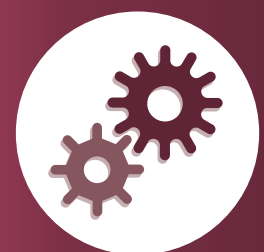


AFRICA-INDIA

Facts & Figures

2015



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa



Confederation of Indian Industry

AFRICA-INDIA

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	iii
STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS	iv
1. INTERACTION INDICATORS	1
1.1 Inward and outward direct investment positions	2
1.2 India's development partnership with Africa	4
1.3 Trade	8
1.4 Population of overseas Indians in Africa	16
1.5 Student mobility	17
1.6 African tourists arrivals to India	19
2. COMPARISON INDICATORS	22
2.1 Population and labour force	23
2.2 Education	28
2.3 Research outputs	30
2.4 Health	31
2.5 Gross domestic product	38
2.6 Agriculture and food production	42
2.7 Electricity	45
2.8 Oil reserves	48
2.9 Financial sector	49
2.10 Public finance	52
2.11 Tourism	55
2.12 Information society	56
SOURCE LIST	57
FIGURE LIST	58

FOREWORD

Africa and India have had a rich distinguished history, first ushered by Indian traders led by the seasonal monsoon winds before they up-scaled their presence in the 17th century due to the abundance of spices on the East African coast. The colonial period brought with it a new demand for Indian Labour. Today, the relationship is vibrant and multilayered. It is one of equal partners focused on prosperity and a quest for mutually beneficial economic development. The result is that annual trade between India and Africa stands at US\$ 75 billion making India the third largest trading partner of Africa.

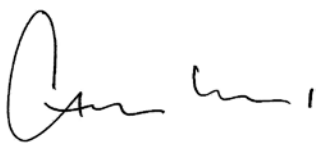
The data in this publication bears testimony to the depth and breadth of the sectors that Africa and India place the greatest levels of engagement. Both entities recognize that the development of micro, small and medium-scale enterprises is a necessary first step towards industrialization. The importance of a robust financial sector for economic development has been acknowledged in the cooperation policy, leading to the development and growth of regulatory frameworks that have spawned new ways of doing business. In addition, regional cooperation and economic integration have generated financial support to mutually agreed integration programmes and projects. Ultimately, the data, which cuts across a remarkable breadth of sectors tells

the story of two parties working towards achieving common prosperity and progress.

In the area of science and technology, Africa and India share the common objective of enhancing collaborative research, strengthening science and technology institutions and cashing in on the growth of a south-south dynamic information economy. In this new era of Sustainable Development Goals, Africa and India share a common understanding on many fronts, such as the need to reinforce their cooperation in human resource development, upgrade healthcare systems and improve basic sanitation to stem the spread of diseases resulting from poor hygiene and environmental sanitation.

It is in this backdrop that the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) have come together to produce this publication titled "Africa-India: Facts & Figures 2015".

It is our hope that the information in this publication will provide a much-needed snapshot of the potential for even greater collaboration and investment. By the year 2063, new and vibrant trade winds would have taken Africa and India to new heights of exchange and prosperity whose seeds are only now being sown.



Carlos Lopes
United Nations Under-Secretary-General and
Executive Secretary of ECA



Chandrajit Banerjee
Director General
Confederation of Indian Industry

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS



FDI

In 2013, **13.6 BILLION USD** of India's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) stocks were in Africa. This figure accounted for **16% OF THE COUNTRY'S TOTAL FDI STOCKS**, which is outstanding compared to the relative importance of Africa in big economies' total FDI stocks such as Brazil (9%), USA (1.2%) or China (0.8%). In the same year, **65.4 BILLION USD** of the inward FDI stocks in India came from Africa which is **26% OF THE COUNTRY'S TOTAL INWARD FDI STOCKS**.



DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

India's development partnership with Africa is in the form of capacity building and training, grant assistance and concessional credit or lines of credit. India has offered Lines of Credit worth 7.4 BILLION USD under the first India Africa Forum Summit (IAFS) and a contribution of 10 MILLION USD for the UN Fund for Ebola. Also, since IAFS in 2011, a total of 25,000 scholarships have been utilized to Africans.



TRADE

In 2014, **AFRICA** accounted for **11%** of **INDIA'S EXPORTS** and **9%** of its **IMPORTS** where mineral products were the major trade commodity. Since 2010, **INDIA'S EXPORTS** to and **IMPORTS** from Africa **INCREASED** by **93%** and **28%**, respectively. In the meantime, **AFRICA'S** share from **INDIA'S** total **EXPORTS** has **INCREASED** from **8.1%** to **10.9%**.



POPULATION

Over the last three decades, both India and Africa have experienced a rapid increase in their population. **AFRICA** has **DOUBLED ITS POPULATION** between 1980 and 2010, and India is expect to do so by 2020. However, the population of Africa is expected to surpass that of India, by 2023. In 2050 the population of Africa will account for **A QUARTER OF THE WORLD POPULATION**, while the population of Africa and India together will account for 43% of the world population.



MOBILITY

As of January 2015, the number of Indians and persons of Indian origin in Africa was estimated to be 2.76 MILLION which accounted about **10% OF THE TOTAL INDIANS LIVING OVERSEAS**. In Africa, most of Indian population were residing in South Africa (56%) and Mauritius (32%).



AGE

With the decline in fertility, the proportion of **YOUNG** population in Africa is expected to decrease from **41.6% TO 32.2%** between 2015 and 2050. Similarly, in India the proportion of children will decrease from **31.8% TO 19.1%**. The proportion of **OLD AGE** population is expected to increase **1.4 AND 2.6 TIMES** more in Africa and India respectively.



EDUCATION

The gross enrollment ratios in **SECONDARY EDUCATION** continue to be lower in both Africa and India, with around **47% AND 69%** respectively.



EMPLOYMENT

The total unemployment rate in **AFRICA** varied between **8.1%** and **9.8%** during the years 1990 to 2014. On the other hand, in **INDIA** the unemployment rate was between **3.5%** and **4.3%** during the same period. In both Africa and India, **YOUTH** unemployment was higher than adult unemployment. Moreover, the unemployment rate of **FEMALES** was more than that of their male counterparts.



CROPS

There is similarity in key crop production composition between India and Africa. **TOP 4** crops produced in **INDIA** in 2013 are among the **TOP 9** crops cultivated in **AFRICA** in the same year with sugar cane being ranked at the first and the second in India and Africa respectively.



HEALTH

Between 1990 and 2013, **AFRICA** has **BREDUCED** neonatal **MORTALITY**, infant mortality and under-five mortality rates by **31.1%, 43.4% AND 48.9%**, respectively. In **INDIA**, the percentage **DECLINE** of the **MORTALITY** rates for the same period were **43.1%, 53.4% AND 57.4%**. There was a **DECREASE** of the percentage of **UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN** in Africa and India between 1990 and 2012. According to the latest data in India for 2014, the prevalences of underweight and stunting have sharply declined to 29.4% and 38.7% respectively.



GDP

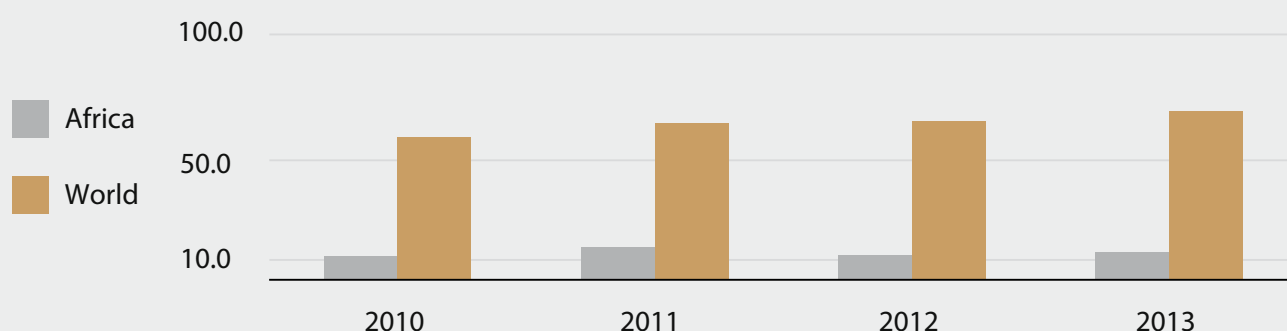
Over the last ten years **AFRICA**, as a continent, has had **HIGHER GDP** per capita than **INDIA**. Africa's GDP per capita was 33% higher in 2014. **21** African countries had **HIGHER** GDP per capita than India, and **33** had **LOWER** figures. Between 2006 and 2014, **INDIA** had an average annual GDP growth rate of **7.5%** while Africa grew by **4.8%** annually on average.

1. INTERACTION STATISTICS

1.1 INWARD AND OUTWARD DIRECT INVESTMENT POSITIONS

1.1.1 OUTWARD FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS (INDIA)

FIGURE 1: OUTWARD FDI STOCKS OF INDIA IN AFRICA (BILLION USD)



OUTWARD FDI STOCKS OF SELECTED COUNTRIES IN AFRICA AND IN THE WORLD (BILLION USD)

Brazil	Africa	-0.002	-0.062	1.700	2.099
	World	136.823	154.347	203.922	225.635
India	Africa	11.900	16.400	12.400	13.600
	World	71.315	78.541	79.675	84.342
China	Africa	6.377	5.826	6.175	9.025
	World	849.684	953.685	1,002.383	1,077.363
Russian Federation	Africa	1.477	1.010	2.168	2.014
	World	365.905	362.932	406.295	385.315
United States	Africa	52.426	51.617	52.971	55.543
	World	3,741.910	4,050.026	4,384.671	4,660.906

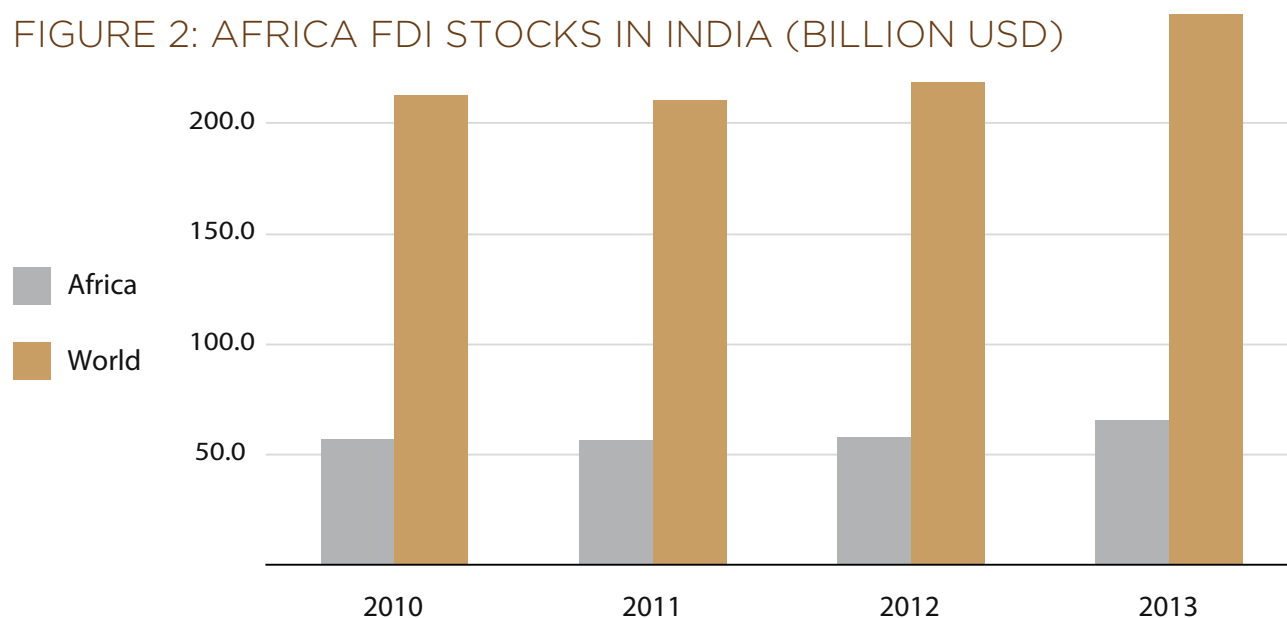
In 2013, 16% of India's total foreign direct investment stocks were in Africa.

Altogether, India has the second largest FDI stocks in Africa after the United States of America. However, in terms of relative importance of Africa in the countries' total FDI stocks, India is outstanding. In 2013, 16% of India's total FDI stocks were in Africa, while Brazil and China had 9% and 0.8% of their FDI stocks in the continent, respectively.



1.1.2 INWARD FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCKS FROM AFRICA (INDIA)

FIGURE 2: AFRICA FDI STOCKS IN INDIA (BILLION USD)



OUTWARD FDI STOCKS OF AFRICA AND THE WORLD
IN SELECTED COUNTRIES (BILLION USD)

Brazil	Africa	1.428	1.970	2.090	1.875
	World	670.042	692.938	737.274	715.182
India	Africa	57.031	56.546	58.021	65.418
	World	212.725	210.608	218.666	249.288
China	Africa	26.009	28.619	31.216	47.713
	World	2,574.709	2,948.808	3,211.271	3,550.143
Russian Federation	Africa	1.047	0.904	1.143	0.268
	World	489.256	455.904	496.396	472.281
United States	Africa	2.183	1.391	3.676	2.371
	World	2,280.044	2,433.848	2,605.755	2,763.956

In 2013, 26% of the inward FDI stocks in India came from Africa.

Compared to Brazil, China, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, India has the largest inward FDI stocks from Africa, with a total of 65 billion USD in 2013. The importance of African investment is outstanding in India: Africa accounts for 26% of India's total inward FDI stocks.

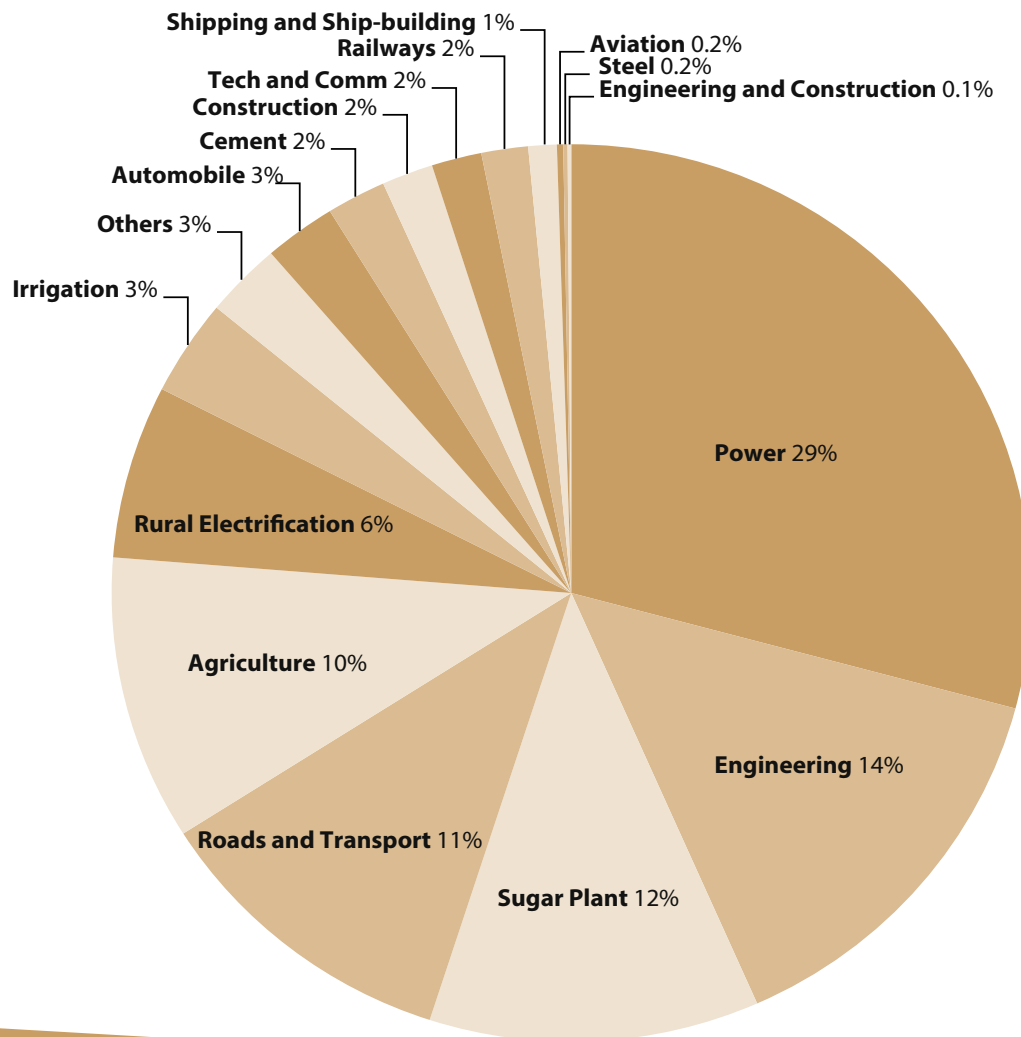




1.2 INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA

1.2.1 LINES OF CREDIT OFFERED THROUGH THE EXIM BANK OF INDIA

FIGURE 3: LINES OF CREDIT BY SECTORS (%)



India's development partnership with Africa is in the form of capacity building and training, grant assistance and concessional credit or lines of credit.

Grants

- Under the India Africa Forum Summit I (IAFS-I), India announced a grant of 500 million USD (Rs. 2,700 crores) to assist capacity building in Africa through setting up of specialized institutions and extending scholarships and training programmes and implementing the Pan Africa e-Network project.
- At IAFS-II, India announced a grant of 700 million USD (Rs. 3,300 crores).

Under the IAFS, India has offered Lines of Credit worth USD 7.4 billion USD which includes a total of 137 projects in 41 countries.

1.2.2 SCHOLARSHIPS

- Between the first two Summits (2008-2011) a total of 15,000 scholarships have been offered to Africans.
- Since the India Africa Forum Summit in 2011, a total of 25,000 scholarships have been utilised to Africans. Under several programmes operated by the Government of India such as the ITEC, ICCR, CV Raman Scientific Fellowships, Special Agricultural Scholarships, Short-term specialised Training programmes, and distance learning through Pan Africa e-network are provided to Africans. These include more than 300 training programmes conducted at over 60 institutions in addition to the higher education scholarships at various universities.
- India Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC), formalised in 1964, has been sharing India’s development experience and expertise in a range of areas with fellow developing countries for the past five decades.
- The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) also has longstanding programme since 1960s to provide scholarships for higher education for Post Graduate and PhD degree programmes.
- Areas of Training: The areas of training and capacity building are of vital interest to African countries. They include IT, renewable energy, agriculture, marine & aeronautical engineering, marine hydrography, SME entrepreneurship, rural development, parliamentary affairs, logistics and management, climate change adaptation, disaster management, cyber security, forensic sciences, and defense and security, among others.

1.2.3 PAN-AFRICA E-NETWORK

The Pan Africa e-Network project has provided another innovative model of cooperation by providing an efficient tool to bridge the digital divide and provide affordable and easy access to quality education and healthcare to our peoples. The project links a large number of premier universities in both India and Africa.

The Project connects the nations of the African Union by a satellite and fiber optic network that would provide effective communication for Tele-education, Tele-medicine, Internet, Videoconferencing.

Twelve Super Speciality hospitals and five top ranking Universities from India are presently providing Tele-medicine and Tele-education services to African member countries on this network. From the African side five designated Regional University Centres (RUCs) namely (1) Cameroon (2) Egypt (3) Ghana (4) Mauritius (5) Malawi and five Regional Super Speciality Hospitals (RSSHs) namely (1) Nigeria (2) Republic of Congo (3) Mauritius (4) Egypt (5) Senegal are showcasing Indian capabilities in Information Technology sector in Africa.

FIGURE 4: PAN AFRICA E-NETWORK



Regional University Centres (RUCs) in Africa

- Cameroon
- Egypt
- Ghana
- Mauritius
- Malawi



Regional Super Speciality Hospitals (RSSHs) in Africa

- Nigeria
- Congo
- Mauritius
- Egypt
- Senegal



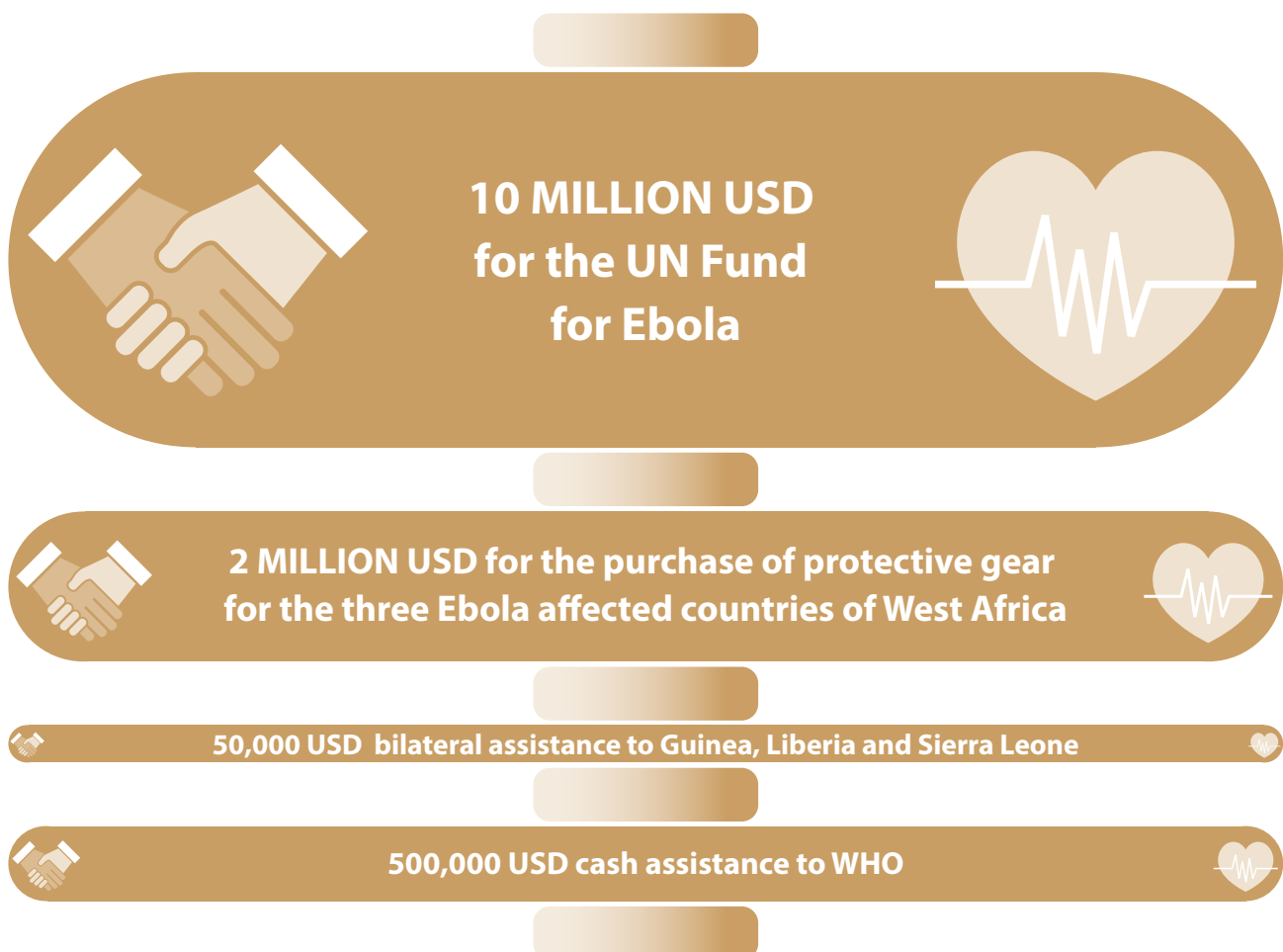
1.2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH INSTITUTIONS

India is setting up specialised institutions in various African countries as part of its capacity building efforts in the continent. These institutions focus on enhancing vocational skills, education planning and administration, renewable energy, agriculture and food processing, rural development, weather forecasting, life and earth sciences, foreign trade, entrepreneurship development, English language training besides some specialised sectors.

1.2.5 INDIA'S ASSISTANCE FOR COMBATING EBOLA

India offered a contribution of 10 million USD for the UN Fund for Ebola and an additional fund of 2 million USD for the purchase of protective gear to tackle Ebola for the three Ebola affected countries of West Africa. In addition, India extended a bilateral assistance of 50,000 USD to Guinea and Liberia and provided a cash assistance of 500,000 USD to WHO.

