MEFMI MACROECONOMIC BULLETIN – April 2017

Economic activity in different geographic regions varied widely in 2016. Global economic activity is expected to slow down marginally, mainly due to different economic performance in various regions. Aggregate growth for advanced economies and the Sub-Sahara African (SSA) region is expected to decline while the Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDE) are anticipated to remain stable. In the outlook, all the regions are expected to record moderate economic growth in 2017 and 2018.

China's economic slowdown, global oil and commodity prices have been at the centre of economic discussions. As a result, spill-over and contagion effects have been felt throughout the world. This has resulted in, among other things, pressure on current account and fiscal balances for most countries. Inflation in most countries remained below most central banks' targets. The MEFMI region also witnessed a mixed bag of economic factors, which pulled in opposite directions.

This edition of the MEFMI Macroeconomic Bulletin, provides a summary of recent economic activities and developments. It begins by assessing the performance of the global and Sub-Saharan Africa economies and their outlook, followed by an analysis of the MEFMI region. An analysis of the South African economy and its implications on the MEFMI region is also discussed, closely followed by individual MEFMI member countries' economic performances. The Bulletin also presents an annex with various useful statistics such as macroeconomic indicators, global competitiveness index, ease of doing business and the corruption perception index.

1. Global Economic Developments

The January 2017 IMF's World Economic Outlook (WEO) indicates that global economic activity will be slower in 2016 compared to 2015. The growth in 2016 is estimated at 3.1 percent, which is 0.1 percentage point lower than the 2015 growth rate. Divergent economic performance in different country groups led to this reduced economic activity in 2016. For instance, advanced economies are expected to record 1.6 percent in 2016 compared to 2.6 percent realised in 2015. Economic growth in EMDE is expected to remain flat at 4.1 percent in 2016 while the SSA region is anticipated to witness its lowest economic performance in more than 20 years. This region is expected to slow down to 1.6 percent in 2016 compared to 3.4 percent realised in 2015.

The WEO (Jan. 2017) projects global activity to marginally improve in 2017 and 2018 at 3.4 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively. Growth in all the economic regions is also expected to accelerate during this period. In this regard, EMDE is projected to grow by 4.5 percent in 2017 and 4.8 percent in 2018. The SSA region is expected to reach 2.8 percent and 3.7 percent during this period.

Narrowing down to advanced economies, the 1.6 percent growth in 2016 is expected to be driven by an improved economic activity realised in the United States of America (USA)[1] during the last two quarters of 2016. The strong performance in the USA economy was accompanied by below potential growth in other advanced economies (especially the Euro Area).

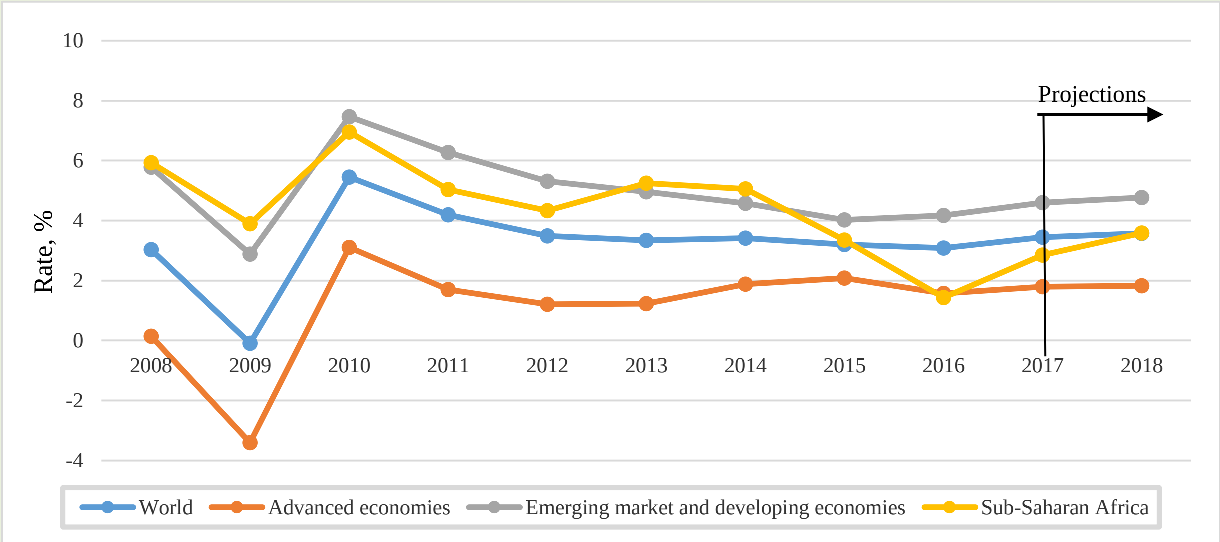
The outlook for the advanced economies presents slight economic growth of 1.9 percent and 2 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively. This growth is on account of projected fiscal stimulus in the USA. However, this projected growth is noted as uncertain, due to potential changes in policy stance of the USA, under the incoming administration. Despite this, growth for USA has been kept upwards. In addition, projections for other advanced economies such as Germany, Japan, Spain and the United Kingdom have been revised upwards as a result of stronger than expected performance during the second half of 2016.

