# 2011

African Economic Outlook

AFRICA, AND ITS EMERGING PARTNERS















#### **African Economic Outlook at 10**

2001/02

AEO debut as an AfDB/OECD project OECD Dev. Centre in the lead 22 country notes

2007/08

AfDB lead partner UNECA joins the partnership 35 country notes

2010/11

UNDP joins
51 country notes

Since 2001 European Commission has provided generous support through ACP grants













# **African Economic Outlook Partners**

















#### **The Growth Story**



#### Robust Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa



#### **Sub-Saharan Africa**

Real GDP Growth expected to increase from **5.0%** in 2010 to **5.5%** in 2011



#### **Excluding Côte d'Ivoire**

SSA real GDP Growth is expected at 5.7% in 2011













# The Growth Story (continued)



#### **Much Lower in North Africa**



#### Unrest led to near stagnation

2011 GDP growth: **0.7%** 

2010 GDP growth: **4.7%** 



#### Overall Africa's growth will decline

4.9% in 2010 to 3.7% in 2011



#### 2012

Africa's GDP up to **5.8%** assuming a quick return to stability in North Africa















#### A New Landscape

# Recent social unrests in North Africa and the revolution in Tunisia:

Demand for more accountability and better political governance in Africa

#### **Short-term costs**

Potential significant long-term benefits















#### **Drivers of Growth**



**Domestic consumer demand** 

Good macroeconomic policies and management

**Growth sectors:** Agriculture, services, construction and manufacturing



**Commodity prices** 

Prices of agricultural export















#### **Outline of the Presentation**

Macroeconomic Prospects: 2011 and 2012

Policy Challenges

Africa's Emerging Partners: Thematic part















# 1

# **Macroeconomic Prospects**







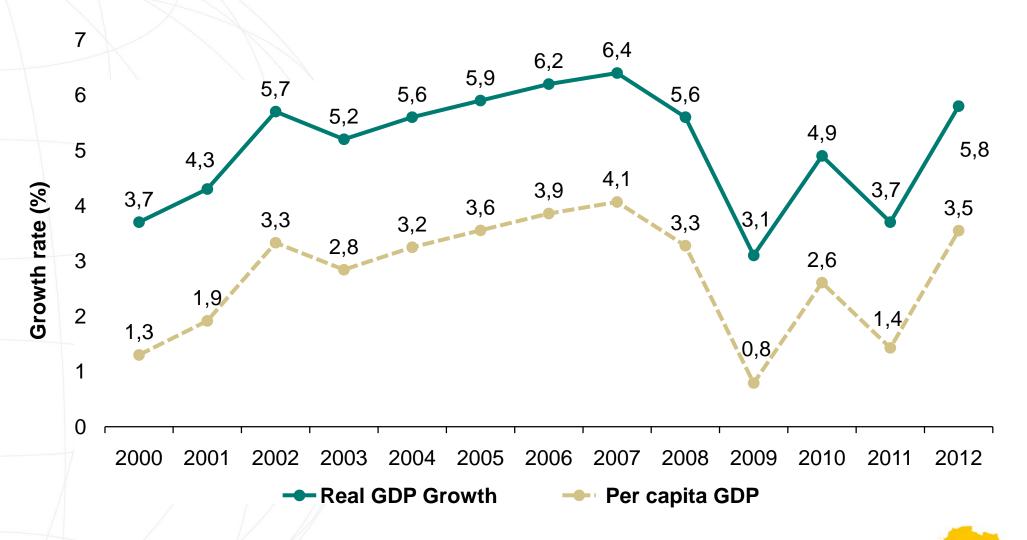








#### Africa's Growth: The Big Picture













# **Growth by Regions**

	2009	2010 (e)	2011 (p)	2012 (p)
	Real GDP Growth (%)			
Central Africa	2.6	4.3	5.3	5.7
East Africa	5.7	6.2	6.7	6.7
North Africa	3.5	4.7	0.7	5.1
Southern Africa	-0.5	3.4	4.5	5.5
West Africa	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.8
Africa	3.1	4.9	3.7	5.8



