Strategic Objectives of Development Support African Economic: Plan of Implementation

Welcome to this presentation on the strategic objectives to support African economic development and the associated implementation plan. We will explore the challenges and opportunities facing the African continent, as well as strategies to drive sustainable economic growth.

Presented by: Prof. Dr. José Jorge Correia Mateus
National Director for Angola
Member of the Operations and Project Development, Finance and Fundraising, and Policy and Strategy Committees

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Introduction: The Rebirth of Goals Strategic Economic Development African

The Renaissance of African Strategic Economic Development Goals is a concept that advocates that the peoples and nations of Africa must overcome the current challenges facing the continent by promoting cultural, scientific and economic renewal.

After the transformation of the Organization of African Unity into the African Union, African heads of state proposed the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as an area for a new partnership relationship between Africa and the international community.

The New Partnership for the Development of Africa (NEPAD)

NEPAD Objectives

Promote in African countries, their regions and the continent: peace, security, democracy, good governance, respect for human rights and a sound economic management.

Strategy

Guide development of Africa in the 21st century.

International Reaction

NEPAD has provoked a positive reaction in the international community.

Foundations of Sustainable Development in Africa

1. Democracy
2. Good Governance
3. Economic Governance
4. Corporate Governance

To achieve these objectives, NEPAD proposes institutional reforms, including the use of assessment tools that make it possible to definitively establish good governance in State structures.

A Passionate and Insightful Approach

Collaboration

This presentation is a collaborative effort, fueled by our shared love and dedication.

Inspiration

Let's make this summary

not only informative but inspiring to all fellow National Directors.

Counseling

The aim is to encourage and advise those responsible for economic decision-making in our countries.

A New Narrative for Africa

Beyond Statistics

We go beyond dry statistics and predictable viewpoints. We will weave a narrative, a story of potential, of resilience, of the incredible human spirit that drives Africa's progress.

Nuanced Realities

We need to go beyond the usual clichés and delve into the nuanced realities. We will present a potential framework, infused with depth and passion.

Economy of Africa: A Overview

Composition

The economy of Africa consists of the agriculture and resources of the African people.

Challenges

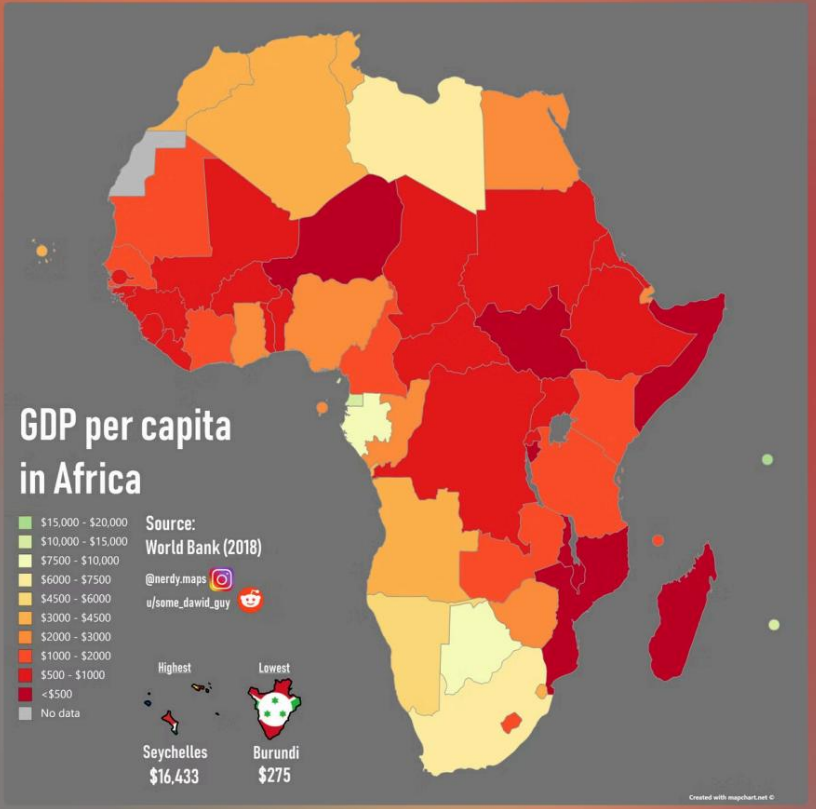
While some parts of the continent have made significant gains in recent years, Africa still faces significant challenges.