With respect to EMDE, a closer look shows that China is anticipated to continue recording strong growth due to a policy stimulus. However, other countries in this income group are expected to record weaker than expected economic growth. For example, Turkey's tourism industry is expected to contract while the Latin American countries like

[1] The USA economy is expected to approach full employment in 2016.

Argentina and Brazil are currently going through economic recession.

Figure 1: Real GDP Growth Rates in Various Regions, 2008-2018



Source, IMF, World Economic Outlook, January 2017

The report further indicates that there is a mix in economic performance in this region. For instance, the continued reliance on the policy stimulus measures by China is likely to increase the risk of a sharper slowdown or a disruptive adjustment. In addition, other countries in the region are facing socio-economic challenges. For example, India is facing temporary negative consumption shock due to cash shortages and payment disruptions linked with the recent currency note withdrawals. In Emerging Asia, there is weaker-than-projected private investment and a slowdown in consumption and tourism. For Latin America, slowdown in growth is due to low expectations of recovery in Argentina and Brazil, tighter financial conditions and increased headwinds, from USA related uncertainty which has affected Mexico and economic deterioration in Venezuela.

2. Economic Developments in Sub-Saharan Africa

The Sub-Saharan Africa region has also been affected by similar challenges facing other regions. The estimated 1.6 percent growth in 2016 is linked to lower international commodity prices and a less supportive global economic environment. These macroeconomic shocks are assumed to have led to a sharp contraction of economic activity in this region.