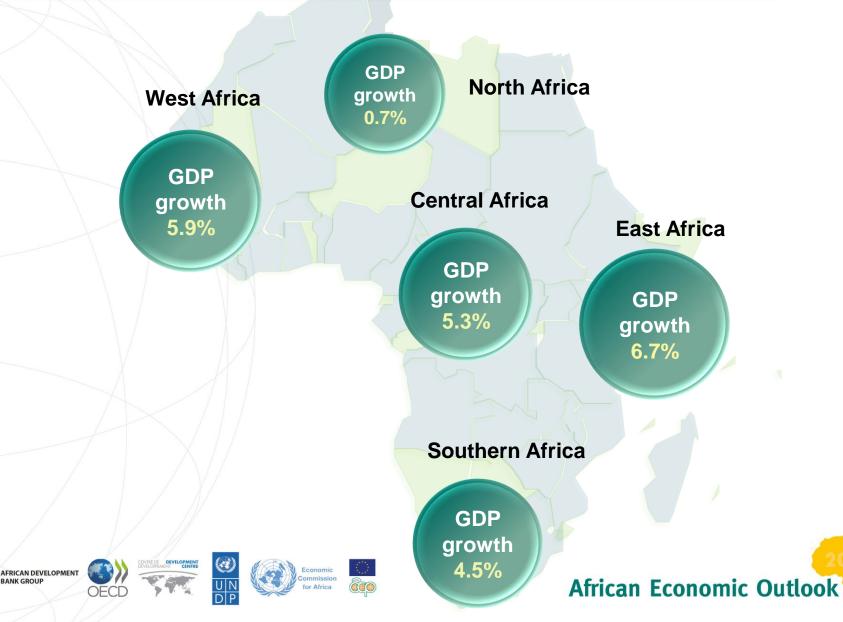




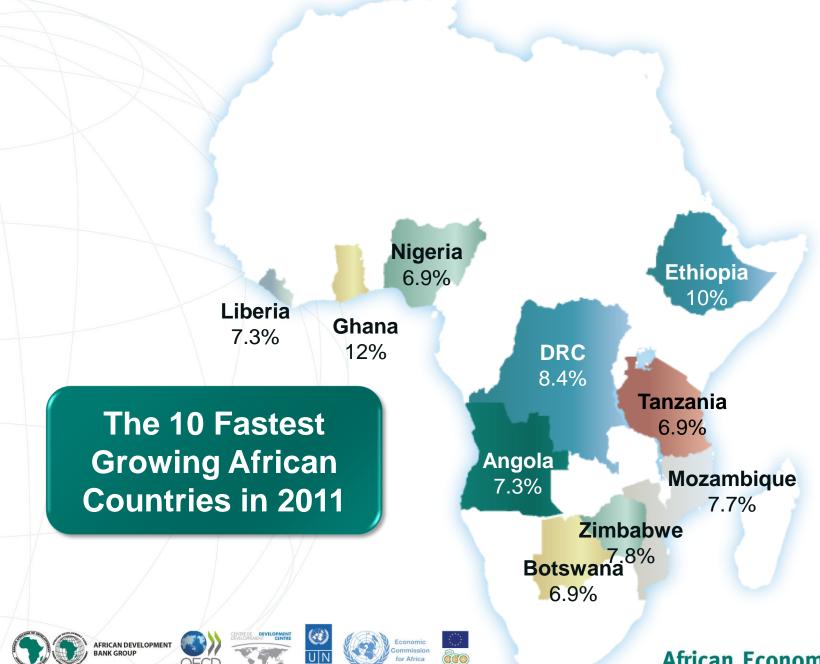




# **Disparities in Economic Performance in 2011**



12



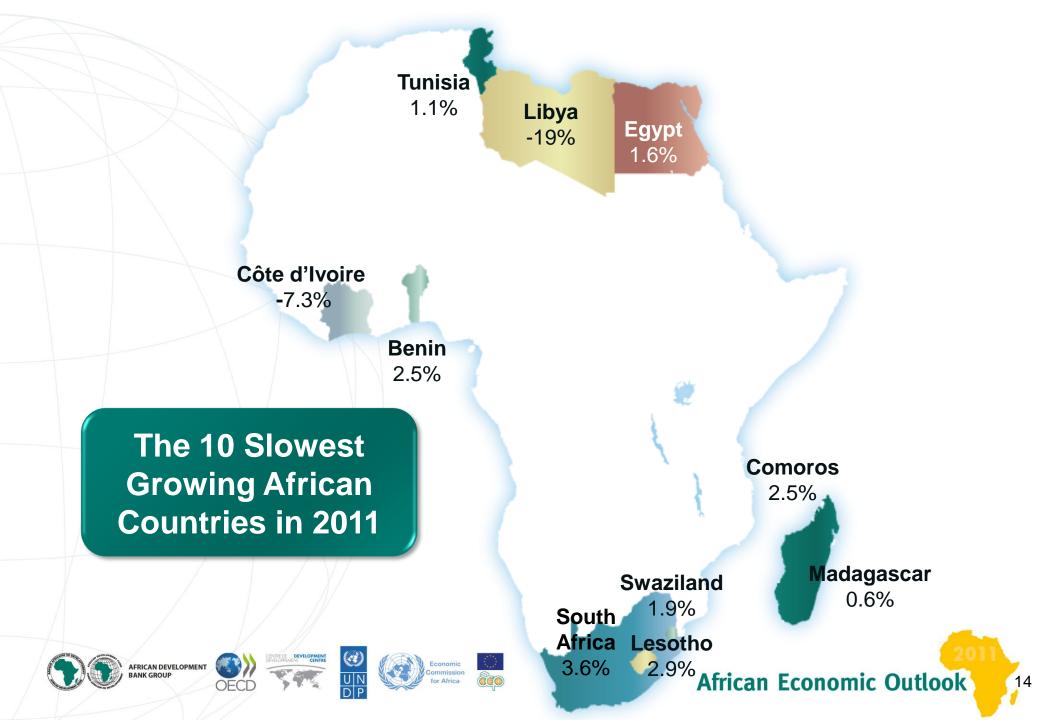




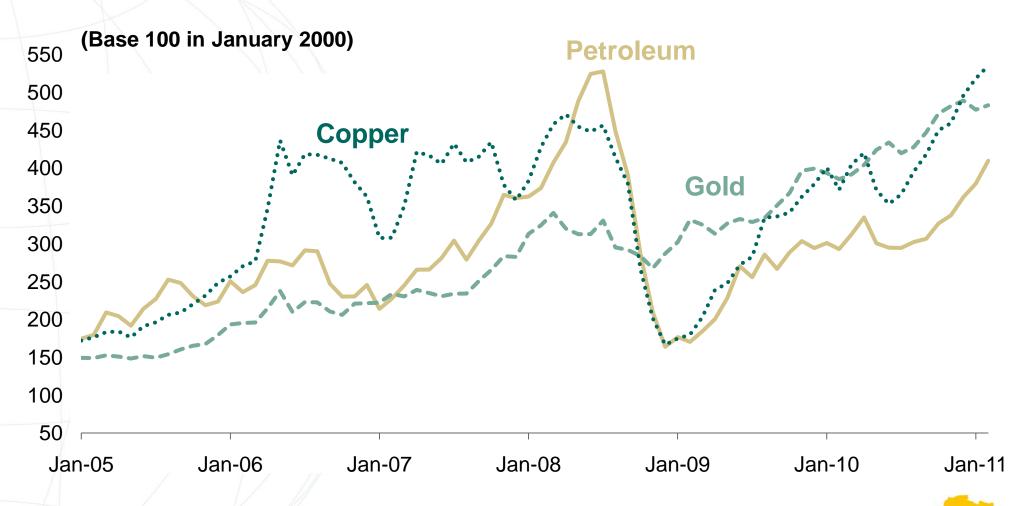








# **Drivers of Growth:** Commodity Prices







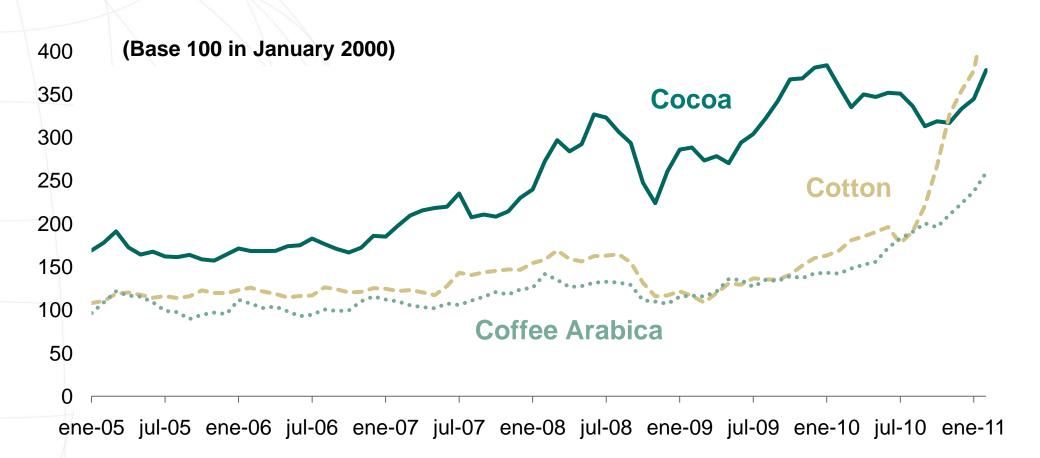