FIGURE 5: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR FIGHT AGAINST EBOLA

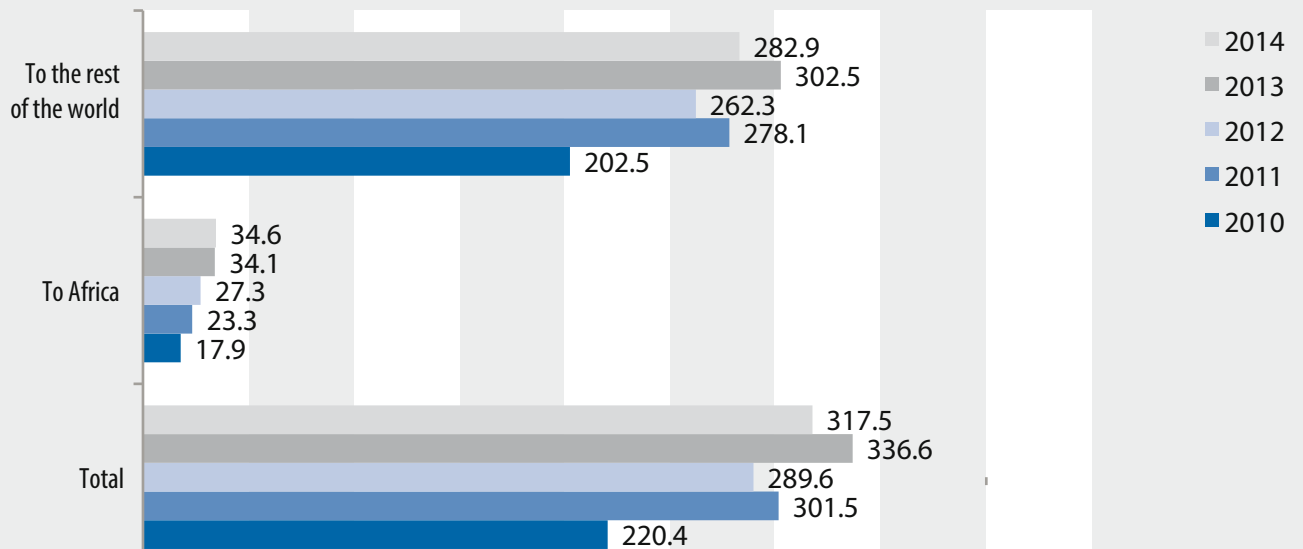


1.3 TRADE

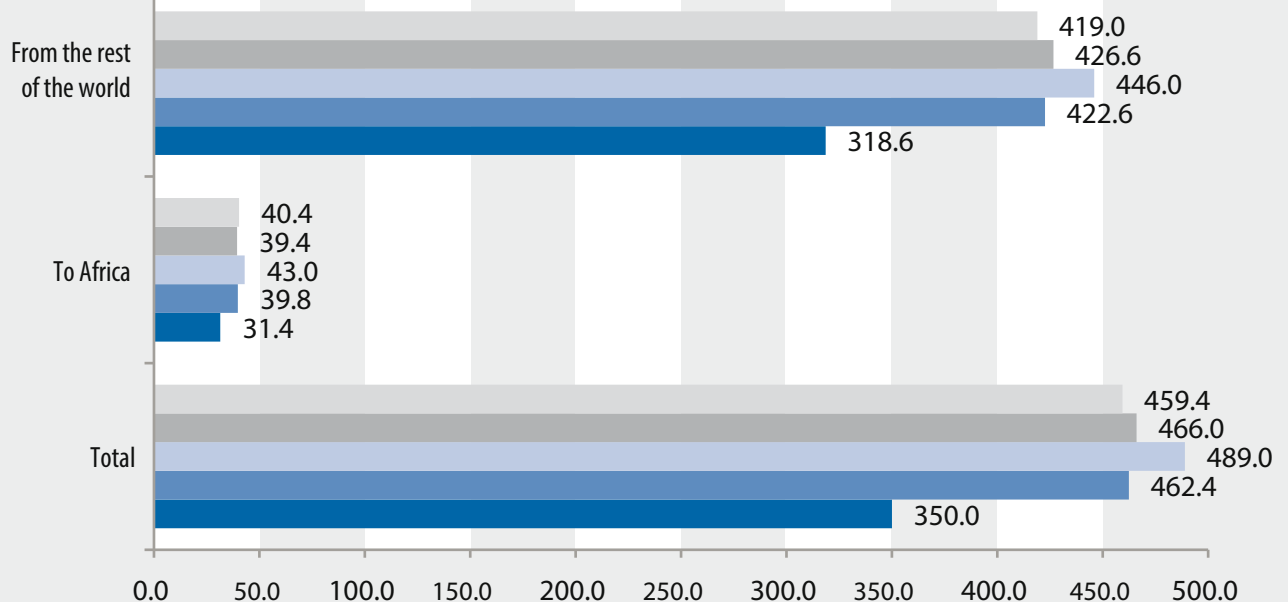
1.3.1 IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

FIGURE 6: TOTAL TRADE OF INDIA TO AFRICA AND THE WORLD AS REPORTED BY INDIA (BILLION USD)

EXPORT



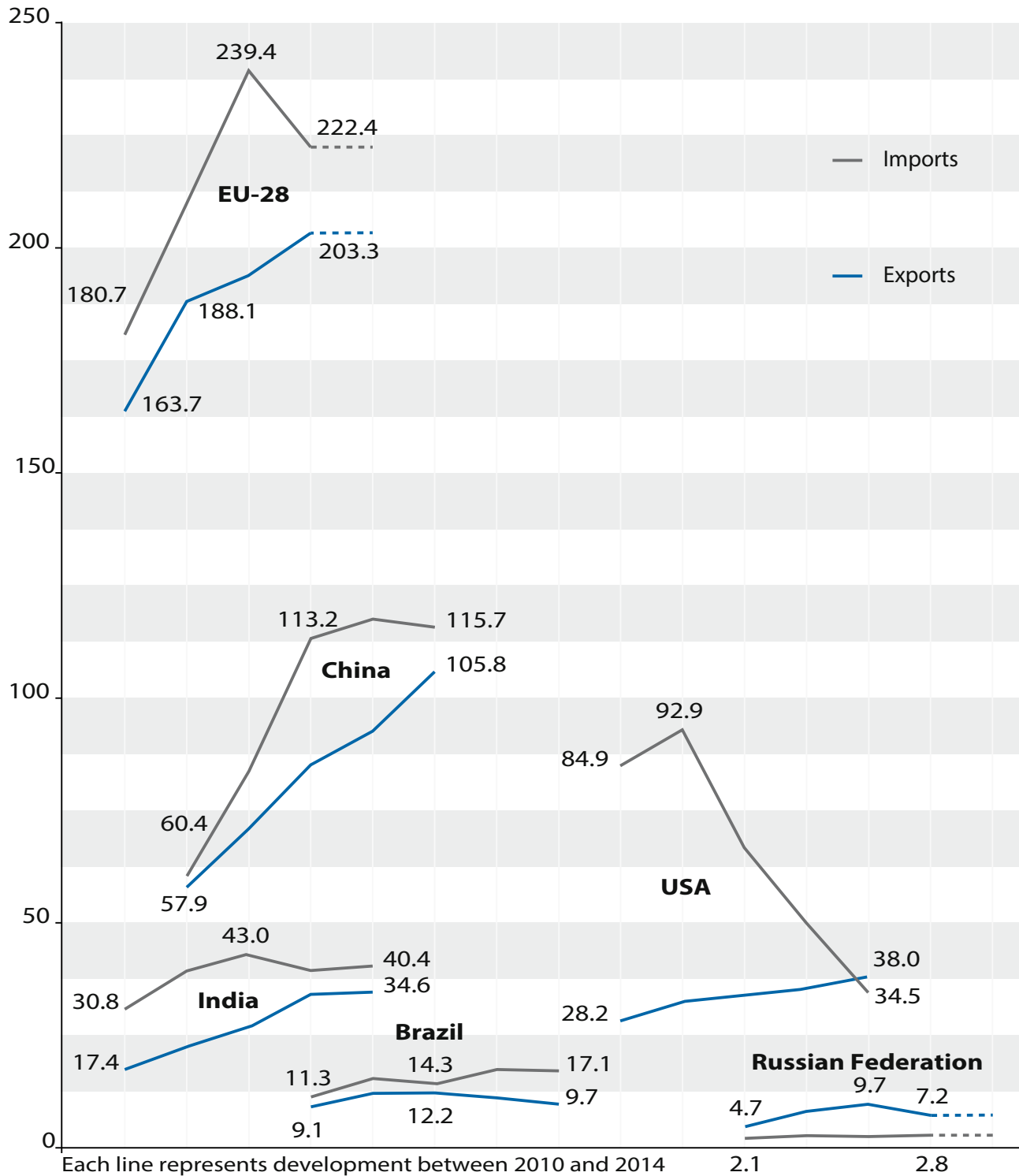
IMPORT



In 2014 Africa accounted for 11% of India's exports and 9% of its imports. Since 2010, India's exports to and imports from Africa increased by 93% and 28%, respectively. In the meantime, Africa's share from India's total exports has increased from 8.1% to 10.9%.

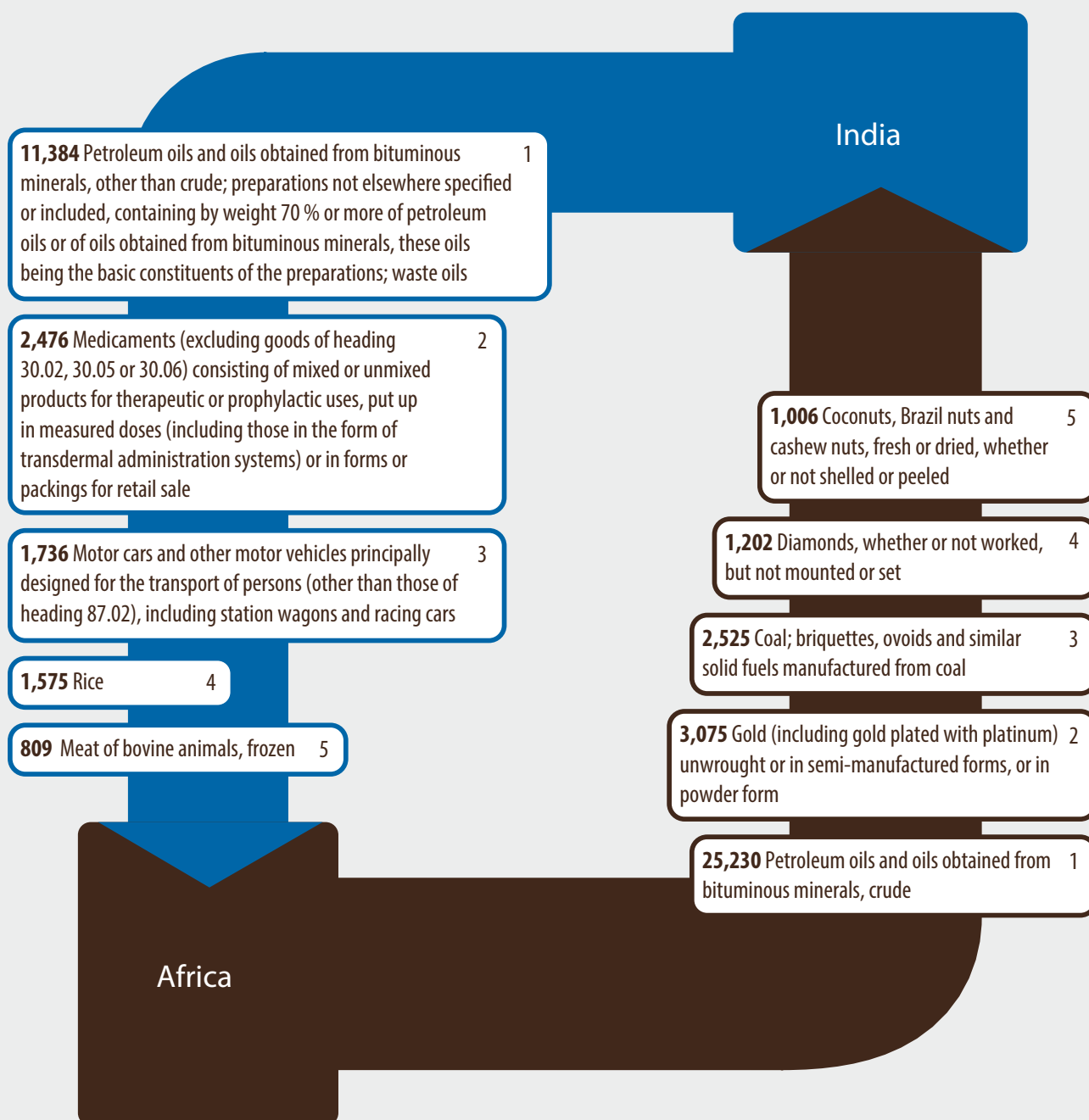


FIGURE 7: TRADE FLOWS OF INDIA AND OTHER MAJOR PARTNERS WITH AFRICA FROM 2010 TO 2014 (BILLION USD)



Overtaking the United States of American with 40 billion of US Dollars of imports, India came as third African trade partner, in 2014 just after the European Union and China.

FIGURE 8: TOP FIVE IMPORT/EXPORT COMMODITIES BY INDIA TO/FROM AFRICA IN 2014 (MILLION USD)



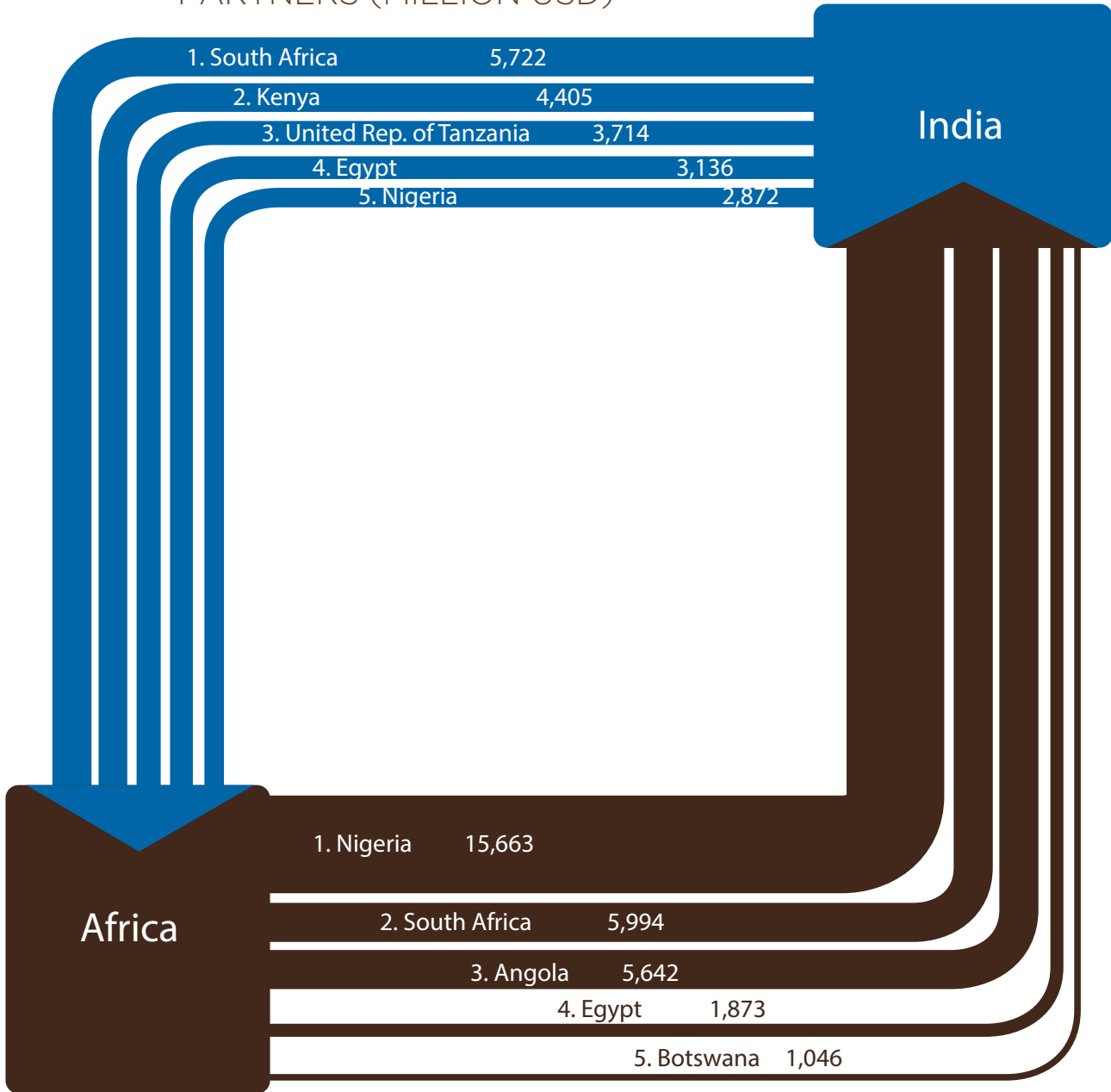
The top five commodities imported from India by African countries in 2014 were: petroleum oil and related, rice, medicaments, motor cars and frozen meat of bovine animals.

The top five commodities constitute about 52% of India's export to Africa in 2014.

Top commodities imported by India from Africa in 2014 were petroleum oils, gold, coal, diamonds, coconuts and nuts. These commodities constitute 82% of India's import from Africa.



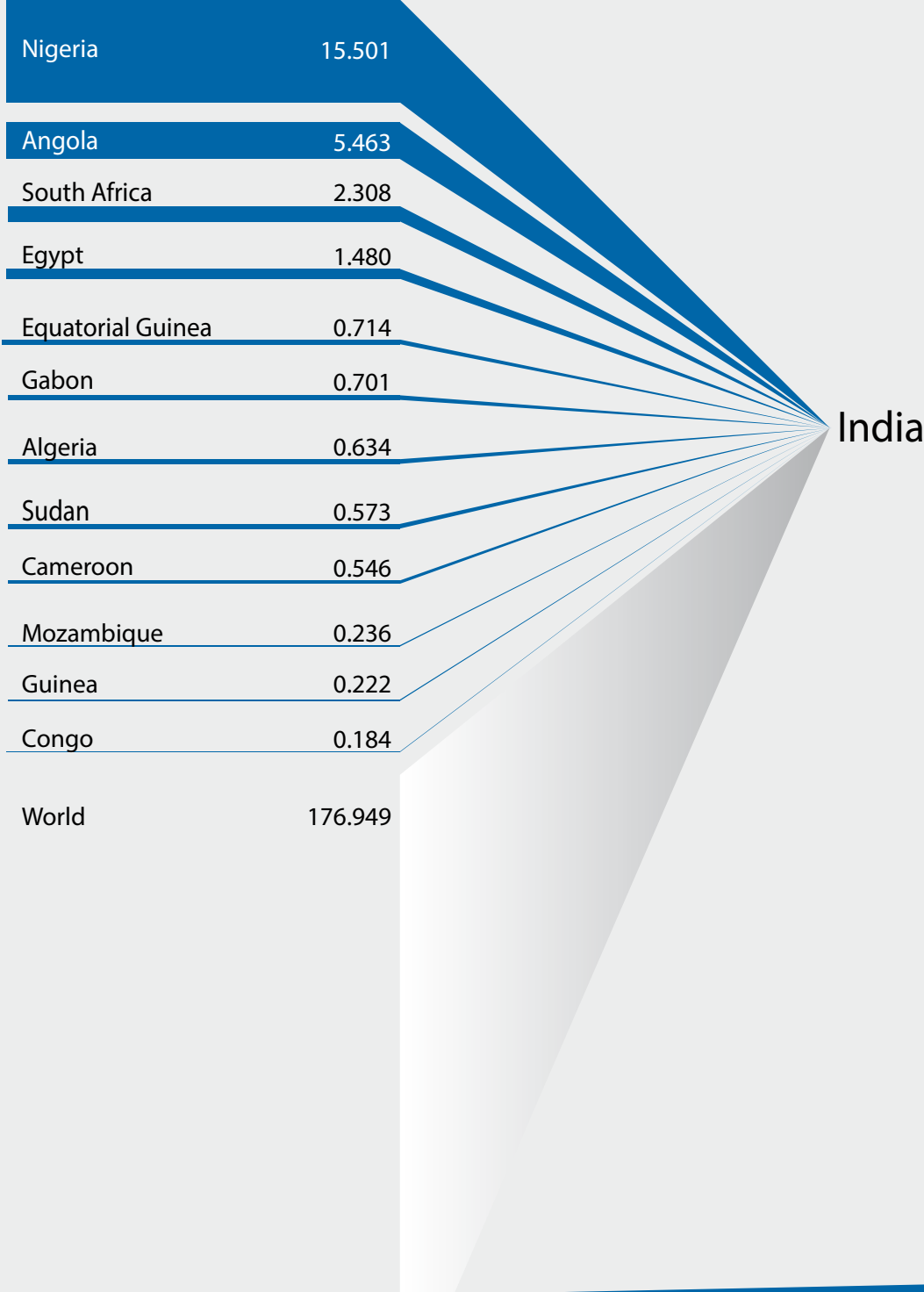
FIGURE 9: TOP FIVE INDIA'S EXPORT AND IMPORT PARTNERS (MILLION USD)



South Africa (17% of total), Kenya (13%), Tanzania (11%), Egypt (9%) and Nigeria (8%) were the top African importers from India in 2014. Meanwhile, the largest exporters from the continent to India were Nigeria (39% of total), South Africa (15%), Angola (14%), Egypt (5%) and Botswana (3%).

1.3.2 MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED PRODUCT TRADE

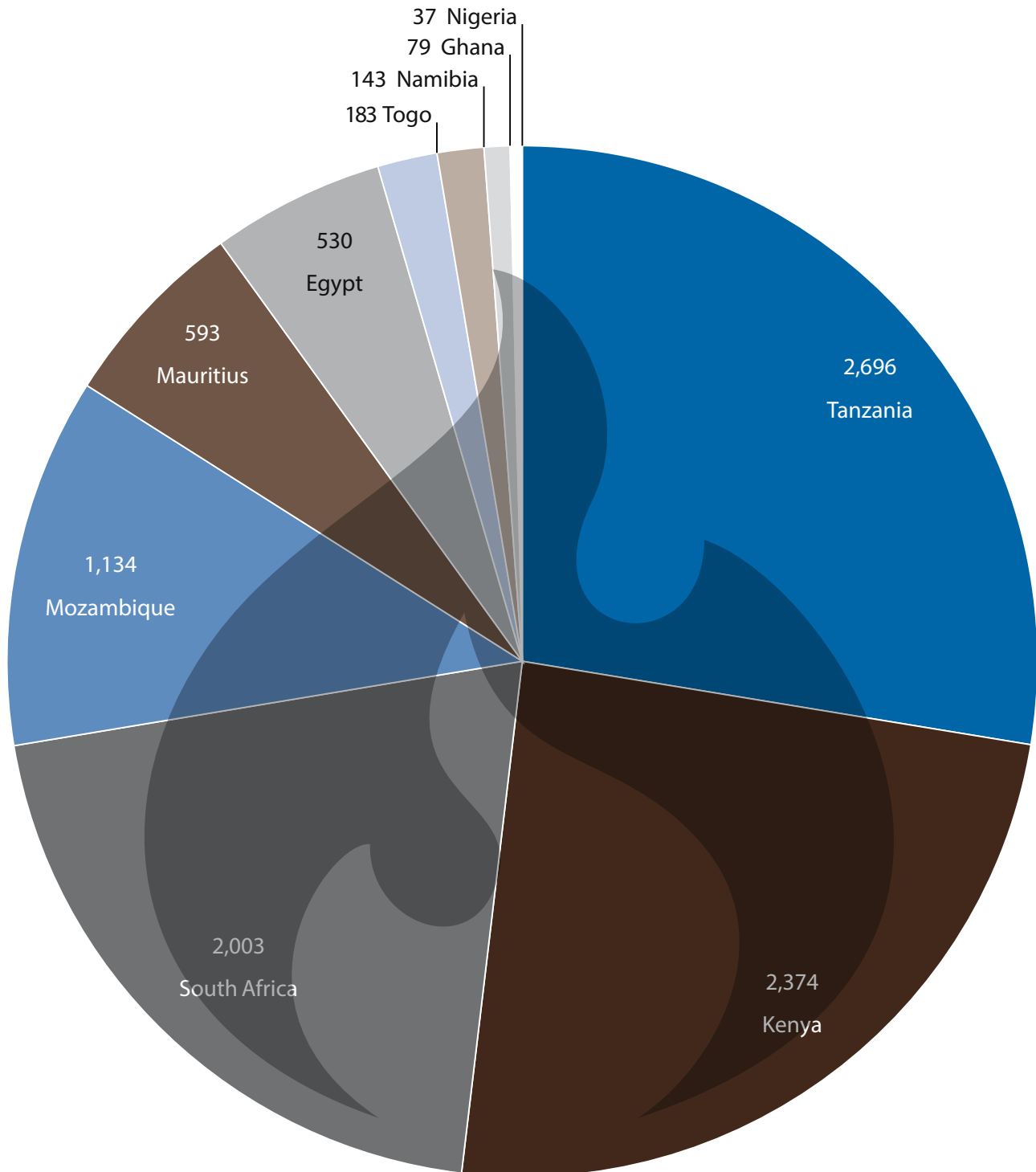
FIGURE 10: MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED PRODUCTS IMPORTED BY INDIA FROM AFRICA IN 2014 (BILLION USD)



In decreasing order, Nigeria, Angola, South Africa, Egypt and Equatorial Guinea were top mineral fuels exporters to India in 2014. In the same year, India imported 16% of its mineral fuels needs from Africa and the top five countries constituted 88% of Africa’s mineral fuel exports to India.

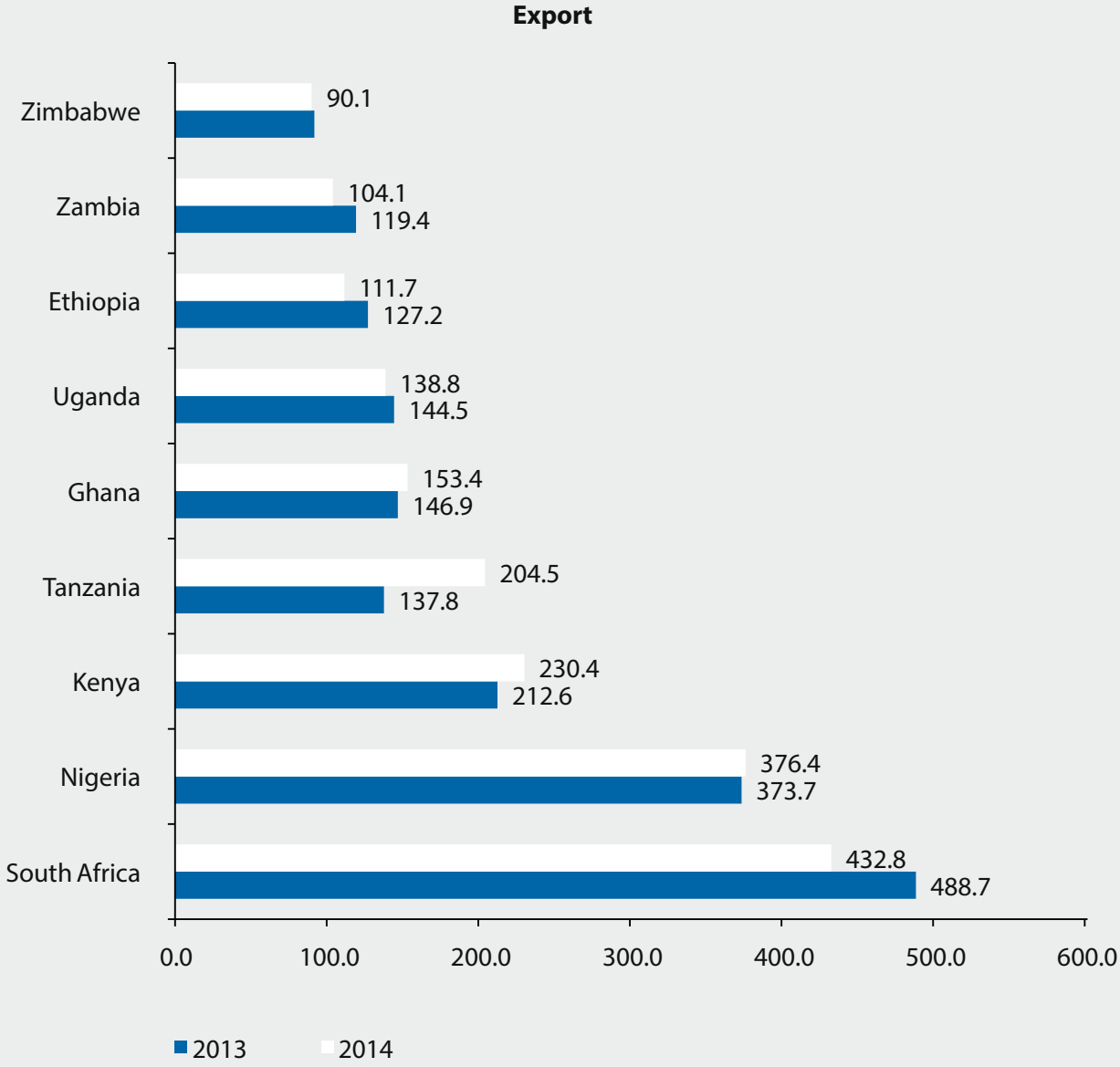


FIGURE 11: MAIN MINERAL FUELS (NON-CRUDE) IMPORTERS FROM INDIA IN 2013 (MILLION USD)



1.3.3 PHARMACEUTICAL IMPORT/EXPORT OF AFRICA FROM/TO INDIA

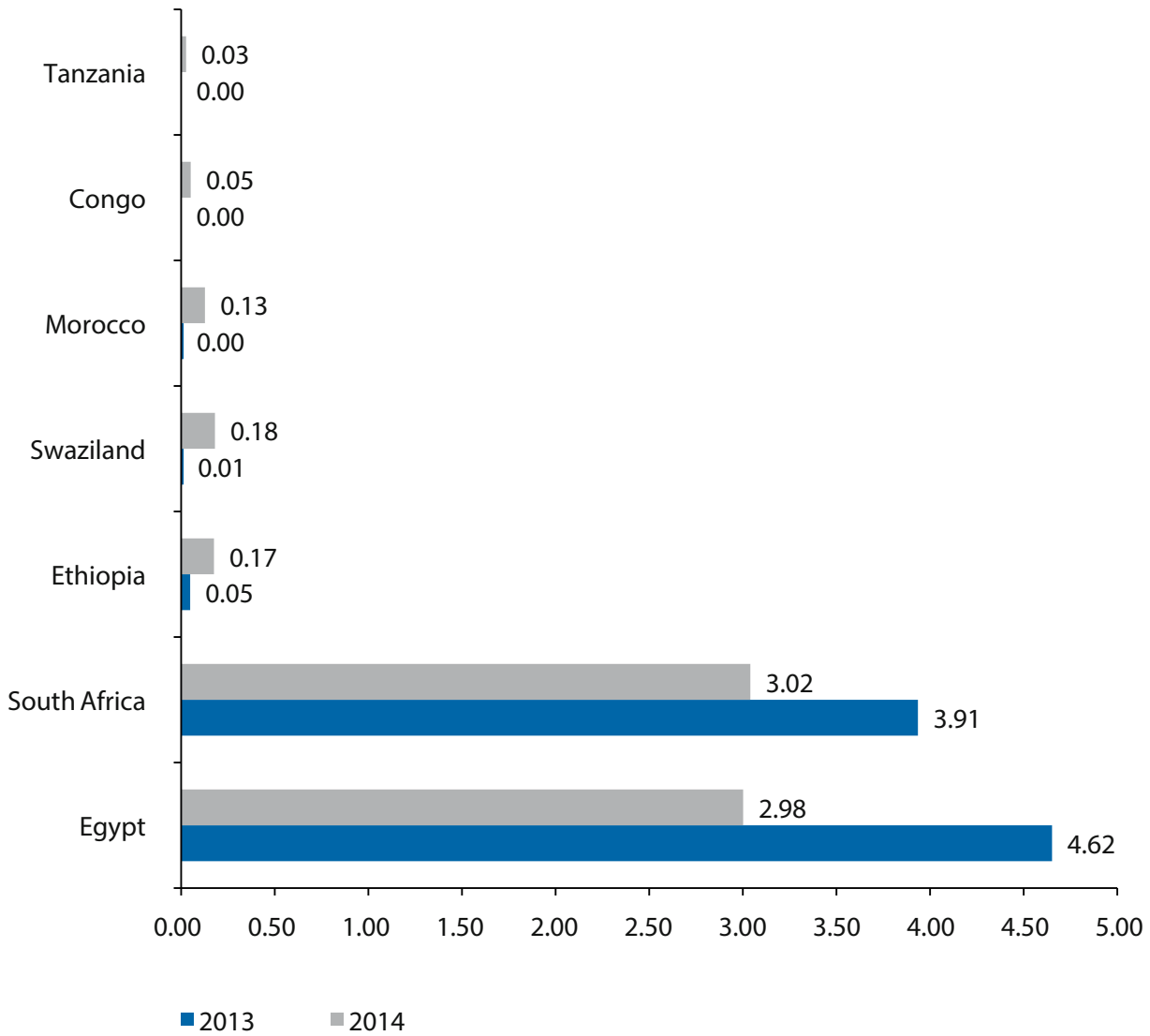
FIGURE 12: INDIA’S PHARMACEUTICAL EXPORT AND IMPORT TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES (MILLION USD)



All African countries import pharmaceuticals from India. In 2014 pharmaceutical products accounted for 2.8 billion USD, or 8% of India’s total exports to Africa. The main export destinations were South Africa (17% of Indian pharmaceutical exports to Africa), Nigeria (15%) and Kenya (9%). Overall, Africa is a huge market for India’s pharmaceutical exports: in 2014, 25% of the total exports of this product group were shipped to Africa.



