H2	Planned	2.0
	Improved customs administration core functions	Onboarding new members to EAC Customs Union	H2	Planned	1.2
	(blank)	Artificial Intelligence and digitalization	H2	Planned	2.2
	Strengthened core tax administration functions	ISORA Regional Workshop	H1	Completed	0.8
		Leadership and change management	H2	Planned	4.7
		TADAT Regional workshop	H1	Completed	0.8
		Taxation of the Digital Economy	H2	In Execution	4.8
Strengthened revenue administration management and governance arrangements	Taxation of the Extractive Industry	H2	Planned	0.8	
Total					163.3

Public Finance Management					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
Eritrea	Comprehensive, credible, and policy based budget preparation	HQ - Macro-fiscal forecasting and training	H2	Planned	1.8
	Improve Fiscal Transparency and Reporting - FTR	AFE: National training - challenges of IFMIS introduction and implementation	H2	In Execution	2.3
Ethiopia	Build Sustainable Fiscal Institutions - SFI	AFE follow up FY26 macro-fiscal capacity	H2	In Execution	5.2
		HQ mission on fiscal data governance - macro-fiscal work	H2	In Execution	0.0
	Improved Asset and Liability Management	AFE : Strengthening TSA and Cash Management (FY26)	H1	In Execution	2.7
	Improved coverage and quality of fiscal reporting - FRP	AFE : Roadmap for improving financial reporting and implementing IPSAS accrual standards	H2	Planned	4.3
	Improved public investment management - PIM	AFE: Strengthening Project Appraisal and Selection	H2	Planned	4.3
Kenya	Comprehensive, credible, and policy based budget preparation	AFE - Macro-Fiscal Forecasting and Analysis - PBO	H2	Planned	1.7
		AFE: Follow up on Outcomes, Outputs and KPIs	H2	Planned	5.0
		AFE: Review of the Program Based Manual	H2	Planned	7.5
		AFE: Training of PFM officials on formulation of Outcomes, Outputs and Key Performance Indicators	H1	Completed	7.3
	Improved Asset and Liability Management	AFE: Further strengthen the TSA and cash management practices (FY25)	H2	Planned	6.0
	Improved coverage and quality of fiscal reporting	AFE: Annual Quality Assurance Review (FY25)	H2	Planned	5.0
	Strengthened identification, monitoring, and management of fiscal risks - FRK	HQ-Strengthening Fiscal Risk Management	H2	Planned	1.8
Malawi	Comprehensive, credible, and policy based budget preparation	AFE: Medium-Term Fiscal Framework	H2	Planned	1.7

Public Finance Management					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
	Improved budget execution and control	AFE: Follow-up on improving budget execution processes and reporting (FY25)	H2	Planned	2.8
	Improved coverage and quality of fiscal reporting	AFE : Development of a fixed asset accounting policy and strategy FY25	H2	Planned	7.3
	Improved public investment management - PIM	AFE: Strengthening Project Appraisal and Selection	H2	In Execution	3.8
	Strengthened identification, monitoring, and management of fiscal risks	AFE: Deepening the analysis of high-risk SOEs (FY26)	H1	Completed	7.7
		AFE: Deepening the analysis of high-risk SOEs (FY26)_Chiinze	H1	Completed	1.5
		AFE: Fiscal Risk Statement	H2	In Execution	4.2
Rwanda	Improved coverage and quality of fiscal reporting	AFE: Annual Quality Assurance (FY26)	H2	Planned	5.0
		Rwanda - AFE: Attachment on IPSAS accrual implementation	H2	Planned	0.7
		Rwanda - Fiscal Transparency Evaluation Update (Pre-Mission)	H1	Completed	5.5
		Rwanda - HQ Led: Fiscal Transparency Evaluation Update	H1	In Execution	1.7
	Improved PFM laws and effective institutions - BLF	AFE: Quality review of the draft PFM regulations in line with the 2022 Organic Law on Public Finance *FY26)	H2	Planned	6.3
	Strengthened identification, monitoring, and management of fiscal risks	AFE: Follow up on SOE Forward looking Projections	H2	Planned	5.7
South Sudan	Comprehensive, credible, and policy-based budget preparation - BPR	AFE: Capacity Building in Budget Preparation	H2	In Execution	5.0
		AFE: Development of the macrofiscal framework	H2	Planned	1.7
		AFE: Follow-up Training on macrofiscal forecasting and analysis (FY26)	H1	Completed	3.0
		AFE: MTFF follow up FY26	H1	Completed	3.2