# **And Export Prices of Agricultural Products**







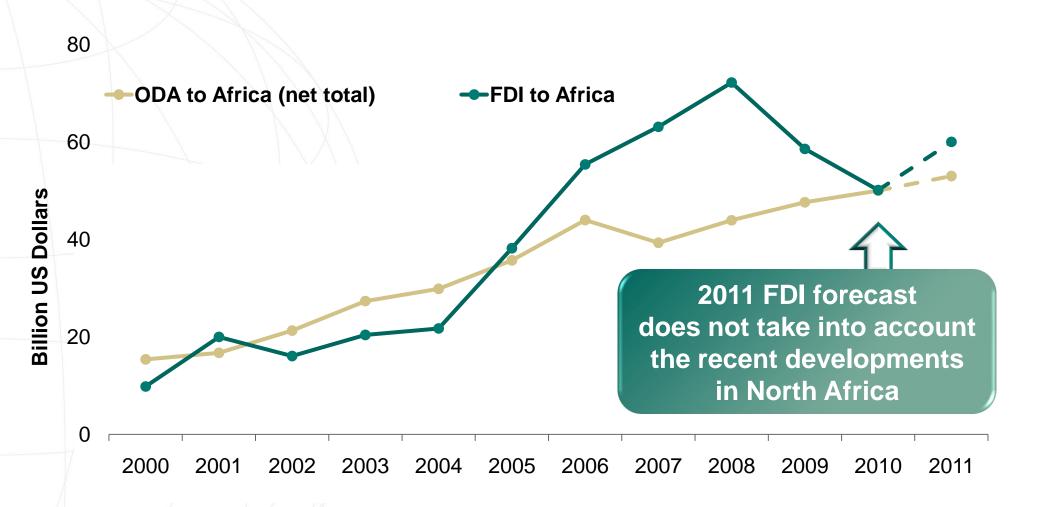








#### **Financial Flows to African Countries**













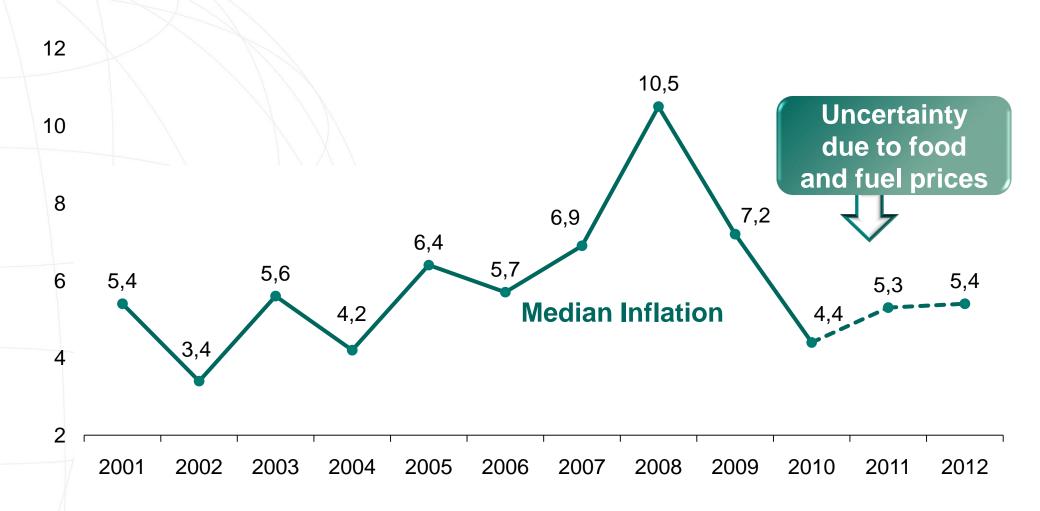








#### **Inflation**









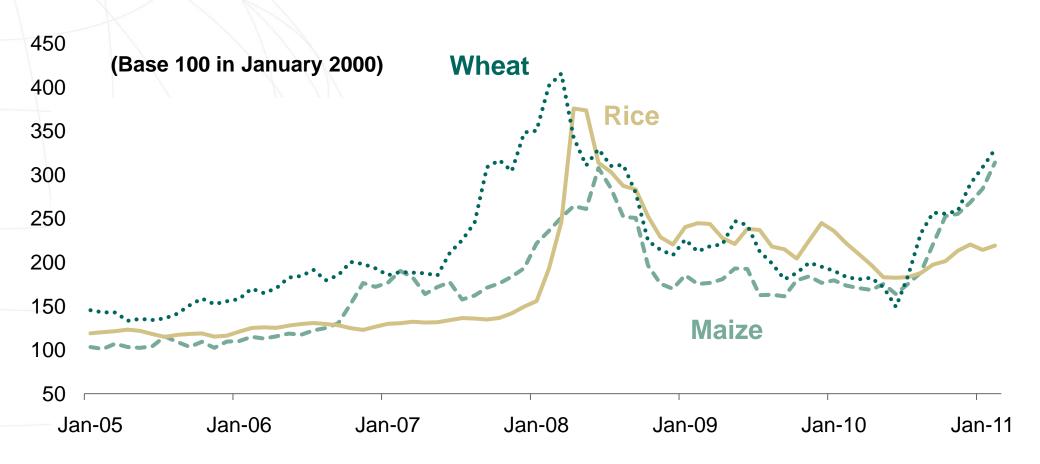






19

#### **World Food Prices**









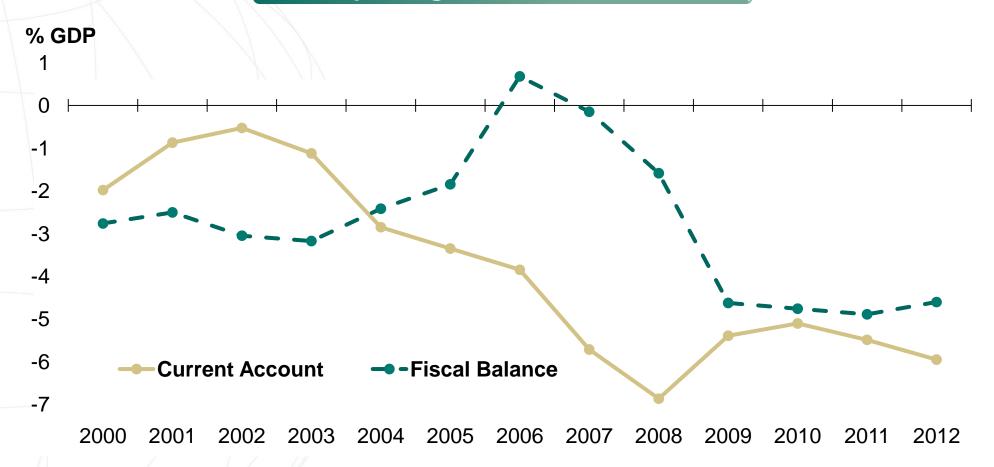






