

Sub-Saharan Africa: The long road up Mount Progress

Sub-Saharan Africa is struggling with lower commodity prices, China's slower growth, and less favorable financing conditions. Coming from a very low base, Sub-Saharan Africa is helped on the long road to prosperity by still fast economic growth and improved – even if fragile - political stability. The region holds significant potential, but realizing this potential requires better institutions.

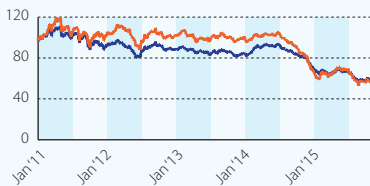


Rabobank



Challenging external environment

- Commodity prices ↓
- Financing conditions ↓
- China demand ↓



— S&P Commodity Price Index
— Reuters Commodity Price Index

Food & agri value chain development needed

- Enabling environment depends on institutional quality



Weak institutions

- Low institutional quality
- High corruption
- Stability: improved, but vulnerable



— Global average
— Regional score Sub-Saharan Africa

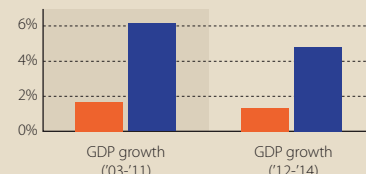
High population growth

- Puts strain on resources



Sub-Saharan Africa still growing fast

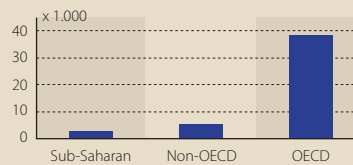
- Expected GDP growth 2015-2020:
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 4%
- World: 3%



— Advanced Economies
— Sub-Saharan Africa

Development level still low

- GDP per capita is far below world average
- 47% of the population lives on less than USD 1.25 per day
- Inequality is still high



— GDP per capita (USD, 2014)