Natural Resources

Africa's economy is guided by the exploitation of natural resources, such as oil, gas and minerals like gold and diamonds.

Sectors Underdeveloped

Agriculture, Tourism, Manufacturing and Services are still poorly practiced in most African nations.



Economic Challenges in Africa

Extreme Poverty

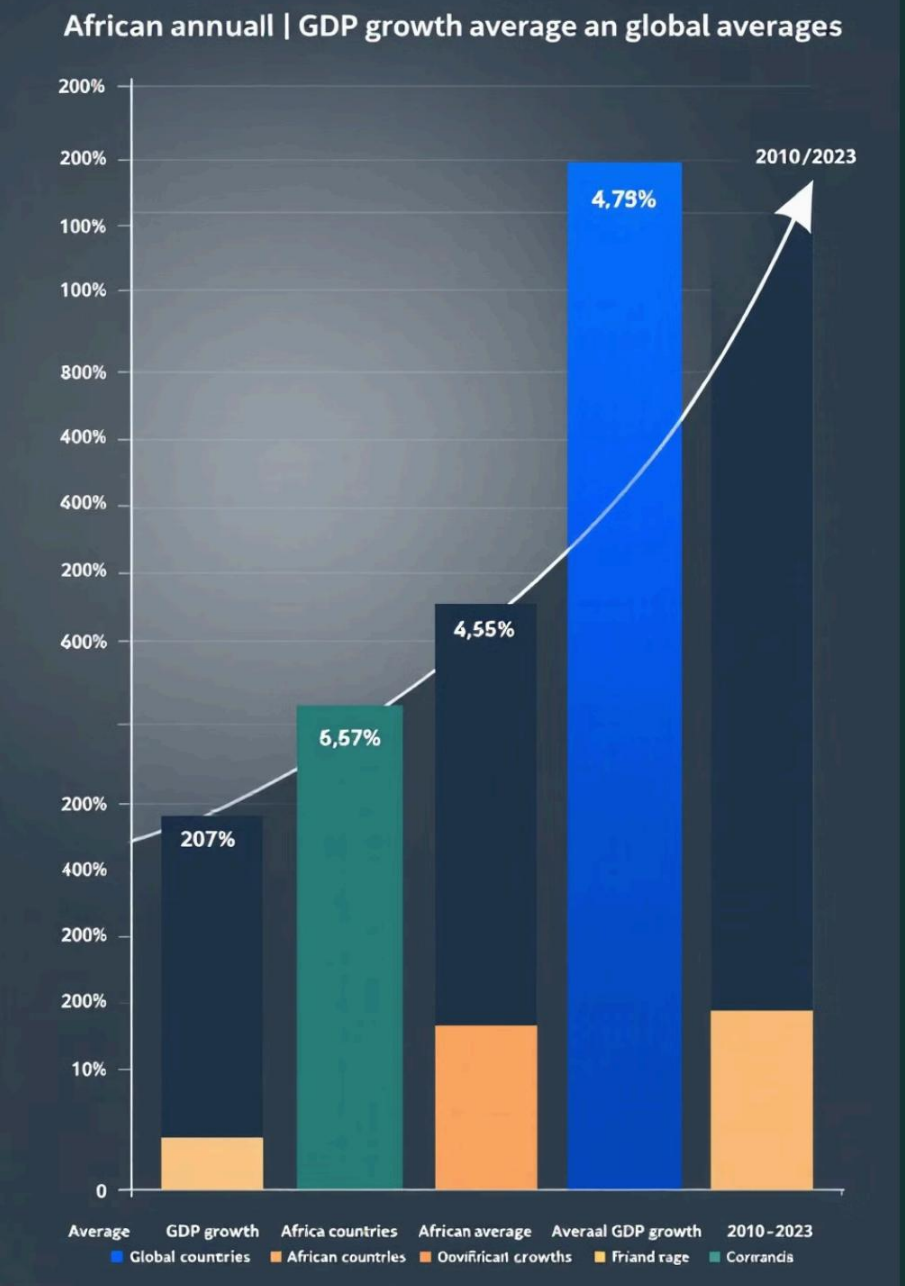
Food Crisis

High Inflation

Indebtedness

Wars

In most of the 54 African countries, the economy is directly impacted by these critical challenges.