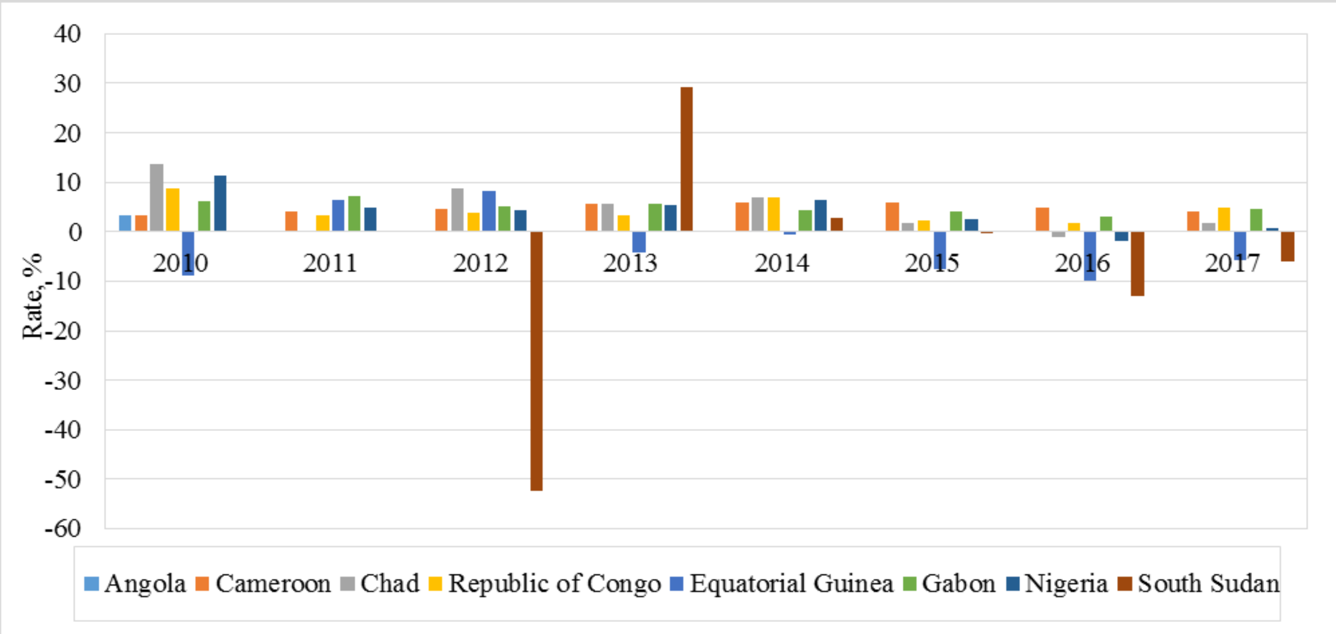
Of late, despite oil prices gaining slight momentum, oil exporters in this region have not picked up as expected. This is because the strong sharp decline in oil prices since 2015 had a negative effect on both the oil industry and all other economic industries. The transmission mechanism continues to be through the trade channel, resulting in reduced export earnings, leading to current account deficits. In addition, the effect of the reduction in global oil prices has also been felt through the loss of fiscal space resulting from low revenue. In this regard, the economic activity in the oil exporters' sub-region is expected to contract to an average of -5.2 percent in 2016. This performance is largely attributed to economic performance in Nigeria, which is estimated to realise a negative growth of 1.3 percent. In addition, Angola, Chad, Equatorial Guinea and South Sudan are expected to have low growth rates of 0 percent, -1.1 percent, -9.8 percent and -13.1 percentage, respectively. Figure 2 presents real GDP growth for the oil exporters and shows that the most affected countries are Equatorial Guinea, South Sudan, Republic of Congo and Nigeria.

Growth for the other non-oil resource intensive exporting countries in this region is also estimated to slow. This is due to strong headwinds that most of these countries continue to face. This has led to a negative impact on the region's economy. For example, the pace of growth in South Africa was slow in the first half of 2016 due to low commodity prices and poor investor confidence. Furthermore, this low growth is also expected in other countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The growth is assumed to be tracking the movement of commodity prices. This shows that, as a net exporter of oil and other commodities, the region is vulnerable to any downward movement in prices of these commodities.

However, these price shocks did not only result in negative effects only. The region's non-resource-intense countries are estimated to continue to record impressive growth rates. This cohort is reaping the rewards of low oil prices and strong infrastructure, among others, and this has translated into positive growth prospects. This sub-category includes Cote d Ivore, Ethiopia, Kenya and Senegal, which are expected to record growth rates above 6 percent.

In the outlook, the entire SSA region is expected to grow by 2.8 percent and 3.7 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively, reflecting continued adjustment to effects of global conditions. For this recovery to be realized, policy actions targeted at correcting macroeconomic imbalances and uncertainty that is witnessed in some SSA countries will need to be implemented.

