

We are broke, badly indebted with high rates of unemployment, poverty and inequality

yet

we have potential to do so much better, especially in relation to inclusive growth

2019



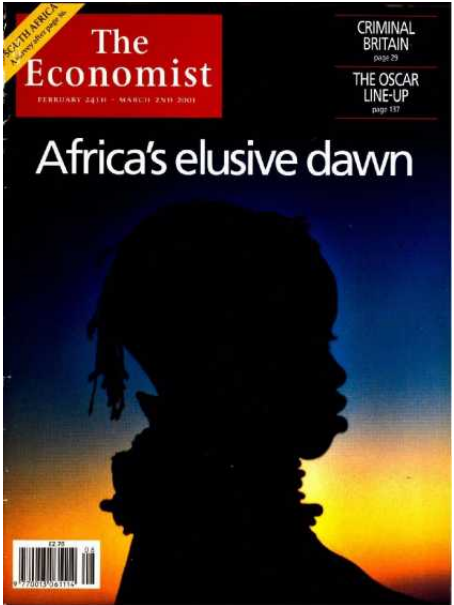
2013



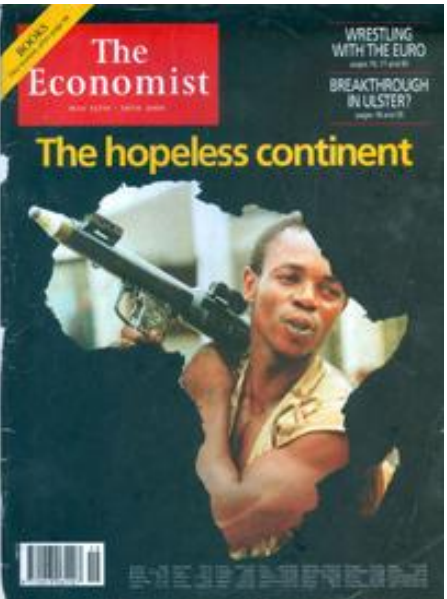
2010



2001



2000



Quō vādis, Africa?

The most important things for a country to develop & lift people out of poverty

- A strong economy that grows faster than the population
- Adding value to natural resources and export more value than we import
- Enough arable land and productive farming to feed our people and export or enough \$ to import food)
- Access to economic infrastructure energy, water, ITC systems and transport, appropriate technology and bandwidth
- Education system that produces the skills needed by country and provides good access for all
- Innovation by scientific and academic community

Economies need investment to grow

- Foreign and local investment (savings, financial institutions) in industry and business to create jobs and increase GDP
- Easy access to loan finance for poor people and informal sector
- Good credit rating for government and state entities so that you can borrow cheaply
- Proper tax system to get about 30% of GDP back to government in tax
- Fiscal discipline and good oversight and planning to spend government funds well and wisely - low corruption

Current economic situation in Africa

- Growth is stable and forecast to pick up
- Investments and exports are increasingly driving growth
- Risks to the outlook skew to the downside
- Overall, macroeconomic stability has improved
- Debt continues to rise
- Only a few countries have achieved inclusive growth
- If current trends persist, Africa will not eliminate extreme poverty by 2030

Angola



- Exports \$33.07 billion
 - Crude oil, diamonds, refined petroleum products, coffee, sisal, fish and fish products, timber, cotton
 - Main export partners
 - China 61.2%
 - India 13%
 - United States 4.2%
-
- Imports \$19.5 billion
 - Machinery and electrical equipment, vehicles and spare parts; medicines, food, textiles, military goods
 - Main import partners
 - Portugal 17.8%
 - China 13.5%
 - United States 7.4%
 - South Africa 6.2%
 - Brazil 6.1%
 - United Kingdom 4%

Democratic Republic of Congo



- Exports \$8.872 billion
 - Gold, diamonds, copper, cobalt, coltan, zinc, tin, tungsten, crude oil, wood products, coffee
 - Main export partners
 - China 53.4%
 - Zambia 24.5%
 - Belgium 5.6%
-
- Imports \$8.187 billion
 - Machinery, transportation equipment, fuel, food
 - Main import partners
 - South Africa 21.4%
 - China 15.1%
 - Belgium 7.9%
 - Zambia 7.5%
 - Zimbabwe 6.1%
 - Kenya 5.1%
 - France 4.9%

Madagascar



- Exports \$2.35 billion]
- Coffee, vanilla, shellfish, sugar, cotton cloth, clothing, chromite, petroleum products
- Main export partners
 - France 21.6%
 - United States 10.6%
 - Germany 8.8%
 - China 8.3%
 - Netherlands 5.7%
 - Canada 4.9%
 - Belgium 4.5%
 - Japan 4.4%
 - South Africa 4.1%
- Imports \$3.235 billion
- Capital goods, consumer goods, food
- Main import partners
 - China 19.4%
 - France 11.9%
 - India 6.4%
 - South Africa 5.6%
 - Bahrain 4.6%
 - UAE 4.3%
 - Mauritius 4.2%

Mozambique



- Exports \$3.469 billion
- Aluminium, coal, bulk electricity, lumber, cotton, prawns, cashews, sugar, citrus
- Main export partners
 - South Africa 30.5%
 - Italy 9.8%
 - China 9.4%
 - Belgium 8%
 - Spain 6.1%
 - Egypt 5.1%
- Imports \$6.167 billion
- Fuel, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, metal products, textiles, food
- Main import partners
 - South Africa 26%
 - India 13.9%
 - China 12.6%
 - Portugal 4.5%
 - Australia 4.3%

Namibia



- Exports \$3.995 billion
 - Diamonds, copper, gold, zinc, lead, uranium; cattle, white fish and molluscs
 - Main export partners
 - South Africa 27.1%
 - Botswana 14.9%
 - Switzerland 12%
 - Zambia 5.7%
 - China 4.6%
 - Italy 4.4%
-
- Imports \$5.384 billion
 - Foodstuffs; petroleum products and fuel, machinery and equipment, chemicals
 - Main import partners
 - South Africa 61.4%