Public Finance Management					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
	Improve Fiscal Transparency and Reporting - FTR	LTX installation	H2	Planned	1.0
	Improved asset and liability management - ALM	AFE: Further follow-up on progress of TSA and cash management reforms (FY24)	H2	Planned	2.3
Tanzania (incl. Zanzibar)	Comprehensive, credible, and policy based budget preparation	AFE: Tanzania (TZA) Zanzibar: Follow up PBB and Baseline Costing	H1	In Execution	7.0
	Improved coverage and quality of fiscal reporting	AFE: Enhance capacity building on application of IPSAS (FY25)	H2	Planned	2.7
	Improved fiscal policies and institutional frameworks to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 13) - CLM	AFE: Tanzania- Fiscal Risk Management follow up	H2	Planned	2.5
		AFE: Tanzania-Strengthening Fiscal Risk Management	H1	Completed	3.0
		AFE:Tanzania-Strengthening Fiscal Risk Management_LTX2	H1	Completed	0.8
Uganda	Comprehensive, credible, and policy based budget preparation	AFE: Revenue Forecasting_joint with TP	H1	Completed	0.8
		AFE: Updating Medium-Term Fiscal Framework Tool	H2	Planned	5.7
	Improved Asset and Liability Management	AFE: Annual Support on Strengthening the TSA and Cash Management practices (FY26)	H2	Planned	4.3
	Improved fiscal policies and institutional frameworks to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 13) - CLM	AFE: Integrating Climate Change into Public Investment Management	H1	In Execution	6.0
	Strengthened identification, monitoring, and management of fiscal risks	AFE: Strengthening SOE Fiscal Risks	H2	Planned	3.5
Regional (incl. EAC)	Corporate work	Corporate work	H1	Completed	2.0
			H2	Planned	2.0
	Improve Fiscal Transparency and Reporting - FTR	AFE : Regional Workshop Treasury Single Account and Budget Control	H1	In Execution	3.8

Public Finance Management					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
	Improved coverage and quality of fiscal reporting	AFE Regional Workshop (Climate Adaptation)	H2	Planned	2.0
		AFE: AFE Participation in Annual EAC Workshop FY26	H2	In Execution	2.0
		Regional Workshop on Medium Term Fiscal Frameworks	H1	Completed	2.3
	Improved public investment management - PIM	Anglo Africa Infrastructure Governance Workshop FY26	H2	Planned	0.7
Total					176.2
Grant Total (including (including GCD Workstream))					177.2

Financial Supervision and Regulation					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
Eritrea	Develop/strengthen banks' regulation and supervision frameworks - BRS	Eritrea Jun FY26 Supervisory Knowledge of Basel Standards	H1	Completed	1.0
		Eritrea Jun FY26 Training on Basel Core Principles (BCPs) for an Effective Banking Supervision	H1	Completed	2.5
	Develop/strengthen insurance companies' regulation and supervision frameworks - ICS	Eritrea Sep FY26 Implementation of Insurance Risk-Based Supervision	H1	Completed	1.2
Ethiopia	Develop/strengthen banks' regulation and supervision frameworks - BRS	Ethiopia Mar FY26 Consolidated Supervision Operationalization	H2	In Execution	3.3
		Ethiopia May FY26 Basel III Liquidity Standards	H1	Completed	3.3
		Ethiopia May FY26 Net Open Position Directive Review and Training	H1	Completed	3.3
		Ethiopia Sep FY26 Implementing Consolidated Supervision	H1	Completed	3.3

Financial Supervision and Regulation					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
	Develop/strengthen insurance companies' regulation and supervision frameworks - ICS	Develop/strengthen insurance companies' regulation and supervision frameworks	H2	Cancelled	0.0
Kenya	Develop/strengthen banks' regulation and supervision frameworks - BRS	Kenya Feb FY26 Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs) Framework and Basel III Pillar I	H2	Planned	4.0
		Kenya May FY26 implementation of LCR, NSFR and LR	H1	Completed	3.3
	Develop/strengthen insurance companies' regulation and supervision frameworks - ICS	Exposure on market conduct supervision	H2	Planned	1.5
Malawi	Develop/strengthen banks' regulation and supervision frameworks - BRS	Malawi Oct FY26 Attachment on Microfinance RBS	H1	Completed	0.8
	Develop/strengthen cybersecurity regulations and supervisory frameworks - CRS	Malawi Aug FY26 Cyber Supervision Framework Development (Phase II)	H1	Completed	4.5
		Malawi Jun FY26 Cyber Regulations Development (Phase I)	H1	Completed	4.5
	Develop/strengthen insurance companies' regulation and supervision frameworks - ICS	Malawi Feb FY26 Insurance Group Supervision	H2	Planned	4.3
Rwanda	Develop/strengthen banks' regulation and supervision frameworks - BRS	Prudential requirements and supervisory assessment on IRRBB	H2	Cancelled	0.0
	Improve accounting and prudential provisioning regulatory guidelines. - APR	IFRS 9 model review & validation attachment	H1	Cancelled	0.0
		Rwanda Sep FY26 IFRS 9 Training to Microfinance Supervisors	H1	Completed	2.8
Tanzania (incl. Zanzibar)	Develop/strengthen banks' regulation and supervision frameworks - BRS	Tanzania Mar FY26 Attachment on Cloud Computing	H2	Planned	0.5
		Tanzania Aug FY26 Attachment to Jurisdictions that have Implemented ICAAP Requirements	H1	Completed	0.8
		Tanzania Dec FY26 Cloud Technologies Training	H2	In Execution	3.7

Financial Supervision and Regulation					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
	Develop/strengthen insurance companies' regulation and supervision frameworks - ICS	Tanzania Jul FY26 Training on Mortality Tables	H1	Completed	1.7
		Tanzania Oct FY26 IFRS 17 Financial Soundness Indicators	H1	Completed	4.8
	Develop/strengthen intermediaries and fund management regulation and supervision - IFM	Tanzania Nov FY26 Risk-Based Supervision Professional Attachment	H2	In Execution	0.7
Uganda	Develop/strengthen intermediaries and fund management regulation and supervision - IFM	Develop/strengthen the securities and derivatives regulatory and supervisory framework	H2	Planned	3.0
Regional (incl. EAC)	Corporate work	Corporate work	H1	Completed	2.0
			H2	Planned	2.0
		AFRITAC East (AFE) FY26 BSR LTX Governance & Management & Administration (Genimakis)	H1	In Execution	3.3
		AFE EAC May FY27 Workshop on Basel Core Principles (BCPs)	H2	Planned	0.8
	Implement a risk-based supervision (RBS) System and upgrade other supervisory processes - RBS	AFE Regional Feb FY26 Workshop on Cyber Risk Supervision	H2	In Execution	3.8
Total					71.0
Grand Total (including Financial and Fiscal Law Reform Workstream)					74.2

