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Fast Facts

Africa's economy is estimated by the World Bank to be US\$1.44 trillion. The region's gross domestic product (GDP) is projected to accelerate, albeit below trend rates of 4.6% in 2011

- Africa is the world's second-largest and second most-populous continent after Asia.
- Africa has nearly a billion people with a 1 000 languages spread over 53 countries.
- By 2025, the population of Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to reach 1.1 billion, despite an estimated 5 500 AIDS related deaths a day.
- Africa is home to 34 of the world's 48 poorest countries. The average income (excluding South Africa) is only US\$342 per person and more than 40% of the people in Sub-Saharan Africa live on less than US\$1 a day.
- South Africa is the economic powerhouse of Africa, with a GDP valued at US\$587.5 billion (purchasing power parity) and making up nearly a quarter (22.7%) of the continent's total. It is followed by Egypt (12.9%), Algeria (9.7%) and Nigeria (7.4%).
- The GDPs of the continent's 10 wealthiest countries - which also include Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Libya and Ghana - make up nearly three-quarters (73.9%) of the African total.
- Africa's 10 largest countries - Sudan, Algeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Chad, Niger, Angola, Mali, South Africa and Ethiopia - take up 54.4% of the continent's total land area.
- With a population of 135 million people, Nigeria is the continent's most populous country, and the 10th most populous in the world. The country houses 14.5% of Africa's total population. It is followed by Egypt with 80.3 million people, and Ethiopia with 76.5 million.
- Africa is the fastest growing mobile telecom market in the world: seven out of 10 phones in Africa are mobile.
- In 2010, starting a business in Guinea required 213 days for each procedure; it takes three days in Rwanda.

Deloitte footprint into Africa



In fiscal year 2010, the World Bank committed US\$11.5 billion in new project lending in Africa, and disbursed over US\$1.1 billion in grants, in addition to almost 90 analytical studies

- The World Bank partners with 47 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and is involved in 506 projects in the region. The Banks' portfolio includes projects and programmes in multiple sectors from trade and transportation to energy, education, health care, water and sanitation.

- In 2010, Sudan had the highest number of procedures (53) to enforce contracts; Rwanda had the lowest of 24.
- It takes 16.6 days average time to clear customs on direct exports in Cote d'Ivoire and 3.8 days in Gabon; conversely for imports it takes 31.4 days in the Republic of Congo and 4.4 days in Lesotho.
- Firms identifying corruption as a major constraint was highest in Côte d'Ivoire at 75.0%, whilst the lowest is Ghana 9.9%.
- South Africa has the highest carbon dioxide emissions of 414 649 metric tons, whilst Comoros has the lowest of 88 metric tons.
- The Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic study recently concluded that an annual investment of over US\$90 billion is required over the next ten years if Africa is to bring its infrastructure to the levels of other developing regions of the world.
- Road density is lower in Africa than other developing regions: 152km of roads per 1 000 square km of land area, and only one third of it is paved.
- Deep-sea ports are currently connected to remote internal regions by 10 000 km of road, but between 60 000 and 100 000 km of road are required to achieve an intra-regional trunk network.
- A study by the World Bank found that African manufacturing firms experience outages 56 days per year.
- African consumers pay between three to ten times more for infrastructure services than consumers in other developing countries and the rest of the world.
- Agriculture provides 70% of employment and 30% of Sub-Saharan Africa's GDP.

The Deloitte Africa Desk

Although the statistics from various sources differ slightly according to variables, there is a clear message that the projected growth rate for Africa is higher than that of developed regions and on a par with, or even higher than many developing nations. Hence, business leaders globally accept that investment in Africa has become a key driver for increasing shareholder value.

As explained overleaf, the Africa Risk Map is a proven tool to help executives identify and mitigate the risks and challenges that go hand in hand with investment on the continent. For practical application, there is no "one size fits all approach", so the Deloitte Africa Desk provides a focal point for facilitating an informed and pragmatic solution that meets clients' unique strategies for success. The Desk mobilises the appropriate service line expertise, business intelligence, industry experts and experienced country partners with the local knowledge and cultural understanding that is so critical to success.