South Africa



- Exports \$108
- Gold, diamonds, coal, iron ore , platinum, other metals and minerals, machinery and equipment, motor cars, fruits, wines, various agricultural foodstuff , ground and air military hardware.
- Main export partners
 - China 9.9%
 - United States 7.9%
 - Germany 7.6%
 - Botswana 5.4%
 - Namibia 5.1%
 - India 4.5%
- Imports \$81.9 billion
- Machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, scientific instruments, foodstuffs
- Main import partners
 - China 18.0%
 - Germany 12.0%
 - United States 6.8%
 - India 4.2%
 - Saudi Arabia 3.8%
 - Japan 3.5%

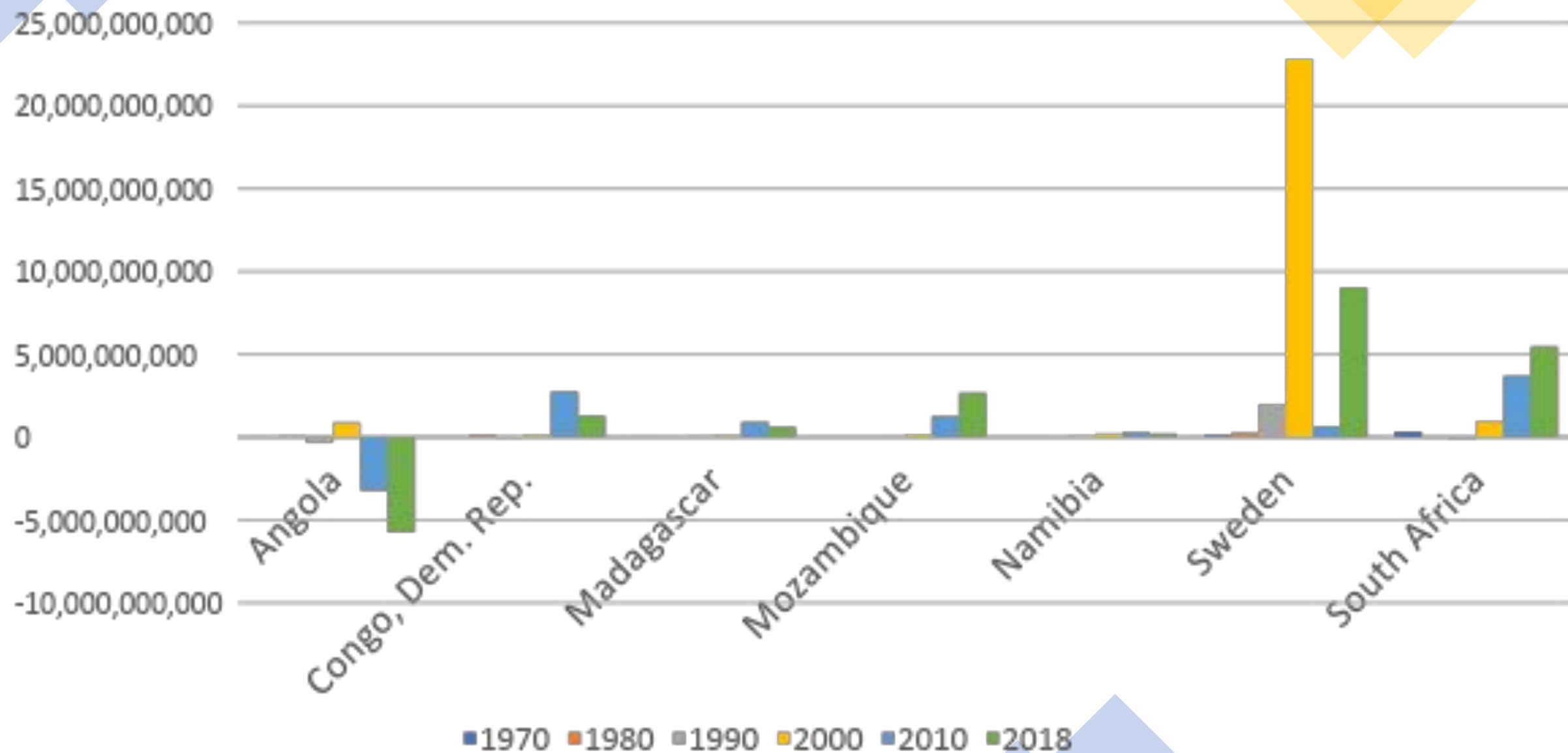
Sweden



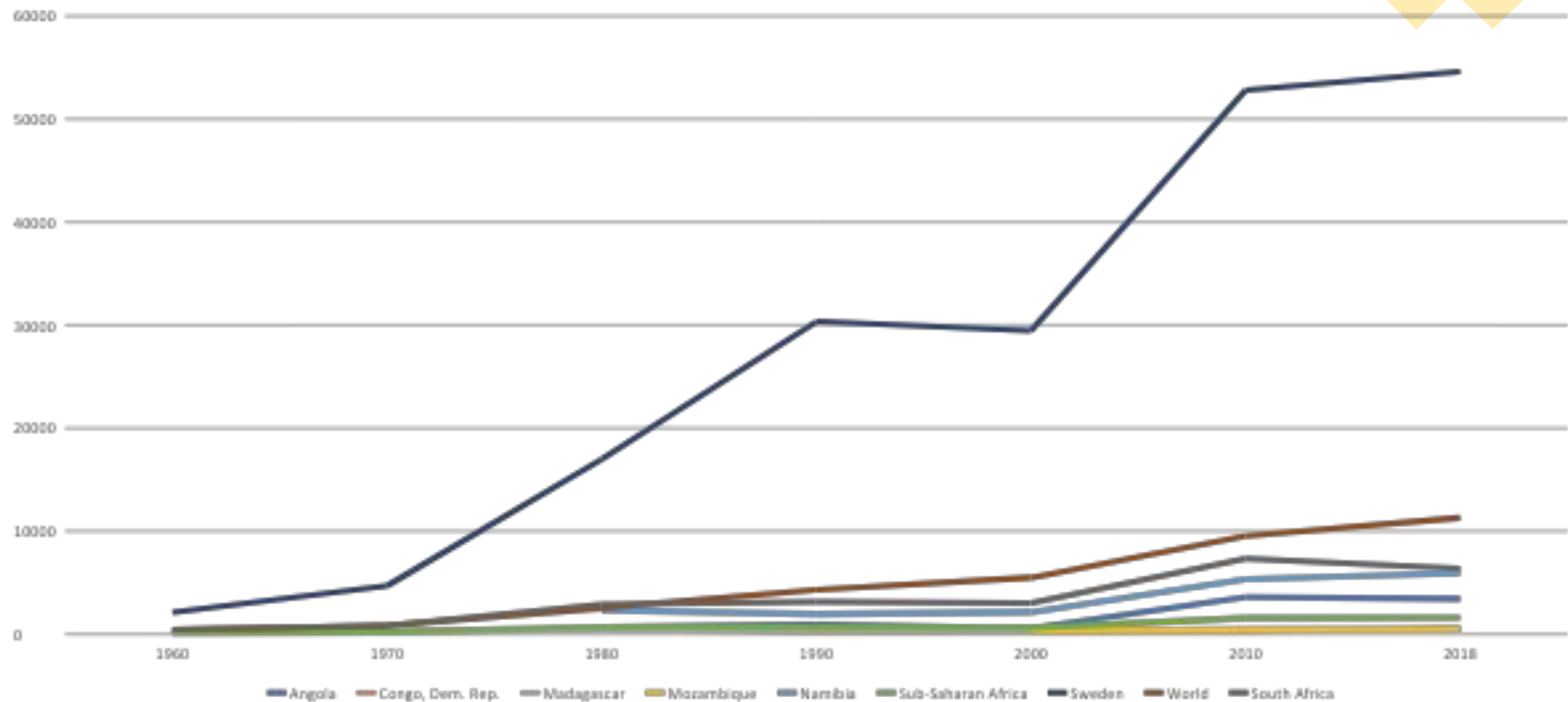
- Exports \$169.7 billion
- Machinery, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood, iron and steel products, chemicals, military armaments
- Main export partners
 - Germany 11%
 - Norway 10.2%
 - Finland 6.9%
 - United States 6.8%
 - Denmark 6.8%
 - United Kingdom 6.2%
 - Netherlands 5.4%
 - China 4.6%