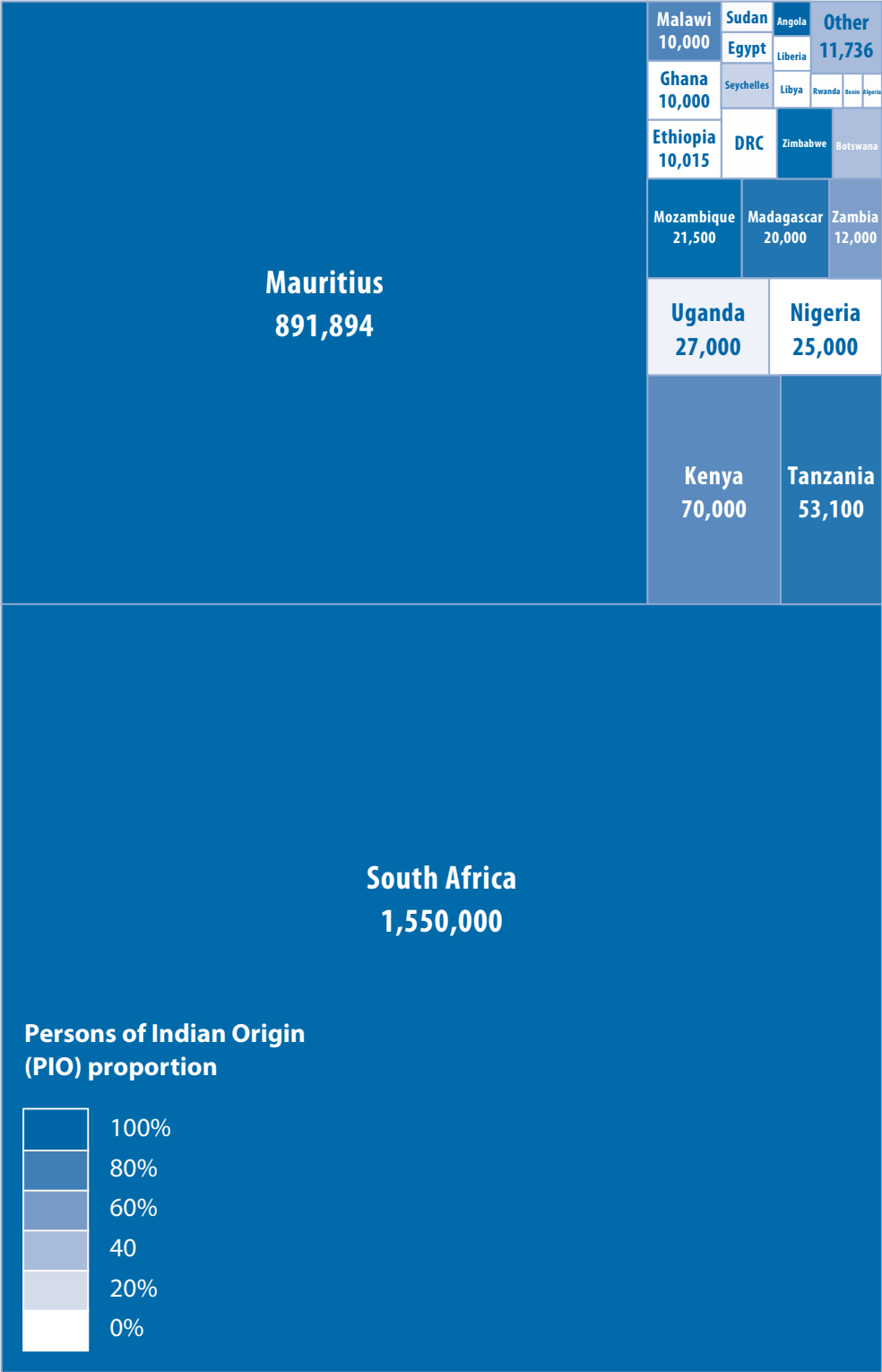
Import



India is importing much less pharmaceuticals from the world than its exports. In 2014 Africa represented 0.4% of these imports, mainly thanks to South Africa and Egypt (3 million USD each).

1.4 POPULATION OF OVERSEAS INDIANS IN AFRICA

FIGURE 13: POPULATION OF OVERSEAS INDIANS IN AFRICA

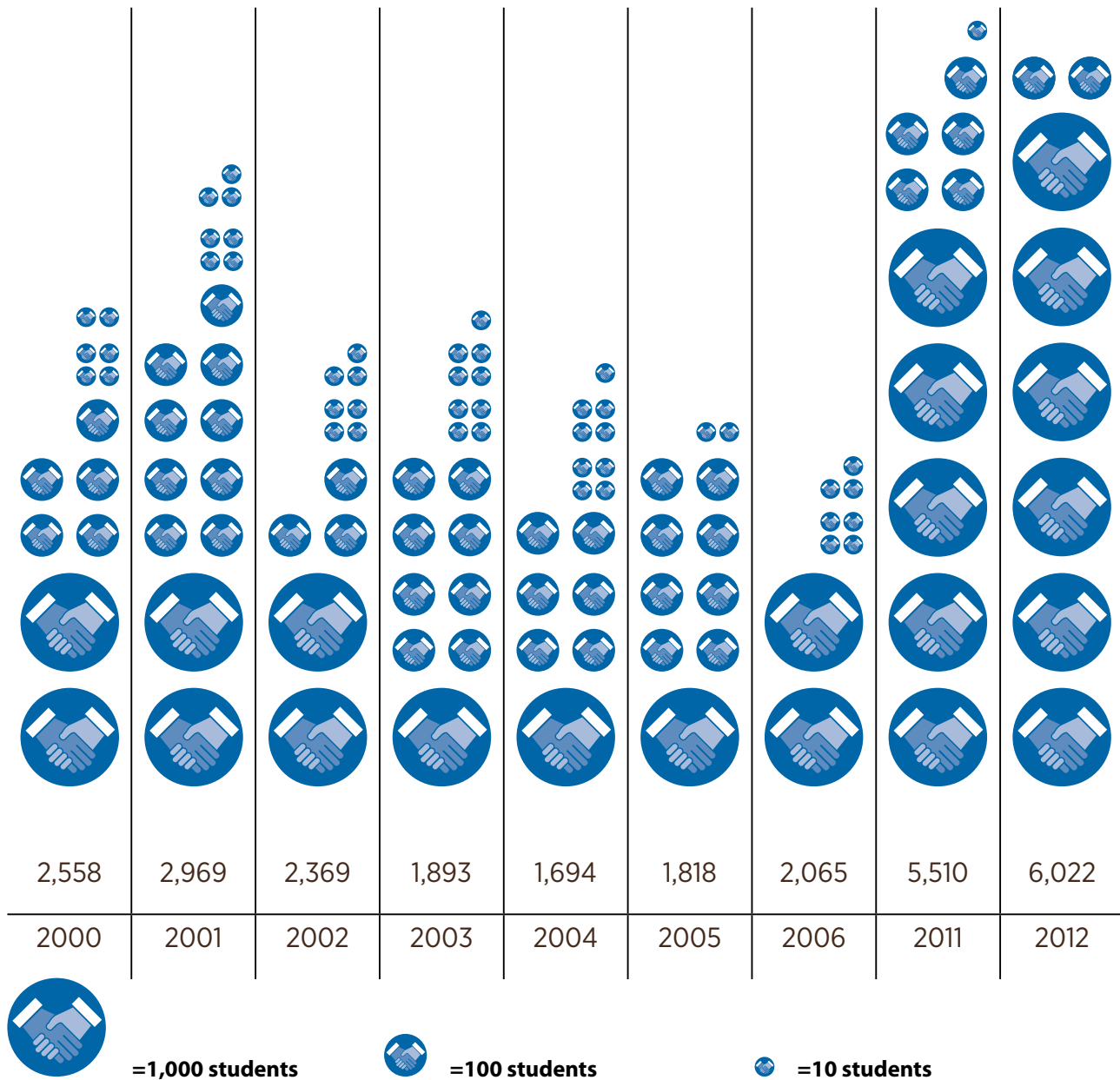


As of January 2015, the number of Indians and persons of Indian origin living in Africa was estimated to be 2.76 million which accounted about 10% of the total number of overseas Indians and persons of Indian origin. In Africa, most of Indians and persons of Indian origin were residing in South Africa (56%) and Mauritius (32%).



1.5 STUDENT MOBILITY

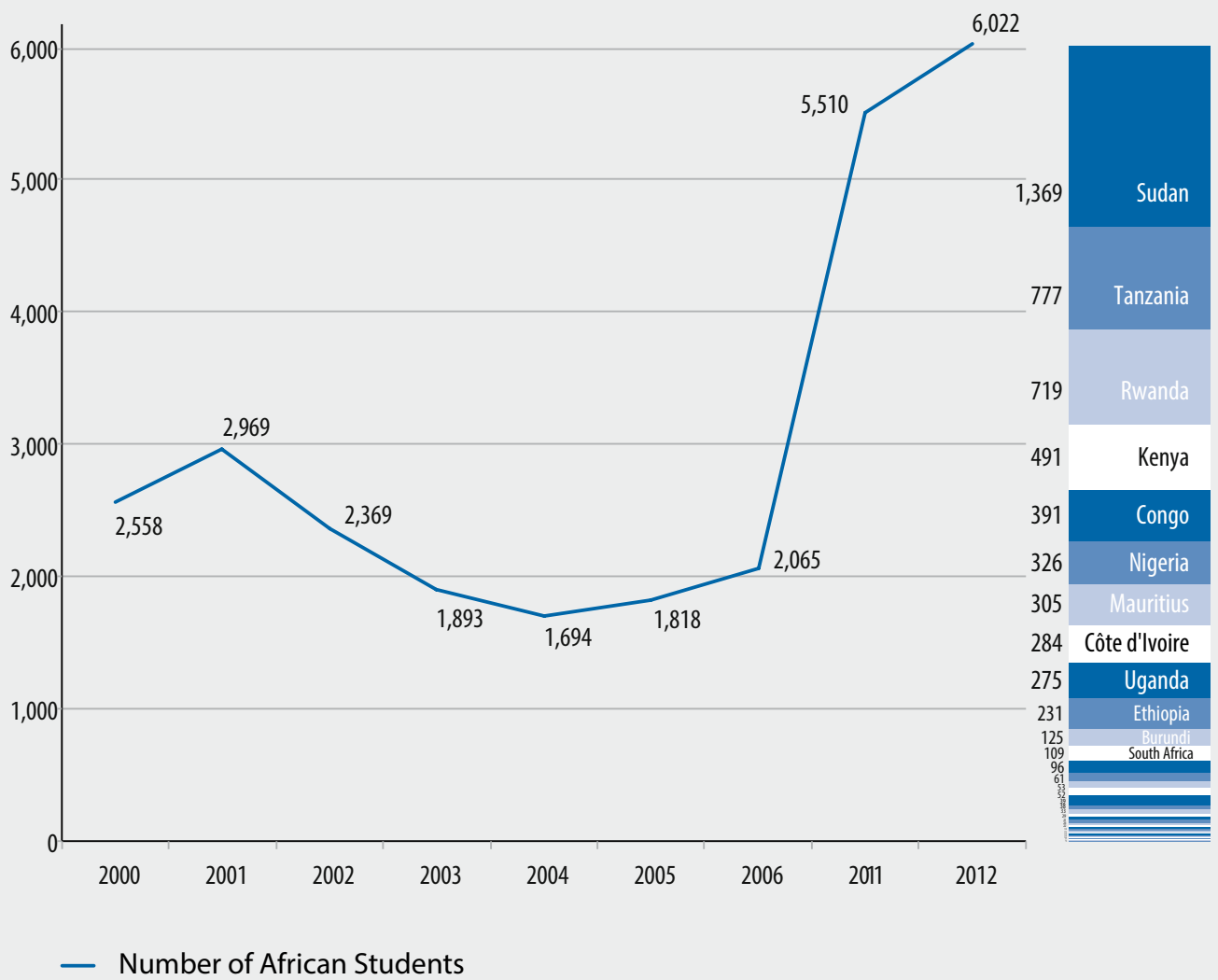
FIGURE 14: NUMBER OF AFRICAN STUDENTS ATTENDING INDIAN HIGHER INSTITUTIONS



The number of African students attending Indian tertiary institutions is on a gradual increase since 2000, exceeding 6,000 in 2012.

Out of 6,022 African students who attended Indian tertiary institutions in 2012, Sudan, Tanzania, Rwanda and Kenya accounted for more than 50%.

FIGURE 15: AFRICAN STUDENTS ATTENDING INDIAN HIGHER INSTITUTIONS IN 2012





1.6 AFRICAN TOURISTS ARRIVALS TO INDIA

FIGURE 16: TOURISTS ARRIVALS FROM AFRICA TO INDIA BY PURPOSE OF VISIT IN 2013 (%)

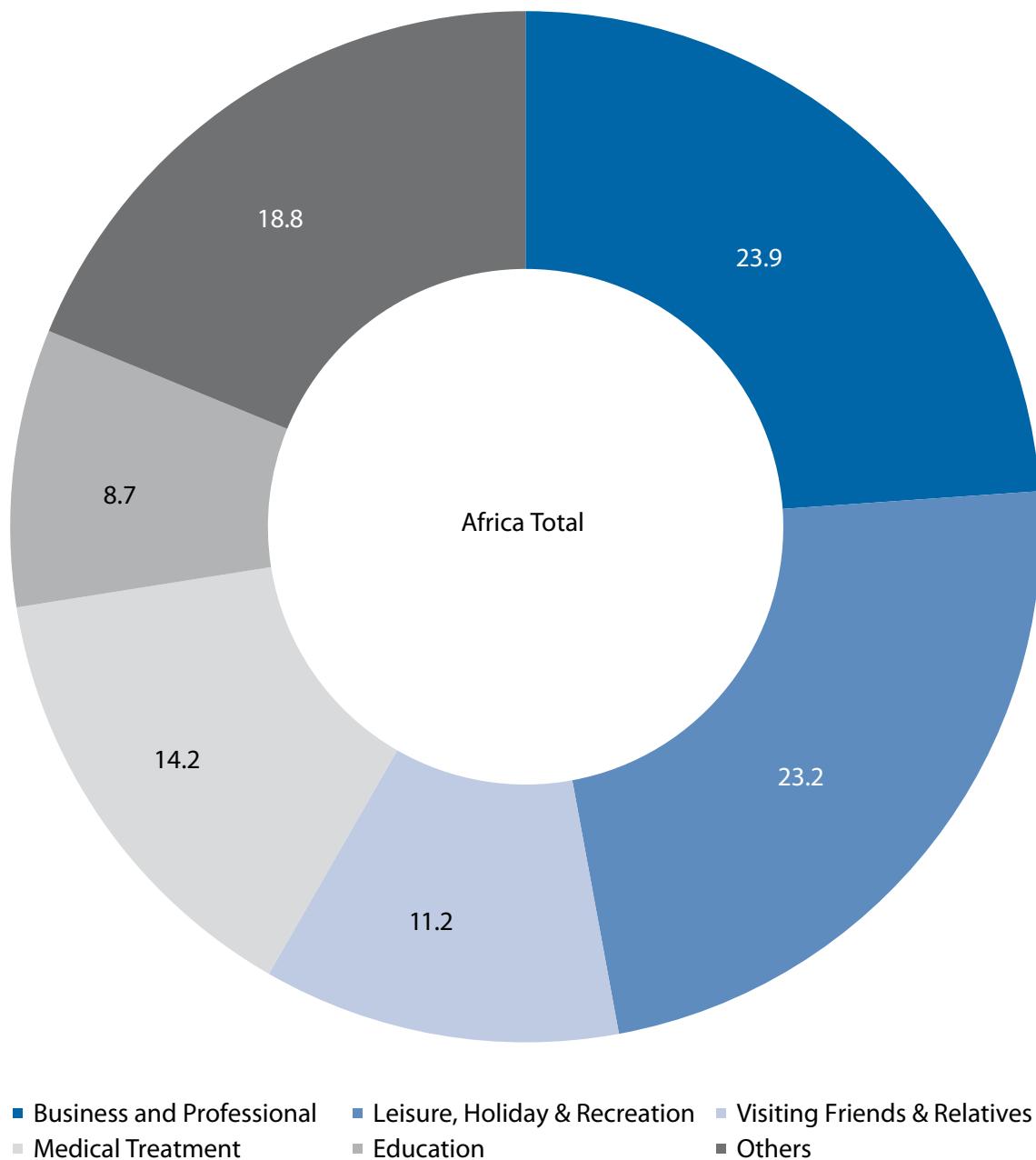


FIGURE 17: TOURIST ARRIVALS FROM AFRICA TO INDIA BY PURPOSE OF VISIT AND COUNTRY IN 2013 (%)

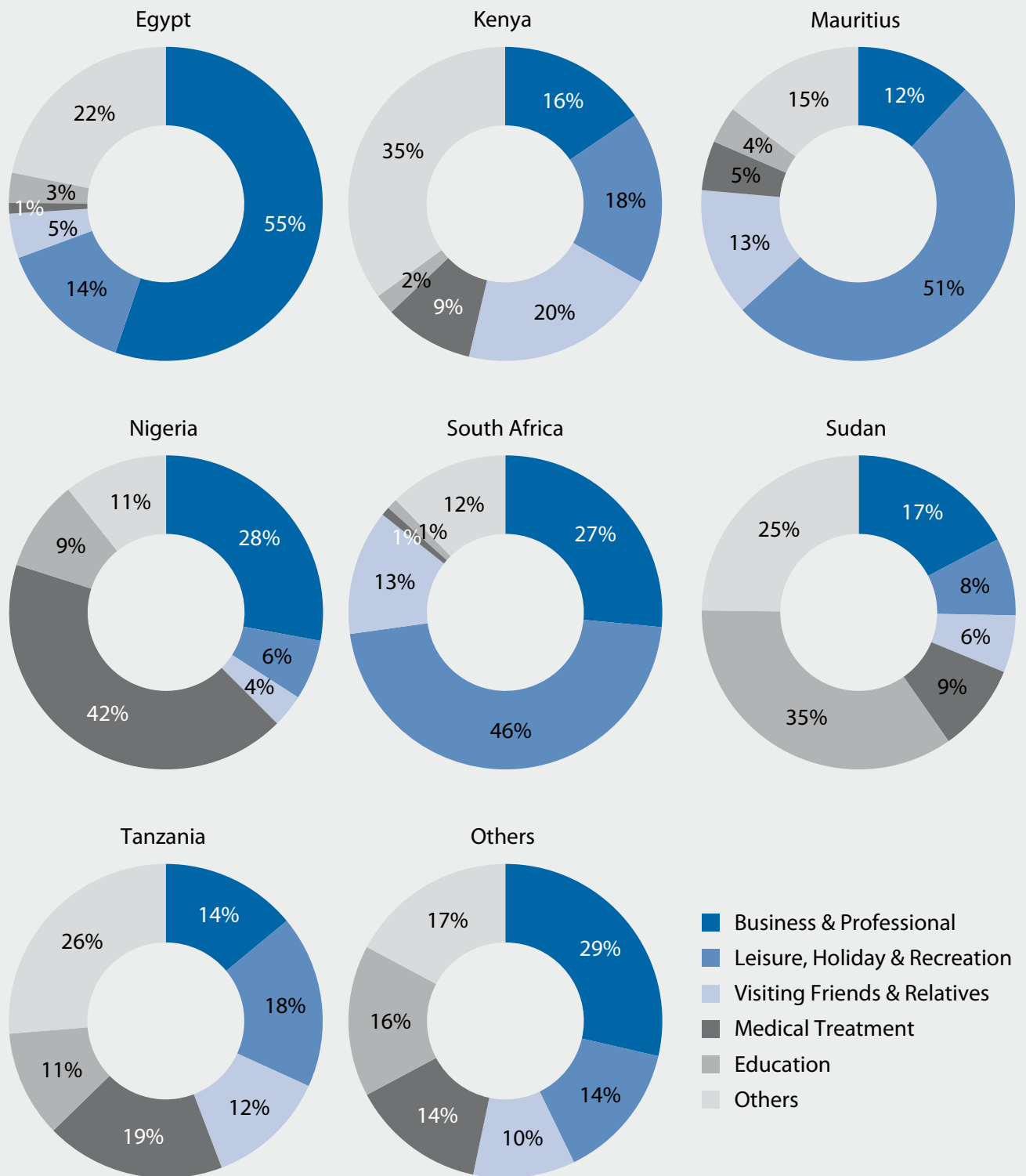
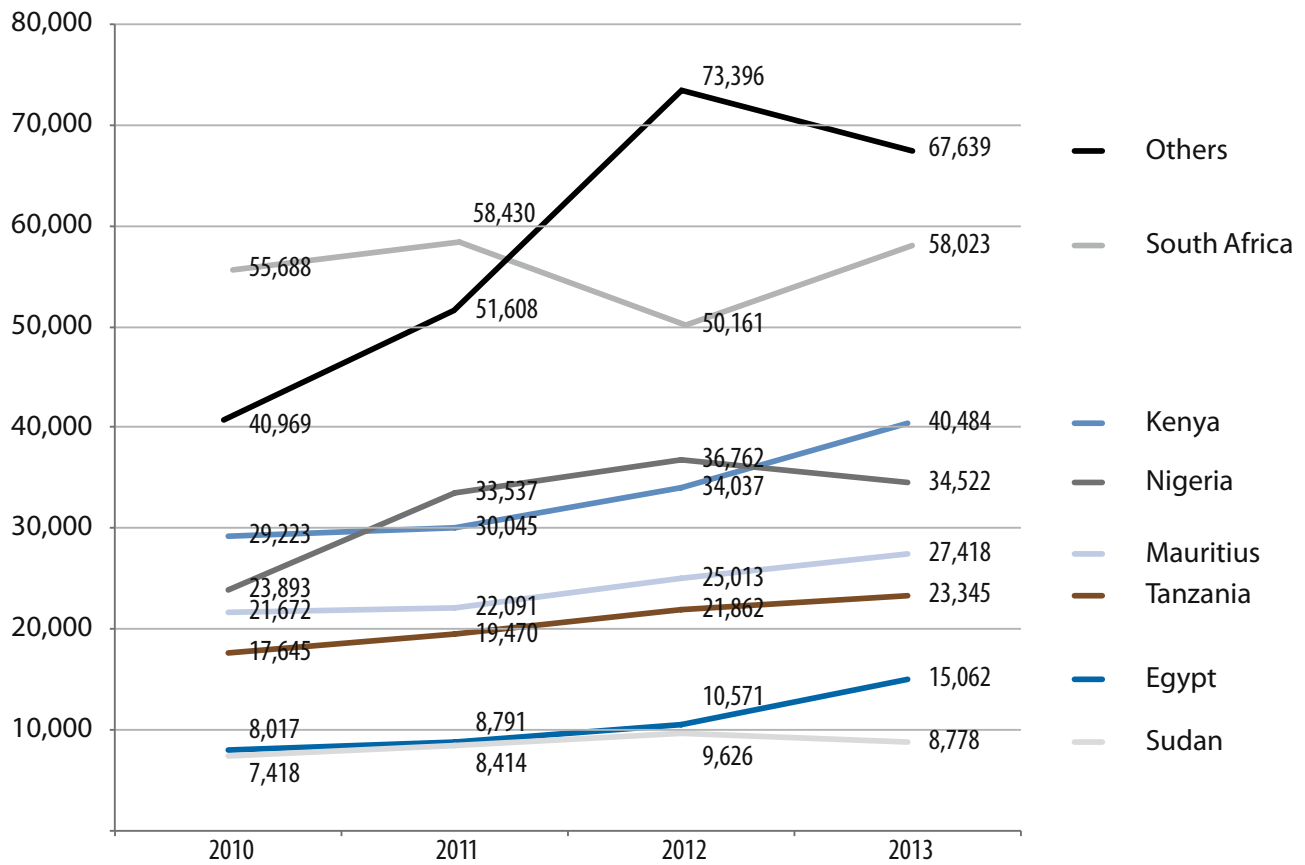