Economic Growth

African: Perspectives Positives

4%

GDP growth

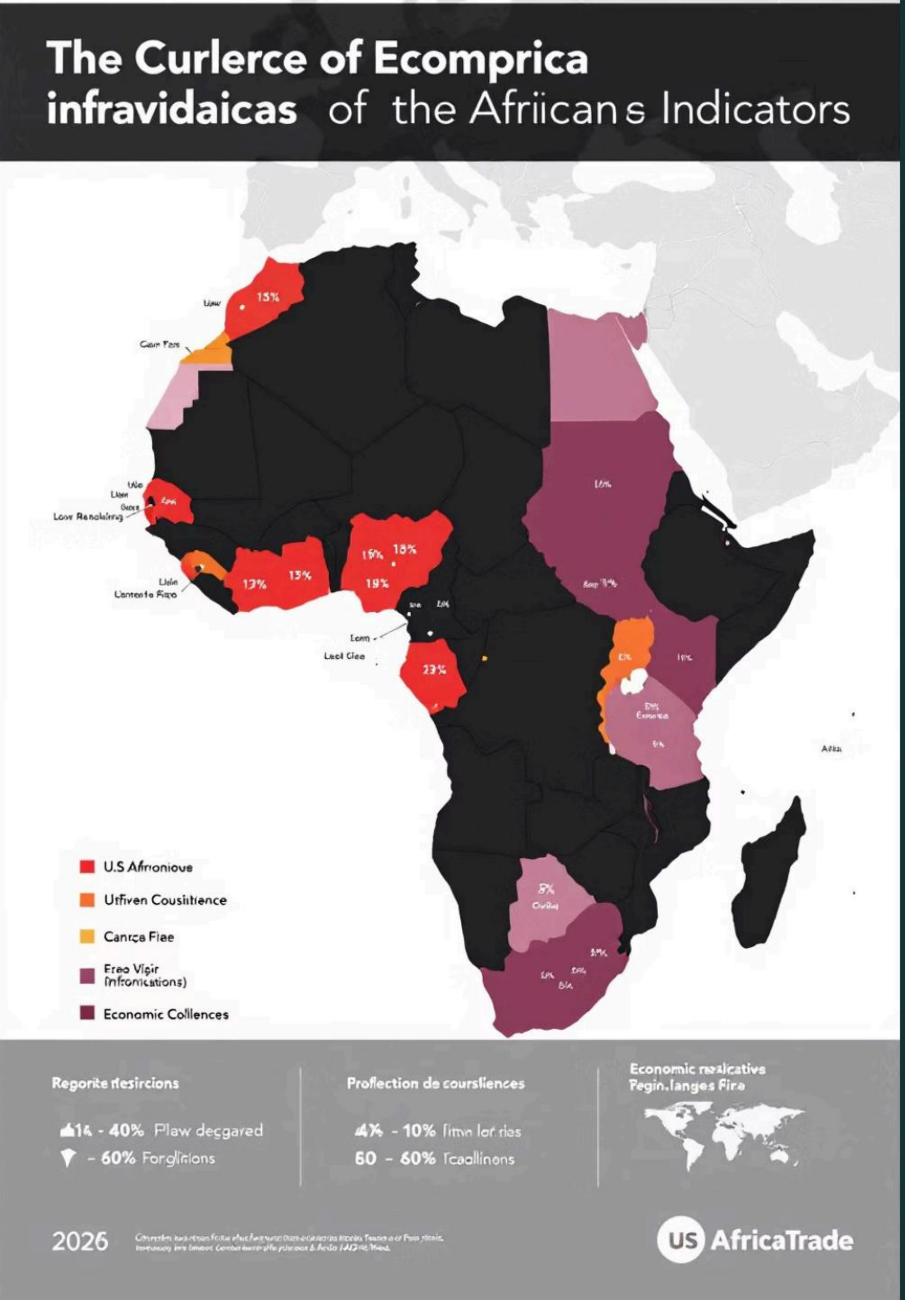
Average expected growth of Real GDP in Africa for 2023 and 2024