- Imports \$154.8 billion
- Machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel; foodstuffs, clothing
- Main import partners
 - Germany 18.7%
 - Netherlands 8.8%
 - Norway 8.2%
 - Denmark 7.2%
 - United Kingdom 5.2%
 - Belgium 5.0%
 - Finland 4.7%
 - China 4.6%
 - France 3.9%

FDI 1970 - 2018



GDP per Capita (Current US\$)



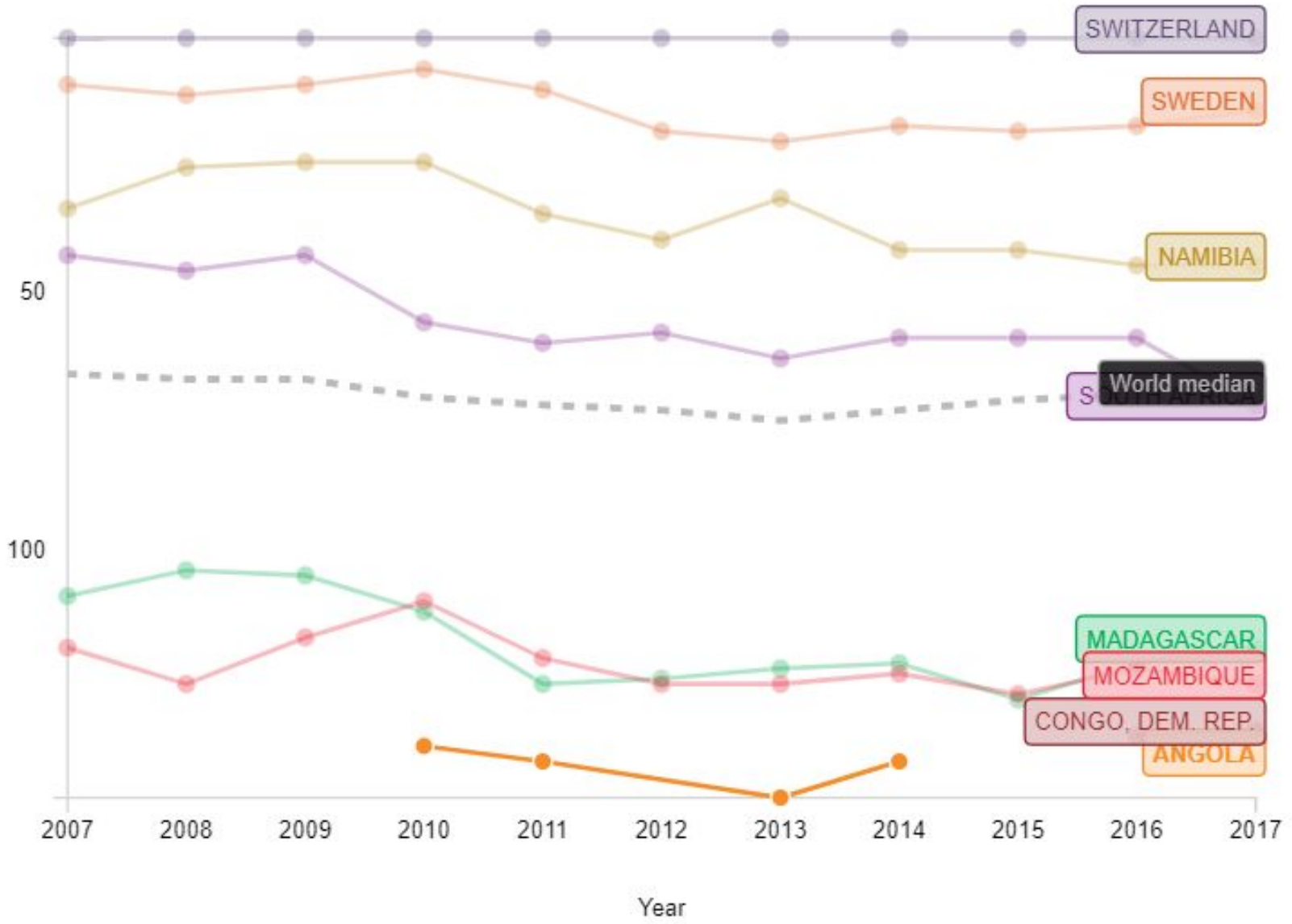
GDP and CPI	Gross domestic product (GDP)		Labour share comprising wages & social protection transfers	Total tax revenue	CPI
	Total	Per capita				% of GDP	2010=100
Sweden	480,6	47 194	49,5	27,9	109
South Africa	701,6	12 143	..	27,0	153
Namibia	24,2	9 898	..	30,1	152
Angola	176,4	5 725	..	9,2	337
Madagascar	38,1	1 453	..	..	161
DRC	69,5	827	..	8,4	134
Mozambique	34,8	1 180	..	23,2	..