FIGURE 18: TOURISTS ARRIVALS FROM AFRICA TO INDIA

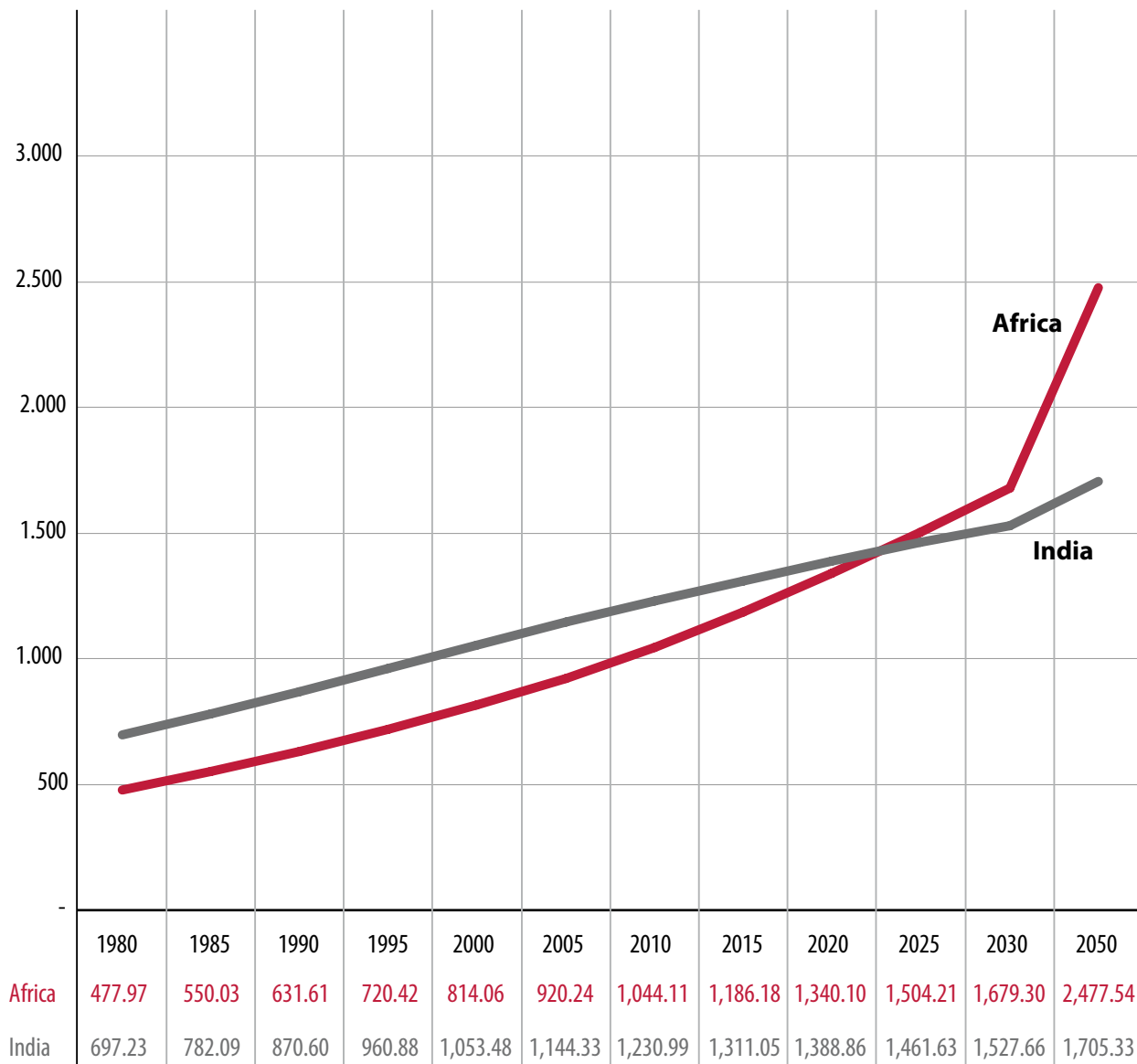


2. COMPARISON INDICATORS



2.1 POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

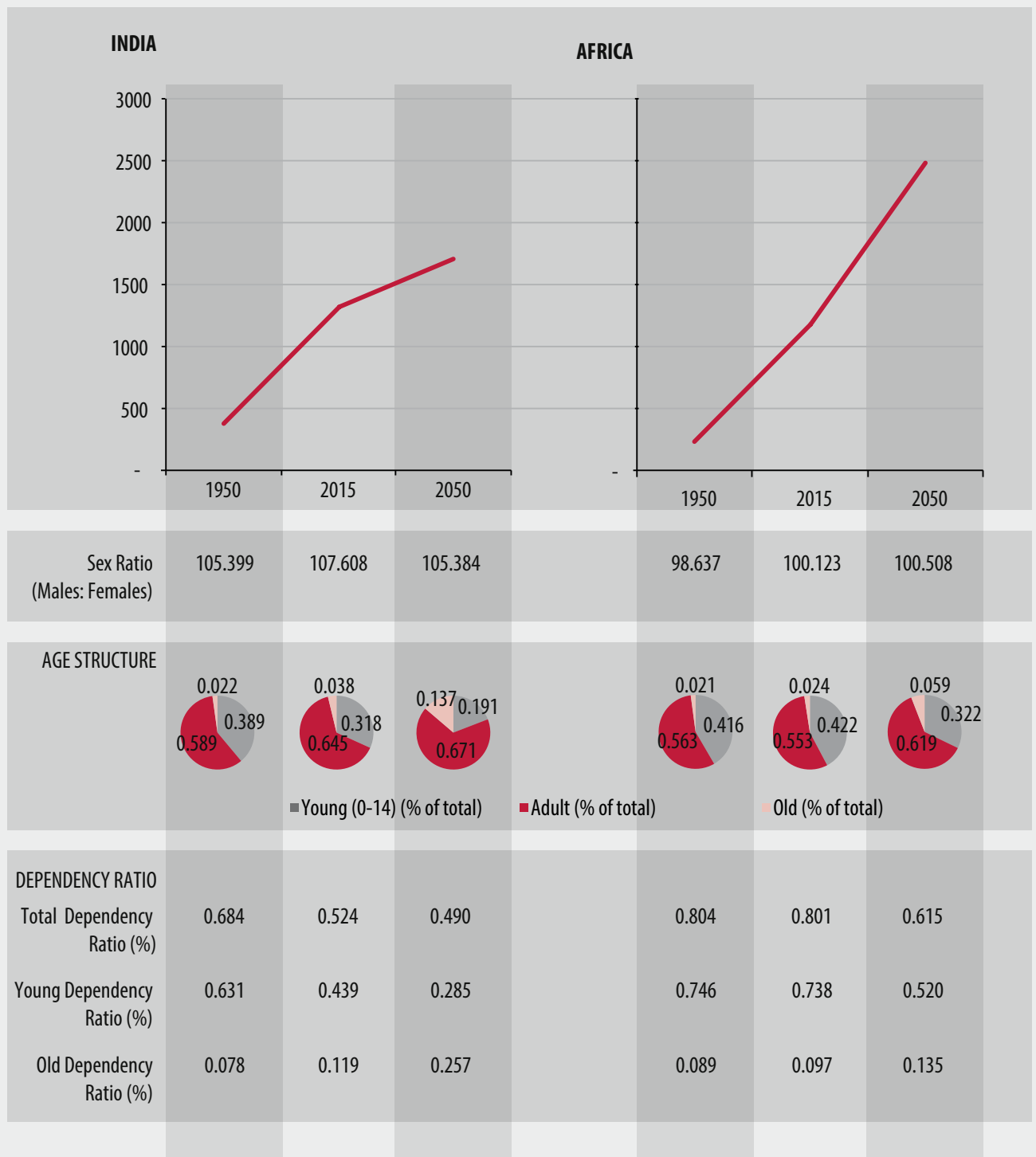
FIGURE 19: MID-YEAR POPULATION (MILLION)



Over the last three decades, both India and Africa have experienced a rapid increase in their population. Africa has doubled its population between 1980 and 2010, and India is expected to do so by 2020. However, the population of Africa is expected to surpass that of India, by 2023.

FIGURE 20: BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL POPULATION ('000)



POPULATION STATISTICS



FIGURE 21: AGE GROUPS (MILLION)

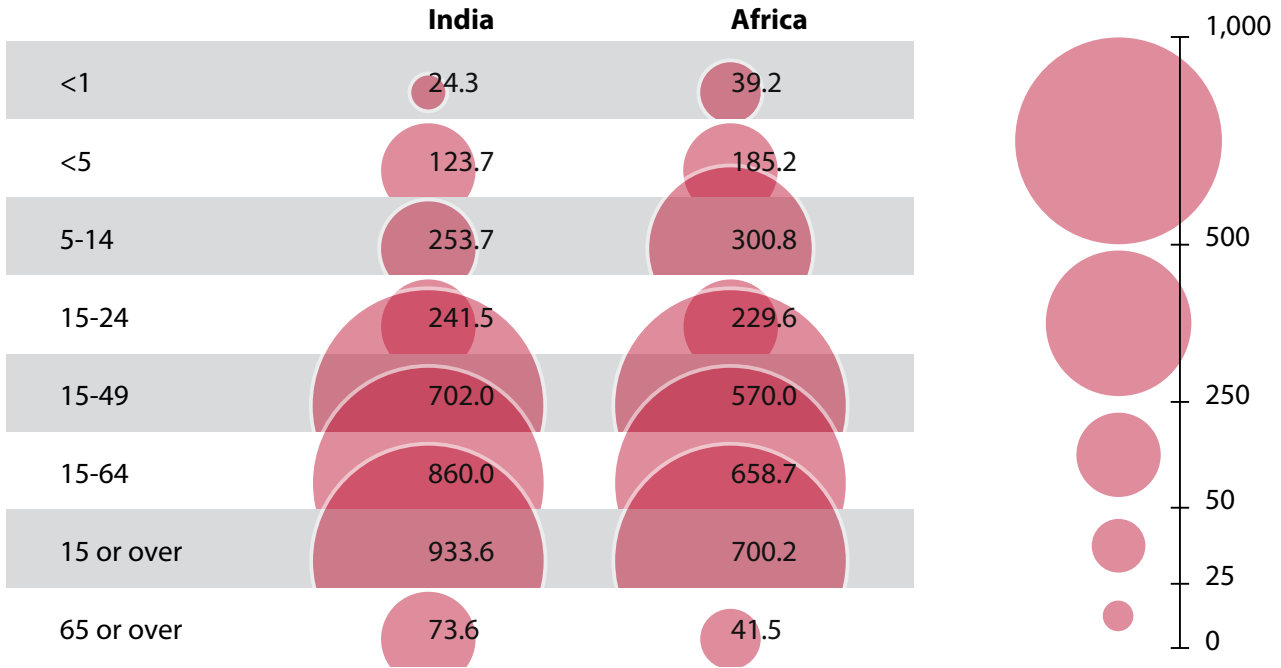


FIGURE 22: POPULATION STRUCTURE

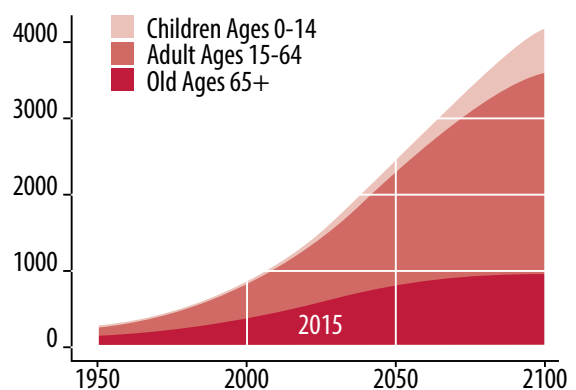
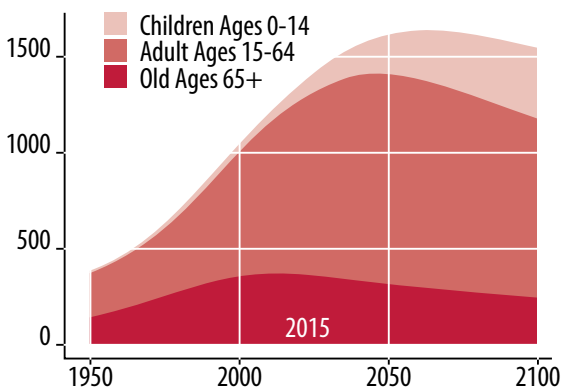
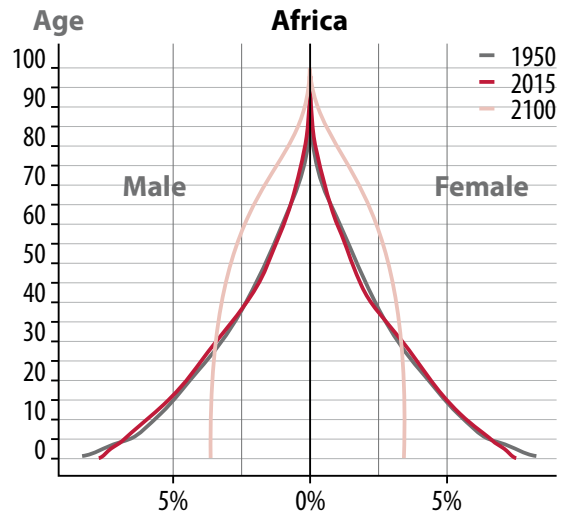
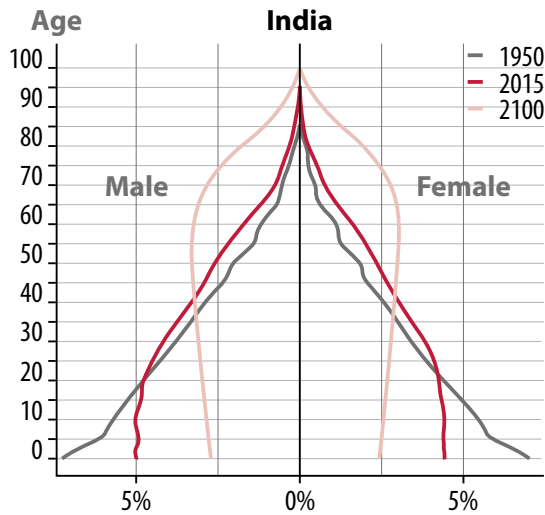


FIGURE 23: URBAN POPULATION (%)

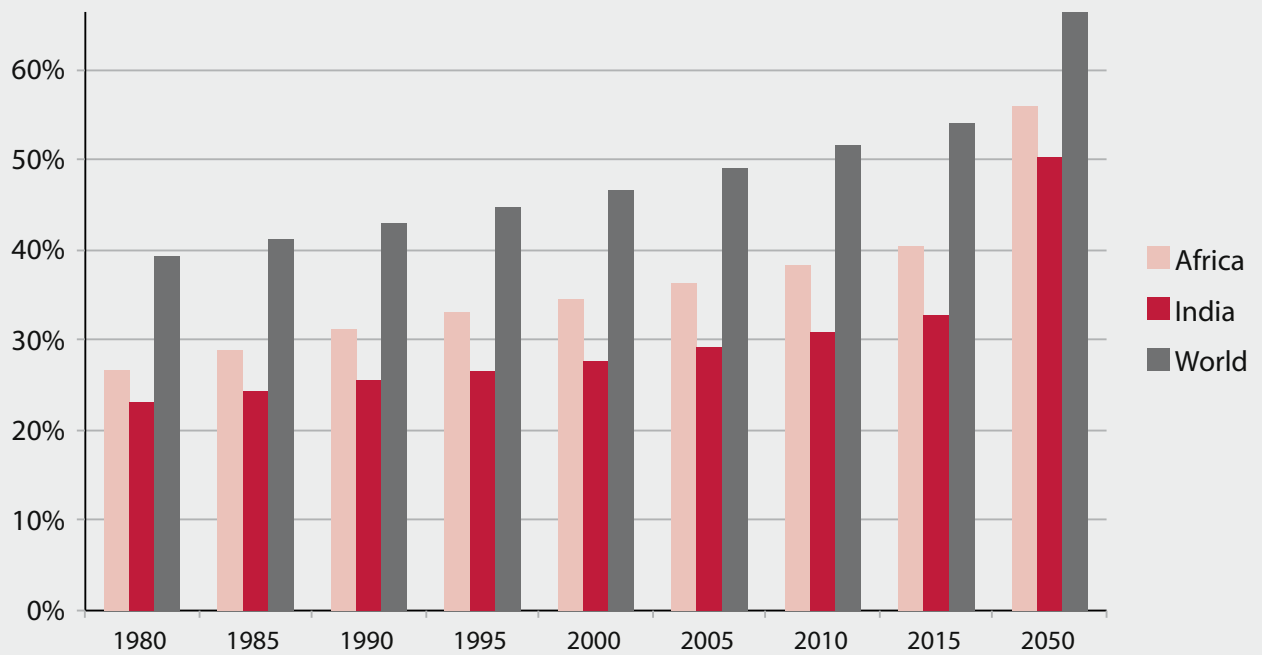
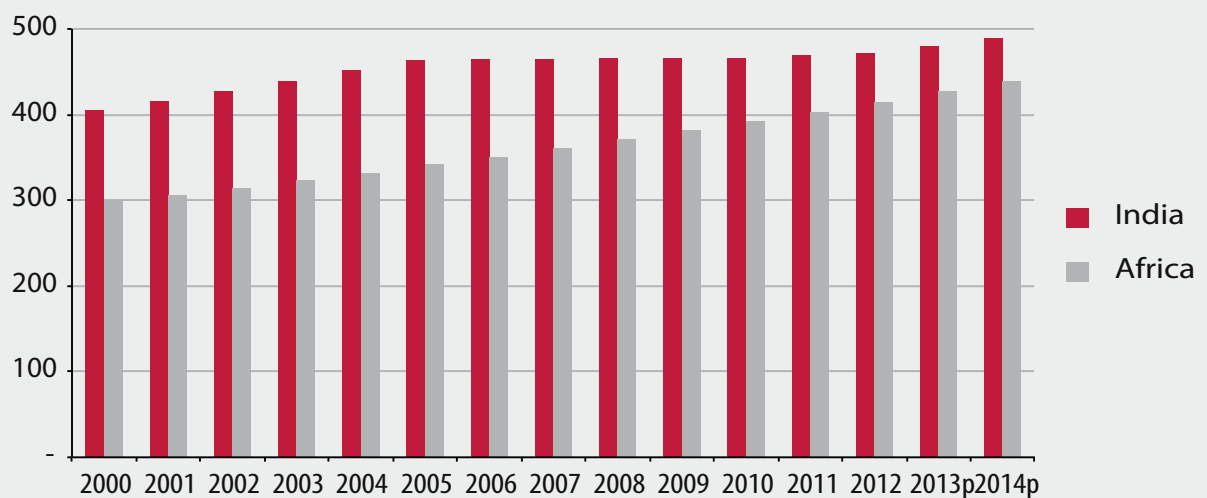


FIGURE 24: AFRICA AND INDIA LABOUR FORCE (MILLION)



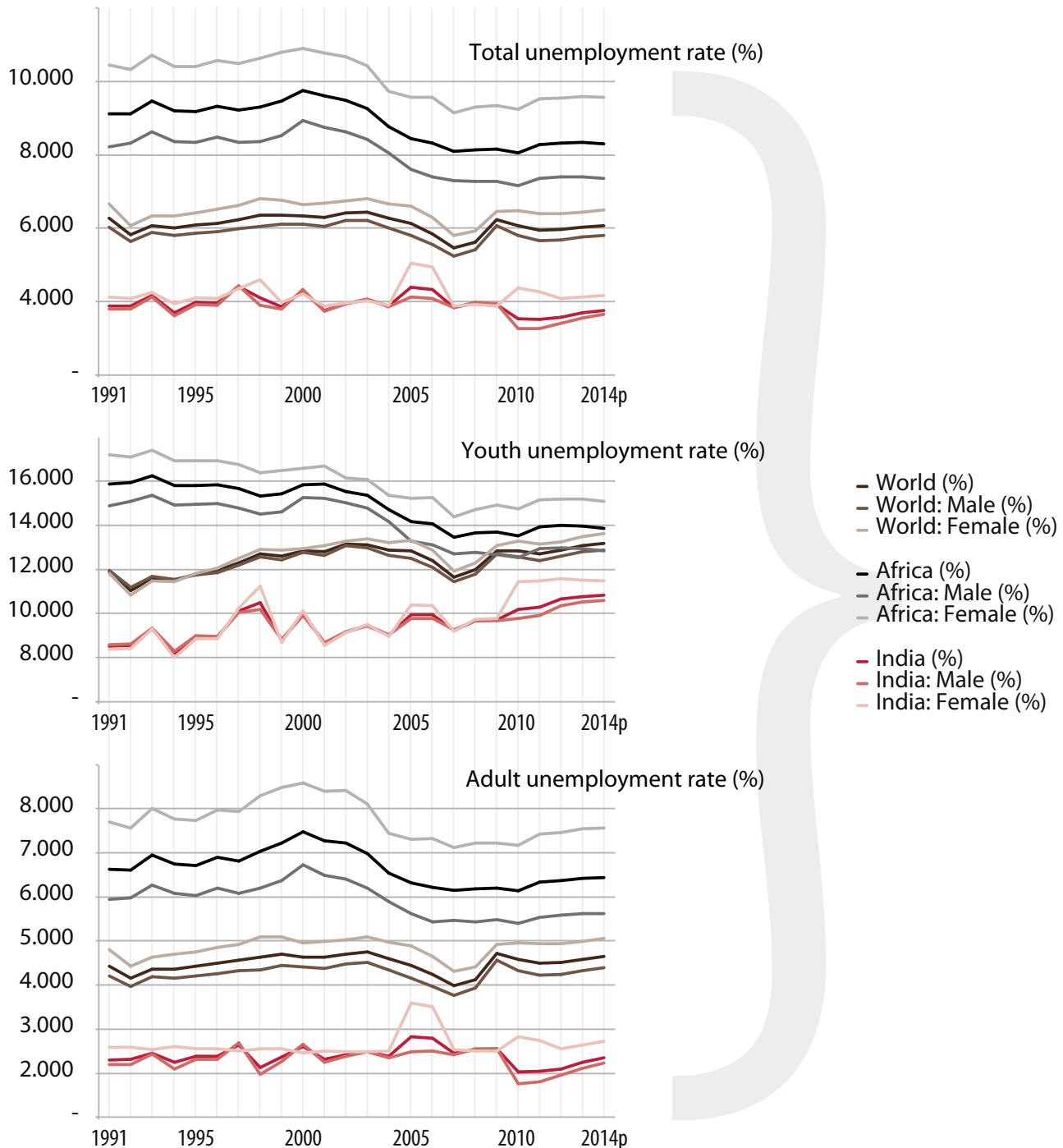
Between 1950 and 2015, the total population of Africa increased by 418% while that of India and the World increased by 248% and 191%, respectively. Furthermore, Africa's population is expected to more than double in 2050 as compared to the current population. During the same period the population of India and the World will increase by only 30% and 32% respectively. In 2050 the population of Africa will account for a quarter of the world population, while the population of Africa and India together will account for 43% of the world population.

With the decline in fertility, the proportion of children in Africa is expected to decrease from 42.2% to 32.2% between 2015 and 2050. Similarly, in India the proportion of children will decrease from 31.8% to 19.1%. The proportion of old age population is expected to increase by 3.5 and 9.9 percentage points in Africa and India respectively.

POPULATION STATISTICS



FIGURE 25: OVERALL UNEMPLOYMENT (%)

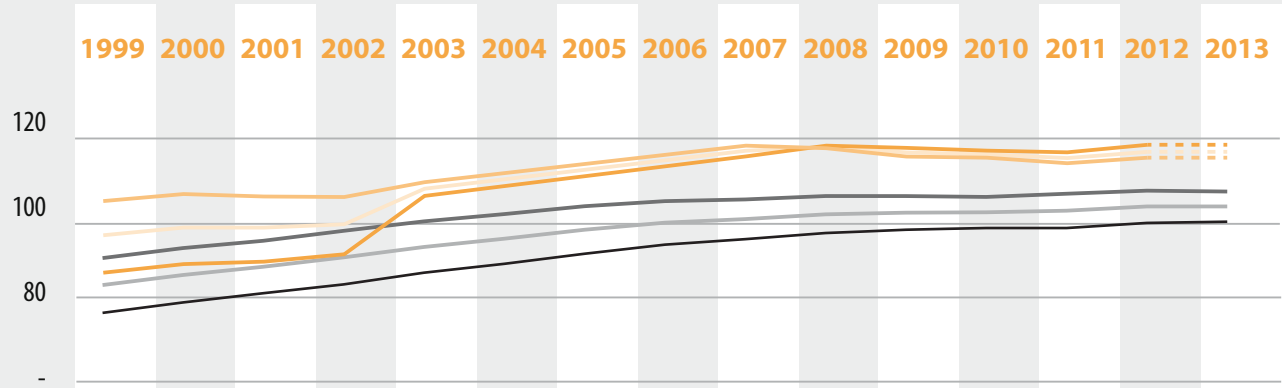


The total unemployment rate in Africa varied between 8.1% and 9.8% during the years 1990 to 2014. On the other hand, in India the unemployment rate was between 3.5% and 4.3% during the same period. In both Africa and India, youth unemployment was higher than adult unemployment. Moreover, the unemployment rate of females was more than that of their male counterparts.

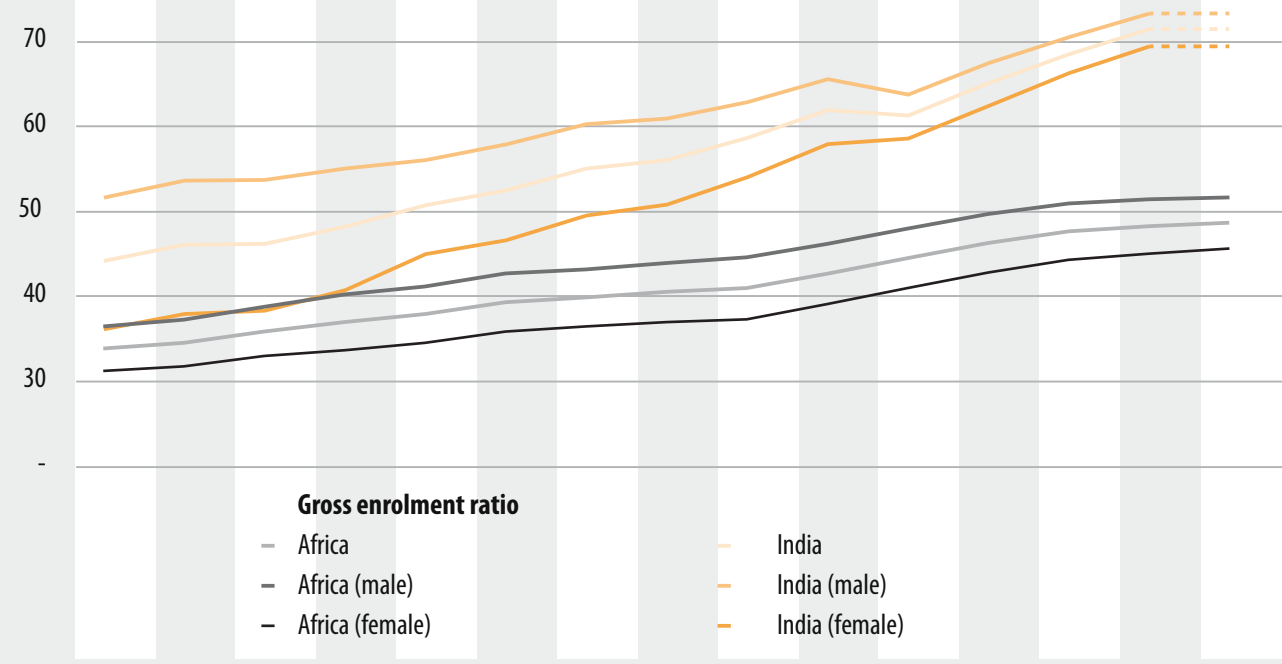
2.2 EDUCATION

FIGURE 26: GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

PRIMARY EDUCATION



SECONDARY EDUCATION



Between 2000 and 2012, both Africa and India have improved their gross enrolment ratios in primary education. As is shown in Table 18, the gross enrolment ratio in primary education has risen consistently from 2000 to 2008 and has exceeded 100% in India between 2003 and 2011, and in Africa between 2009 and 2012. In Africa, the gross enrolment ratio of males in primary education was higher than the females. On the other hand, in India there has not been much difference between the gross enrolment ratios of males and females, especially during the recent years.

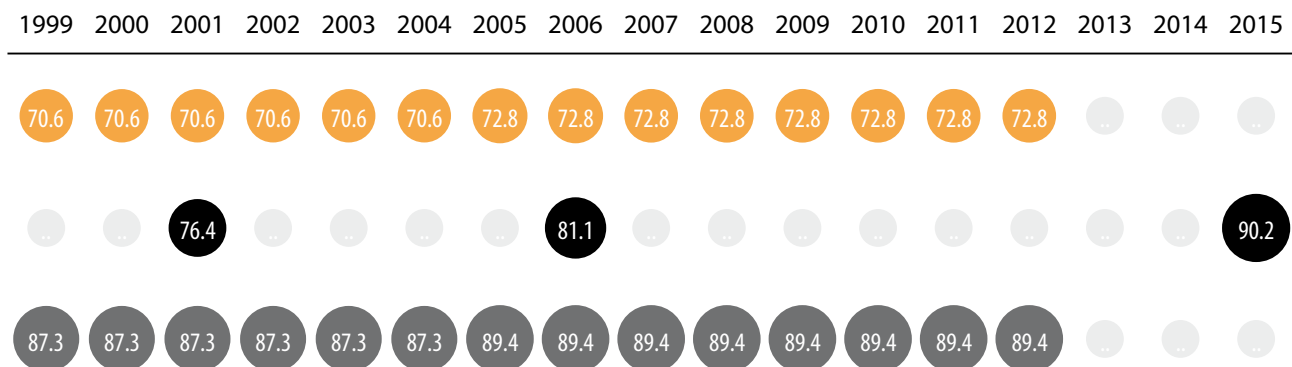
The gross enrollment ratios in secondary education continue to be lower in both Africa and India, with around 47% and 69% respectively.



