



**Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and  
Special Programmes (ALDC)  
UNCTAD**

# National Policy-level Workshop on Fostering Productive Capacities for Industrialization, Export Diversification, and Inclusive Growth in Kenya

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# Outline of the presentation:-

- I. PCI, Eight categories and Indicators used
- II. Summary results and gaps between country groups
- III. Concluding remarks

Please visit: <http://pci.unctad.org> for all the resources on the index

# Productive Capacities Index, indicators used and Gaps Identified

# Eight categories of the PCI and Indicators used

1. Energy (6 indicators)
2. Human Capital (6 indicators)
3. ICTs ( 5 indicators)
4. Institutions (6 indicators)
5. Natural Capital (5 indicators)
6. Private Sector (9 indicators)
7. Structural Change (4 indicators)
8. Transport (5)

Total Indicators used: 46

Economies measured: 193

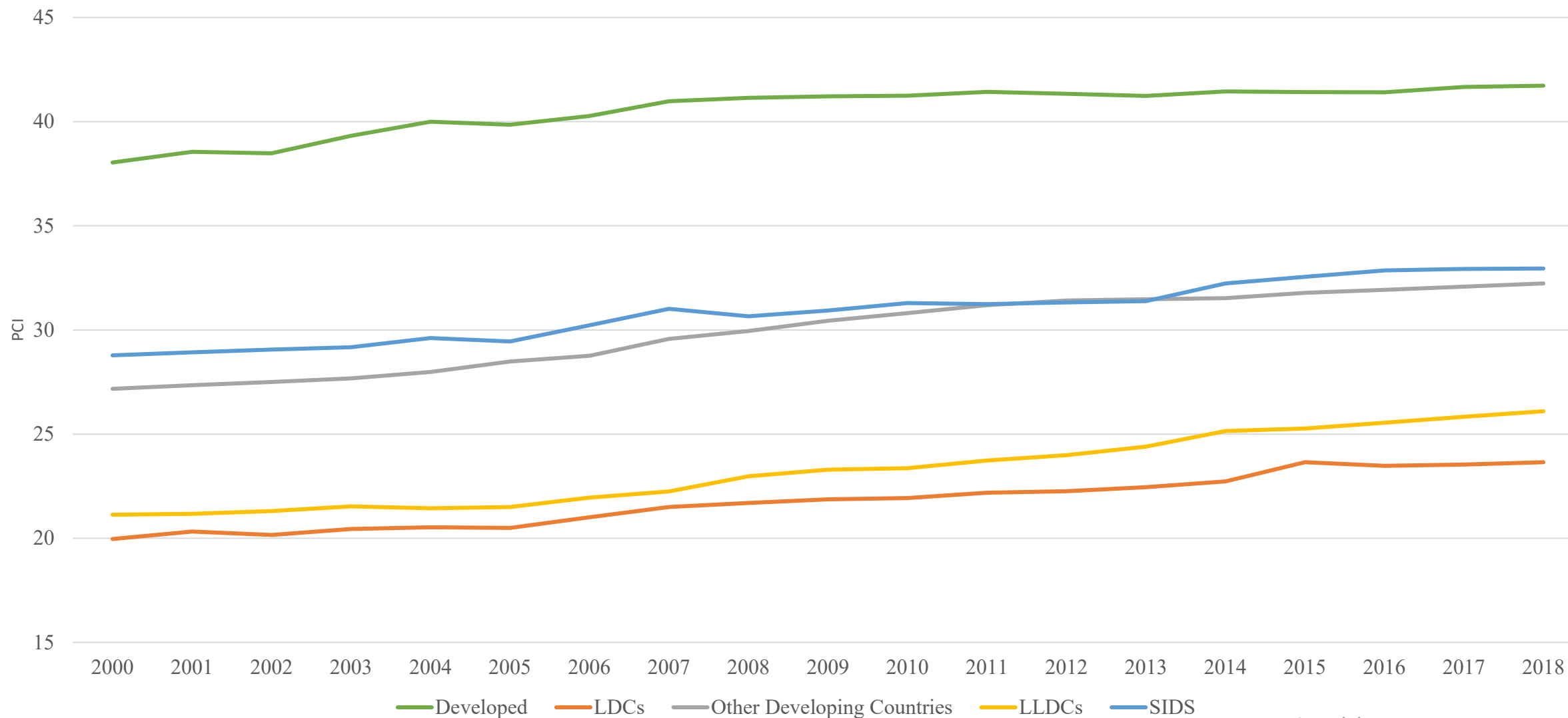


UNCTAD's Productive Capacities Index (PCI) is a new diagnostic tool to inform development policy choices