2.7%

Global Average

Average global growth projected for the same period

According to a report by the African Development Bank Group, Africa's economic growth is expected to outpace the rest of the world over the next two years.



Economic Resilience African

Regional Stability

All five regions of the continent remain resilient, with a

stable medium-term outlook.

Positive Growth

Despite the economic slowdown, 53 of 54 African countries recorded positive growth.

Global Challenges

Africa faces significant challenges following the shock of Covid-19 and the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Key Economic Sectors: Natural Resources

Oil and Gas

Africa has 10% of the world's oil reserves and 8% of its gas reserves. The largest oil producers on the continent are: Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo-Brazzaville and Angola.

Minerals

Countries like Tanzania have seen growth rates of 6% per year since 2006, thanks to rising oil prices.
gold on the international market. In Botswana, the growth is 5% per year, due to reserves of diamonds.

Key Economic Sectors: Agriculture

Importance

Agriculture is a fundamental economic activity in Africa, employing a large part of the population.

Leadership

Kenya has emerged as a leader in organic farming, and Ethiopia is the fifth largest coffee exporter in the world. world.

Innovation

Despite challenges such as water scarcity, many sub-Saharan nations are finding innovative ways to boost agricultural production.

Brazilian Investment

Brazilian companies are investing in agricultural projects in countries such as Angola and Mozambique to improve food security and self-sufficiency.

Key Economic Sectors:

Tourism

8.5%

Contribution to GDP

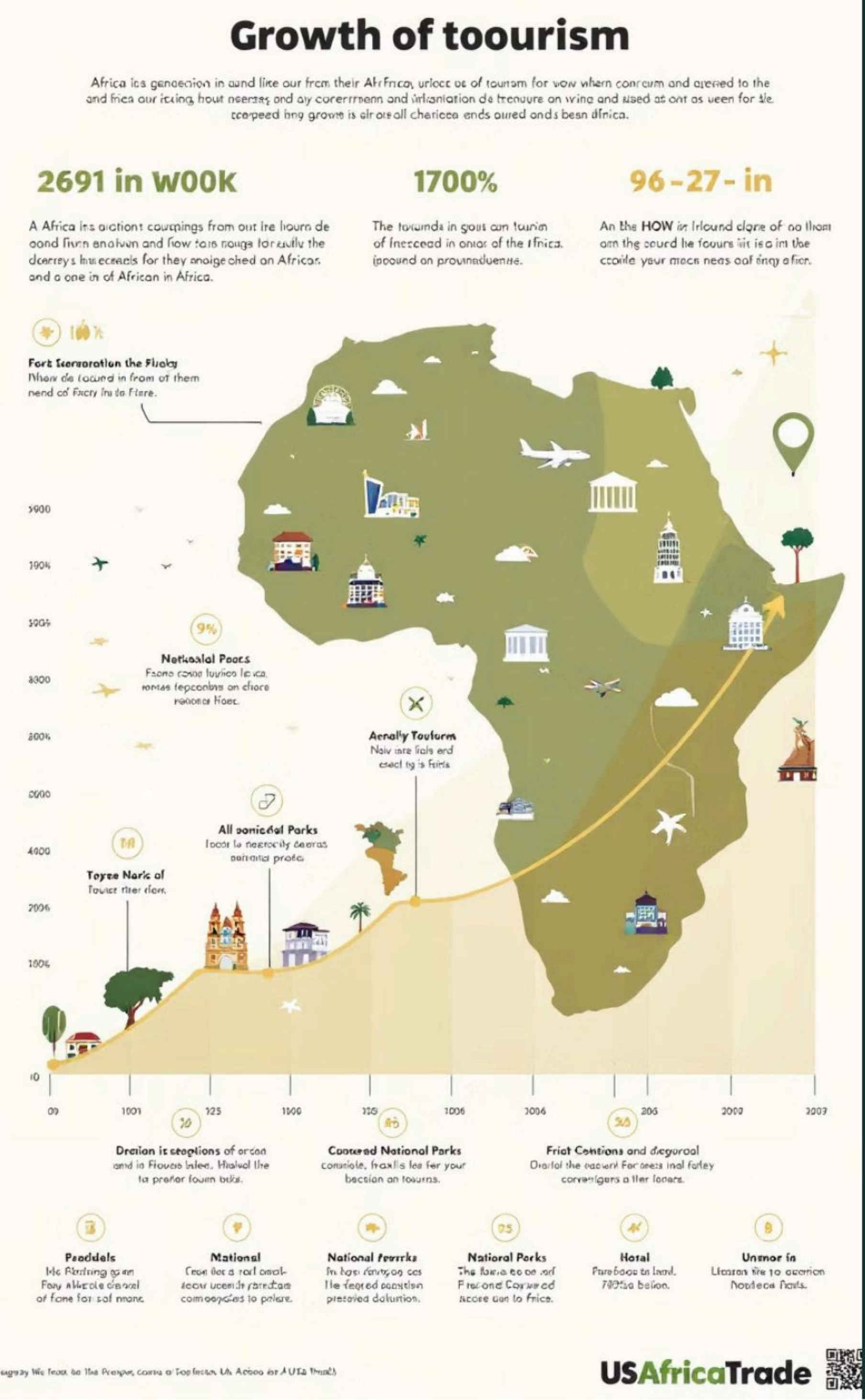
Average percentage
of tourism contribution to the
African GDP between 2011 and 2014

