GREENING AFRICA'S INDUSTRIALIZATION PART 1

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Key policy messages

Africa contiues to grow despite strong global headwinds, thanks to improvement in economic governance among other factors.

Growth drivers are slowly diversifying but value addition is limited.

Mixed progress in social development with high poverty rates, increasing inequality and emplyment largely informal.

Positive growth outlook despite internal and external risks; countercyclical policies needed to maintain growth momentum.

Agenda 2063/2030, Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on F4D among other present an intgrated Framework for Africa's Structural Transformation and Green industrialization

Africa, has a unique opportunity to leapfrogging to a green growth & industrial development pathway





Growth declined moderately in 2015 as was the case with the overall global economy



South-Eastern Europe Africa (excluding Libya) World

- Private consumption continued to be the main driver of growth;
- Fiscal and current account deficits widened in 2015
- Oil importers experienced growth uptick in 2015
- Total exports declined while intra-African trade increased;

World



Inflation rose amid falling commodity prices and declining reserves



- Mainly due to:
 - -Currency devaluations
 - -Strong US dollar and high food prices;
- Inflationary pressures led to tightening of monetary conditions in Africa.
- International reserves dropped due and debt burden increased.
- Monetary tightening in the US & Europe might lead to FDI diversion to developed economies
- But FDI flows remained stable thanks to recovery in North Africa & improved business conditions on the continent.



Africa making steady progress towards social outcomes

- Poverty rates have dropped, though at a slow pace, and inequality is high and increasing in many countries;
- Notable progress in achieving universal primary education and reducing under-5 mortality which declined by 55.6 % by 2012 (target 67% by 2015;
- Improved gender parity in primary education, but still below the 0.93 benchmark in secondary and tertiary education;
- Unemployment marginally declined but employment remains mostly informal;
- Africa is the fastest urbanizing region globally, growing at 4.5% per year, with more than 50% expected to live in urban areas by 2035.



Medium-term growth prospects, risks & uncertainties

- Africa's growth is expected to increase 4.3% in 2016 & 4.4% in 2017;
- However, internal & external risks remain, including:

Weak global economic recovery & the slowdown in China;

Low commodity prices and currency depreciation;

Tightening of monetary policy in the US and the EU;

Weather related shocks & security concerns in some countries.

Hence the repeated call for industrialization & structural transformation



- Both Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 provide supportive policy environments for green industrialization initiatives and sustainable development in Africa;
- Despite having the lowest rates of emission, Africa is highly vulnerable to environmental and climatic hazards;
- Both Agendas need to be integrated into national development planning frameworks.
- The continued dependence on natural resources and fossil fuels will expose the country to enormous environmental challenges.

Green industrialization and the sustainable development agenda

- Africa, as a late industrializer has a unique opportunity to avoid the pitfalls of costly environmental fall-outs, by leapfrogging to a green industrial development pathway;
- The process will be aided by recent development frameworks such the AAAA that facilitate access to resources, encompassing climate financing, curb illicit financial flows and enhance domestic resource mobilization;
- Policy makers must take full advantage of the commitments, and investments in green infrastructure will be vital for successful green industrialization.
- Hence the theme of ERA 2016 "Greening Africa's industrialization".



Thank you for your kind attention!

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