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# Results: Developed Countries, Other Developing Countries, SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs

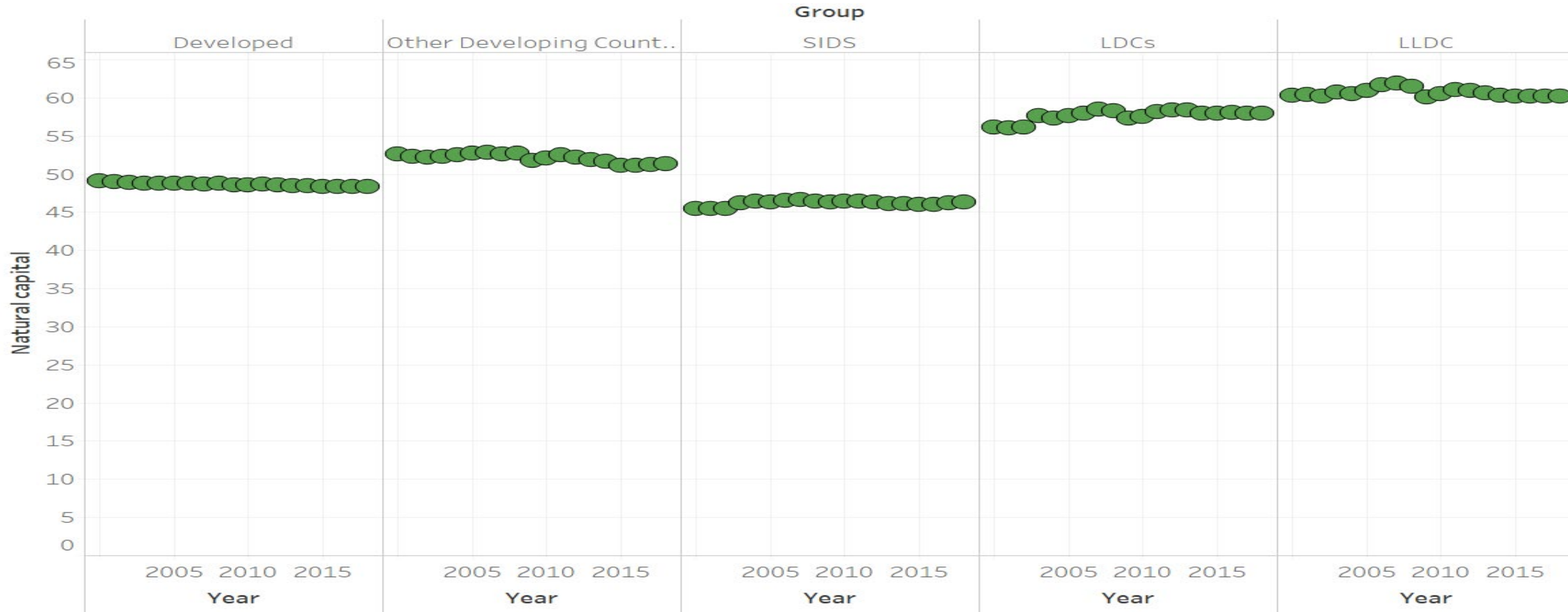




Natural  
resources

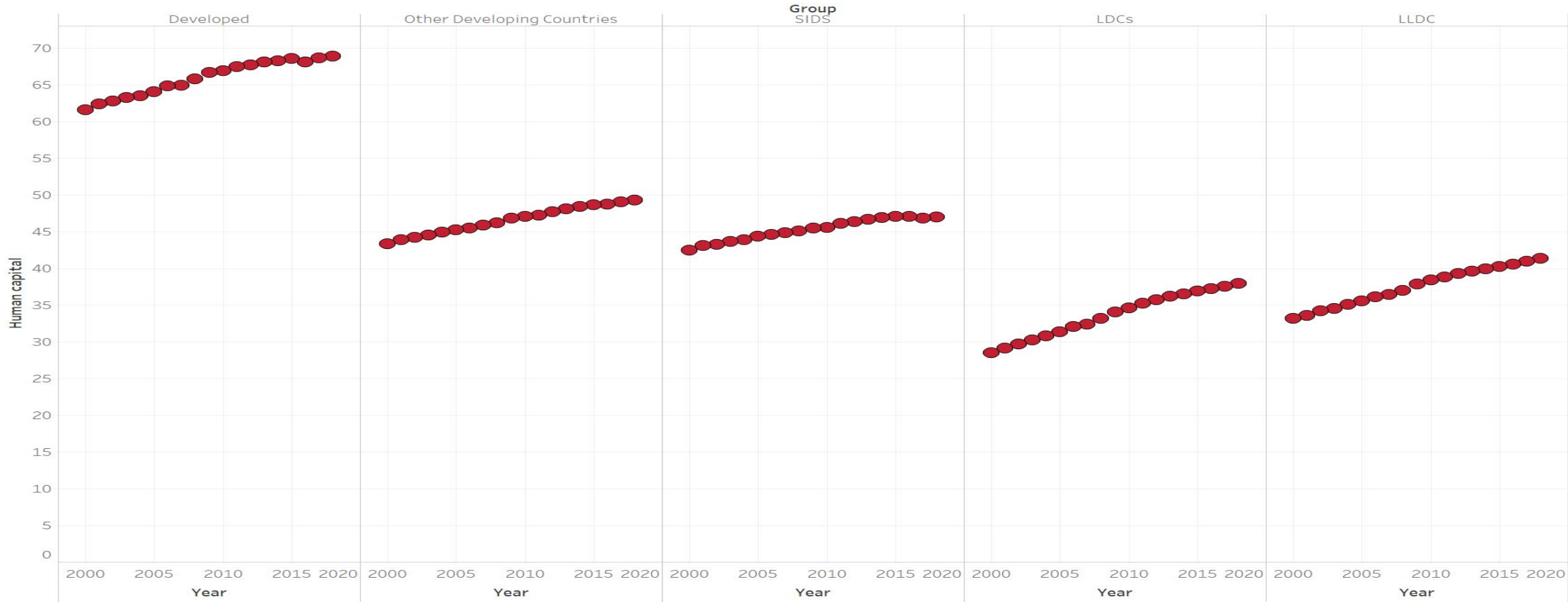
# III. Category specific gaps analysis