Employment	Employment to population ratio	Labour force participation rate	Employment in agriculture	Employment in services
	(% ages 15 and older)		(% of total employment)	
Sweden	60,2	64,3	1,8	80,2
South Africa	40,6	55,5	5,2	71,6
Namibia	46,8	60,8	19,7	61,0
Angola	72,0	77,7	49,1	42,7
Madagascar	85,0	86,4	68,2	24,4
DRC	61,0	63,6	68,7	20,9
Mozambique	76,0	78,5	71,7	20,4

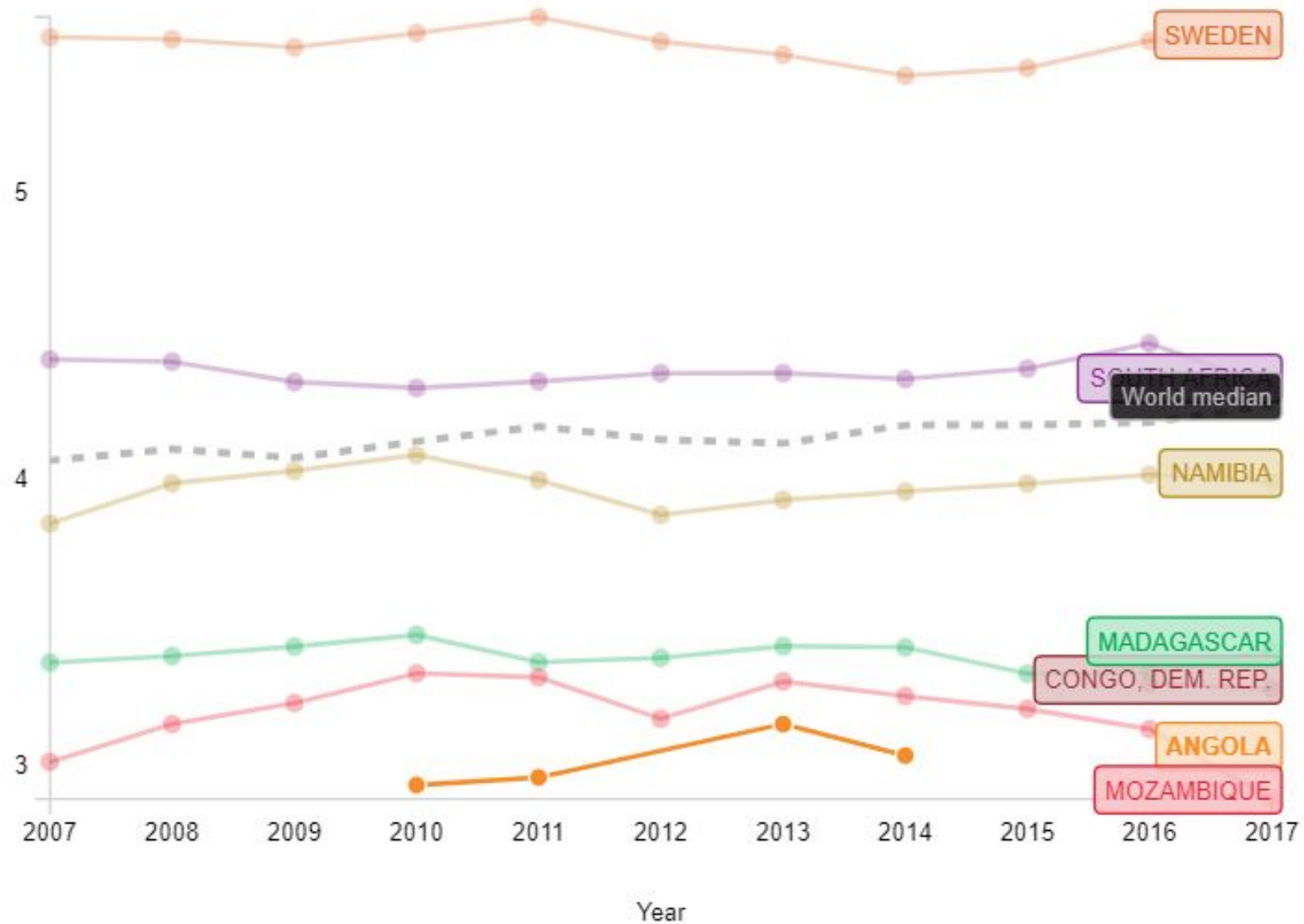
Unemployment	Total	Youth	Youth not in school or employment
	% of labour force	% ages 15-24	
Sweden	6,4	17,0	6,1
South Africa	27,0	52,9	31,6
Namibia	23,1	44,4	31,8
Angola	7,3	17,1	2,6
Madagascar	1,7	2,7	6,8
DRC	4,2	7,8	..
Mozambique	3,2	6,8	..

Work and Employment	Work that is a risk to human development			Skill-level employment	Employment-related social security
	Child labour	Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day	Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment	High-skill to low-skill ratio	Old-age pension recipients
	% ages 5-17	% of total employment	% of total employment in nonagriculture	employment ratio	% of statutory pension age population
Sweden	..	..	..	11,29	100,0
South Africa	3,6	17,1	35,2	0,79	81,4
Namibia	..	13,6	47,0	0,66	98,4
Angola	18,7	54,0	68,1	1,49	14,5
Madagascar	..	88,2	83,9	0,08	4,6
DRC	26,7	87,7	96,3	0,90	15,0
Mozambique	..	76,3	86,7	0,88	17,3