Monetary Policy Operations					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
Eritrea	To strengthen the capacity of the central bank to implement monetary policy effectively in the context of the given monetary policy regime	Eritrea AFE FY26 Pre-Mission Country Engagement	H1	In Execution	0.8
Ethiopia	Develop/strengthen the central bank capacity to provide Lender of Last Resort (LOLR) - LOL	Aug FY26 Operationalization of the Emergency Liquidity Assistance and Collateral Framework	H1	In Execution	5.0
	Full or partial removal of Capital Flow Management Measures (CFMs) as appropriate - CFM	Ethiopia AFE FY26 Pre-Mission Country Engagement	H1	In Execution	0.8
		Ethiopia May FY26 Developing a FX Reference Rate Framework	H1	Completed	3.3
Kenya	Strengthen efficient implementation of monetary policy under the existing regime - MPR	Kenya AFE FY26 Pre-Mission Country Engagement	H1	In Execution	0.8
		Kenya Feb FY26 Central bank balance sheet stress testing	H2	Planned	3.0
Malawi	Strengthen the implementation of monetary policy under the existing monetary regime - MRI	Malawi AFE FY26 Pre-Mission Country Engagement	H1	In Execution	0.8
		Malawi Aug FY26 Monetary and FX policy operations and implementation	H2	Planned	5.5
Rwanda	Develop market infrastructure and capacity for cost-effective financing - CCF	Rwanda AFE Nov FY26 Yield Curve Modeling	H2	Planned	1.8
	To strengthen the capacity of the central bank to implement monetary policy effectively in the context of the given monetary policy regime	Rwanda Sep FY26 Developing a benchmark yield curve	H2	Planned	3.7
South Sudan	Establish a baseline and articulate specific medium-term CD needs in Central Bank Operations topics - BCB	South Sudan AFE FY26 Pre-Mission Country Engagement	H1	In Execution	0.8
		South Sudan AFE Nov FY26 Professional Attachment to Bank of Tanzania	H2	In Execution	1.3

Monetary Policy Operations					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
Tanzania (incl. Zanzibar)	Strengthen the collateral framework in support of an efficient operational framework and in line with the central bank's risk tolerance - CFO	Tanzania AFE FY26 Pre-Mission Country Engagement	H1	In Execution	0.8
		Tanzania Jul FY26 Develop an ELA Framework	H2	Planned	4.7
Uganda	Develop market infrastructure and capacity for cost-effective financing - CCF	Uganda AFE Nov FY26 Local Currency Bond Market Diagnostic Assessment	H2	In Execution	2.8
	Develop/strengthen the central bank capacity to provide Lender of Last Resort (LOLR) - LOL	Uganda AFE [placeholder]	H2	Planned	5.3
		Uganda AFE Oct FY26 Emergency Liquidity Assistance (ELA)	H1	In Execution	2.7
	Strengthen efficient implementation of monetary policy under the existing regime - MPR	Uganda AFE FY26 Pre-Mission Country Engagement	H1	In Execution	0.8
		Uganda May FY26 Collateral Framework and repo market development	H1	Completed	4.3
Regional (incl. EAC)	Corporate work	Corporate work	H1	Completed	2.0
			H2	Planned	2.0
		AFRITAC East (AFE) FY26 MPO LTX Governance & Management & Administration (Buessing-Loercks)	H1	In Execution	3.3
Total					56.7

Financial Market Infrastructure and Payments					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
Eritrea	Develop/reform financial market infrastructures, including payments system - FMI	Eritrea AFE Jul FY26 Improving Payment System Oversight	H2	Planned	1.3
Ethiopia	Develop/reform financial market infrastructures, including payments system - FMI	AFRITAC East Ethiopia FY26 Duty Station Based Activity	H1	In Execution	0.8
	Enhance safety and efficiency of Financial Market Infrastructures (FMIs) and payments -MIP	Ethiopia Aug FY26 CBDC development	H2	Planned	1.5
		Ethiopia Jul FY26 CBDC training	H2	Planned	1.8
		Ethiopia Oct FY26 PFMI training	H2	Planned	1.5
Kenya	Develop/reform financial market infrastructures, including payments system - FMI	AFRITAC East Kenya FY26 Duty Station Based Activity for TRACES	H1	In Execution	0.8
		Kenya Aug FY26 Review of NPS legal and oversight framework	H2	Planned	0.8
South Sudan	Demonstrate a baseline understanding and articulate specific CD needs in Payments and Infrastructure topics - BPI	AFRITAC East South Sudan FY26 Duty Station Based Activity for TRACES	H1	In Execution	0.8
		South Sudan AFE Jun FY26 Draft ToR for National Payment System Council	H2	Planned	3.0
		South Sudan Jan FY26 NPS Review	H2	Planned	2.0
		South Sudan Oct FY26 Operationalizing Payment System Oversight	H2	Planned	2.0
		South Sudan Oct FY26 Payment System Oversight	H2	Planned	0.5
Tanzania (incl. Zanzibar)	Develop/reform financial market infrastructures, including payments system - FMI	AFRITAC East Tanzania FY26 Duty Station Based Activity for TRACES	H1	In Execution	0.8
		Tanzania Feb FY26 Review of NPS Strategy	H2	Planned	3.3
Uganda	Develop market infrastructure and capacity for cost-effective financing - CCF	Uganda AFE Nov FY26 Local Currency Bond Market Diagnostic Assessment - FMI STX	H2	In Execution	2.7
		AFRITAC East Uganda FY26 Duty Station Based Activity for TRACES	H1	In Execution	0.8