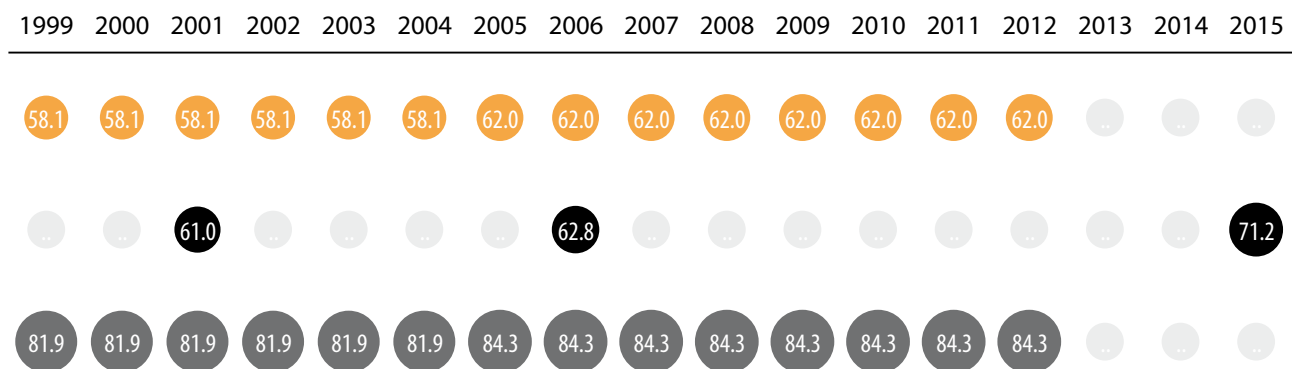
2.2.1 LITERACY RATE

FIGURE 27: LITERACY RATE

YOUTH LITERACY RATE, POPULATION 15-24 YEARS, BOTH SEXES (%)

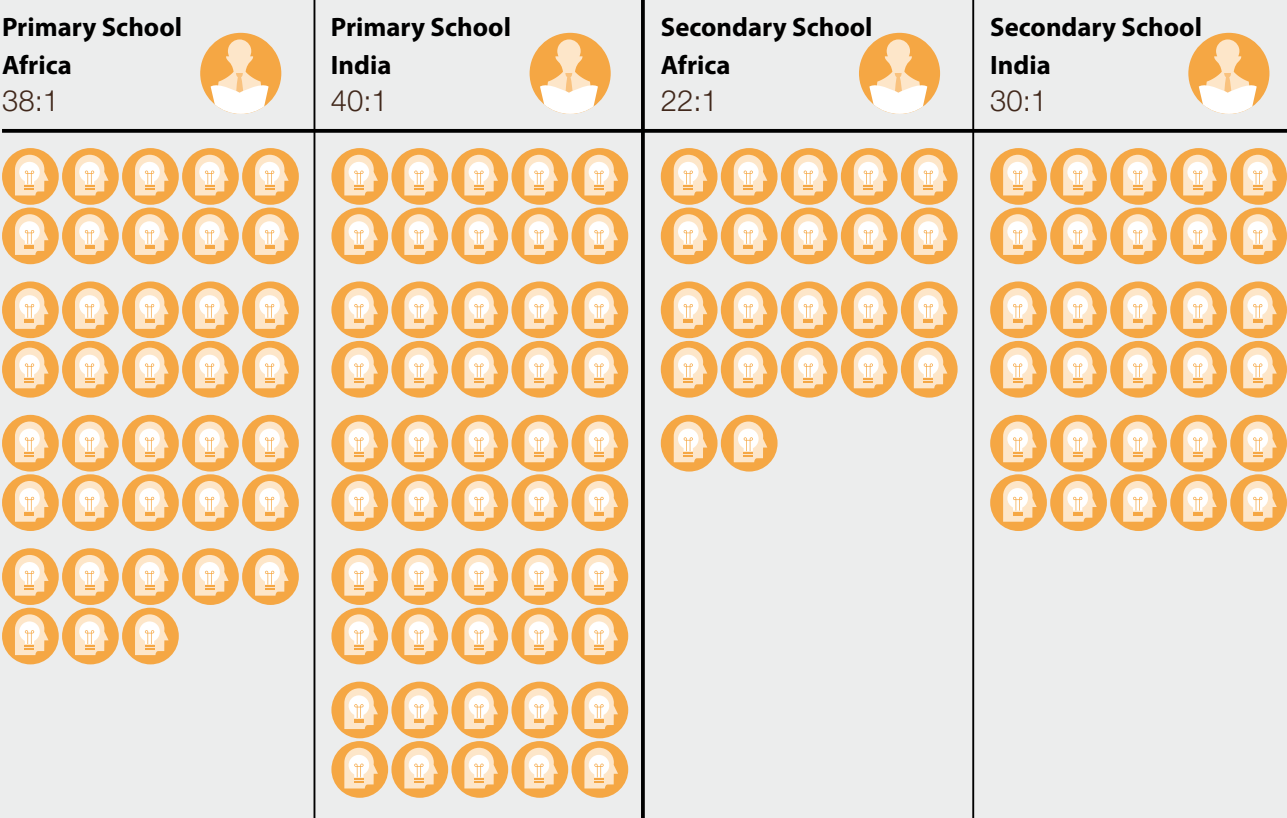


ADULT LITERACY RATE, POPULATION 15+ YEARS, BOTH SEXES (%)



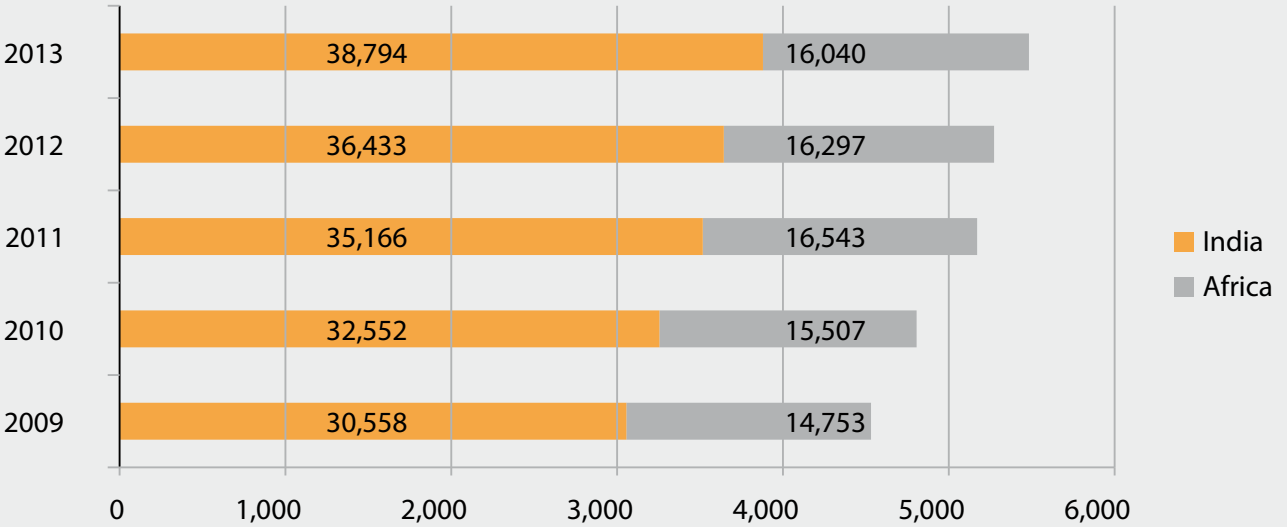
2.2.2 PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

FIGURE 28: TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO 2000-2012



2.3 RESEARCH OUTPUTS

FIGURE 29: RESEARCH OUTPUTS

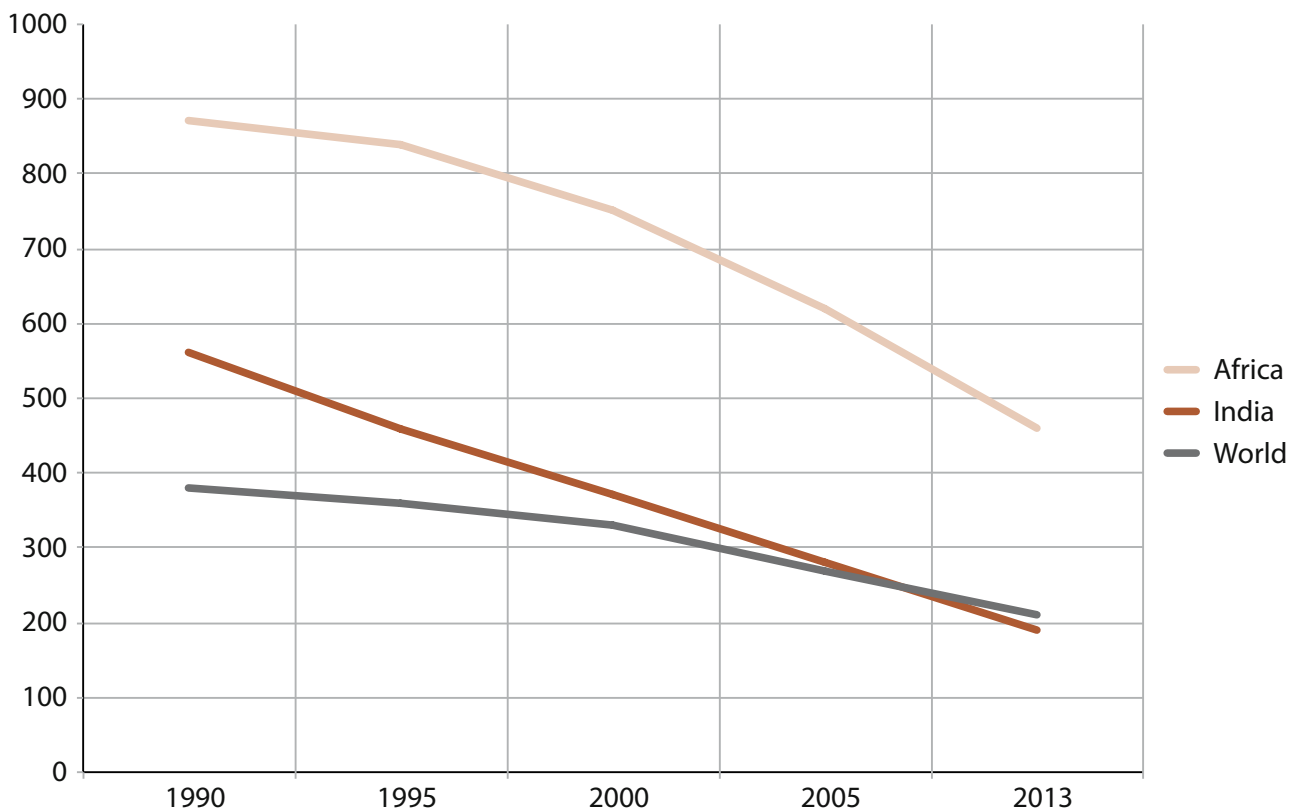




2.4 HEALTH

2.4.1 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

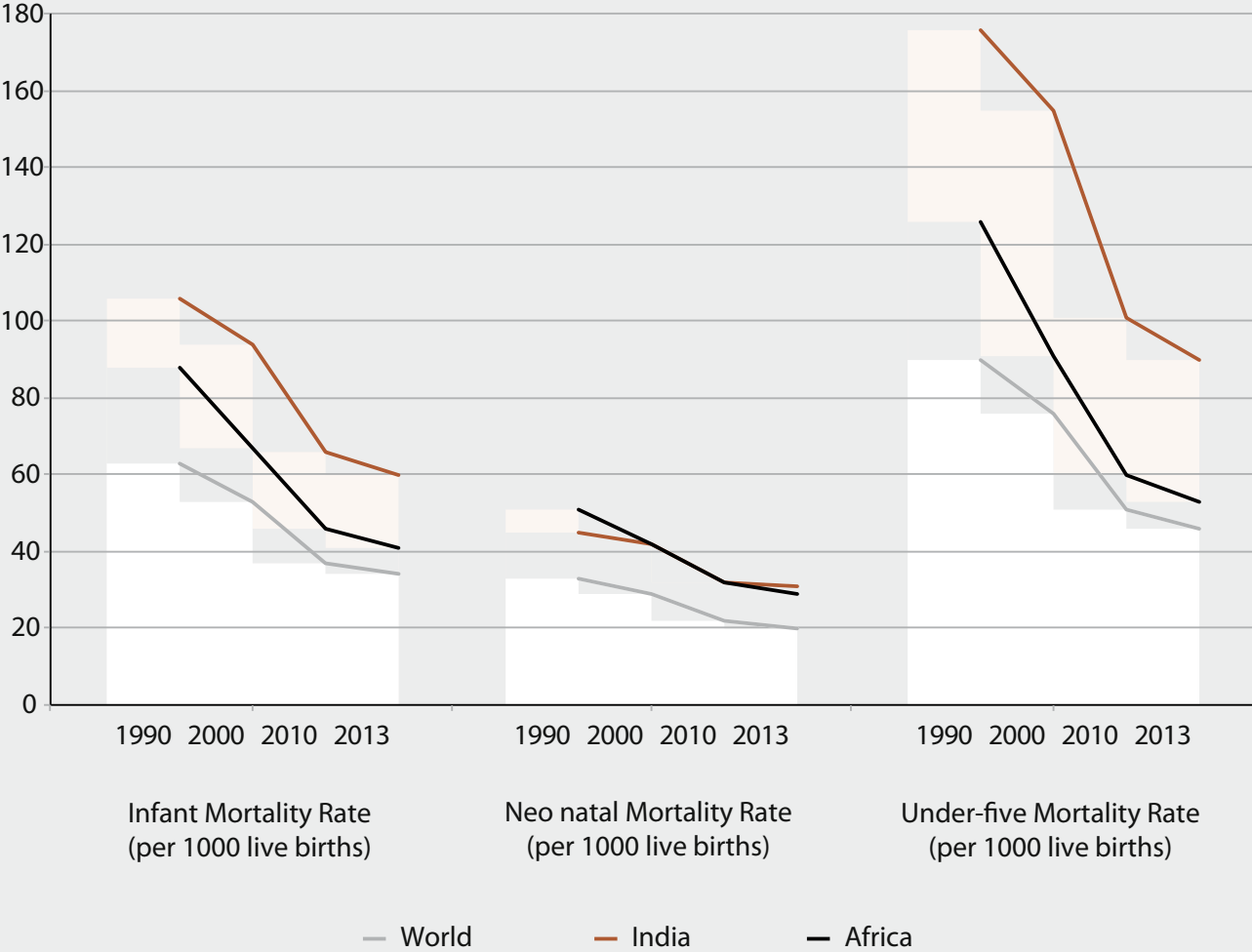
FIGURE 30: MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO
(PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



Maternal mortality ratio decreased in both Africa and India between 1990 and 2013. However, the pace of decline was moderate in Africa while India has recorded a rapid decline with its maternal mortality ratio falling below the world average.

2.4.2 CHILD MORTALITY

FIGURE 31: UNDER-FIVE, INFANT AND NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

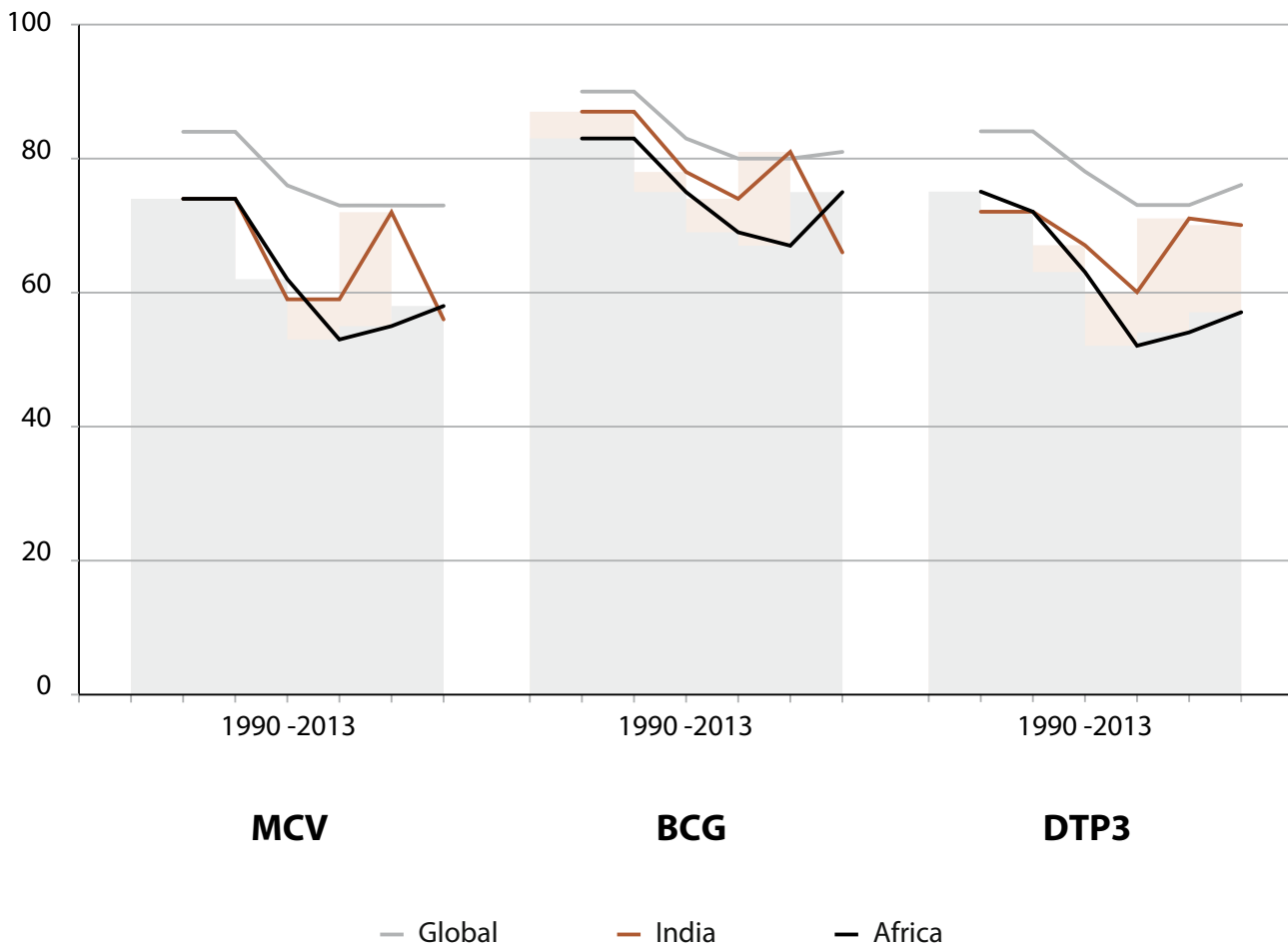


Between 1990 and 2013, Africa has reduced neonatal mortality, infant mortality and under-five mortality rates by 31.1%, 43.4% and 48.9%, respectively. In India, the percentage decline of the mortality rates for the same period were 43.1%, 53.4% and 57.4%. In 1990, neonatal mortality rate in India (51 per 1,000 live births) was higher than Africa (45 per 1,000 live births). However, by 2013 India had lower neonatal mortality rate (29 per 1,000 live births) than Africa (31 per 1,000 live births).



2.4.3 IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE AMONG 1-YEAR-OLD

FIGURE 32: IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE AMONG 1-YEAR-OLD (%)



There has been an improvement in immunization coverage in both Africa and India in 2013 when compared with 2000. However, the immunization coverage in Africa and India have been lower than the world average. Africa needs to improve immunization coverage, in particular in DTP3 and MCV areas.

2.4.4 PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT

FIGURE 33: PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT
IN TOTAL POPULATION (%)

CHILDREN AGED <5 YEARS UNDERWEIGHT (MODERATE AND SEVERE) (%)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008-2012
AFRICA	34.3	31.9	29.7	27.5	24.6
INDIA	59.5	N.A.	53	40.3	42.5
GLOBAL	24.9	22.6	20.6	18.3	15.1

CHILDREN AGED <5 YEARS STUNT (MODERATE AND SEVERE) (%)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008-2012
AFRICA	49.7	47.4	45.2	42.9	39.9
INDIA	66.2	N.A.	52	44.3	48.0
GLOBAL	39.8	35.9	32.6	29.3	24.7

There was a decrease of the percentage of underweight children in Africa and India between 1990 and 2012. Africa has relatively small percentage of underweight children when compared with India. However, both Africa and India have high proportion of underweight children when compared with the world average.



FIGURE 34: CHILDREN AGED <5 YEARS UNDERWEIGHT (MODERATE AND SEVERE) (%)

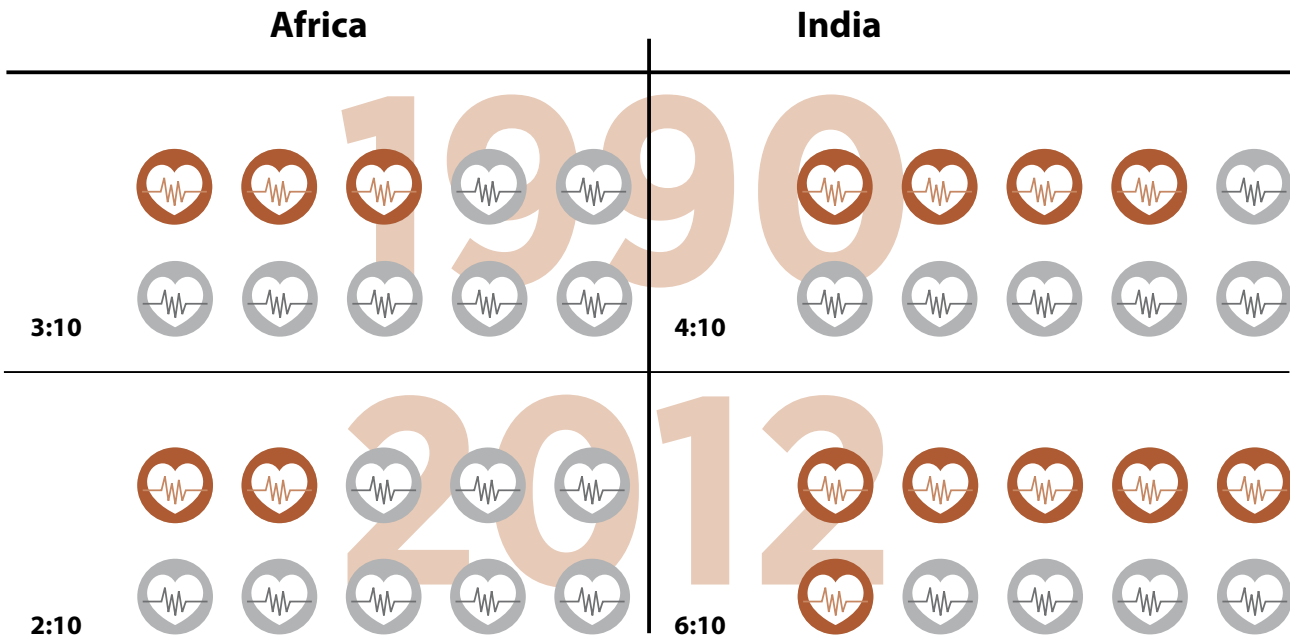
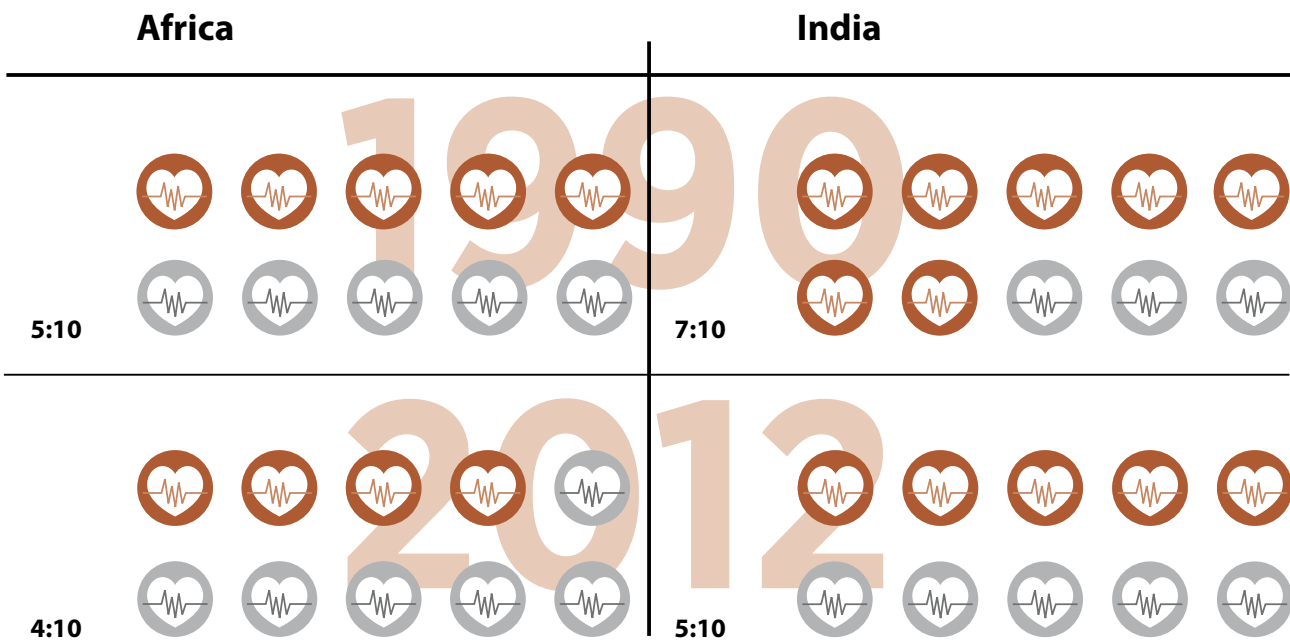


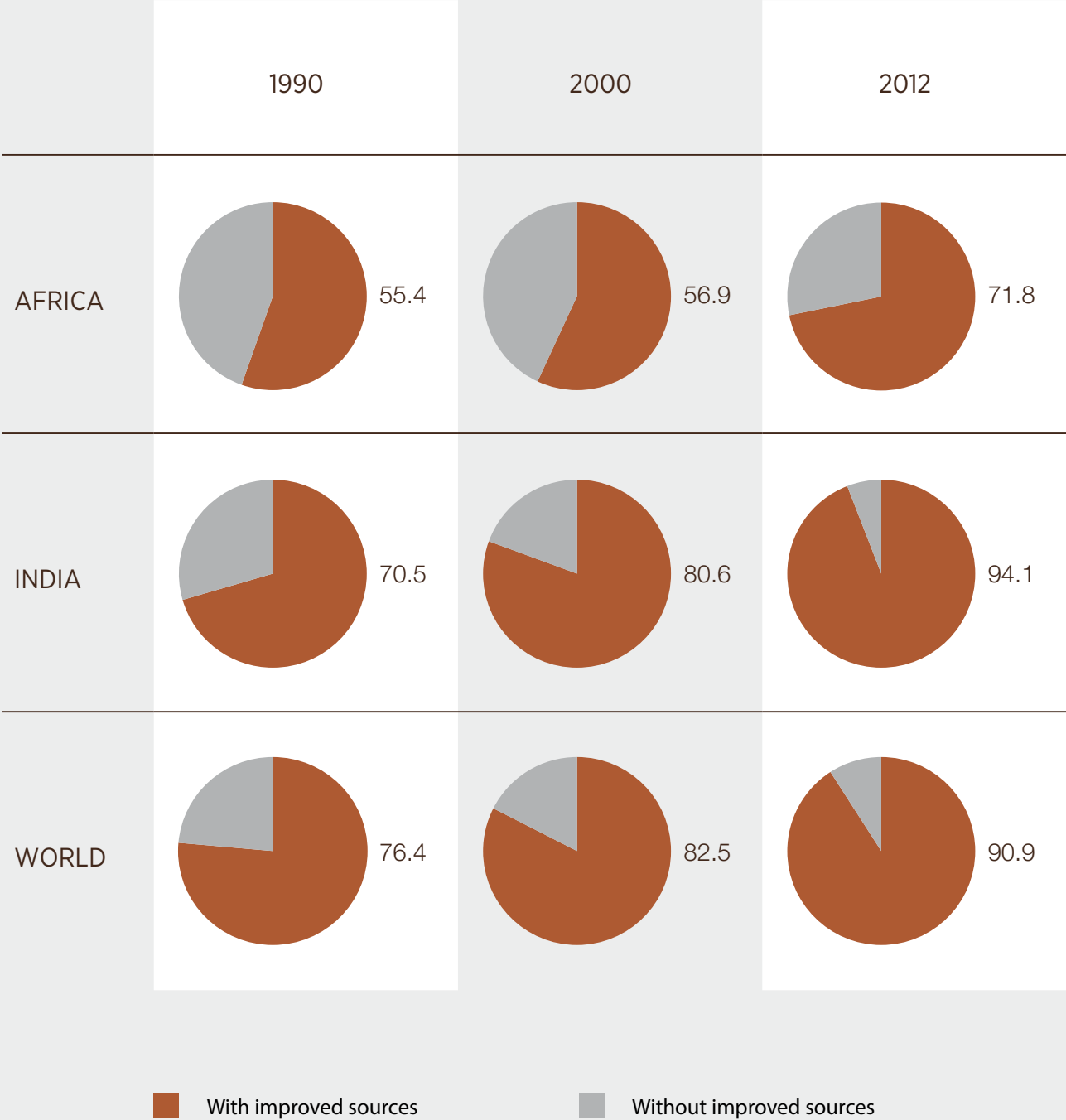
FIGURE 35: CHILDREN AGED <5 YEARS STUNT (MODERATE AND SEVERE) (%)



In Africa the percentage of stunting has decreased from 50% in 1990 to 40% in 2012, while the decrease in India during the same period was from 66% to 48%.