#### The Oil Divide

#### Oil Importing countries: twin deficits







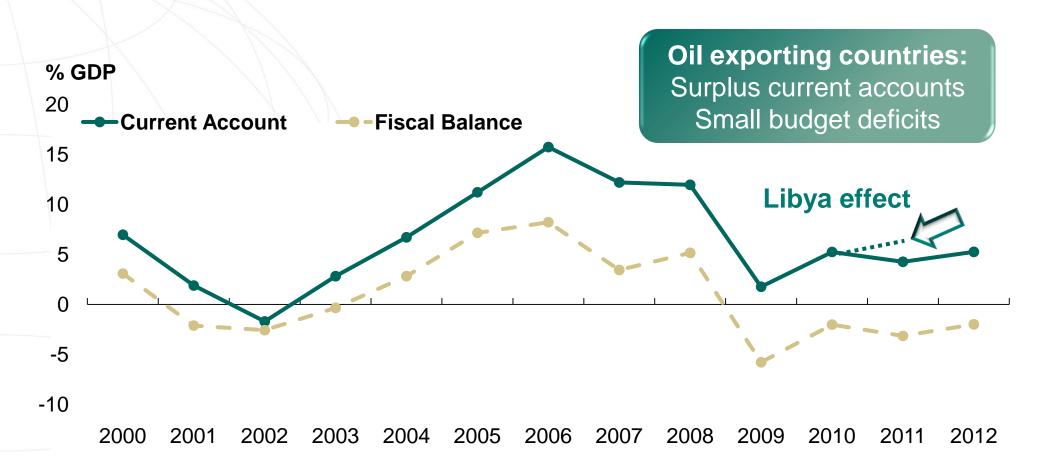








### The Oil Divide (continued)

















# **Political Stability**



July 2011: Sudan to become two countries

July 24, 2011: Constitutional elections in Tunisia















# Africa's Main Challenges

Infrastructure deficit

**Regional integration** 

Private sector promotion / SME development

Domestic resource mobilization / capital markets development

**Diversification** 

Climate change

















# **2011 Thematic Chapter:**

Africa's Emerging Partners















# **Key Questions**



How does Africa interact with the EPs: trade, aid and investment?