## (a) Natural Capital category and gaps between country groups





## b. Gaps between county groups in Human Capital

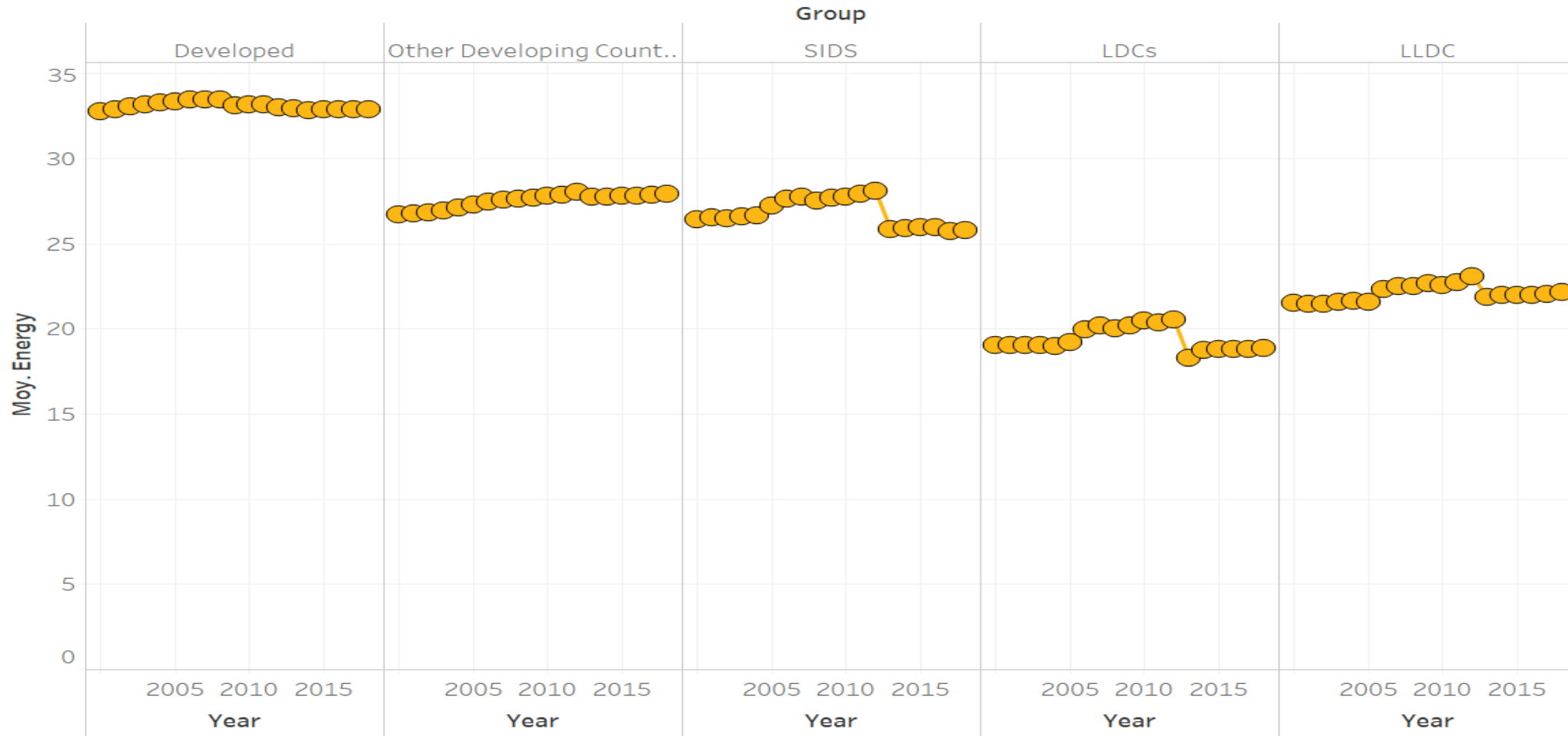