2.4.5 ACCESS TO IMPROVED DRINKING WATER

FIGURE 36: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCES

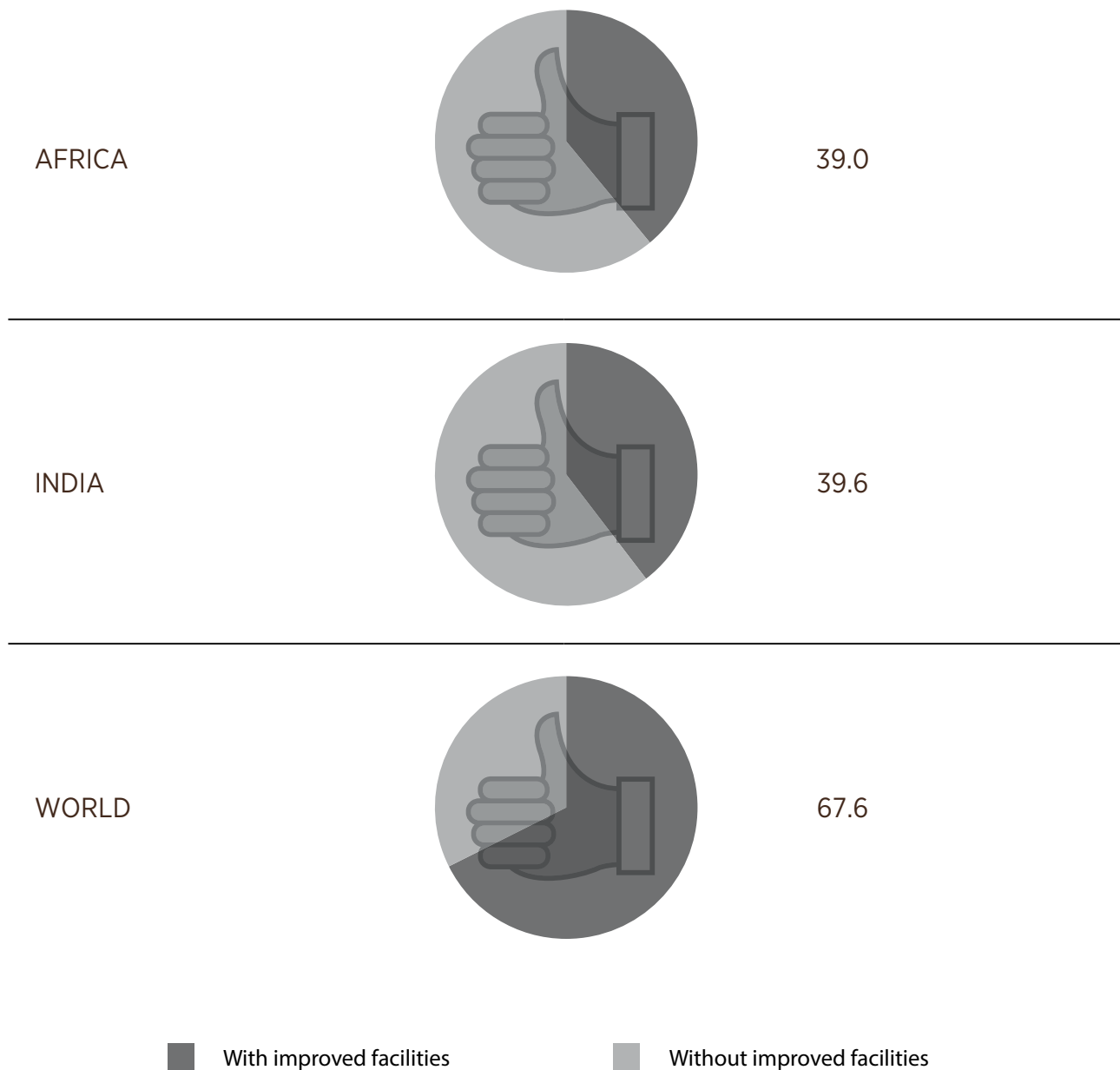


Both Africa and India have shown progress in securing access to improved drinking water source. However, having access to improved drinking water source remains a big challenge in Africa, where only 71.8% of the population has access to improved drinking water in 2015. On the other hand, in 2015 the percentage of Indian population that has access to improved water source was 94.1%, which exceeded the world average.



2.4.6 IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES

FIGURE 37: IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES IN 2015 (%)

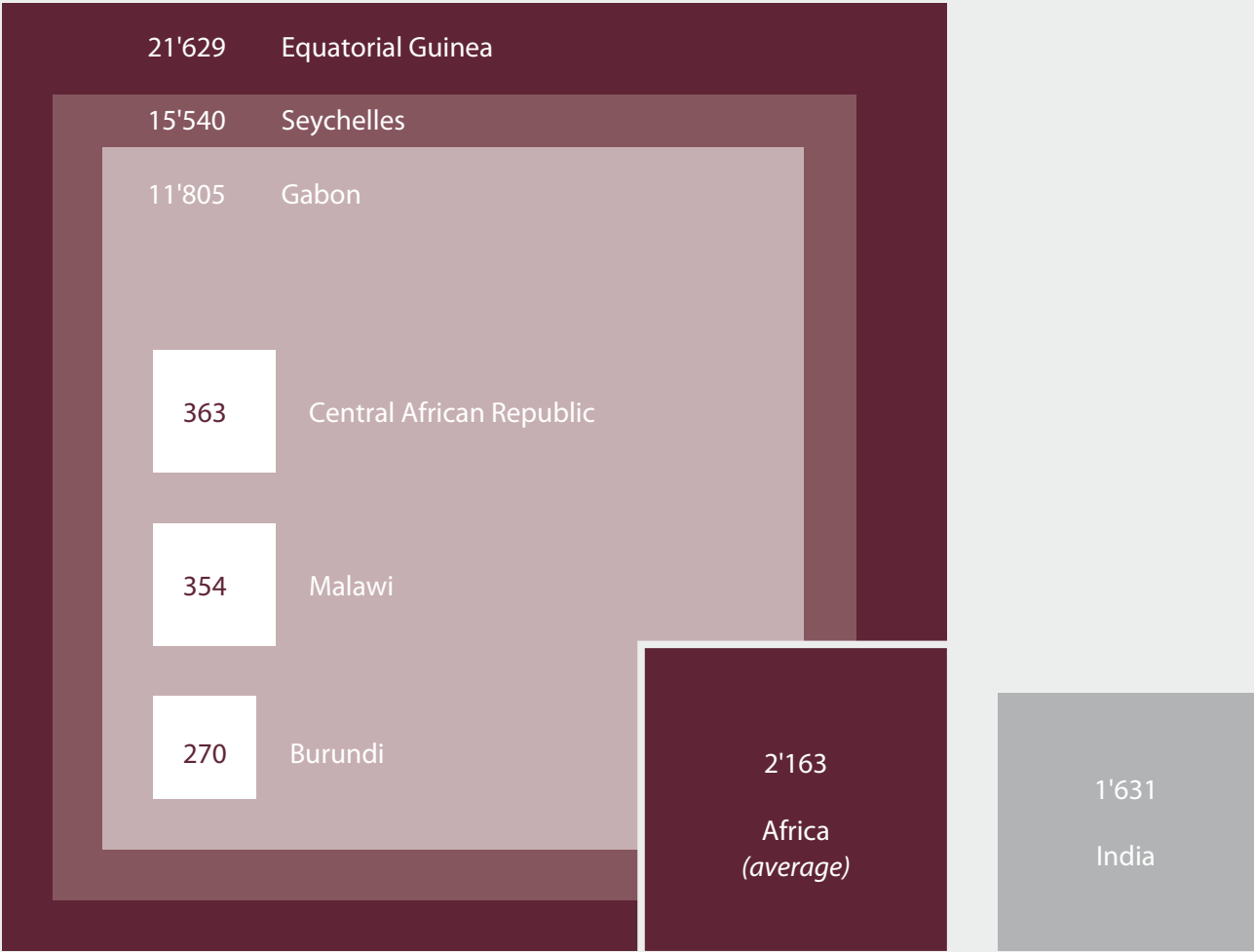


Between 1990 and 2015, the percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities in Africa increased from 33% to 39%, while in India it increased from 17% to 40%.

2.5 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

2.5.1 GDP PER CAPITA BY COUNTRY

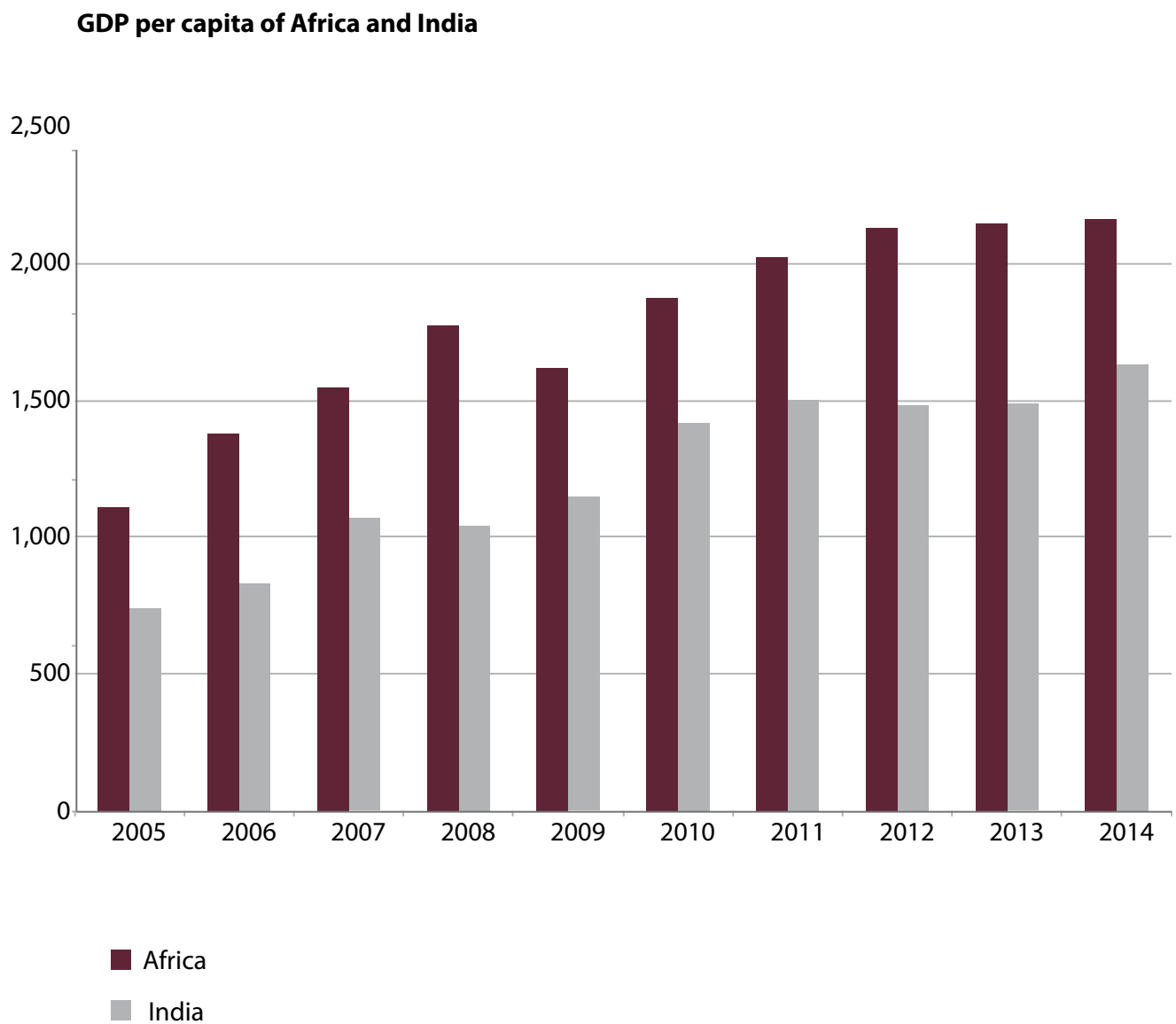
FIGURE 38: PER-CAPITA GDP OF TOP AND BOTTOM THREE AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND INDIA IN 2014 (USD)



Over the last ten years Africa, as a continent, has had higher GDP per capita than India. Africa's GDP per capita was 33% higher in 2014. 21 African countries had higher GDP per capita than India, and 33 had lower figures.

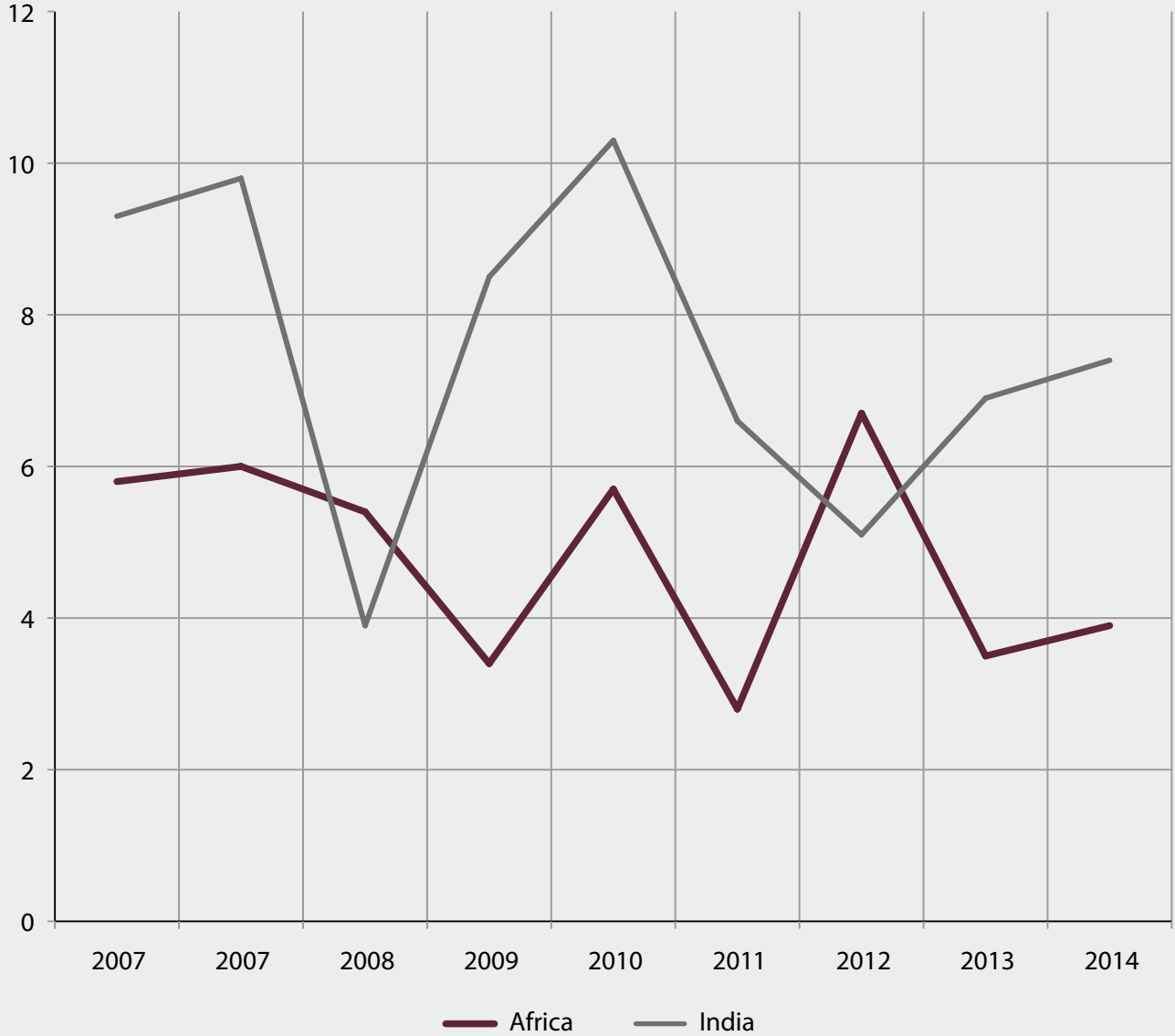


FIGURE 39: PER-CAPITA GDP (USD)



2.5.2 GDP GROWTH RATE

FIGURE 40: ANNUAL GDP GROWTH RATE (%)



Between 2006 and 2014, India had an average annual GDP growth rate of 7.5% while Africa grew by 4.8% annually on average.

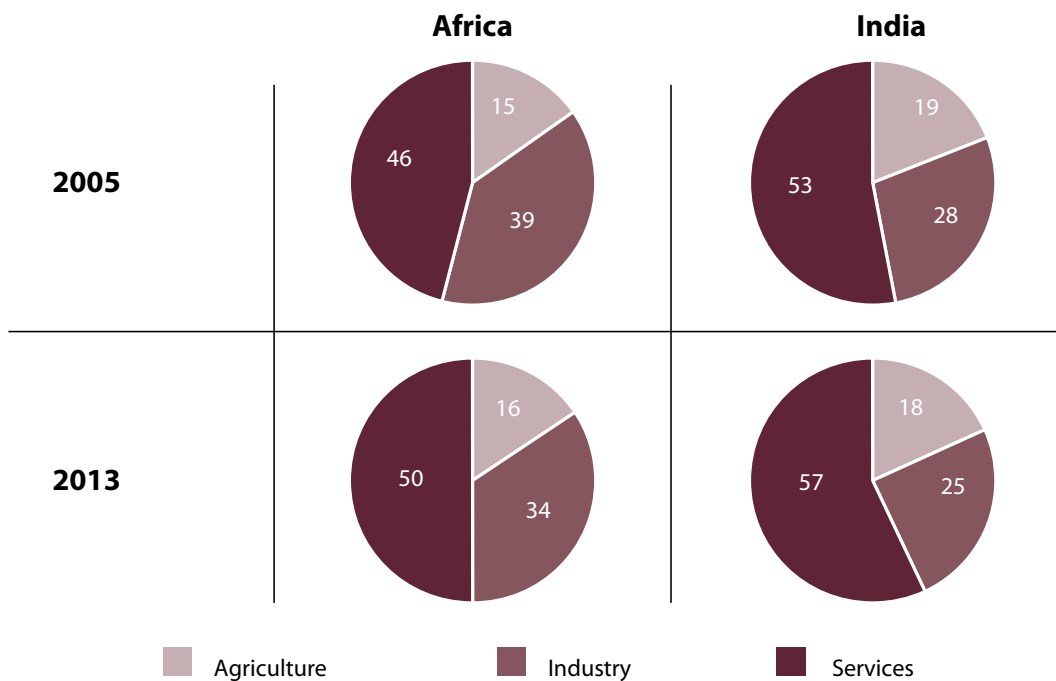


2.5.3 CONTRIBUTION OF SECTORS TO GDP

FIGURE 41: CONTRIBUTION OF SECTORS TO GDP (%)

	AGRICULTURE			INDUSTRY			SERVICE		
	2005	2012	2013	2005	2012	2013	2005	2012	2013
Africa	15.2	15.5	15.6	38.8	35.1	34.4	46.1	49.3	49.9
India	19	18	18.2	28	26	24.8	53	56	57

FIGURE 42: STRUCTURE OF OUTPUT (%)

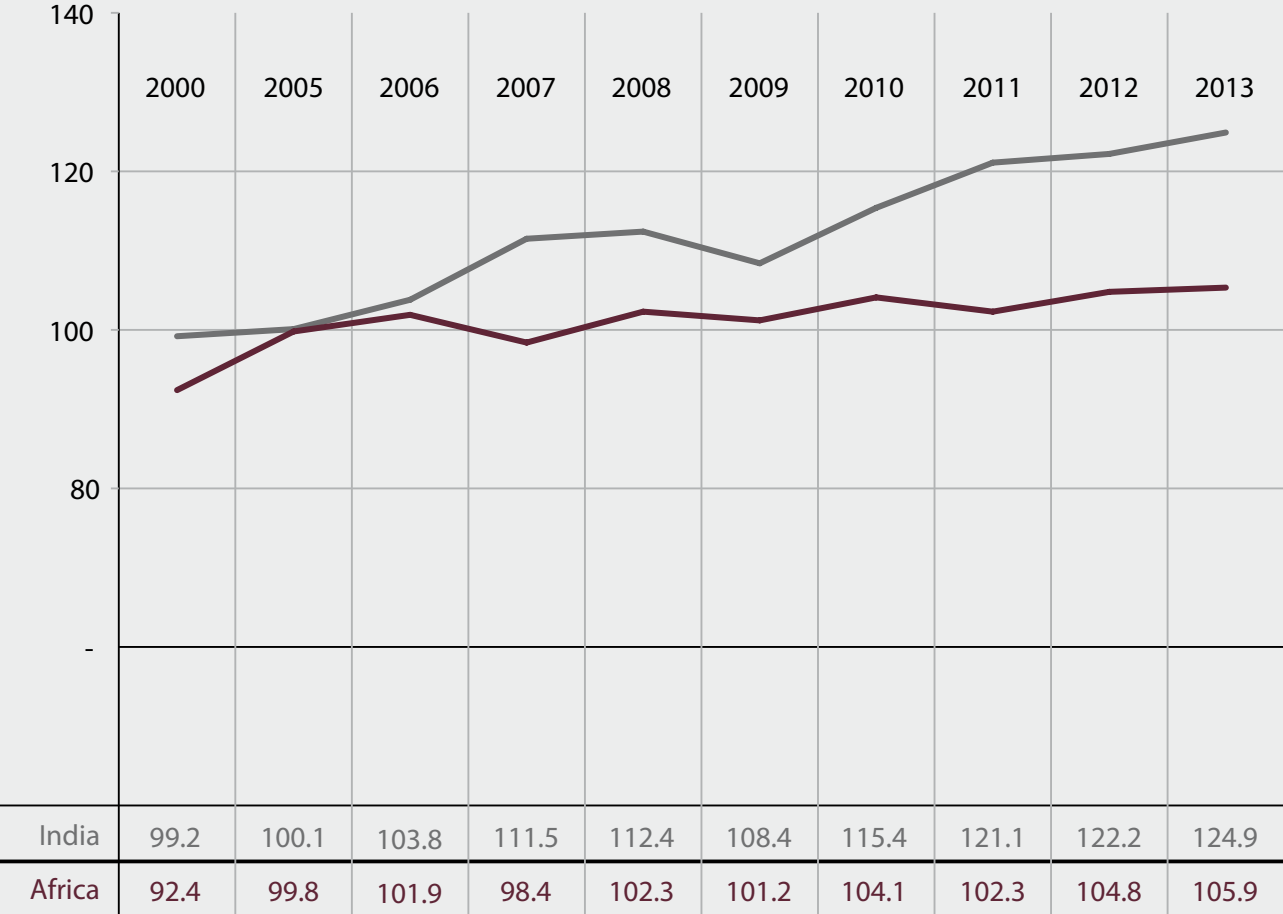


While the size of agriculture in the economy is fairly similar in Africa (15.6% of GDP in 2013) and India (18.2%), the importance of the secondary and tertiary sectors are slightly different. The services sectors is by far the largest in both countries, but in Africa it accounts for 49.9% of the economy, while in India it gives 57% of the GDP.

2.6 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION

2.6.1 PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION

FIGURE 43: FOOD PER CAPITA NET PRODUCTION INDEX (BASE YEAR 2004-2006)



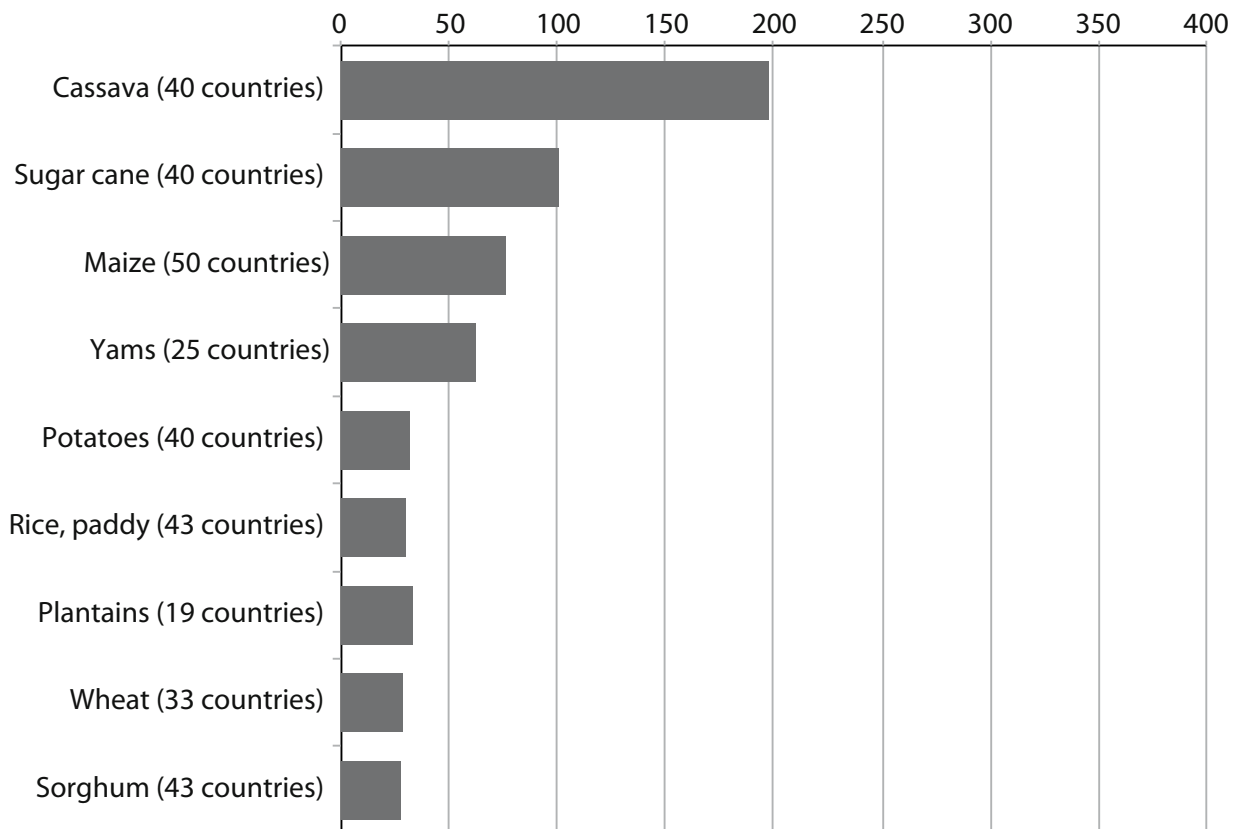
Food production in India and Africa is on the increasing trend from 2000, reaching Food per capita Net Production index value 125 and 106 respectively in 2013.



