



Eighth Session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

"Building forward better: a green, inclusive and resilient Africa poised to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063"

3-5 MARCH 2022

Kigali, (hybrid)

Global solidarity, shared responsibility, streamlining cooperation and fostering of means of implementation for building forward better towards fast-tracking sustainable development - ECA/RFSD/2022/9

Thierry Hyacinthe AMOUSSOUGBO UNECA

March 4, 2021









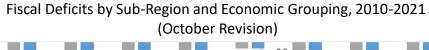


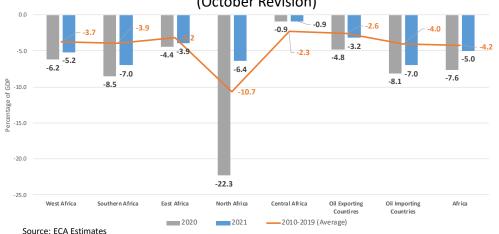


Finance

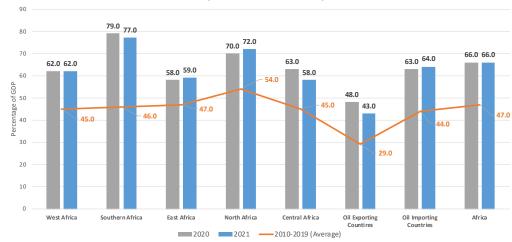
- ☐ Unexpected contraction of GDP
- □ 3.2% increase of GDP in 2019 vs 3.2% contraction in 2020
- ☐ Debt/GDP: 66% in 2021 vs -22 countries: 62-65%
- ☐ Revenues:20%GDP vs Public exp :27%GDP fiscal deficit of 7.6% 2020
- ODA has historically been a relatively resilient means of finance: rose by 4.1 per cent in real terms to \$39 billion
- ☐ FDI and remittance flows fell due to high transfer cost
- ☐ Lost of \$88.6 billion per year through illicit financial flows
- ☐ Financing gap, initially estimated at \$1.3 trillion per year and expected to reach \$19.5 trillion by 2030

Growth-Fiscal & Debt





Debt Situation by Sub-Region and Economic Grouping, 2010-2021 (October Revision)



Source: ECA Estimates

- Pandemic mitigation measures widened Africa's total fiscal deficit to 7.6 in 2020 from 4.2% the previous decade
- In 2021 deficits returned to more normal levels but remain elevated
- Southern Africa overtook Northern Africa in 2021 as the region with the largest deficit
- Deficits remain a challenge for many African countries moving forward
- Africa's debt-to-GDP ratio reached 66% in 2020 and 2021 up from 47% over the decade prior
- Through 2021 oil and commodity price increases have allowed Africa's debt-to-GDP ratio stabilize
- 21 African countries are 'at high risk' or are in 'debt distress' according to the IMF
- Initiatives like the G20 DSSI have helped alleviate debt vulnerabilities for eligible African nations



Finance: way forward

- ☐ Efficient domestic resource mobilization
- ☐ Improve emergency financing instruments: the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, special drawing rights
- Curbing the illicit losses of financial resources through institutional reforms and capacity-building
- promote appropriate and innovative tools and frameworks, including integrated national financing frameworks, for greater efficiency and efficacy in resources management

Technologie



- ☐ Need to elevate STI in both policy and implementation particularly giving priority to investing in R&D reach at least 1%
- North-South and South-South research partnerships have continued to grow but technology collaboration remains weak vs debate around IPR
- ☐ low absorptive capacity in Africa for technology. For example, Africa accounts for a mere 0.3 per cent of the global \$2.3 trillion of high-tech exports, despite constituting 2 per cent of the world's researchers
- ☐ Increase investment in R&D, support national sectorial and regional innovation systems, invest in human capital
- ☐ Technology should be considered a global public good, in particular in the face of a pandemic.
- ☐ develop and adopt clear policies on emerging bioscientific, digital, renewable energy and advance material (nano) technologies to build the sound scientific, technological and industrial base

Trade ☐ AfCFTA en essential tool for economic recovery and boost for the implementation of the two Agendas ☐ African economic prospect depend on expanding value chains to support manufacturing and job creation □ AfCFTA can help reduce dependency on global commodity markets and vulnerability to exogenous shocks. ☐ Intra-African trade is projected to rise by 35 per cent, boosting competitiveness to support further industrialization and economic transformation in 2045 Promote cross-border electronic contracts and strengthen an harmonised regulatory framework for digital trade and e-commerce. □ Development of regional value chain and manufacturing industries; Ecommerce Learn from Central Bank Digital Currency to support transaction and ☐ Pan-African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS), which makes it

easy to exchange multiple African currencies.

Economic Recovery - African Continental Free Trade Area

Top three investment areas in terms of return on investment based on FCA case studies

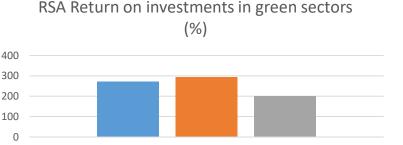
Republic of South Africa









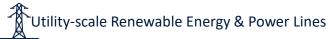


RSA most promising green sector investments

■ Electric vehicle infrastructure ■ Onshore wind

Democratic Republic of the Congo

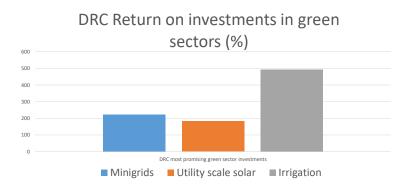








Minigrids and Microgrids Natural capital investments



- The AfCFTA and intra-African trade has the ability to put Africa on a path to sustainable growth through investments in green infrastructure
- ECA Estimates show the impact of green investment relative to fossil-based fuel investment
 - Estimates of returns exceed 200% in many areas

Statistics



- □ COVID-19 has highlighted the urgent need of reliable, quality, independent UpToDate data
- ☐ The use of emerging technology/modern system become crucial
- ☐ Positive sign observed in 2021 107 to 184 indicators were available in 2021 compared to 103 to 177 in 2020
- ☐ African group on the transformation and modernization of official statistics.
- ☐ innovation, digitalization to increase statistic system resilience to possible future shocks and to facilitate the production of data

Capacity building

- ☐ Most of African countries have started investing in CD before COVID- but diverge investment after
- □ COVID-19 pandemic has propelled the redesign of in-person capacity building to digital training
- ☐ Digital delivery has enabled capacity-building service providers to reach many more countries and beneficiaries with mainly increased of women
- □ COVID-19 crisis has compromised the delivery of in situ activities that require hand-on practice.
- ☐ Promote innovative action to strengthen national capacities for data collecting and analysis, use of innovative technologies and big data



THANK YOU!

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