2.1M

Jobs Generated

Number of jobs generated
by the tourism sector in the
same period

Tourism plays a significant role in the economies of North African countries such as Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Sub-Saharan nations such as Kenya and South Africa also attract tourists interested in safaris and wildlife.



Growth of Tourism in Africa

1 — **1995-1998**

Average annual international tourist arrivals: 24 million

2 — **2005-2008**

Average annual international tourist arrivals: 48 millions

3 — **2011-2014**

Average annual international tourist arrivals: 56 million

Since 1996, tourism in Africa has grown at a rate of 9% per year.

Foreign Investment in Africa

Chinese Investment

China was the country that invested the most in Africa in the first decades of the 21st century. The Chinese have established partnerships and today work with oil, construction and telecommunications companies. There are more than 10,000 Chinese companies doing business in Africa.

Strategic Objectives

China's goals are not only economic but also diplomatic. China seeks allies to counterbalance American influence in the world, prevent Japan from obtaining votes from African countries to be elected a permanent member of the UN Security Council, and exclude any international recognition of Taiwan.

Persistent Challenges

Political instability

Many African countries still suffer from unstable or unstable political regimes. antidemocratic.

Economic Volatility

2016 was a difficult year for African economies, with the fall in the price of raw materials. Nigeria lost its position as the world's largest economy. continent and fell into recession.

Monetary Challenges

South Africa narrowly escaped the devaluation of its currency, and the validity of the CFA franc, used by 12 countries on the continent, was questioned.

Infrastructure and Security

The continent still suffers with problems of lack of security and infrastructure that can compromise its growth.

Impact of Diseases on African Economy

HIV/AIDS

HIV is a reality in Sub-Saharan Africa, increasing costs and killing the population economically active.

Ebola

In West Africa, the Ebola epidemic was responsible for a drop of 70% in the revenues of tourism of Liberia and Senegal.

Another negative factor for the economy of African nations is the high number of epidemics.

Environmental Challenges in Africa

1

Soil Degradation

Erosion and loss of fertility in agricultural land.

2

Deforestation

Loss of forest cover due to logging and agricultural expansion.