2.6.2 KEY CROPS PRODUCED IN INDIA AND AFRICA

FIGURE 44: TOP CROPS PRODUCED BY INDIA AND AFRICA

TOP 9 CROPS PRODUCED BY AFRICA (MILLIONS OF TONS) IN 2013



TOP 4 CROPS PRODUCED BY INDIA (MILLIONS OF TONS) IN 2013

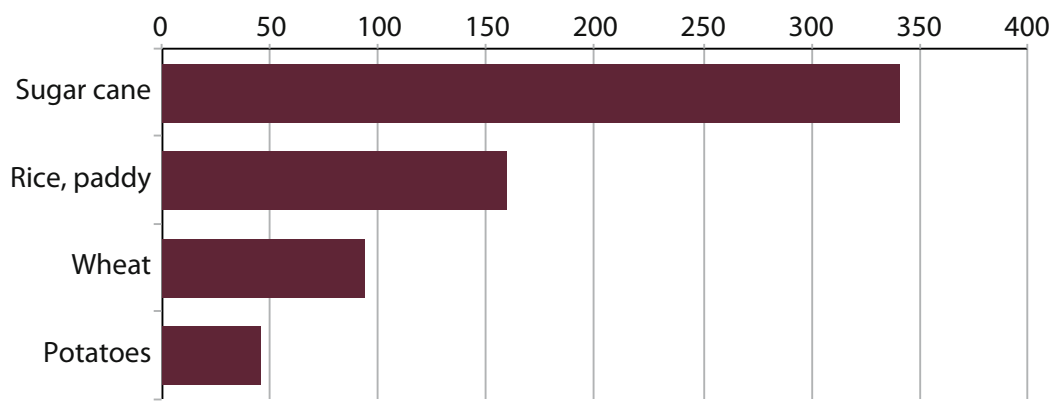
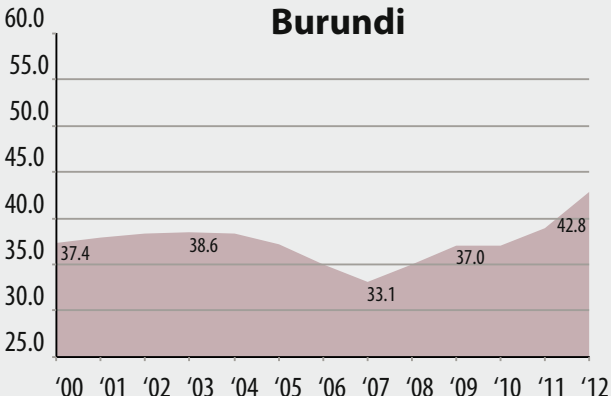
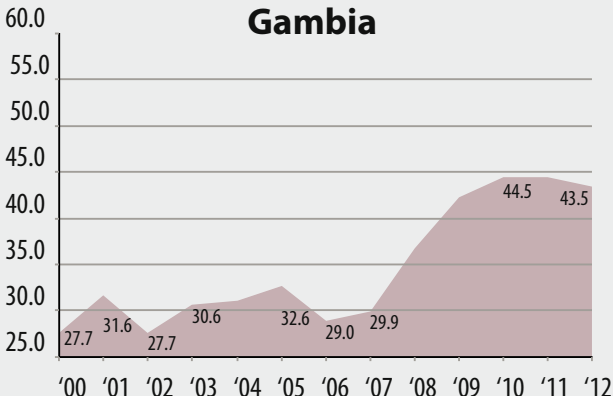
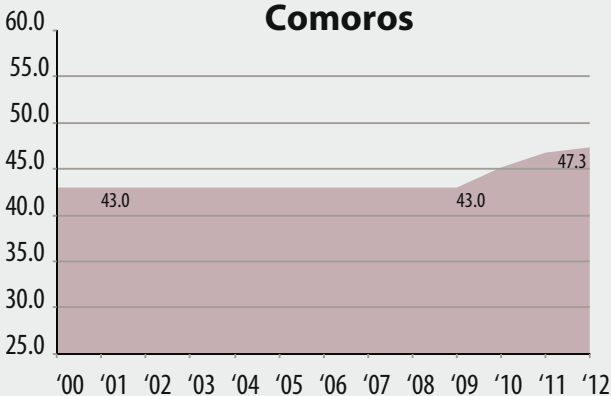
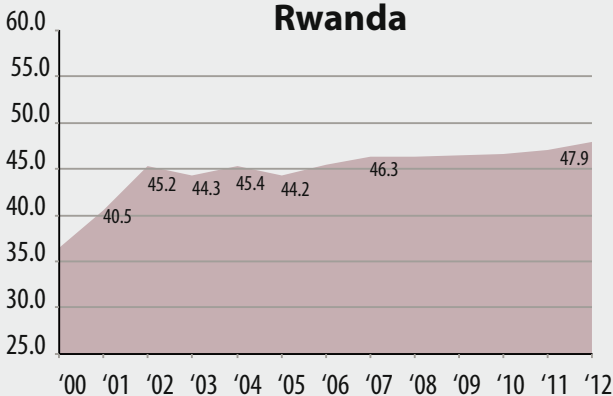
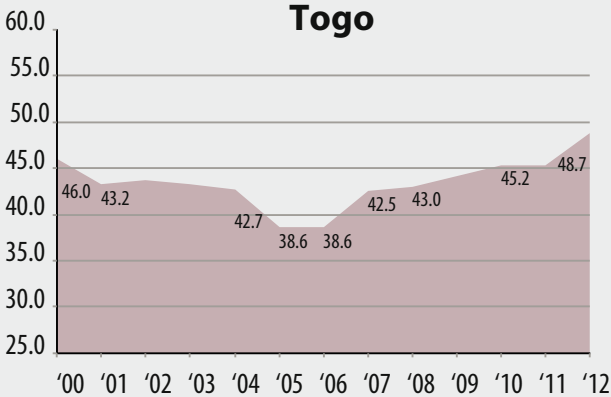
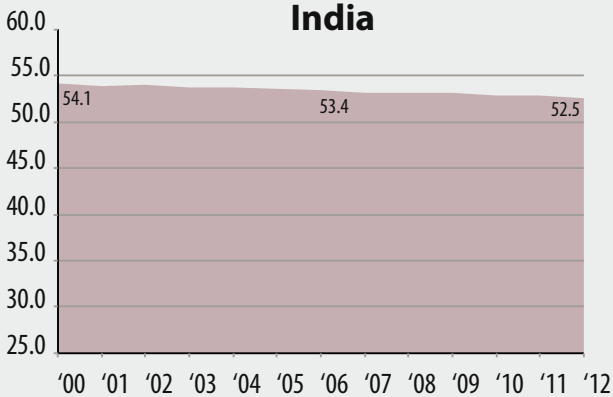


Figure 44 show similarity in key crop production composition between India and Africa. Top 4 crops (2013) of India can be all found in the top 9 crop list (2013) of Africa with sugar cane being ranked at the first and the second in India and Africa respectively.

2.6.3 AREA UNDER CULTIVATION

FIGURE 45: ARABLE LAND (% OF LAND AREA) OF INDIA AND TOP FIVE AFRICAN COUNTRIES

ARABLE LAND (% OF LAND AREA), SORTED BY 2012 VALUES



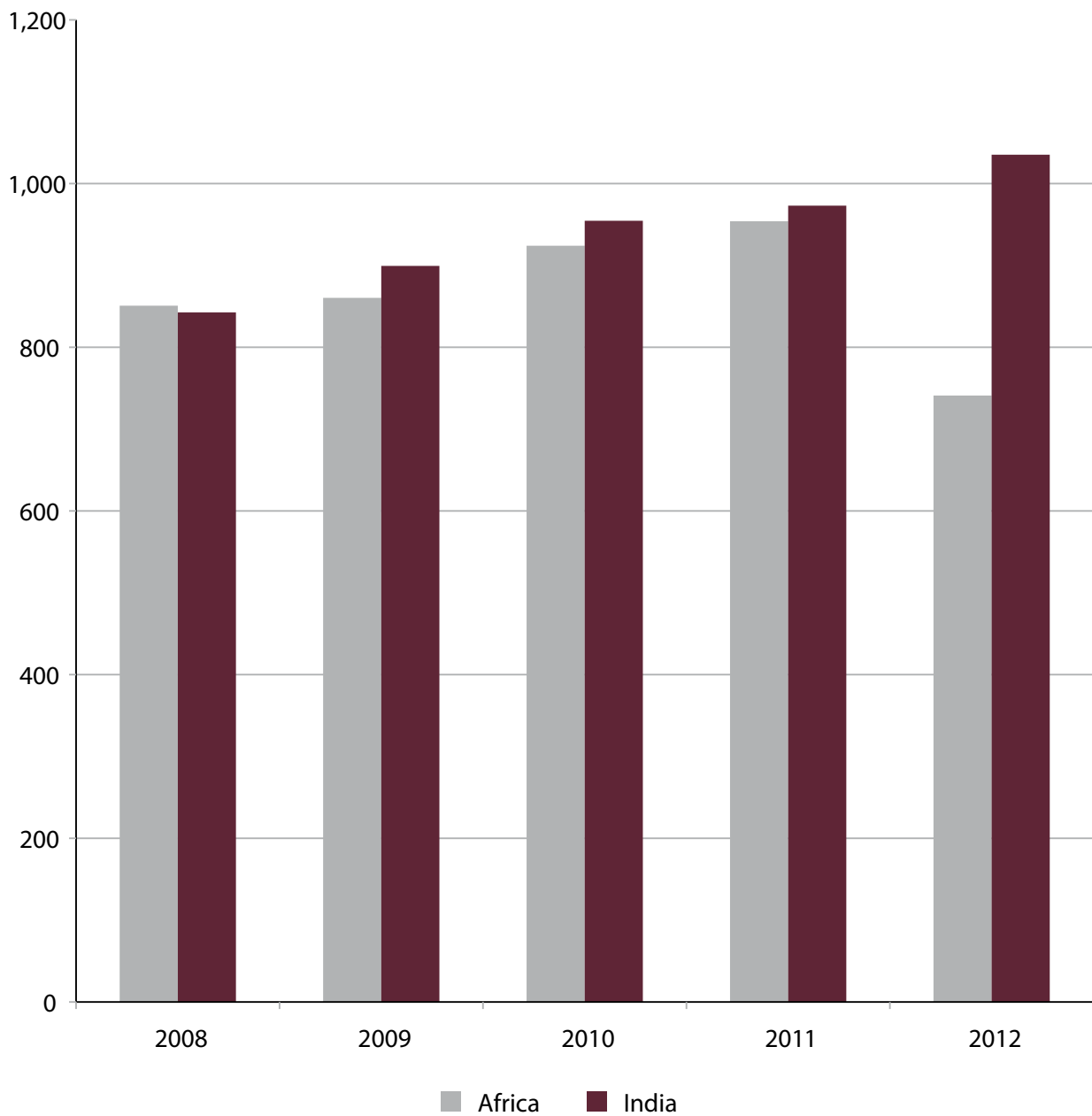
In 2012, more than 50% of land is arable in India while only three countries in Africa were close to that level.



2.7 ELECTRICITY

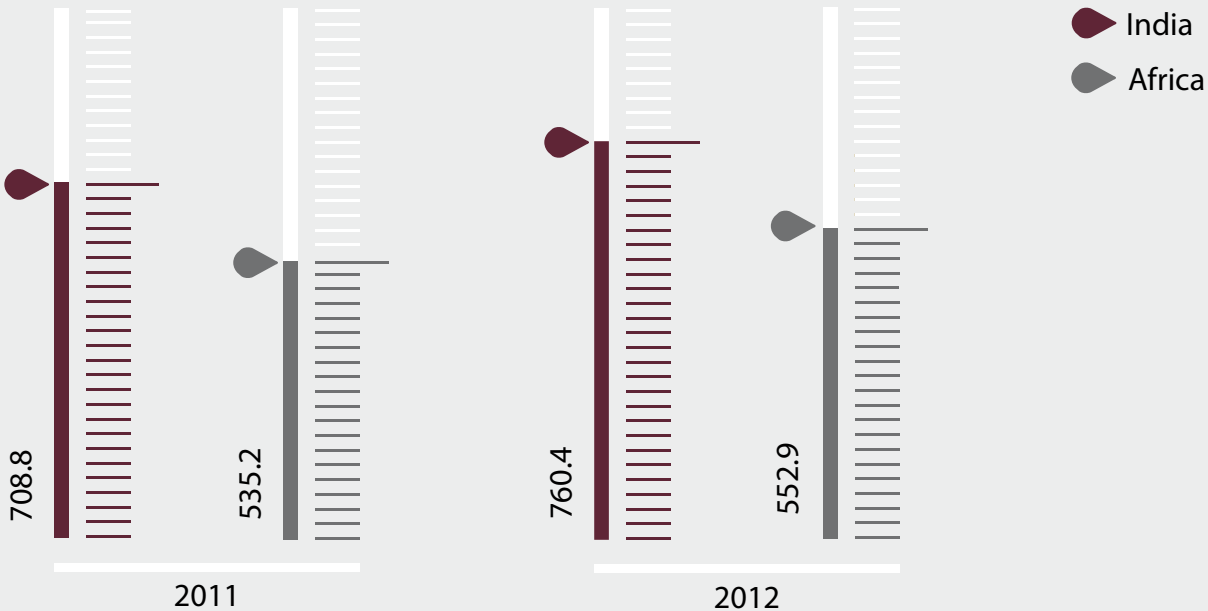
2.7.1 TOTAL ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

FIGURE 46: TOTAL ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION (BILLION KWHS)



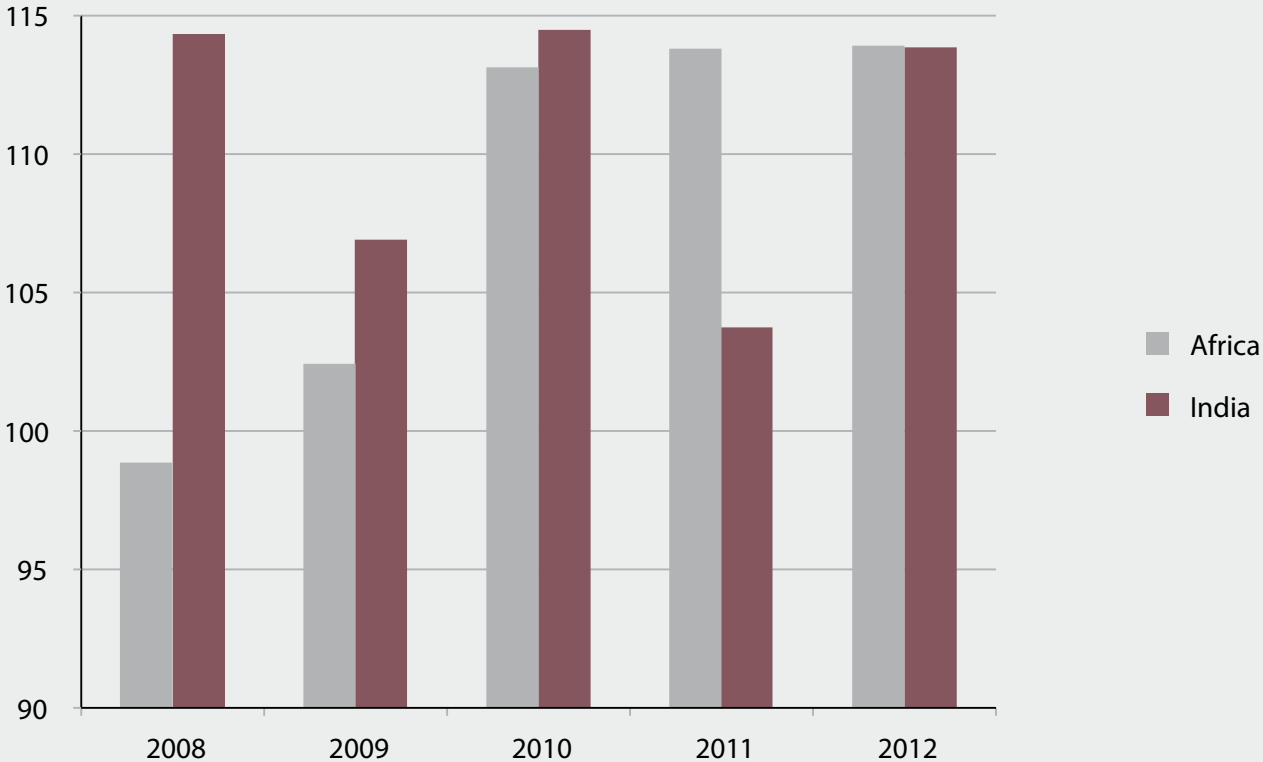
2.7.2 TOTAL THERMAL PRODUCTION

FIGURE 47: TOTAL THERMAL PRODUCTION (BILLION KWHS)



2.7.3 TOTAL HYDRO PRODUCTION

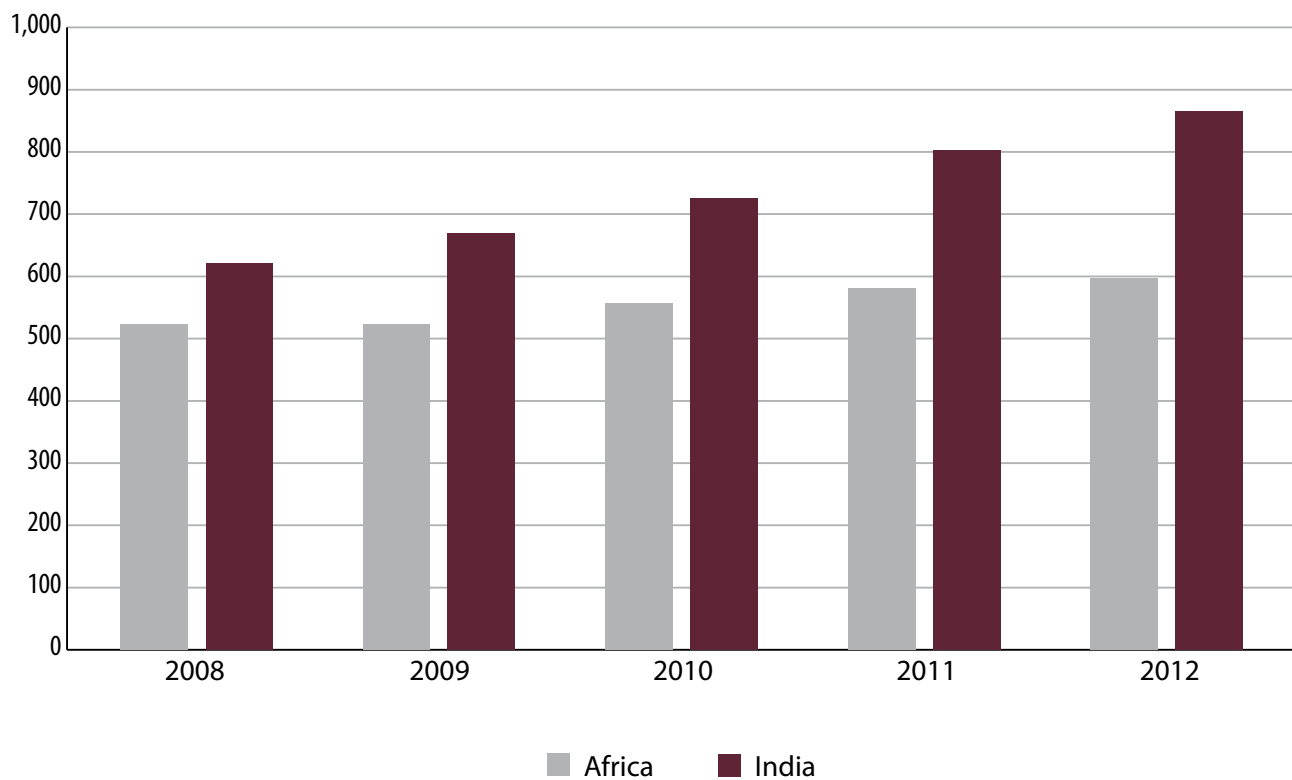
FIGURE 48: HYDROELECTRICITY NET GENERATION (BILLION KWHS)





2.7.4 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

FIGURE 49: TOTAL ELECTRICITY NET CONSUMPTION (BILLION KWHs)



Total electricity consumption of India increased 40% from 2008 (621 billion KWHs) to 2012 (865 billion KWHs). During the same period, Africa's electricity consumption increased 14% from 523 billion KWHs to 597 billion KWHs.

2.8 OIL RESERVES

FIGURE 50: CRUDE OIL PROVED RESERVES IN AFRICA AND INDIA (MILLION BARRELS)

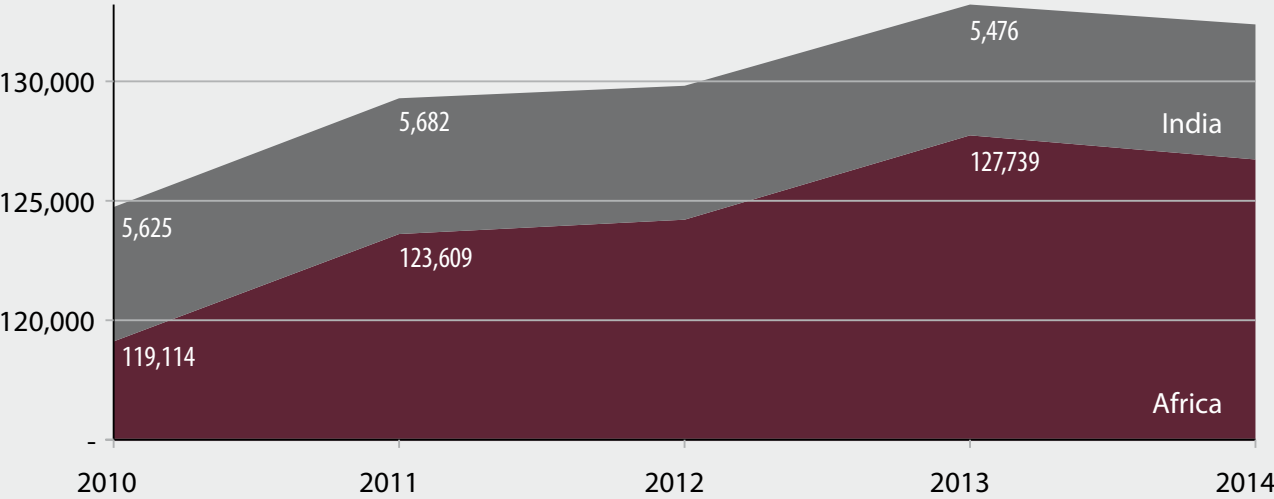
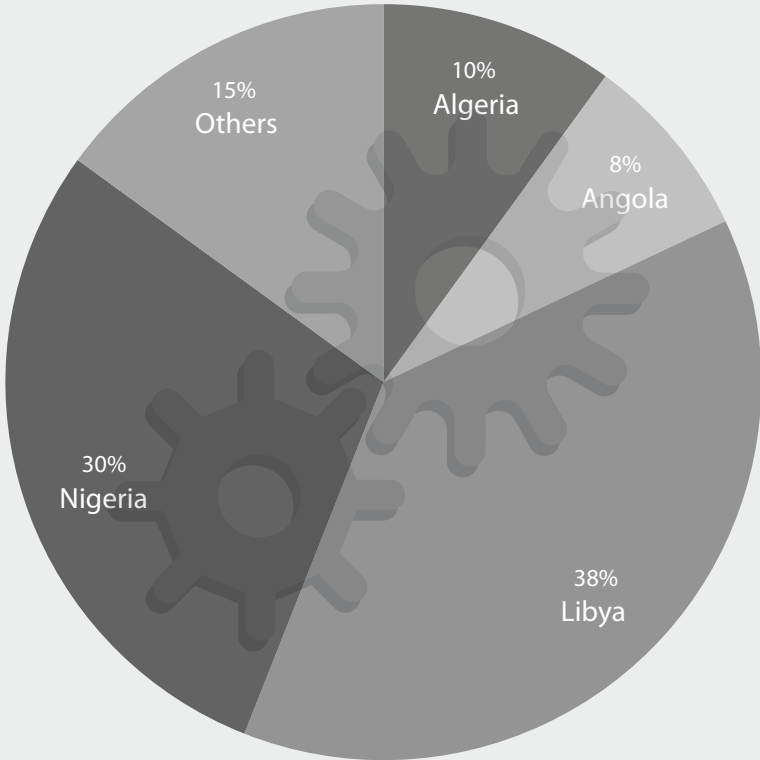


FIGURE 51: CRUDE OIL PROVED RESERVES OF COUNTRIES OUT OF TOTAL 127 BILLION OF BARRELS IN 2014



Proved crude oil reserves of Africa is 20 times larger than that of India. In 2014, Libya (38%), Nigeria (30%), Algeria (10%) and Angola (8%) accounted for about 85% of the total oil reserves in Africa.



2.9 FINANCIAL SECTOR

2.9.1 CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

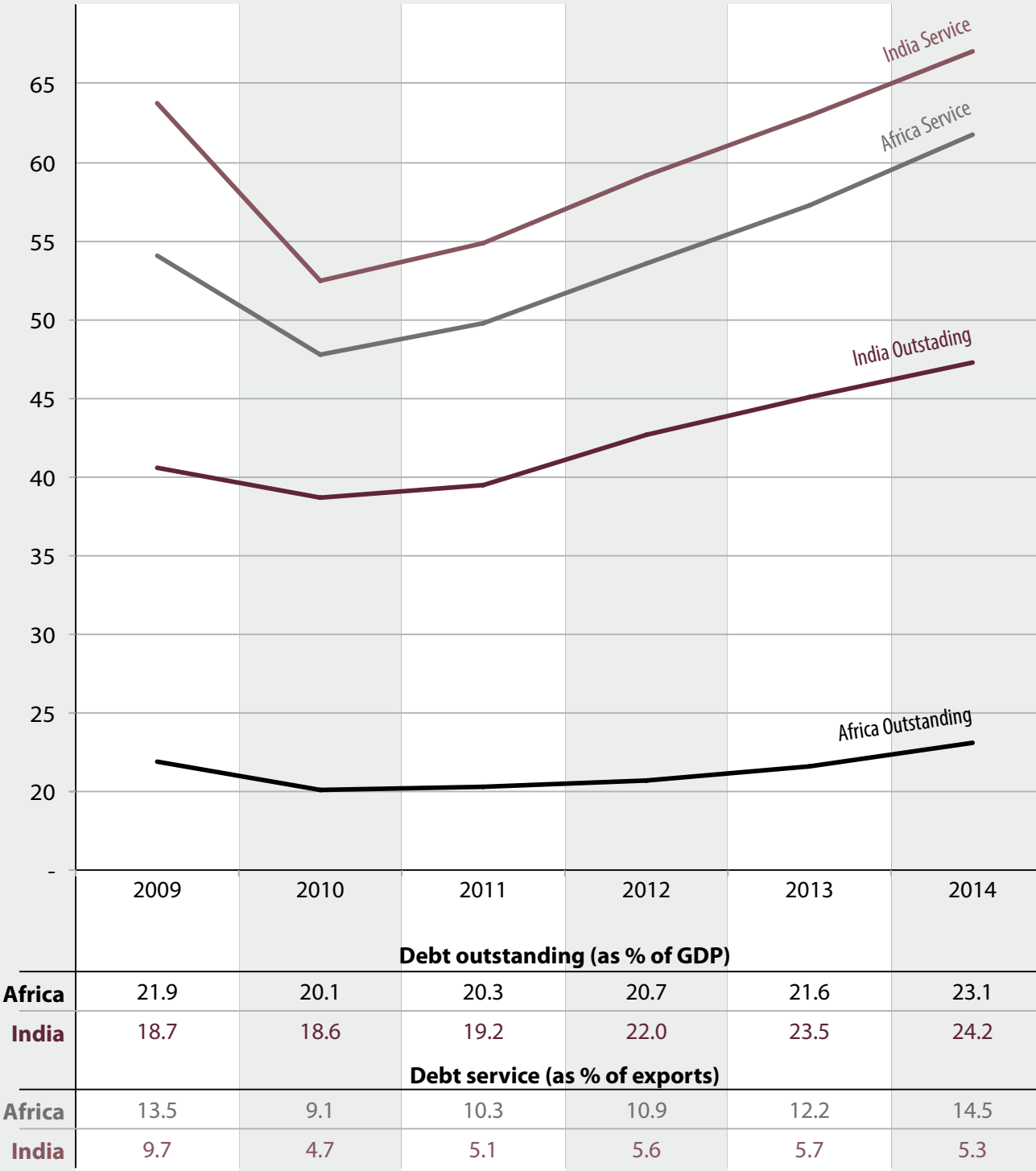
FIGURE 52: CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (AS % OF GDP)



Over the recent years, both Africa and India had their current account balance in deficit. While Africa's deficit has been worsening from 0.2% of GDP in 2010 to -3.7% in 2014, India's had been improving from -3.2% of GDP to -1.5%.