# c. Gaps in energy/electricity.....



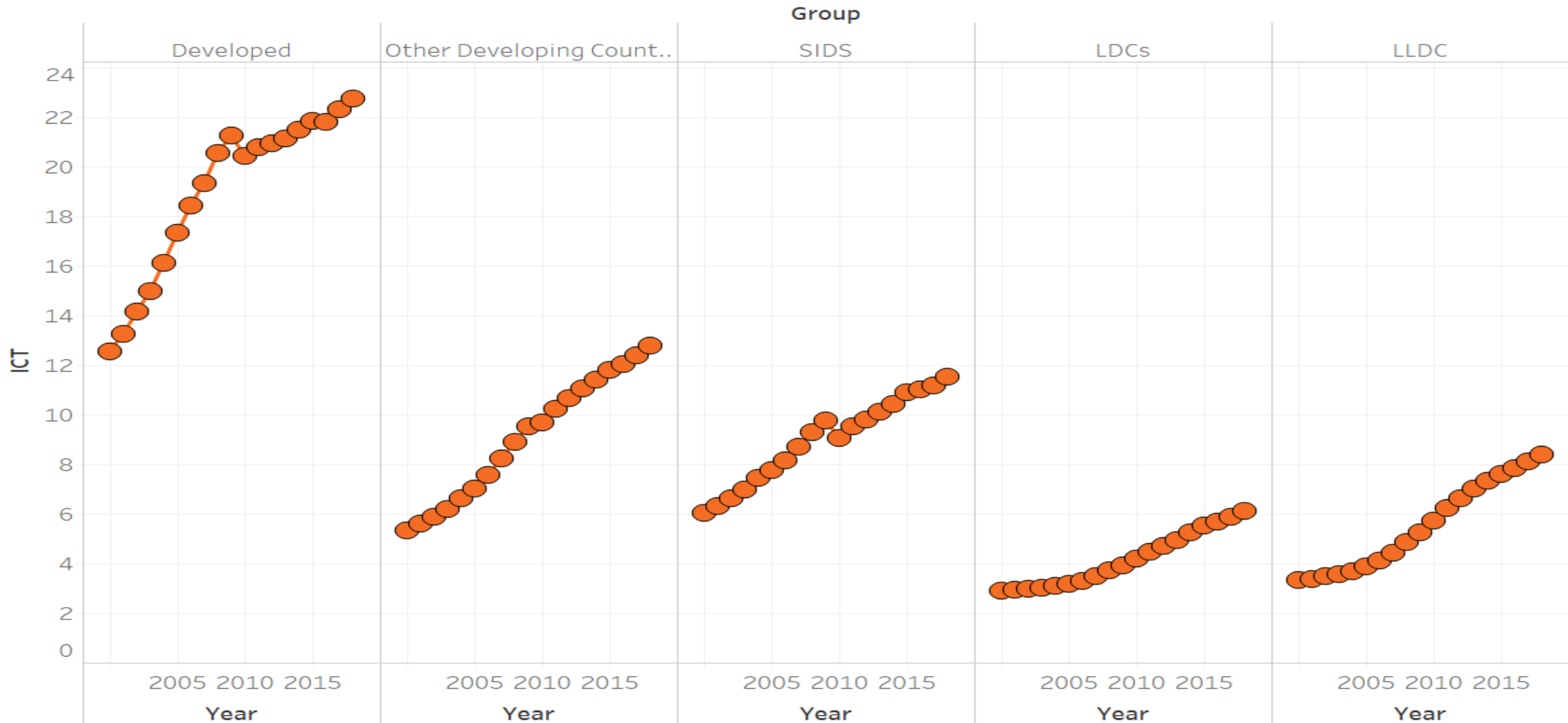
Energy



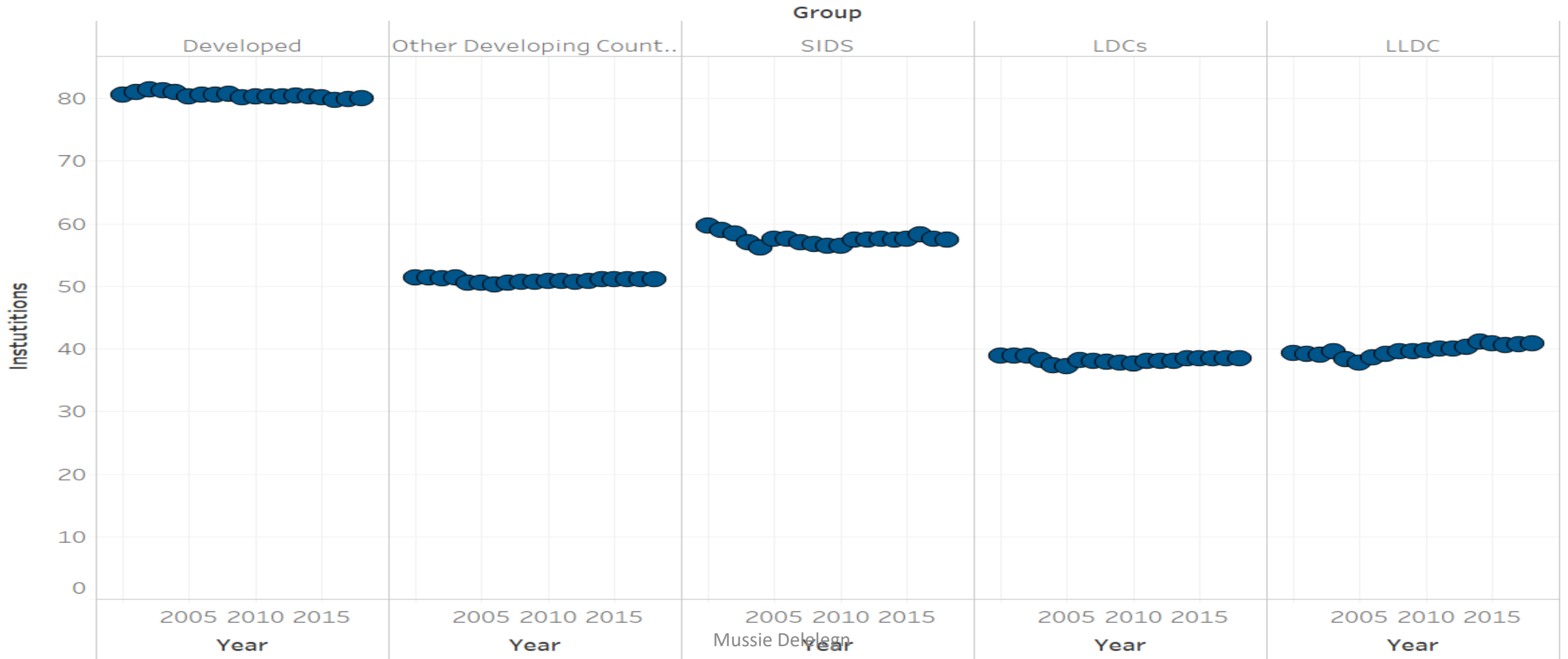


ICT