A number of our clients acknowledge that the support provided by the Deloitte Africa Desk, coupled with the fact that we stay close to them throughout the investment and implementation phases, have played a key role in enabling them to grow their business in Africa.

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Into Africa.



The Africa Risk Map

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The African continent is perceived to be world's greatest opportunity for corporate expansion. However, lack of proper risk analysis has meant many organisations have been unable to maximise shareholder value and have either under-achieved or failed in their African expansion endeavours.

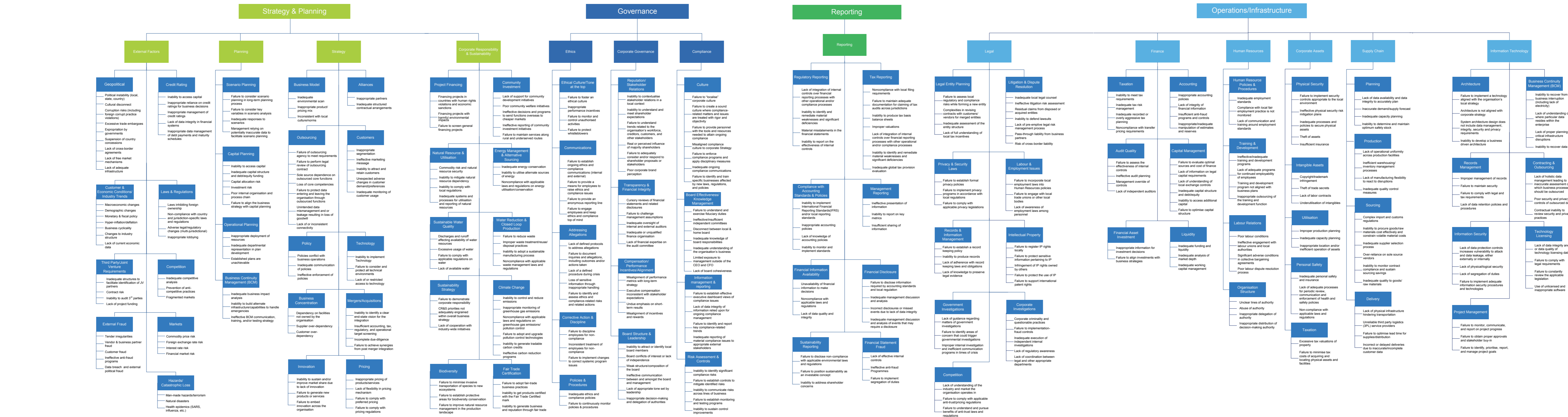
The Africa Risk Map provides a unique view on the pervasive and interconnected nature of risk, giving executives a useful tool to identify the specific risks pertaining to their organisation when operating in Africa.

At Deloitte, we help you focus on the areas that matter most, identifying the most practical ways of getting things done and ensuring that initiatives deliver on their intended business value. The Africa Risk Map makes this process simpler by accelerating the identification of key risk areas and mitigation techniques, in order to contribute to greater shareholder value.

Overall, the Africa Risk Map helps you focus on the right things and serves as a graphic reminder of what you are doing and why. Don't risk growing your business in Africa without customising the Map, based on risks that impact your specific organisation. Areas could include regulatory, geographic industry and company-specific issues. For information on customising the Africa Risk Map to meet the needs of your organisation, please contact Deloitte.

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The Passport Mask
 Region: West and Central Africa
 Material: Clay, paint
 These masks were used to safeguard and identify travellers. Each African society was protected by a principle mask and miniature replicas were made to protect members of that society. These were worn on the upper arm and could be concealed under a strip of cloth to maintain secrecy, or exposed to reveal identity.