3

Biodiversity Loss

Threat to the continent's unique flora and fauna.

4

Climate Change

Extreme vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

Reasons for African Underdevelopment

1. Colonial Exploration
2. Political instability
3. External Debt
4. Lack of Infrastructure
5. Commodity Dependence

One of the main reasons for African underdevelopment is the form of occupation and exploitation, which corresponds to the form of colonization that occurred not only in Africa, but also in America and Asia.

Main Challenges Economics of Africa

Social Indicators

Deterioration of social indicators.

Inequality

Inequality in the distribution of income, wealth and opportunities.

Fiscal Deficit

High fiscal deficit and imbalance in the scales of payments.

External Debt

External debt unsustainable.

Globally, Africa is experiencing a critical scenario characterized by these fundamental challenges.

Strategy Formulation Economic

1

1994

Reconstruction and Development Program

2

2000s

Various economic development initiatives

3

Present

National Development Plan (NDP)

The formulation of broad economic policy strategies to promote growth, job creation and industrial development has been a regular feature of Africa's democratic transformation.

Implementation of Development Policies Local Economic (LED)

Advantages

- Job creation
- Community empowerment
- Economic diversification
- Infrastructure improvement
- Sustainable development

Disadvantages

- Resource constraints
- Inequality issues
- Short term focus
- Political interference
- Lack of coordination

Solutions for Local Economic Development

1 Training

Invest in training and capacity building programs for local government officials and community leaders.

2 Inclusive Policies

Develop LED policies that prioritize inclusivity, ensuring that marginalized groups are represented and their

needs met.

3 Strategic Planning Long Term

Create a comprehensive long-term strategy for LED that focus on sustainable development.

4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Establish effective monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess the impact of development initiatives LED.

5 Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Encourage collaboration between the public sector, the private sector and civil society.

The Case for Investment in Africa

Demographic Dividend

Africa has the youngest population in the world, with more than 60% of its inhabitants under 25 years of age.

Wealth in Natural Resources

The continent is rich in minerals, oil, gas and agricultural resources.

Technological Leap

Africa has the potential to leapfrog traditional development paths through

of technology.

Consumer Market in Growth

With a rising middle class and

growing urbanization, Africa represents an

expanding consumer market.

Key Areas for Investment

Education and Development of Skills

Investing in education is critical to equipping African youth with the skills needed for the workforce of the future.

Development of Infrastructure

Significant investment in infrastructure is essential to facilitate activities economic and attract foreign investment.

Sustainable Agriculture

Investments in sustainable agricultural practices, technology and supply chains can improve food security, increase productivity and create jobs.

Health Systems

Strengthen the systems of health and invest in health infrastructure is vital to improve public health outcomes and ensure a productive workforce.

A Call to Action

1

Governments

Prioritize policies that foster an environment business-friendly, improve governance and promote the transparency and accountability.

2

Investors

Looking beyond the markets traditional and recognize the vast opportunities in Africa.

3

Partners International

Engage with African nations as equal partners by providing support in the transfer of technology, training and development of infrastructure.

4

Civil Society

Advocate for inclusive policies that ensure marginalized communities are benefit from economic growth, promoting cohesion social and stability.

The Role of Partnerships in Investing in Africa's Future

Mobilization of Resources

Partnerships can bring together financial resources of several sources including public financing, private investment and international aid.

Sharing of Knowledge and Experience

Collaborations with international organizations and NGOs can provide access to knowledge techniques and best practices crucial to implementing effective programs.

Innovation and Transfer of Technology

Partnerships with private sector companies can facilitate the transfer of innovative technologies that increase productivity and efficiency in several sectors.

Market access Improved

Business partnerships regional and international markets can open new markets for African goods and services, increasing export opportunities and fostering economic diversification.

Conclusion

Economic and Moral Imperative

Investing in Africa's future is not just an economic imperative; it is a moral obligation.

Immense Potential

By joining forces to support sustainable development, we can unlock the immense potential from Africa.

Brighter Future

We can create a brighter future for millions of people.

Call to Action

The time to act is now – let's invest in Africa's future for the benefit of all.