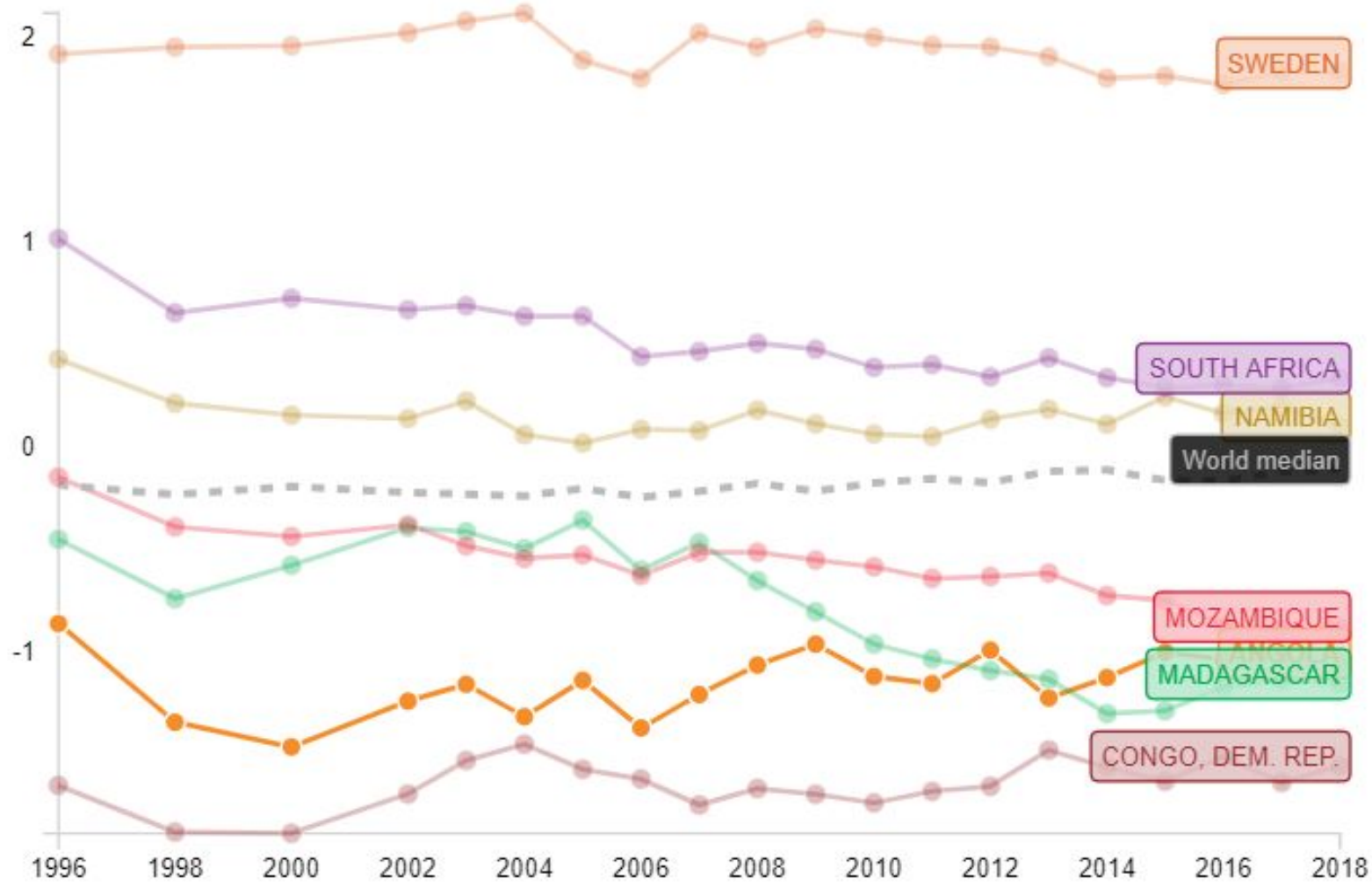
Overall quality of infrastructure



Global Competitive Index



Quality of Public Services



Human Security	Birth registration	Refugees by country of origin	Internally displaced persons	Homeless people due to natural disaster	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	Orphaned children	Prison population	Homicide rate
	% under age 5	thousands	thousands	average annual per million people	per 100,000 population	thousands	per 100,000 people	per 100,000 people
Sweden	100	0,0	..	0	..	..	58	1,1
South Africa	89	0,5	..	22	0,5	3 090	279	35,9
Namibia	78	1,3	..	0	1,5	130	298	17,1
Angola	25	8,3	..	331	0,3	1 590	83	4,8
Madagascar	83	0,3	2,0	1 723	0,4	910	82	..
DRC	25	716,4	3 081,0	50	..	3 890	27	..
Mozambique	55	0,1	14,0	507	0,2	2 520	61	..



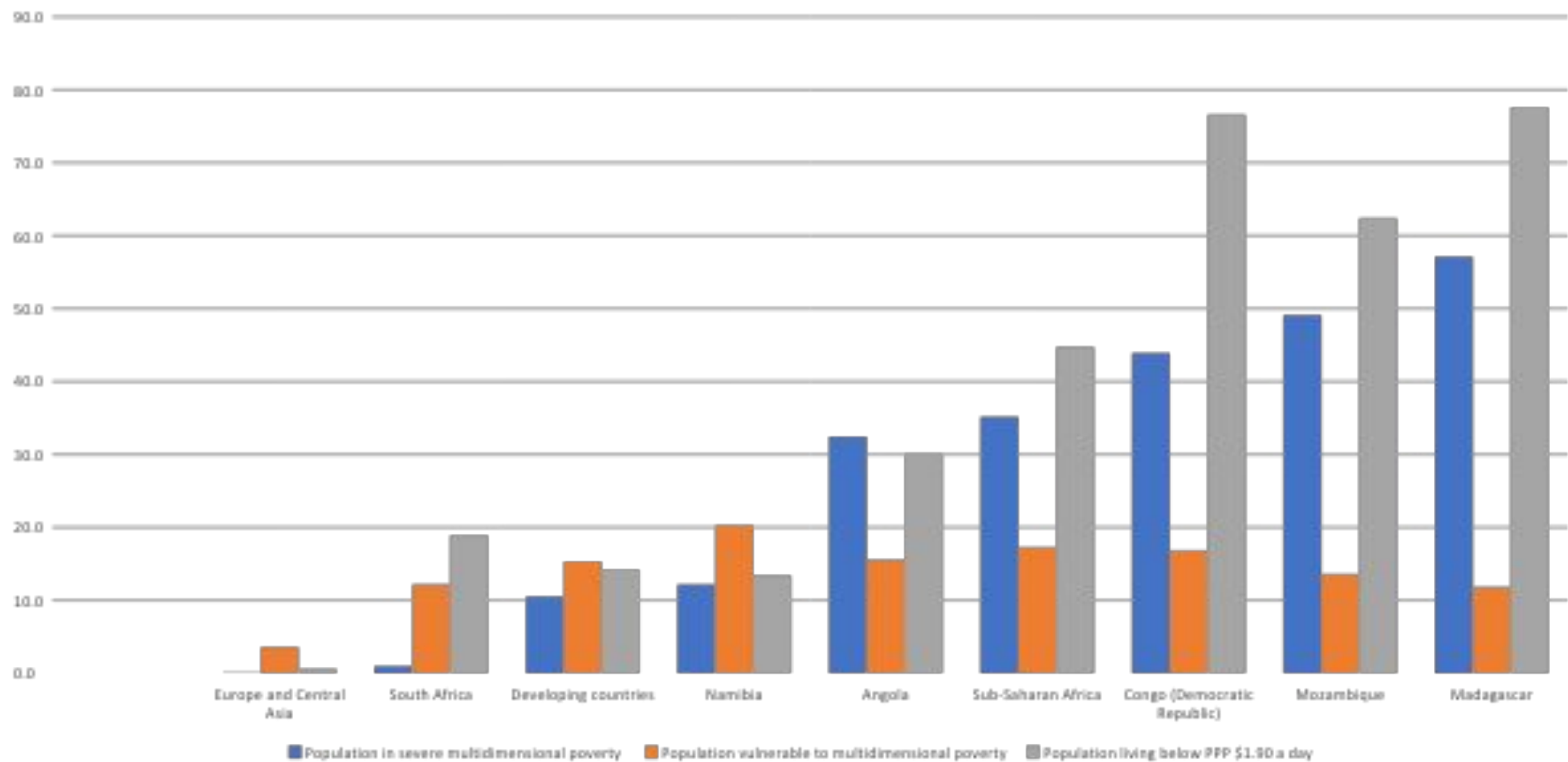
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