2.9.2 DEBT

FIGURE 53: EXTERNAL DEBT (AS % OF GDP)

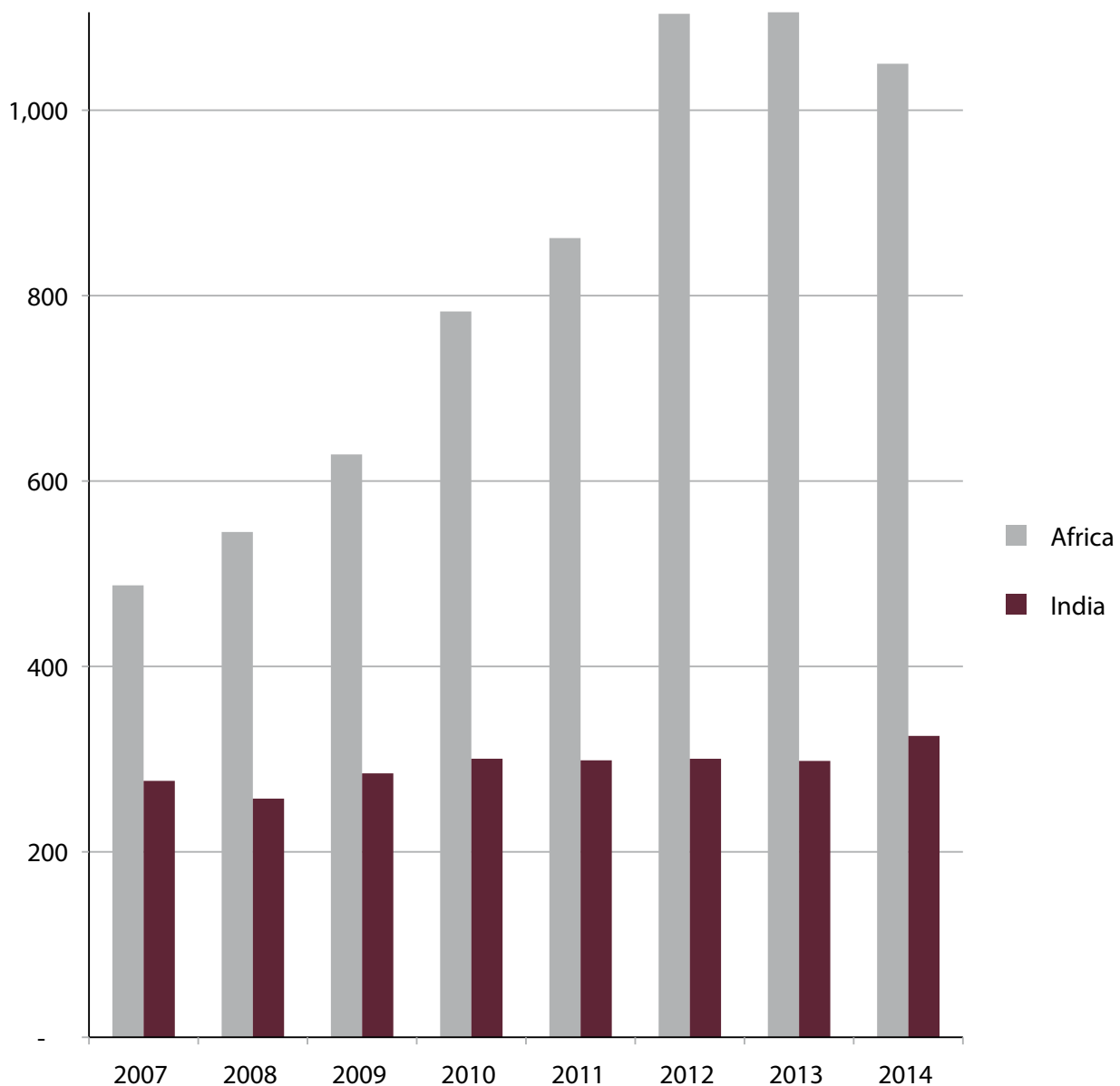


Africa, as a continent, and India had both relatively moderate levels of external debt in the recent years, although debt levels have started to increase since 2013. In 2014, debt to GDP ratio was less than 25%, while debt to export ratio was less than 15% in both cases.



2.9.3 INTERNATIONAL RESERVES INCLUDING GOLD

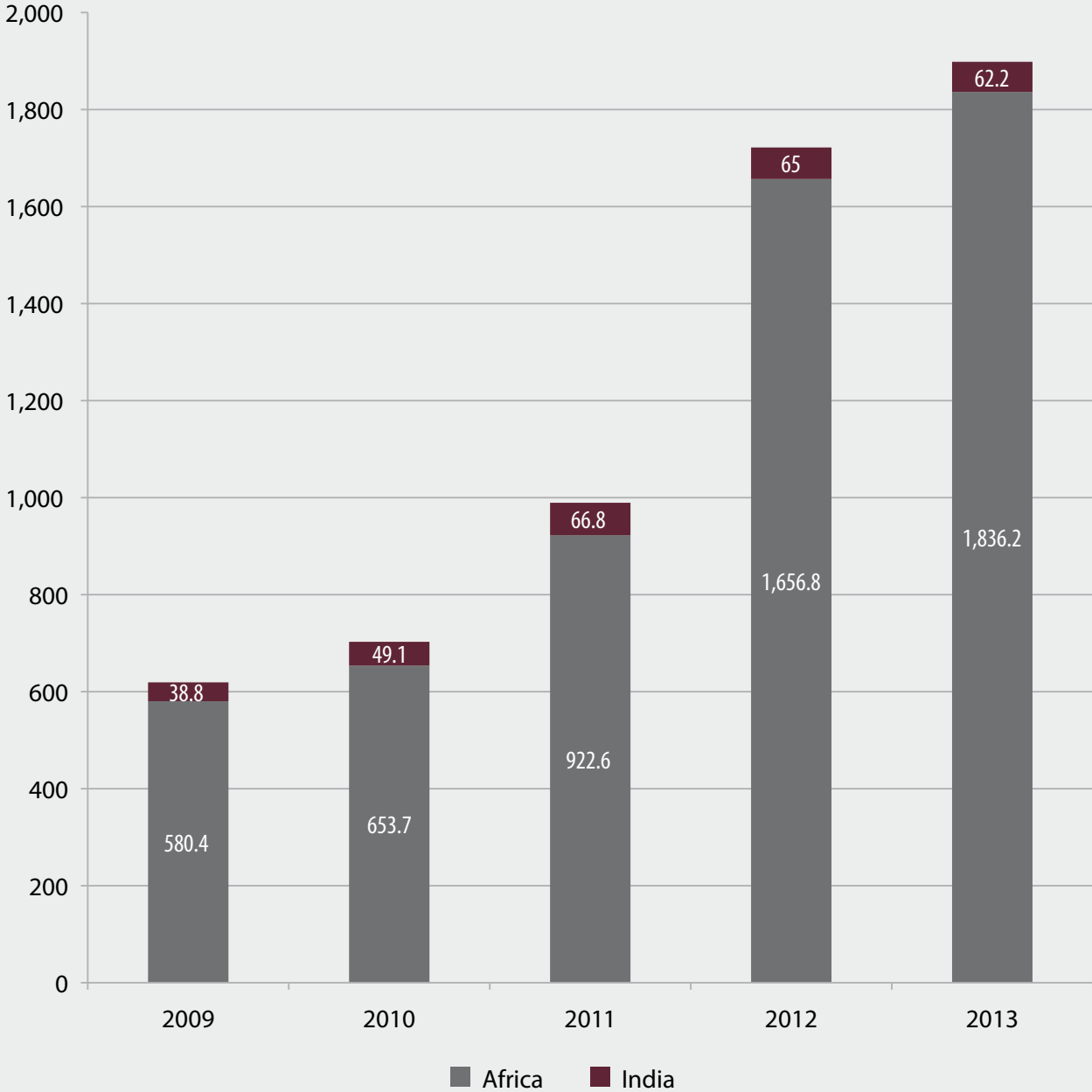
FIGURE 54: INTERNATIONAL RESERVES IN BILLION USD AT CURRENT PRICE



Africa and India has been both accumulating important international reserves since 2000, reaching 506 billion USD in the whole of Africa and 304 billion USD in India.

2.10 PUBLIC FINANCE

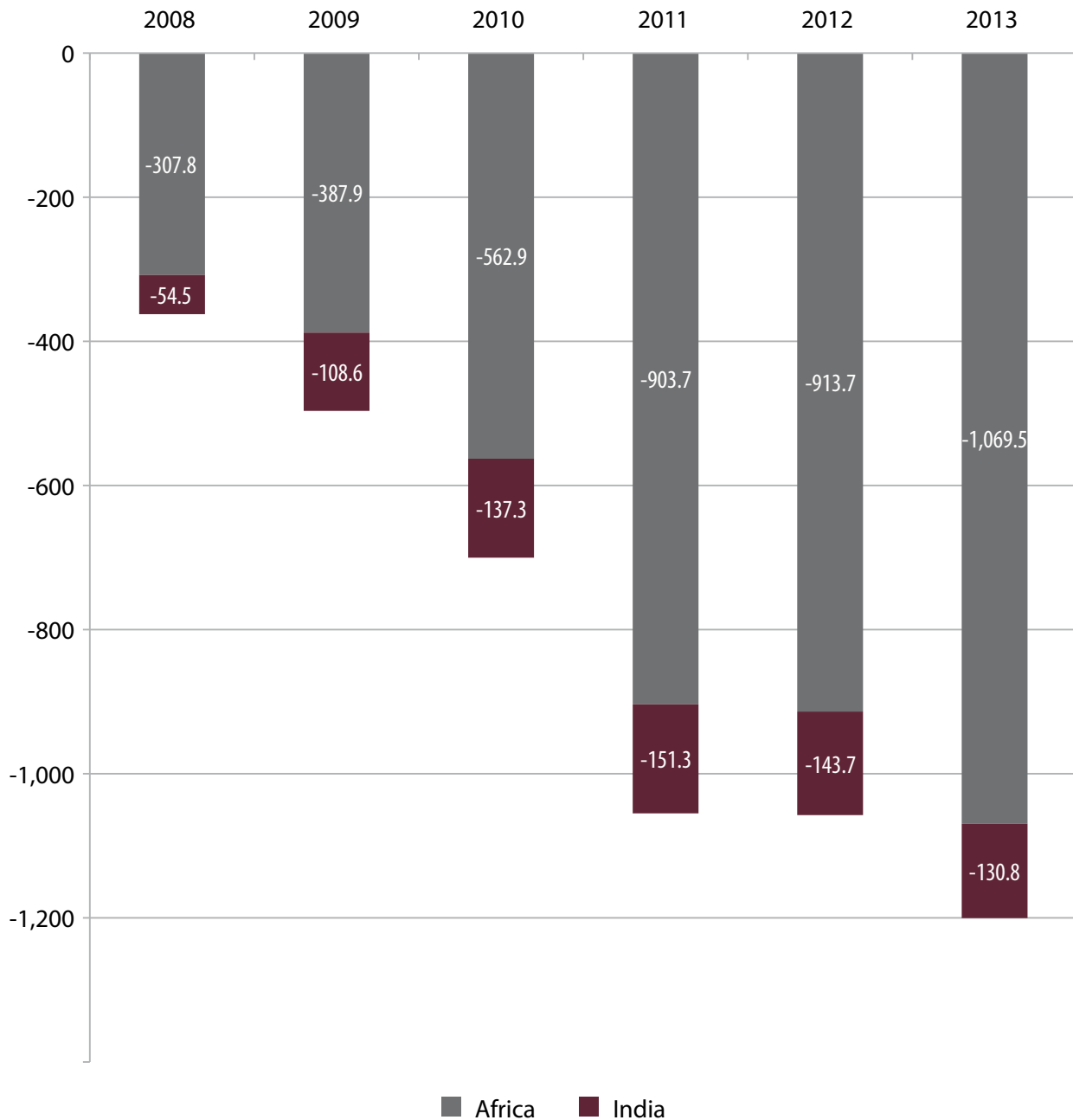
FIGURE 55: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (BILLION USD)



While India's capital expenditure per year was almost stationary between 2009 and 2013, Africa's yearly capital expenditures more than tripled from 580 million USD in 2009 to 1.8 billion USD in 2013.



FIGURE 56: FISCAL BALANCE (BILLION USD)



Both Africa and India have been running fiscal deficits in recent years. While India's fiscal deficit has been moving around 100-150 billion USD between 2009 and 2013, Africa increased its fiscal deficit to over 1 trillion USD in the same period.

FIGURE 57: INCOME TAX (BILLION USD)

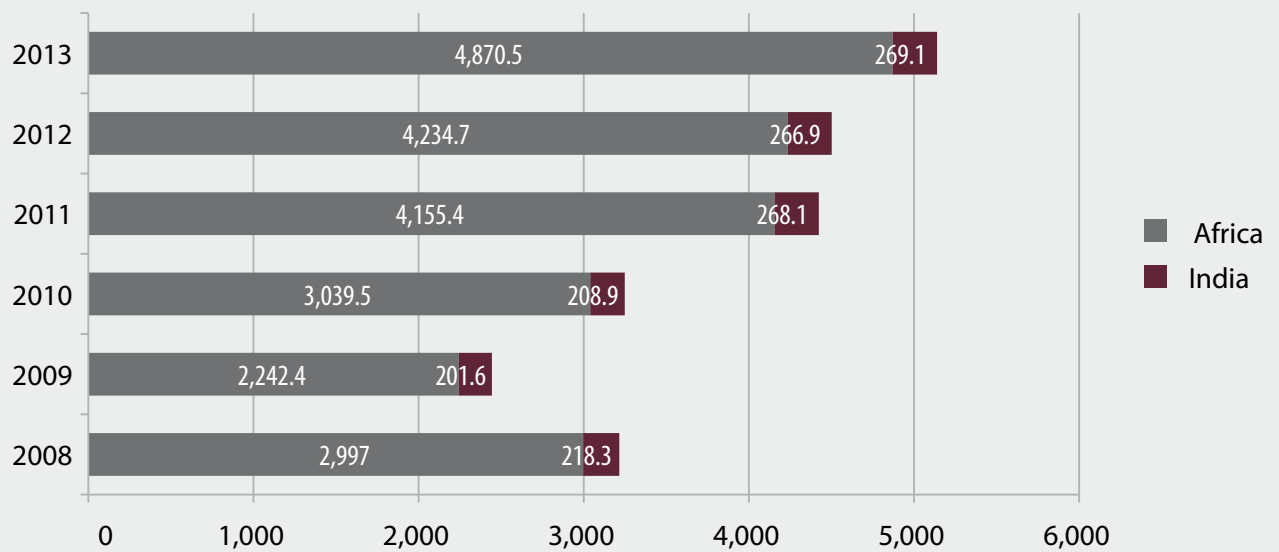
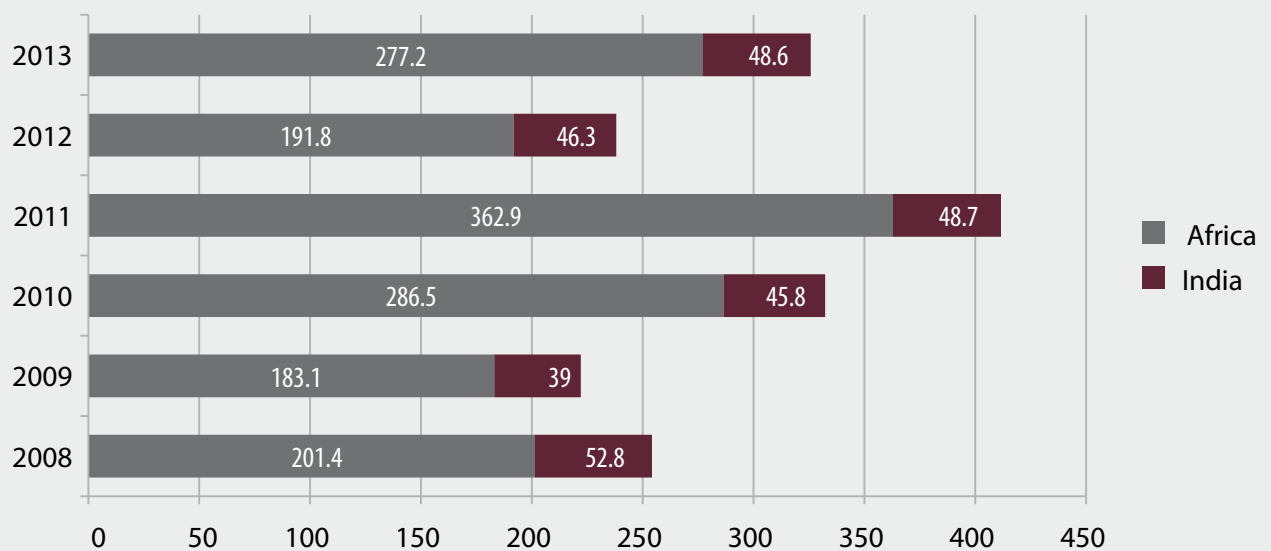


FIGURE 58: NON-TAX REVENUE (BILLION USD)



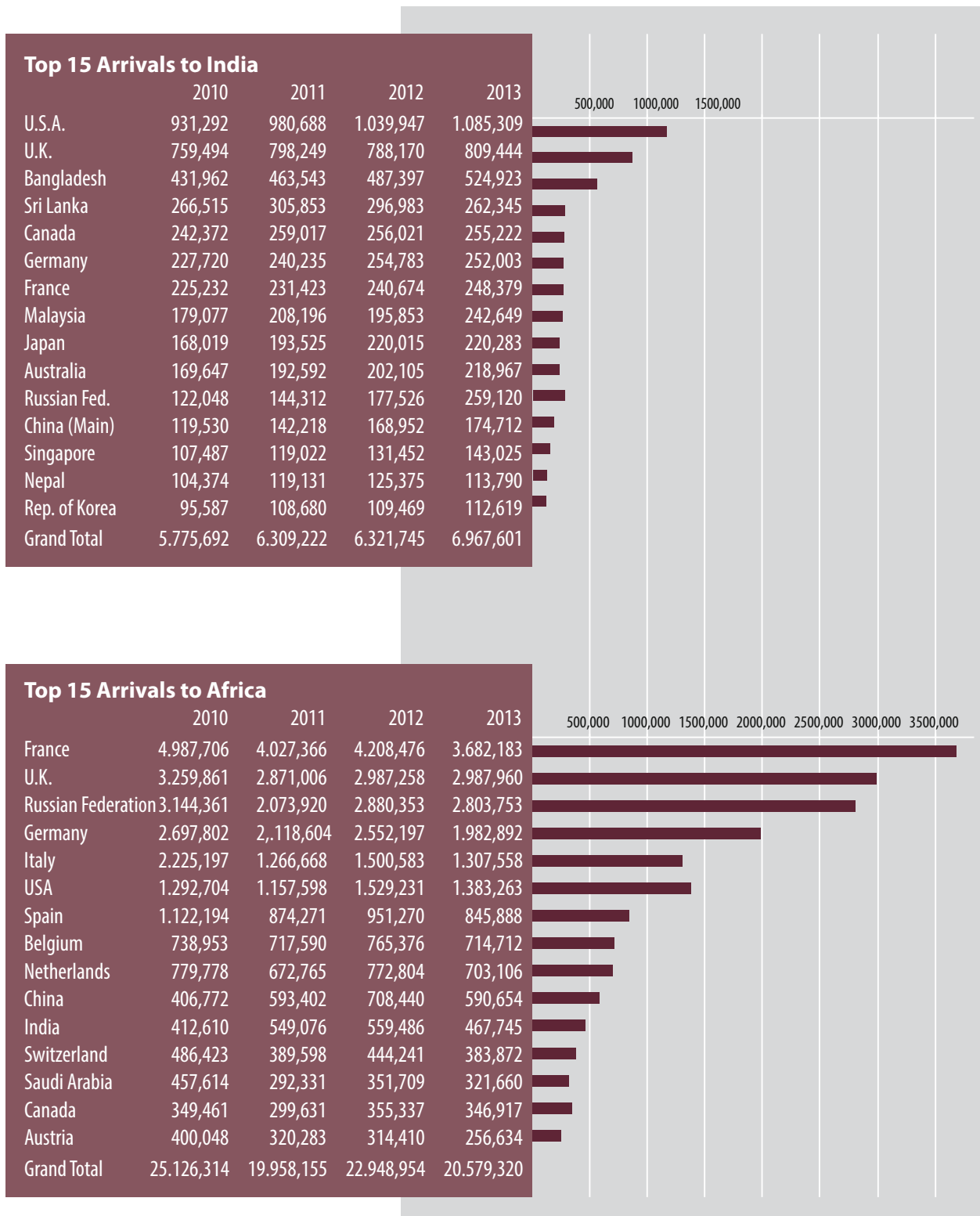
Income tax revenues in India increased by 23% between 2008 and 2013, from 218 billion USD to 269 billion USD. In the meantime, Africa's income tax revenues increased by 63% from almost 3 trillion to 4.9 trillion USD.

Non-tax revenues in India stayed stable in the recent years around 50 billion USD per year. In the meantime, Africa's non-tax revenues had a sharp spike in 2010-11 and reached 277 billion USD in 2013.



2.11 TOURISM

FIGURE 59: TOP 15 ARRIVALS TO INDIA AND AFRICA



2.12 INFORMATION SOCIETY

2.12.1 MOBILE SUBSCRIPTION & INTERNET PENETRATION

FIGURE 60: MOBILE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND INTERNET USERS (PER 100 INHABITANTS)

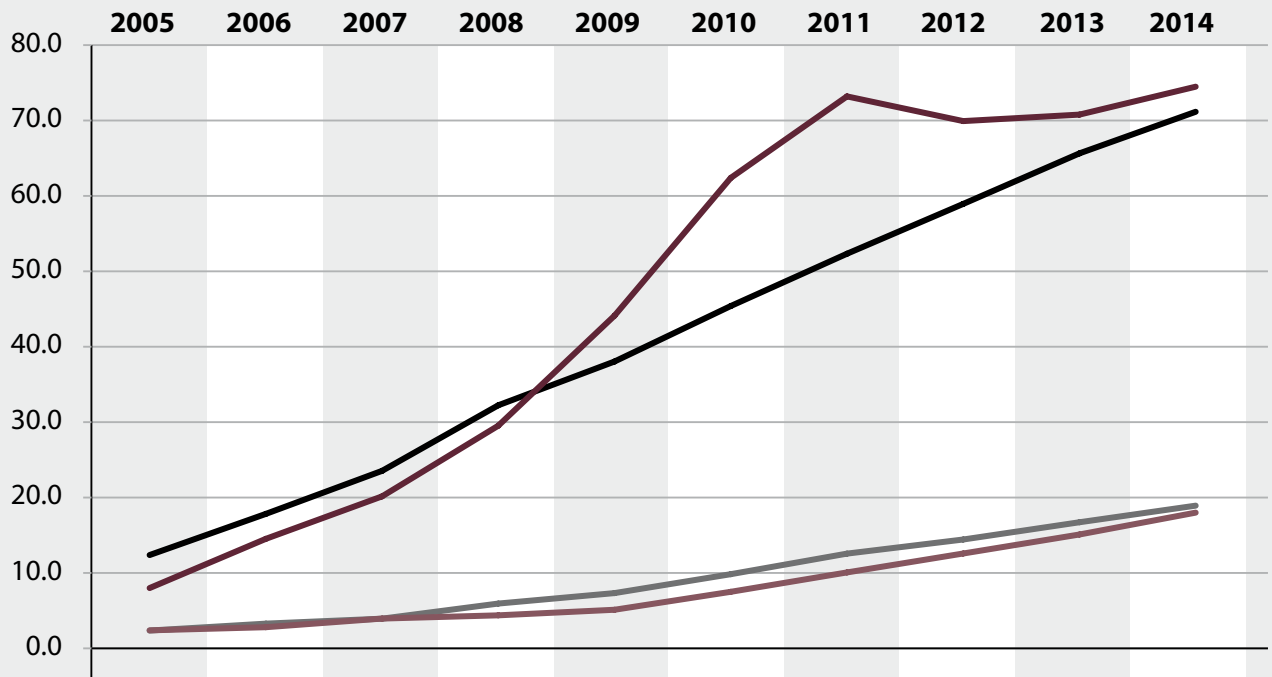


FIGURE 61: MOBILE SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100 INHABITANTS)

Africa	12.4	17.8	23.5	32.2	38.0	45.4	52.3	58.9	65.6	71.2
India	8.0	14.5	20.2	29.5	44.1	62.4	73.2	69.9	70.8	74.5

FIGURE 62: INTERNET USERS (PER 100 INHABITANTS)

Africa	2.4	3.3	3.9	5.9	7.3	9.8	12.6	14.4	16.7	18.9
India	2.4	2.8	4.0	4.4	5.1	7.5	10.1	12.6	15.1	18.0

The mobile subscription rate has leaped significantly over past 10 years in both Africa and India. In 2005, the mobile subscription per 100 inhabitants was 8% in India and 12.4% in Africa but the rate had jumped to over 70% in 2014.

The Internet penetration rate also improved over the last decade increasing from 2.4% in 2005 to 18% in 2014 both in India and Africa.

SOURCE LIST

SOURCE	FIGURES
IMF	1, 2, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58
Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India	3, 4, 5
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India	13
UN Comtrade	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12
US Energy information	11, 49, 50, 51
UNESCO	14, 15, 26, 27, 28, 29
Ministry of Tourism, Government of India	16, 17, 18, 59
World Population Prospects	19, 20, 21, 22
World Urbanization Prospects	23
ILO	24, 25
Trends in Maternal Mortality Report (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and World Bank)	30
Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank and UN)	31
WHO	32, 33, 34, 35
Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (WHO and UNICEF)	36, 37
African Statistical Yearbook	38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 52, 53
World Bank	38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 54
FAO	43, 44
UNDATA	46, 47, 48
WTO	59
ITU	60, 61, 62

FIGURE LIST

Figure 1:	Outward FDI stocks of India in Africa (billion usd)	2
Figure 2:	Africa FDI stocks in India (billion usd)	3
Figure 3:	Lines of credit by sectors (%)	4
Figure 4:	Pan Africa e-Network	6
Figure 5:	Financial assistance for fight against Ebola	7
Figure 6:	Total trade of India to Africa and the world as reported by India (billion usd)	8
Figure 7:	Trade flows of India and other major partners with Africa from 2010 to 2014 (billion usd)	9
Figure 8:	Top five import/export commodities by India to/from Africa in 2014 (million usd)	10
Figure 9:	Top five India's export and import partners (million usd)	11
Figure 10:	Mineral fuels and related products imported by India from Africa in 2014 (billion usd)	12
Figure 11:	Main mineral fuels (non-crude) importers from India in 2013 (million usd)	13
Figure 12:	India's pharmaceutical export and import to Africa countries (million usd)	14
Figure 13:	Population of Indians in Africa	16
Figure 14:	Number of African students attending Indian higher institutions	17
Figure 15:	African students attending Indian higher institutions in 2012	18
Figure 16:	Tourists arrivals from Africa to India by purpose of visit in 2013 (%)	19
Figure 17:	Tourists arrivals from Africa to India by purpose of visit and country in 2013 (%)	20
Figure 18:	Tourists arrivals from Africa to India	21
Figure 19:	Mid-year population (million)	23
Figure 20:	Basic demographic characteristics	24
Figure 21:	Age groups (million)	25
Figure 22:	Population structure	25
Figure 23:	Urban population (%)	26
Figure 24:	Africa and India labour force (million)	26
Figure 25:	Overall unemployment (%)	27
Figure 26:	Gross enrolment ratio in primary and secondary education	28
Figure 27:	Literacy rate	29
Figure 28:	Teacher-pupil ratio 2000-2012	30
Figure 29:	Research outputs	30
Figure 30:	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	31
Figure 31:	Under-five, infant and neonatal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	32
Figure 32:	Immunization coverage among 1-year-old (%)	33

Figure 33: Prevalence of undernourishment in total population (%)	34
Figure 34: Children aged <5 years underweight (moderate and severe) (%)	35
Figure 35: Children aged <5 years stunted (moderate and severe) (%)	35
Figure 36: Percentage of population with improved drinking water sources	36
Figure 37: Improved sanitation facilities in 2015 (%)	37
Figure 38: Per-capita GDP of top and bottom three African countries and India in 2014 (usd)	38
Figure 39: Per-capita GDP (usd)	39
Figure 40: Annual GDP growth rate (%)	40
Figure 41: Contribution of sectors to GDP (%)	41
Figure 42: Structure of output (%)	41
Figure 43: Food per capita net production index (base year 2004-2006)	42
Figure 44: Top crops produced by India and Africa	43
Figure 45: Arable land (% of land area) of India and top five African countries	44
Figure 46: Total electricity production (billion kwhs)	45
Figure 47: Total thermal production (billion kwhs)	46
Figure 48: Hydroelectricity net generation (billion kwhs)	46
Figure 49: Total electricity net consumption (billion kwhs)	47
Figure 50: Crude oil proved reserves in Africa and India (million barrels)	48
Figure 51: Crude oil proved reserves of countries out of total 127 billion of barrels in 2014	48
Figure 52: Current account balance (as % of GDP)	49
Figure 53: External debt (as % of GDP)	50
Figure 54: International reserves in billion usd at current price	51
Figure 55: Capital expenditure (billion usd)	52
Figure 56: Fiscal balance (billion usd)	53
Figure 57: Income tax (billion usd)	54
Figure 58: Non-tax revenue (billion usd)	54
Figure 59: Top 15 arrivals to India and Africa	55
Figure 60: Mobile subscriptions and Internet users (per 100 inhabitants)	56
Figure 61: Mobile subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	56
Figure 62: Internet users (per 100 inhabitants)	56