Financial Market Infrastructure and Payments					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
	Develop/reform financial market infrastructures, including payments system - FMI	Uganda Oct FY26 Review of TOR for Consultant on CBDC Feasibility Study - Short Engagement	H1	In Execution	0.3
Regional (incl. EAC)	Corporate work	Corporate work	H1	Completed	2.0
			H2	Planned	2.0
Total					29.0

Forecasting and Policy Analysis System					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
Ethiopia	Improve the analytical capacity and monetary policy decisions through enhanced modeling and forecasting tools - MFT	AFRITAC East Ethiopia Sep FY26 QPM mission 1	H1	Completed	2.2
		Ethiopia FY26 follow up on NTF framework	H2	Planned	6.3
		Ethiopia FY26 QPM mission 2	H2	Planned	2.3
Kenya	Improve the analytical and forecasting capabilities for monetary policy decision-making - MAF	Kenya DEC FY26 Follow up Mission	H2	Planned	4.3
		Kenya QPM FY26 Mission 2	H2	Planned	7.3
Malawi	Improve the analytical and forecasting capabilities for monetary policy decision-making - MAF	Malawi FY26 FPAS Desk Review	H2	Planned	0.7
		Malawi May FY26 Continued QPM Review and Data Refinements	H1	Completed	5.3
Rwanda	Improve the analytical and forecasting capabilities for monetary policy decision-making - MAF	Rwanda Feb FY26 Refining the QPM	H2	Planned	7.7
South Sudan	Establish a baseline and articulate specific medium-term CD needs in Central Bank Operations topics - BCB	South Sudan AFE Nov FY26 Professional Attachment to Bank of Tanzania	H2	In Execution	1.3
Tanzania		Tanzania AFE Aug FY26 Nowcasting	H1	Completed	4.7

Forecasting and Policy Analysis System					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
(incl. Zanzibar)	Improve the analytical and forecasting capabilities for monetary policy decision-making - MAF				
		Tanzania AFE FY26 FPAS mission 2	H2	Planned	7.5
Uganda	Adopt an inflation targeting regime - AIT	Uganda AFE Jun FY26 Expanding QPM	H1	Completed	7.7
Regional (incl. EAC)	Corporate work	Corporate work	H1	Completed	2.0
			H2	Planned	2.0
		AFRITAC East (AFE) FY26 FPS LTX Extension May 19, 2025-April 30, 2026 (Mestvirishvili) 1 of 2	H1	In Execution	0.0
		AFRITAC East (AFE) FY26 FPS LTX Governance & Management & Administration (Mestvirishvili)	H1	In Execution	3.3
	Improve the analytical and forecasting capabilities for monetary policy decision-making - MAF	EAC Mar FY26 Workshop on Nowcasting	H2	Cancelled	0.0
		EAC May FY26 Support to EAC FPAS Development	H1	Completed	0.7
		EAC Nov FY26 Workshop on Monetary Policy Communication	H2	In Execution	5.2
	Enhance capacity on latest developments in international standards and best practices in monetary and macroprudential policies - BPM	Fy26 Joint AFE/AFS Workshop on FPAS	H2	Planned	6.3
		AFE MAR FY26 FPAS Workshop for Directors of MP	H2	Planned	2.7
		AFE/AFS APR FY26 FPAS joint workshop	H2	Planned	3.5
Total					83.0

Real Sector Statistics					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
Ethiopia	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Consumer Price Statistics - CPP	Ethiopia - TA - Update CPI	H2	In Execution	1.8
	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of National Production, Income and Expenditure Accounts - PIE	Ethiopia - TA - PIE - SUT	H2	In Execution	2.2
Kenya	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Producer Price and Trade Price Statistics - PPT	Kenya - TA - Updating and expanding the PPI	H2	Planned	2.2
Malawi	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Consumer Price Statistics - CPP	Malawi - TA - Update CPI	H2	In Execution	2.0
	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of National Production, Income and Expenditure Accounts - PIE	Malawi - TA - NA - GDP	H1	In Execution	1.3
Rwanda	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Consumer Price Statistics - CPP	Rwanda - TA - Updating the CPI	H1	In Execution	1.8
	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of National Production, Income and Expenditure Accounts - PIE	Rwanda - TA - NA - GDP Rebasing	H1	Completed	2.5
			H2	In Execution	2.8
	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Producer Price and Trade Price Statistics - PPT	Rwanda - TA - Updating and expanding the PPI	H1	In Execution	1.3
H2			In Execution	1.7	
South Sudan	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Consumer Price Statistics - CPP	South Sudan - TA - Update and improve CPI	H1	Completed	3.2
	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of National Production, Income and Expenditure Accounts - PIE	South Sudan - TA - NA - AGDP	H1	In Execution	1.3
Tanzania	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of NAS - Comprehensive updates and rebasing - NAR	Tanzania - TA - Improvement of national accounts - mainland Tanzania	H1	In Execution	1.3
		Tanzania - TA - NAGDP - Zanzibar	H1	In Execution	1.3
	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Producer Price and Trade Price Statistics - PPT	Tanzania - TA - Zanzibar Updating and Expanding the PPI	H2	Planned	2.8