GLOBAL
MULTIDIMENSIONAL
POVERTY INDEX 2019:

ILLUMINATING INEQUALITIES

Dimensions of poverty	Indicator	Deprived if...	Weight
Education	Years of Schooling	No household member aged 10 years or older has completed five years of schooling.	1/6
	Child School Attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to class 8.	1/6
Health	Child Mortality	Any child has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey	1/6
	Nutrition	Any adult aged 70 or younger or any child for whom there is nutritional information is malnourished.	1/6
Living Standard	Electricity	The household has no electricity.	1/18
	Improved Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to MDG guidelines), or it is improved but shared with other households.	1/18
	Improved Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water (according to MDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is equal or more than a 30-minute walk from home, roundtrip.	1/18
	Flooring	The household has a dirt, sand, dung or 'other' (unspecified) type of floor.	1/18
	Cooking Fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal.	1/18
	Assets ownership	The household does not own more than one radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck.	1/18

Multidimensional Poverty Index



POPULATION	Total	Growth	Urban	Under age 5	Ages 15–64	Ages 65 and older	Median age
Country	millions	%	%	millions			years
Sweden	10,0	0,7	87,4	0,6	6,2	2,0	41,1
South Africa	57,8	1,4	66,4	5,8	37,9	3,1	27,6
Namibia	2,4	1,9	50,0	0,3	1,5	0,1	21,8
Angola	30,8	3,3	65,5	5,6	15,7	0,7	16,7
Madagascar	26,3	2,7	37,2	3,9	14,8	0,8	19,6
DRC	84,1	3,2	44,5	15,2	42,7	2,5	17,0
Mozambique	29,5	2,9	36,0	4,9	15,5	0,9	17,6

Country	Births per woman	
	2005/2010	2015/2020
Sweden	1,9	1,9
South Africa	2,6	2,4
Namibia	3,6	3,4
Angola	6,4	5,6
Madagascar	4,8	4,1
Congo (Democratic Republic)	6,6	6,0
Mozambique	5,5	4,9

Country	Young age 0–14	Old age 65 and older
Sweden	28,2	32,2
South Africa	44,3	8,1
Namibia	62,1	6,1
Angola	91,8	4,3
Madagascar	72,2	5,3
Congo (Democratic Republic)	90,8	5,9
Mozambique	85,2	5,5

Dependency Ratio per 100 people between 15 - 64

Health Indicators	Infants lacking immunization		Child malnutrition	Mortality rates		Incidence	
	DPT	Measles	Stunting moderate or severe	Infant	Under-five	Malaria	Tuberculosis
	% of one-year-olds		% under age 5	per 1,000 live births		per 1,000 people at risk	per 100,000 people
Sweden	1	3	..	2,3	2,8	..	5,7
South Africa	19	30	27,4	28,8	37,1	4,0	567,0
Namibia	6	18	22,7	31,8	44,2	44,6	423,0
Angola	33	50	37,6	53,8	81,1	155,0	359,0
Madagascar	19	38	48,9	32,7	44,2	90,9	238,0
DRC	18	20	42,7	70,0	91,1	307,6	322,0
Mozambique	10	15	42,9	53,3	72,4	337,9	551,0

Health Indicators

Health Indicators	HIV prevalence, adult	Healthy life expectancy at birth	Current health expenditure
	% ages 15–49	years	% of GDP
Sweden	..	70,9	10,9
South Africa	18,8	57,1	8,1
Namibia	12,1	57,1	9,1
Angola	1,9	55,0	2,9
Madagascar	0,3	55,4	6,0
DRC	0,7	53,3	3,9
Mozambique	12,5	50,6	5,1

Education Indicators	Literacy rate			Population with at least some secondary education % ages 25 and older	Primary school dropout rate % of primary school cohort	Government expenditure on education % of GDP
	Adult % ages 15 & older	Youth % ages 15–24				
		Female	Male			
Sweden	..	..	..	88,9	0,4	7,6
South Africa	94,4	99,2	98,7	76,5	20,3	6,1
Namibia	88,3	95,3	93,5	41,1	9,4	3,1
Angola	66,0	70,6	84,9	30,2	68,1	..
Madagascar	71,6	75,3	78,4	..	64,9	2,8
DRC	77,0	79,7	91,0	50,7	54,7	1,5
Mozambique	56,0	62,7	79,1	19,3	66,8	6,5

Gross Enrolment	Pre-primary % of preschool-age children	Primary % of primary school-age population	Secondary % of secondary school-age population	Tertiary % of tertiary school-age population
Sweden	94	125	145	64
South Africa	25	102	100	20
Namibia	33	119	..	21
Angola	40	113	51	9
Madagascar	38	144	37	5
DRC	4	108	46	7
Mozambique	..	105	35	7