# (d) Gaps in ICT: Access and infrastructure



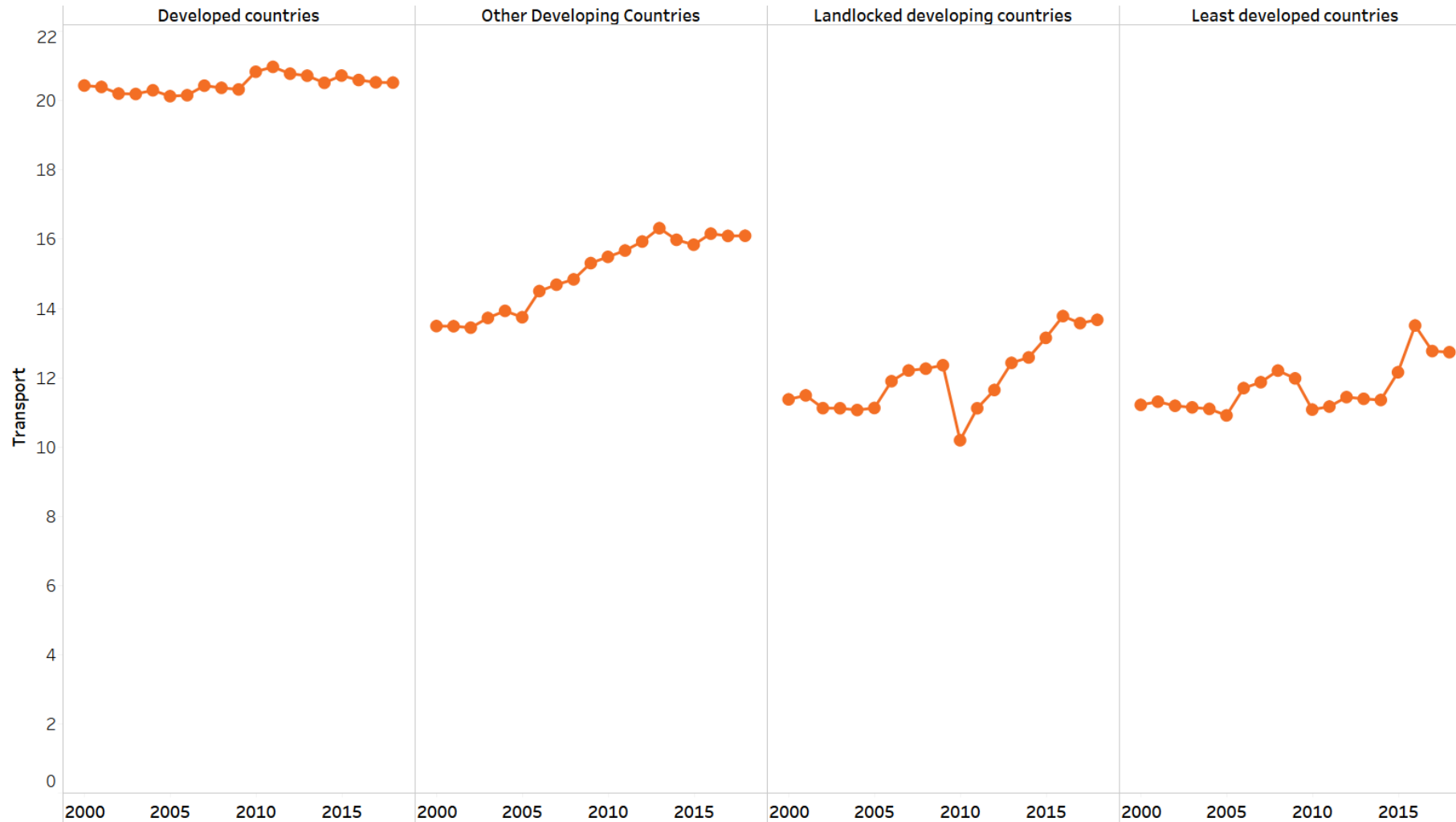
# (e) Gaps between country groups in institutions' component of Productive Capacities