Real Sector Statistics					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
Uganda	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of National Production, Income and Expenditure Accounts - PIE	Uganda - TA - NA - Annual GDP	H2	In Execution	2.2
	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Producer Price and Trade Price Statistics - PPT	Uganda - TA - PPT - XMPI	H2	In Execution	2.8
Regional (incl. EAC)	Corporate work (blank)	Corporate work	H1	Completed	2.0
			H2	Planned	2.0
		FY26 LTX Project Management	H1	In Execution	2.1
		FY26 Steering Committee Participation - LTX	H1	Completed	0.7
	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Consumer Price Statistics - CPP	Kenya Conference Participation - Elka Atanasova	H1	In Execution	0.3
		AFR - AFE - Regional Workshop - CPI compilation issues	H2	Planned	0.8
		AFR - Training - AFE - NAS Regional Workshop-Development of Quarterly GDP	H2	In Execution	1.3
Total					43.9

Government Finance Statistics					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
Ethiopia	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) - SGF	Ethiopia / AFR - TA & Training - GFS - AFE - FY2026	H1	Completed	2.7
Kenya	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) - SGF	Kenya/AFR - TA - GFS - AFE- FY 2026	H1	Completed	2.7
Malawi	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) - SGF	Malawi/AFR - TA - GFS-AFE- FY 2026 (HQ Staff)	H1	In Execution	2.7
Rwanda	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) - SGF	Rwanda / AFR - TA - GFS - AFE - FY 2026	H2	In Execution	1.7
South Sudan	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) - SGF	South Sudan / AFR - TA & Training - GFS - AFE - FY 2026	H1	Completed	2.8
		South Sudan / AFR - TA & Training follow-up - GFS - AFE - FY 2026	H2	Planned	2.5
		South Sudan / AFR - Training - GFS - AFE - FY 2026 additional	H2	In Execution	2.3
Tanzania (incl. Zanzibar)	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) - SGF	Tanzania / AFR - TA - AFE - FY 2026	H1	Completed	2.0
		Zanzibar /AFR - TA - AFE - FY 2026	H1	Completed	2.0
		Zanzibar/AFR-TA/Train-AFE-FY2026-Training and Budget Framework Transitioning	H2	Planned	4.7
Uganda	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) - SGF	Uganda/AFR - TA-GFS mission - AFE - FY 2026	H1	Completed	4.7
Regional (incl. EAC)	Corporate work	Corporate work	H1	Completed	2.0
			H2	Planned	2.0
		FY26 LTX Project Management	H1	In Execution	2.1

Government Finance Statistics					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Activity Status	Resources (FPWs)
		FY26 Steering Committee Participation - LTX	H1	Completed	0.7
	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) - SGF	AFR /EAC - TA - GFS & PSDS regional meeting - AFE - FY 2026	H1	Completed	1.5
		AFR - Training - AFE - COFOG - Virtual COFOG training	H2	Planned	1.7
	Strengthen compilation and dissemination of Public Sector Debt Statistics (PSDS) - PSD	AFR - Training - AFE - GFS/PSDS (Malawi hosting)	H2	In Execution	3.0
Total					43.6

Macroeconomic Frameworks					
Beneficiary	Objective	Activity Title	Activity Timing	Actual Status	Resources (FPWs)
Regional (incl. EAC)	Participants effectively acquire knowledge and skills taught in the Financial Sector Surveillance (FSS) course and use them subsequently on the job or in their interaction with the Fund - FSS	OT2X.XX - AFE - Financial Sector Surveillance (FSS)	H2	Planned	8.3
Total					8.3

II. AFRITAC EAST WORKSHOPS, WEBINARS AND IMF-ICD COURSES (AS OF OCTOBER 2025)

#	Area	Workshop Title	Start Date	Advisor
1	Revenue Administration	ISORA - joint with AFS	August 18-22, 2025	Rameck Masaire
2	Revenue Administration	TADAT - joint with AFS and AFW2	September 8-12, 2025	Rameck Masaire
3	Revenue Administration	Taxation of Digital Economy	November 17-22, 2025	Rameck & Thomas
4	Revenue Administration	Artificial Intelligence and digitalization	February 23 - February 27, 2026	Kenneth Ochola
5	Revenue Administration	Taxation of the Extractive Industry	Planned	Bernard Sanya
6	Public Finance Management	Treasury Single Account and Budget Control	September 22-Sep-25	Phyllis Makau
7	Public Finance Statistics & FAD	AFE / AFS/ AFW2 joint PIM workshop	December 9-12, 2025	Dzingai Chapfuwa / Ian Hawkesworth
8	Public Finance Management	AFE Participation in Annual EAC Workshop FY26	January 28-30, 2026	Dzingai Chapfuwa
9	Public Finance Management	Climate Adaptation workshop	February 23-27, 2026	Dzingai and Trish
10	Public Finance Management	Integrating PBB and IT systems (Regional practices note)	Planned	
11	Public Finance Management	AFE Regional Workshop: Budget tagging for gender equality and climate change	Planned	
12	Public Finance Management	Anglo Africa Infrastructure Governance Workshop FY26	Planned	Dzingai Chapfuwa / Ian Hawkesworth
13	Macro-Fiscal Analysis	Medium-Term fiscal framework	September 1-5, 2025	Trish Chiinze