Human Security	Suicide rate per 100,000 people)			Justification of wife beating % ages 15-49			Depth of food deficit
							Average dietary energy supply adequacy
	Female		Male	Female		Male	%
Sweden	7,4		15,8	..		..	126
South Africa	5,1		21,7	..		..	125
Namibia	4,9		19,4	28		22	..
Angola	4,6		14,0	25		20	106
Madagascar	3,6		10,5	45		46	89
DRC	4,9		15,0	75		61	87
Mozambique	4,1		14,0	23		20	106

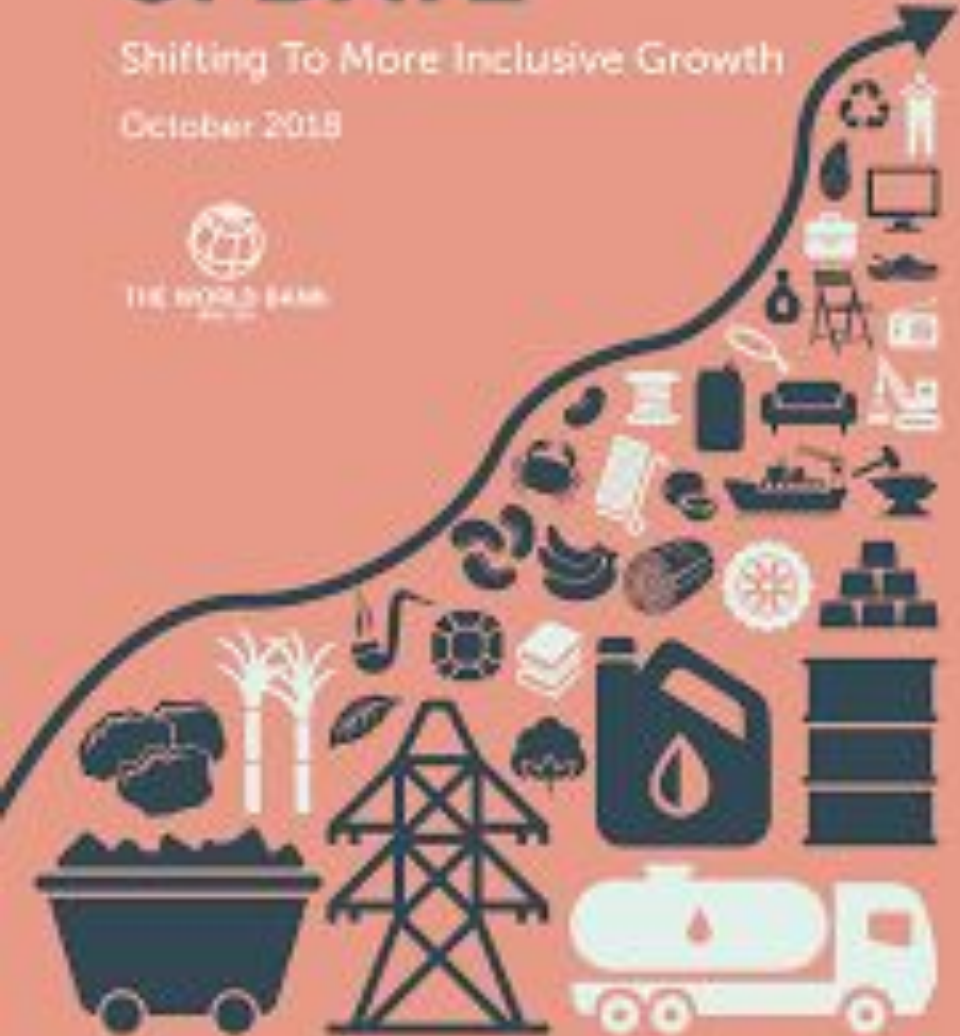
**Five actionable
policy
initiatives to
improve the
level and the
quality of
Africa's growth**

- Deepen structural reforms to diversify Africa's productive base and revive growth
- Sustain macroeconomic stability and improve public financial management
- Strengthen domestic capacity to cushion extreme weather events
- Address obstacles to labour mobility to enhance growth's inclusiveness
- Expand social safety nets and increase the efficiency of existing programs

MOZAMBIQUE ECONOMIC UPDATE

Shifting To More Inclusive Growth

October 2018



Structural reforms to revive growth

- Improve productivity by alleviating constraints in the business environment
- Foster structural transformation and economic diversification
- Improve competitiveness by addressing exchange rate misalignments

Sustain macroeconomic stability and improve public financial management

- Improve the quality of fiscal consolidation and create more fiscal space
- Better target the energy subsidies that re-emerged in many countries in response to the recovery in oil prices
- Improve the efficiency of public investment by building capacity, strengthening expenditure governance framework and properly planning and monitoring
- Find the right trade-off between public debt and public development financing



Price Stability – i.e. Low Positive Inflation (CPI Inflation of 2%)



A Sustainable Growth of Real GDP (National Output)