What are the developmental impacts of the EPs on Africa?

How can Africa maximize the opportunities offered by EPs?













#### **Value Added**

**Evidence from field experiences** 

One framework for all countries

By asking new and probing questions, it brings forth important policy implications













# **Key Messages**



Emerging partners have become a major driver of Africa's growth in recent years



Not all countries have engaged equally with emerging partners



Africa's traditional partners are still very significant and will remain so in the years to come













# **Key Messages** (continued)

#### To maximize the benefits from EPs, African countries should:

Coordinate their **engagement strategy** regionally

Improve their domestic policies

Use the **increased policy space** to strike out better deals (in trade, FDI and development assistance)





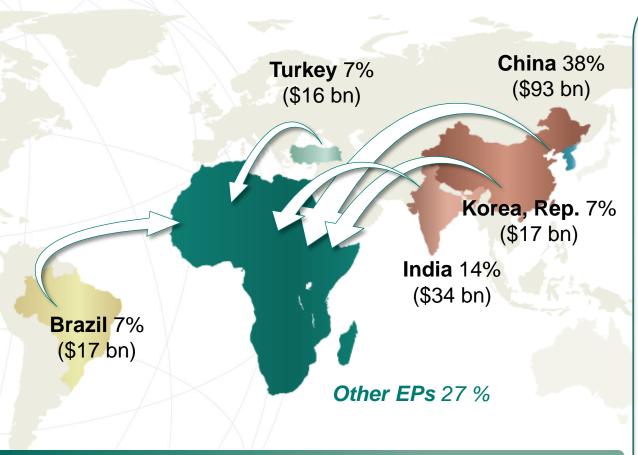








#### Who are the EP's?



- Any non-OECD
   DAC (except South
   Korea) and non African country is a
   potential EP for
   Africa
- EPs identified on the basis of trade and investment flows
- China (incl. HK), India, Korea, Brazil and Turkey are leading the pack

Africa Trade Volume, 2009 % of total (US\$ billion)







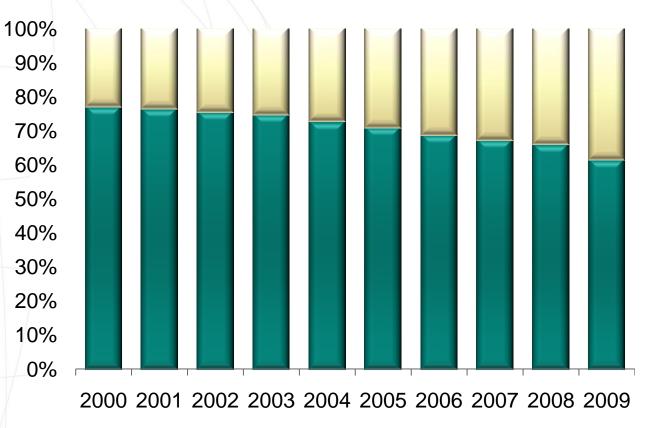






#### **Dramatic Rise of EP's...**

#### Share of TP's and EP's in Africa's total trade



- Africa's total **trade** doubled between 2000 and 2009
- Share of trade with non-traditional partners increased from 23% in 2000 to 39% in 2009
- China's share tripled

**TPs** 















#### TPs remain critical to Africa's growth

**TPs** 

62% of Africa's trade in 2009.

83% of all ODA-equivalent flows to Africa between 2005 - 2010 compared to 10% from EPs

EU

Africa's main trading partner: 40% of Africa's trade

OECD countries

72% of all FDI flows to Africa during 2000-2008 (15% from Asia)











# EPs' and TPs' are complementary

EPs and TPs are contributing to the exploration of new resources through FDI

**EPs** 

Supply **affordable consumer goods** to Africa

Help to **close infrastructure gaps** in Africa















# **The Way Forward**

Improve the domestic policy framework to attract FDI and to benefit from knowledge transfers

Develop and coordinate a regional strategy to engage with the EPs

Use the increased policy space and greater bargaining power to **interact** more effectively with both EPs and TPs













#### Electronic Dissemination: www.afdb.org

# www.africaneconomicoutlook.org















# Thank you: African Economic Outlook 2011



