#	Area	Workshop Title	Start Date	Advisor
14	Financial Supervision and Regulation	Regional workshops on cybersecurity for banking supervisors	February 9-13, 2026	Georgios Genimakis
15	Monetary Policy Operations	Foreign Exchange Operations	February 16-20, 2026	Mark Buessing-Loercks
16	Monetary Policy Operations	AFE/AFS FY26 workshop on collateral policy and management	Planned	Mark Buessing-Loercks
17	Forecasting and Policy Analysis System (FPAS)	Monetary Policy Communication - joint with EAC	February 16-20, 2026	Archil M Mestvirishvili
18	Forecasting and Policy Analysis System (FPAS)	FY27 Joint AFS/AFE Workshop on FPAS	Planned	Archil M Mestvirishvili
19	Financial Market Infrastructure and Payment	Modernization of payment systems and Review of National Payment System strategy	Planned	Mark Buessing-Loercks
20	Financial Market Infrastructure and Payment	FinTech	Planned	Mark Buessing-Loercks
21	Real Sector Statistics	National Accounts - joint with AFS	November 10-14, 2025	Elka Atanasova
22	Real Sector Statistics	Price Statistics workshop (dates are tentative)	March 16-20, 2026	Elka Atanasova
23	Government Finance Statistics	GFS workshop	November 10-14, 2025	Christelle Groenewald
24	Government Finance Statistics	Virtual Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) training	Planned	Christelle Groenewald
25	Government Finance Statistics	GFS/PSDS (Malawi hosting)	Planned	Christelle Groenewald
26	Debt Management	AFE & AFS Feb FY26 Secondary Market Development	February 2-6, 2026	Tivinton Makuve
27	Institute for Capacity Development (ICD)	Financial Programming and Policies	December 8-19, 2025	Archil Imnaishvili
28	Institute for Capacity Development (ICD)	Financial Sector Surveillance (FSS)	February 23, 2026	Vassili Prokopenko; Tao Wu

III. AFRITAC EAST MISSION REPORTS, FIRST HALF FY 2026

Country	Title	Mission Members	Dates
Revenue Administration			
Tanzania	Developing Multi Year Compliance Strategy and Plan	Rameck Masaire; Cameron John Smith	May 26 - June 6, 2025
Eritrea	Review of taxpayer services function Part 2 - hybrid	Rameck Masaire; Alice Achieng Owuor	June 16 - 20, 2025
Tanzania	Develop Implementation and Evaluation Framework for Strategic Plan -Governance (Zanzibar) Hybrid	Rameck Masaire; Ezekiel Phiri; Denis Mukama	July 14 - 18, 2025
Ethiopia	Developing Capacity in Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation	Brightwell Siboniso Nkambule	July 21 - August 1, 2025
Tanzania	Enhance capacity Telcos and banking Audits	Christopher Joseph Musumba Mwogeza; Andrew Gathuo Chege	August 4 - 15, 2025
Eritrea	Provide support in the development of the data management and migration strategy	Yakomba Yavwa	August 25 - September 5, 2025
Uganda	Uganda Revenue Authority Tax Academy Bench Marking at KRA and SARS	Rameck Masaire	August 25 - 29, 2025
Uganda	Strengthening customs oversight of the oil and gas sector	Kenneth Ochola; Paulette Lefebvre	September 15 - 26, 2025
South Sudan	Strengthening PCA function	Kenneth Ochola; Paulette Lefebvre	September 29 - October 3, 2025

Country	Title	Mission Members	Dates
Malawi	Development of Audit Manual on Banking and Insurance sectors- (Governance)	Patrick Leonard Goggin	October 20 - 31, 2025
Eritrea	EriTAS 2- Bench Marking to Zimbabwe ITAS 9TaRMS) Project	Rameck Masaire	October 27 - 31, 2025
Public Financial Management and Macro-Fiscal Analysis			
Malawi	Deepening the analysis of high-risk SOEs (FY26)	Trish Chiinze	May 12 - 23, 2025
South Sudan	Follow-up Training on macrofiscal forecasting and analysis (FY26)	Trish Chiinze; Jyoti Rahman	May 12 - 16, 2025
Tanzania	Strengthening Fiscal Risk Management	Trish Chiinze; Shota Gunia	June 2 - 6, 2025
Tanzania	Tanzania-Strengthening Fiscal Risk Management_LTX2	Phyllis Makau	June 2 - 6, 2025
Kenya	Training of PFM officials on formulation of Outcomes, Outputs and Key Performance Indicators	Dzingai Chapfuwa; Phyllis Makau; Florence Kuteesa; Martin Johnson	June 9 - 18, 2025
Ethiopia	Strengthening TSA and Cash Management (FY26)	Phyllis Makau; Wayne Brian Bartlett;	August 5 - 13, 2025
Uganda	Revenue Forecasting - joint with TP	Trish Chiinze	August 12 - 14, 2025
Rwanda	HQ Led: Fiscal Transparency Evaluation Update	Phyllis Makau	August 20 - Sep 2, 2025
Regional	Regional Workshop on Medium Term Fiscal Frameworks	Trish Chiinze; Rahman, Jyoti	September 1 - 5, 2025
South Sudan	MTFF follow up FY26	Trish Chiinze; Thierry Mihigo Kalisa,	September 8 - 19, 2025