Falling Unemployment / Rising Employment Rate



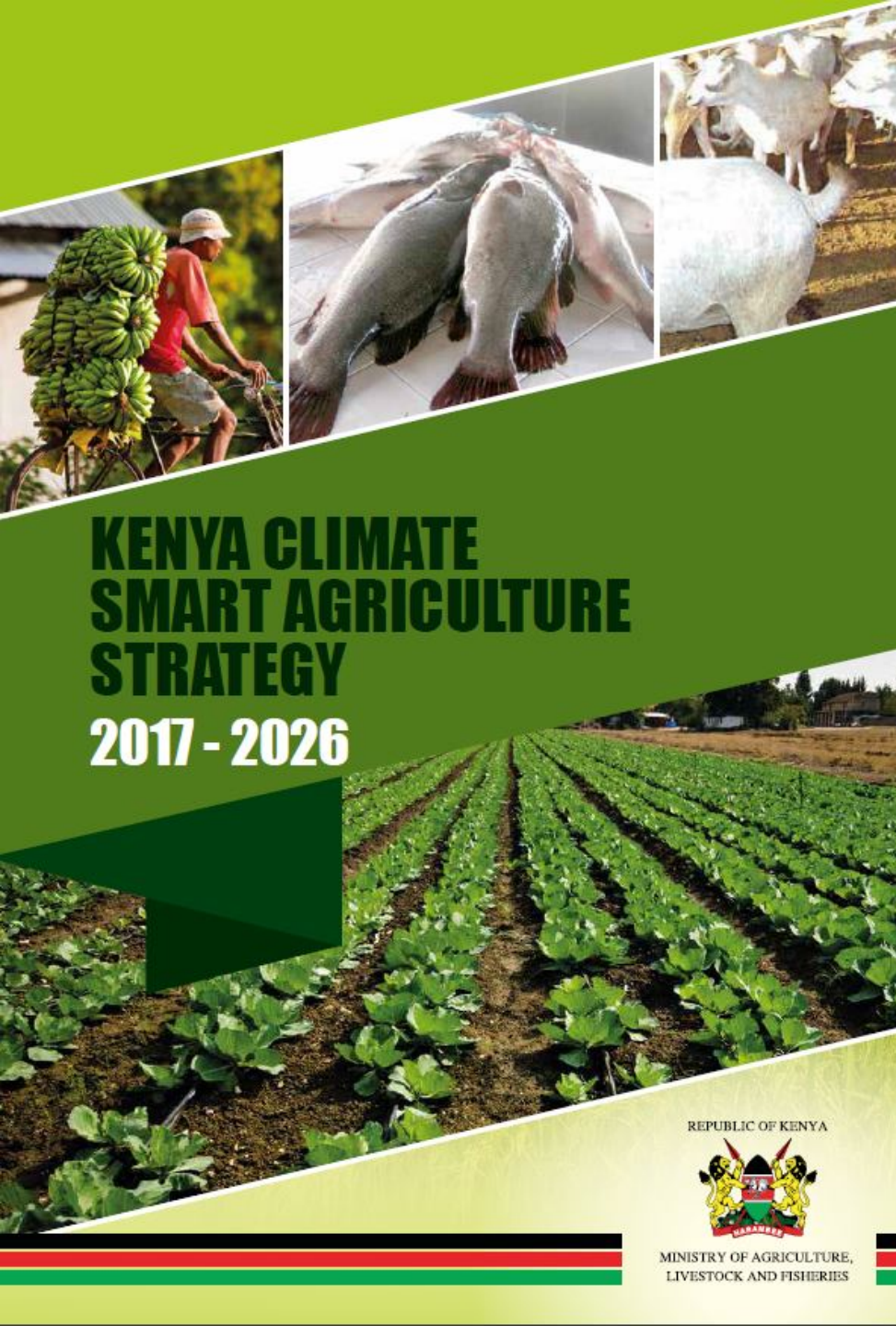
Higher Average Living Standards (national)



Improved Global Competitiveness / Trade



A More Equitable Distribution of Income



KENYA CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE STRATEGY

2017 - 2026

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



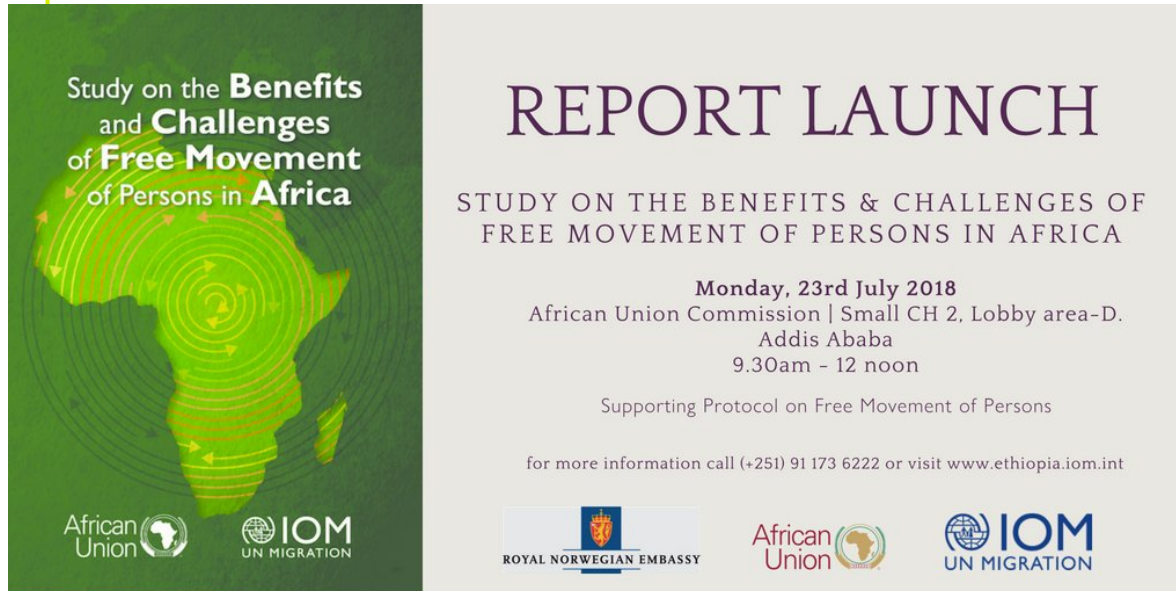
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

Strengthen domestic capacity to cushion extreme weather events

- Adopt climate-smart agricultural production techniques that are more resilient to extreme weather events
- Provide platforms for contingent and aggregate risk sharing by households

Address obstacles to labour mobility to enhance growth's inclusiveness

- Reform labour regulations and employment policies to ensure the free movement of labour
- Increase the transferability of skills and qualifications across sectors or the acquisition of sets of new skills and qualifications to meet the requirements of receiving sectors



Study on the **Benefits and Challenges of Free Movement of Persons in Africa**

REPORT LAUNCH

STUDY ON THE BENEFITS & CHALLENGES OF FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS IN AFRICA

Monday, 23rd July 2018
African Union Commission | Small CH 2, Lobby area-D.
Addis Ababa
9.30am - 12 noon

Supporting Protocol on Free Movement of Persons

for more information call (+251) 91 173 6222 or visit www.ethiopia.iom.int

African Union IOM UN MIGRATION
ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY African Union IOM UN MIGRATION

Expand social safety nets and increase the efficiency of existing programs



“Conditional cash transfers, social protection programs, targeted subsidies, or supports to address spatial, gender, and education inequality — can complement country efforts to tackle poverty and inequality”