Transport

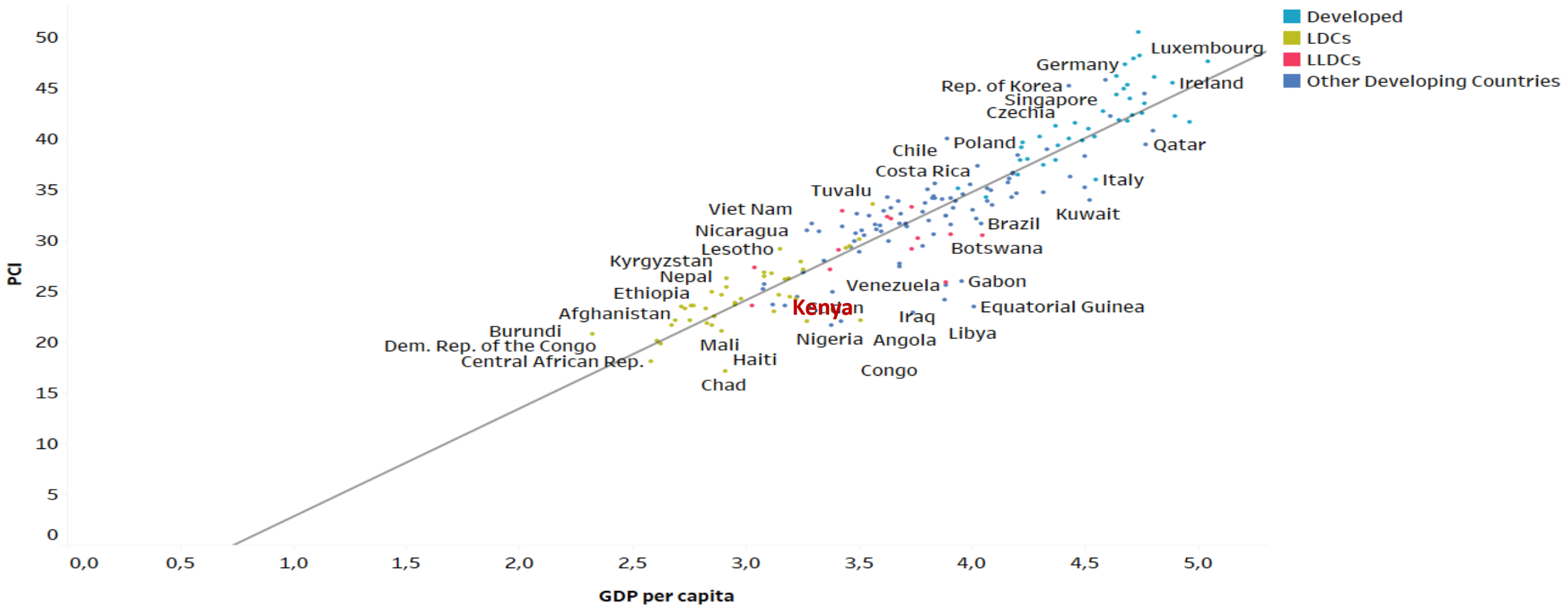
# ..... Gaps in Transport Category



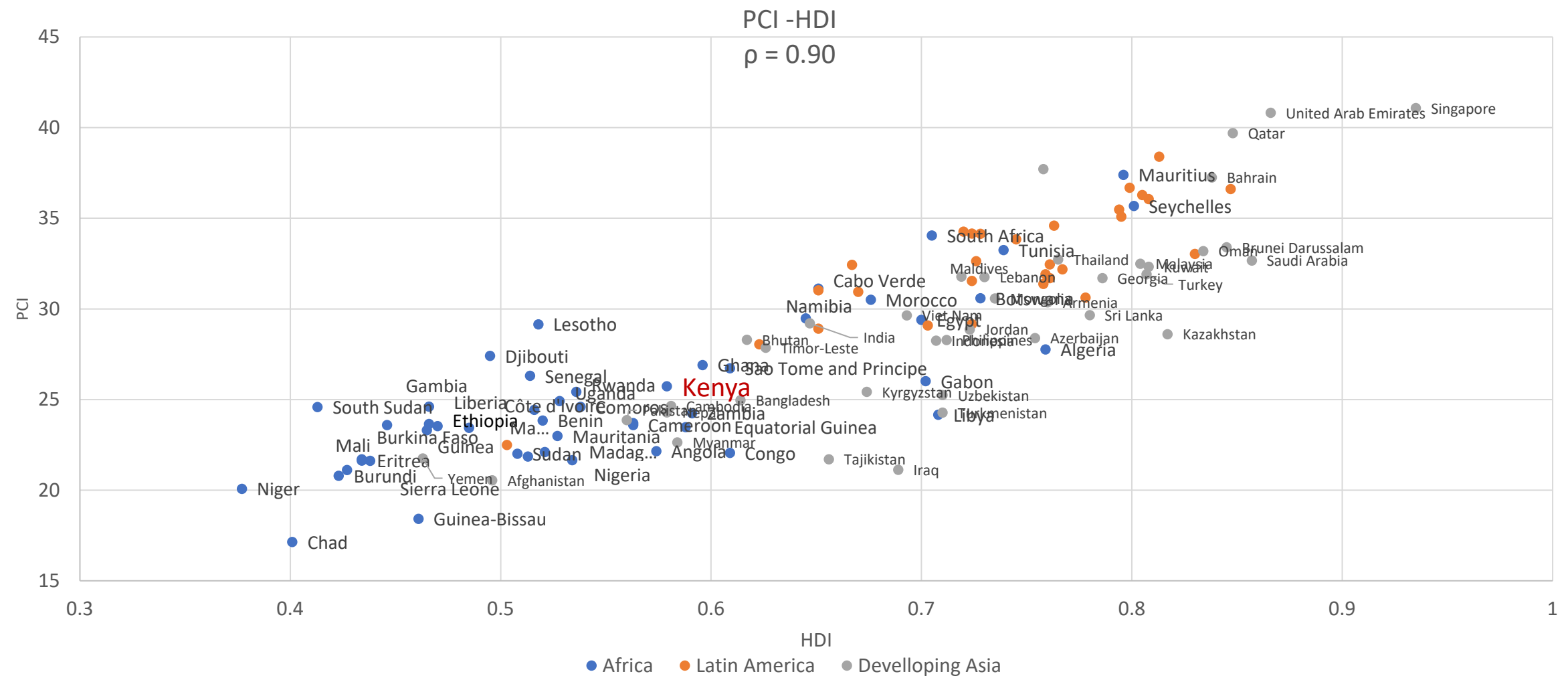
# High productive capacities are correlated with high GDP per capita levels

## Correlation between the Productive Capacities Index and gross domestic product per capita

$$\rho = 0.91$$



# ....High productive capacities and high human capital...



# .... What is the PCI and what does it indicate?

The PCI entails a shift from policy research and analysis to:

- Measuring and benchmarking economywide productive capacities;
- Assessing the degree of structural economic transformation;
- Identifying gaps and limitations in each of the 193 economies; and
- Operationalizing the concepts of productive capacities and SET in policy contexts. Therefore:-
  - The Index is a tool to guide evidence-based policy formulation and implementation;
  - It helps to place productive capacities at the center of domestic and global policies as well as partnerships;
  - It enables to compare country and regional performances; and
  - Helps to track socioeconomic progress or lack thereof.