Country	Title	Mission Members	Dates
Tanzania (Zanzibar)	Follow up PBB and Baseline Costing	Dzingai Chapfuwa; Martin Johnson; Edwin Farai Vela-Moyo	September 8 - 19, 2025
Regional	Regional Workshop Treasury Single Account and Budget Control	Phyllis Makau; Wayne Brian Bartlett; Martin Muyundo Masinde	September 22 - 26, 2025
Uganda	Integrating Climate Change into Public Investment Management	Dzingai Chapfuwa; Alejandro Arregoces Castillo; Martin Darcy	October 6 - 15, 2025
Financial Sector Regulation			
Kenya	FSR implementation of LCR, NSFR and LR	Georgios Genimakis; Miguel Tomas Delfiner	May 5 - 9, 2025
Ethiopia	Net Open Position Directive Review and Training	Georgios Genimakis; Alain P. Vandepoute	May 12 - 16, 2025
Ethiopia	Basel III Liquidity Standards	Georgios Genimakis; Miguel Tomas Delfiner	May 26 - 30, 2025
Malawi	Cyber Regulations Development (Phase I)	Georgios Genimakis; Rachid Chader	June 30 - July 11, 2025
Malawi	Cyber Supervision Framework Development (Phase II)	Georgios Genimakis; Rachid Chader	August 25 - September 5, 2025
Ethiopia	Implementing Consolidated Supervision	Georgios Genimakis; Jose Garcia-Barroso Recio	September 15 - 19, 2025
Tanzania	IFRS 17 Financial Soundness Indicators	Georgios Genimakis; Michelle Patrice Chong Tai-Bell	October 8 - 17, 2025
Monetary Policy and Financial Market Infrastructure and Payments			
Ethiopia	Developing an FX Reference Rate Framework	Mark Buessing-Loercks; Kiss-Mihaly, Norbert (STX)	May 12 - 16, 2025

Country	Title	Mission Members	Dates
Uganda	Collateral Framework and repo market development	Mark Buessing-Loercks; Richard Comotto; Yuji Sakurai	May 19 - 30, 2025
Ethiopia	Operationalization of the Emergency Liquidity Assistance and Collateral Framework	Mark Buessing-Loercks; Meguy Kuete Ngougning	Aug 25 - Sep 5, 2025
Uganda	Emergency Liquidity Assistance (ELA)	Mark Buessing-Loercks	Oct 15 - 28, 2025
Financial Market Infrastructures and Payments			
Uganda	Uganda Oct FY26 Review of TOR for Consultant on CBDC Feasibility Study - Short Engagement	Anca Paduraru; Manisha Patel	Oct 6 - 10, 2025
Forecasting and Policy Analysis System			
Malawi	Malawi May FY26 Continued QPM Review and Data Refinements	Archil Mestvirishvili; Anton Grui	May 19 - 30, 2025
Uganda	Uganda AFE Jun FY26 Expanding QPM	Archil Mestvirishvili; Karel Musil; Tamta Sopromadze	June 9 - 20, 2025
Tanzania	Tanzania AFE Aug FY26 Nowcasting	Archil Mestvirishvili; Ahl, Magnus Johan (STX)	August 12 - 21, 2025
Ethiopia	Ethiopia Sep FY26 QPM mission 1	Archil Mestvirishvili	September 29 - October 9, 2025
Real Sector Statistics			
Rwanda	Rwanda - TA - NA - GDP Rebasing	Robin Youll	June 23 - July 4, 2025
South Sudan	South Sudan - TA - Update and improve CPI	Patrick John Kelly	June 30 - July 11, 2025
Rwanda	Rwanda - TA - Updating and expanding the PPI	Espen Kristiansen	August 18 - 22, 2025

Country	Title	Mission Members	Dates
Rwanda	Rwanda - TA - NA - GDP Rebasing	Robin Youll	August 25 - September 5, 2025
South Sudan	South Sudan - TA - NA - AGDP	Elka Atanasova	September 1 - 5, 2025
Rwanda	Rwanda - TA - Updating the CPI	Brian E. Graf	September 15 - 23, 2025
Tanzania (Zanzibar)	Tanzania - TA - NAGDP - Zanzibar	Elka Atanasova	September 15 - 19, 2025
Tanzania	Tanzania - TA - Improvement of national accounts - mainland Tanzania	Elka Atanasova	September 29 - October 3, 2025
Government Finance Statistics			
Tanzania (Zanzibar)	TA - AFE - FY 2026	Christelle Groenewald	July 2 - 11, 2025
Ethiopia	Ethiopia / AFR - TA & Training - GFS - AFE - FY2026	Christelle Groenewald	July 23 - August 1, 2025
South Sudan	South Sudan / AFR - TA & Training - GFS - AFE - FY 2026	Christelle Groenewald; Geraldine Minoo Kyalo	August 4 - 8, 2025
Kenya	Kenya/AFR - TA - GFS - AFE- FY 2026	Christelle Groenewald; Mike Seiferling	September 1 - 5, 2025
Uganda	Uganda/AFR - TA-GFS mission - AFE - FY 2026	Christelle Groenewald; Foyzunnesa Khatun	September 17 - 30, 2025
Tanzania	Tanzania / AFR - TA - AFE - FY 2026	Christelle Groenewald	October 15 - 24, 2025

