



Final Report on the status of achievement of MDGs by the East African Community

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This report used mainly documentary review on the five EAC states as a methodology and details the challenges and successes in the achievement of the MDGs – except goal 8 – by the five EAC partner states. Generally, the report indicates areas of successes and disappointments.

In the universal access to primary education, the report notes that all partner states are heading for 100 percent with net enrolment rates exceeding 90%, though there were concerns about the quality of education being offered.

In terms of poverty gap ratio, there were improvements in Kenya and Uganda while poverty deepened in Burundi and Tanzania respectively.

On hunger reduction, except for Tanzania and Uganda that made some significant progress in reducing underweight children, other EAC states performed poorly and may not attain the MDG goal of halving the people suffering from hunger by 2015.

Regarding gender equality, the report indicates that most EAC states were close to attaining parity in primary education as they were all above 0.97 ratio of girls to boys.

In gender parity, the report particularly notes that, in Rwanda and Uganda, the boys were getting disadvantaged as the gender parity ratio was higher for girls.

On reduction of child mortality, all the EAC partner states have made insufficient progress, except Rwanda.

In terms of maternal health, the EAC partner states have very high maternal mortality ratios ranging between 430 and 1100. All EAC states, except Burundi had reversed the trend of HIV prevalence rates. Most progress was noted in Uganda followed by Kenya.

On ensuring environmental sustainability, apart from Rwanda, deforestation is still prevalent in the EAC states especially in Tanzania and Uganda where close to 7% of the forest cover had been lost in a span of 15 years (1990-2005).

Source: www.eac.int/gender/index.php?...task