IV. EAST AFRITAC BUDGETING AND FINANCING

AFRITAC East Phase V - Multilateral - Regional Centers: Financial Contributions as of October 31, 2025 (In US Dollars)

Agreement/Amendment Information			Contribution Information		
Partners/Members	Signed Date ^{1/}	U.S.Dollars	Received	Requested	Future Request ^{2/}
Partners		40,380,478	38,395,774	231,455	1,500,000
China	12/21/2023	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
China	7/13/2018	3,500,000	3,500,000	-	-
European Commission	6/10/2021	4,851,600	4,851,600	-	-
European Commission	5/22/2023	7,520,800	7,520,800	-	-
European Commission	6/5/2024	1,235,000	1,073,856	-	-
Germany	12/22/2022	2,122,016	2,134,520	-	-
Germany	12/15/2021	3,376,857	3,395,119	-	-
Netherlands	11/25/2020	5,945,303	5,522,010	231,455	-
Norway	12/3/2019	4,363,382	4,335,839	-	-
Saudi Arabia	8/13/2024	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-
Switzerland	12/18/2019	1,017,708	1,029,866	-	-
United Kingdom	12/12/2018	2,947,812	3,032,164	-	-
Members		3,000,000	1,312,839	937,500	750,000
Kenya	8/21/2023	750,000	562,653	187,500	-
Malawi	10/25/2024	750,000	375,000	-	375,000
Rwanda	3/19/2025	750,000	-	375,000	375,000
Uganda	9/29/2022	750,000	375,186	375,000	-
Partners and Members Total		43,380,478	39,708,613	1,168,955	2,250,000
Internal Transfers ^{3/}					
COVID-19 Initiative		5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-
Norway		242,108	242,108	-	-
Tanzania		316,115	316,115	-	-
Internal Transfers Total		5,558,223	5,558,223	-	-
Under Negotiation					
Eritrea		750,000			
Ethiopia		750,000			
South Sudan		750,000			
Under Negotiation Total		2,250,000			
Host Country & IMF					
Host Country					
Cash	8/1/2024	750,000	200,000	-	550,000
IMF		2,961,971	2,961,971		
Host Country and IMF Total		3,711,971	3,161,971	-	550,000
Grand Total		54,900,672	48,428,807	1,168,955	2,800,000
Program Document Budget		58,972,248			
Financing Gap		-4,071,576			

Source: Institute for Capacity Development

1/ May also refer to agreements that are under negotiation and approval date for Capacity Development Partnership agreements (e.g., flexible/umbrella agreements).

2/ The future contributions amount is set to zero for completed installments.

3/ Refers to transfers from one program phase to another (e.g., phase rollovers).

IMF Multilateral - Regional Centers: Progress Report - AFRITAC East Phase 5: FY 2022-2025 (As October 31, 2025)

Project	Phase Summary			FY2026		
	Program Budget	Working Budget	Expenses	Working Budget	Expenses	Execution (%)
Public Financial Management	12,702,200	12,803,028	8,495,946	3,049,155	1,023,020	34%
Revenue Administration	8,878,502	7,889,390	7,149,056	1,525,167	819,834	54%
Banking Supervision and Regulation	6,060,296	3,915,027	3,009,298	1,301,103	395,384	30%
Monetary Policy Operations	2,168,266	1,287,736	1,098,680	456,185	267,129	59%
Financial Market Infrastructures	2,482,080	2,170,620	1,819,162	365,430	13,972	4%
Forecasting and Policy Analysis System	3,866,795	2,666,652	2,101,799	883,553	318,810	36%
Real Sector Statistics	5,409,707	3,079,791	2,251,293	1,138,868	310,370	27%
External Sector Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Government Finance Statistics	5,598,865	3,318,700	2,410,275	1,177,940	269,516	23%
Financial and Fiscal Law	-	436,027	367,211	76,541	7,726	10%
Admin Project	1,932,136	1,620,539	1,346,538	421,548	147,547	35%
Training project	1,380,111	1,602,212	1,146,792	455,420	-	0%
Governance and Evaluation	906,617	229,709	221,126	156,575	147,992	95%
Strategic Budget Reserve	1,027,711	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	52,413,286	41,019,431	31,417,176	11,007,485	3,721,300	27%
Trust Fund Management	3,668,930	2,871,360	2,199,202	770,524	260,491	27%
Total	56,082,216	43,890,791	33,616,378	11,778,009	3,981,791	27%
IMF Expenses	2,961,971	2,961,971	1,677,530	616,085	361,590	59%
Total	59,044,187	46,852,762	35,293,908	12,394,094	4,343,381	29%



AFRITAC East

BOT North Tower, 10th floor
P.O. Box 10054
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
T. +(255) 22.223.5353
F. +(255) 22.223.4204
www.eastAFRITAC.org

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Institute for Capacity Development
Global Partnerships Division

700 19th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20431 USA
T. +(1) 202.623.7636
F. +(1) 202.623.7106
GlobalPartnerships@IMF.org