Figure 2: Real GDP Growth Rates for Sub-Saharan Africa (Oil Exports), 2010 -2017



Source, IMF, World Economic Outlook, January 2017

3. Economic Developments in the MEFMI Region

3.1. Real Gross Domestic Product

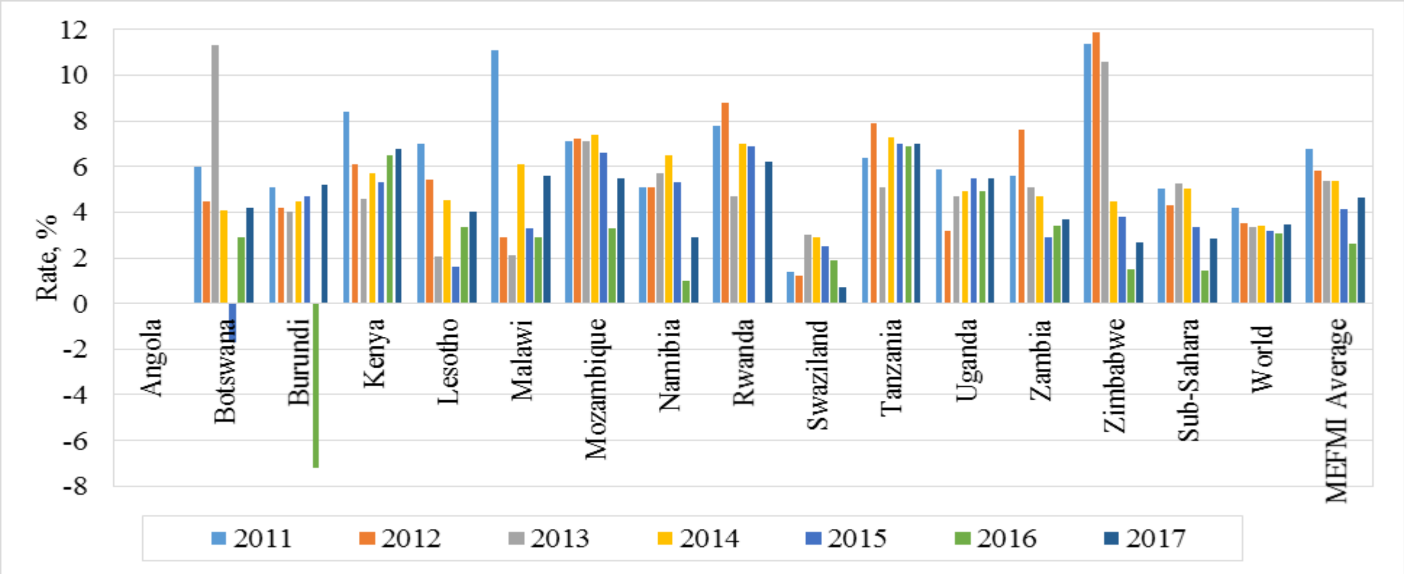
Similar to the SSA region, the MEFMI region is also affected by performance in other economic regions. A mixed bag of economic factors pulling in opposite directions was also realised in 2016. These factors include depressed global commodity prices, which has affected most members of the region whose economies are less diversified and mainly driven by the mining industries. Countries such as Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe are likely to be affected by these developments. Other factors include the benefits (which have seen increased disposable income and cheaper domestic energy prices) accrued from declining oil prices. This is mostly expected to be witnessed in the eastern part of the MEFMI region. This includes countries such as Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda. This sub-region is expected to record growth rates above 5 percent. This is expected to further boost private consumption and investment in the region.

Some of the MEFMI member countries witnessed rising inflation, perpetuated by exchange rate depreciation. The region also faced non macroeconomic shocks such as droughts and floods. This affected countries like Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland, which saw the productivity of their agriculture industry reducing. Other fragile states such as Burundi and Zimbabwe are still battling with volatile macroeconomic conditions. Overall, these shocks (macroeconomic and non-macroeconomic) are expected to continue to exert pressure on domestic budgets and external positions. In this regard, the twin deficits of the current account balance and fiscal balance, resulting from reduced export volumes and earnings, as well as low productivity in most economic sectors that the region recorded in previous years, are likely to continue into the medium-term.

In view of this, the MEFMI region is estimated, on average, to record lower real GDP growth rates of 4 percent in 2016 compared to the 4.8 percent realised in 2015.

Furthermore, Figure 3 presents real GDP growth rates for individual MEFMI Member Countries from 2011 to 2017. It also shows a comparison between the MEFMI region, Sub-Saharan Africa and global economic performance.

Figure 3: Real GDP Growth Rates in MEFMI Region, 2011-2017



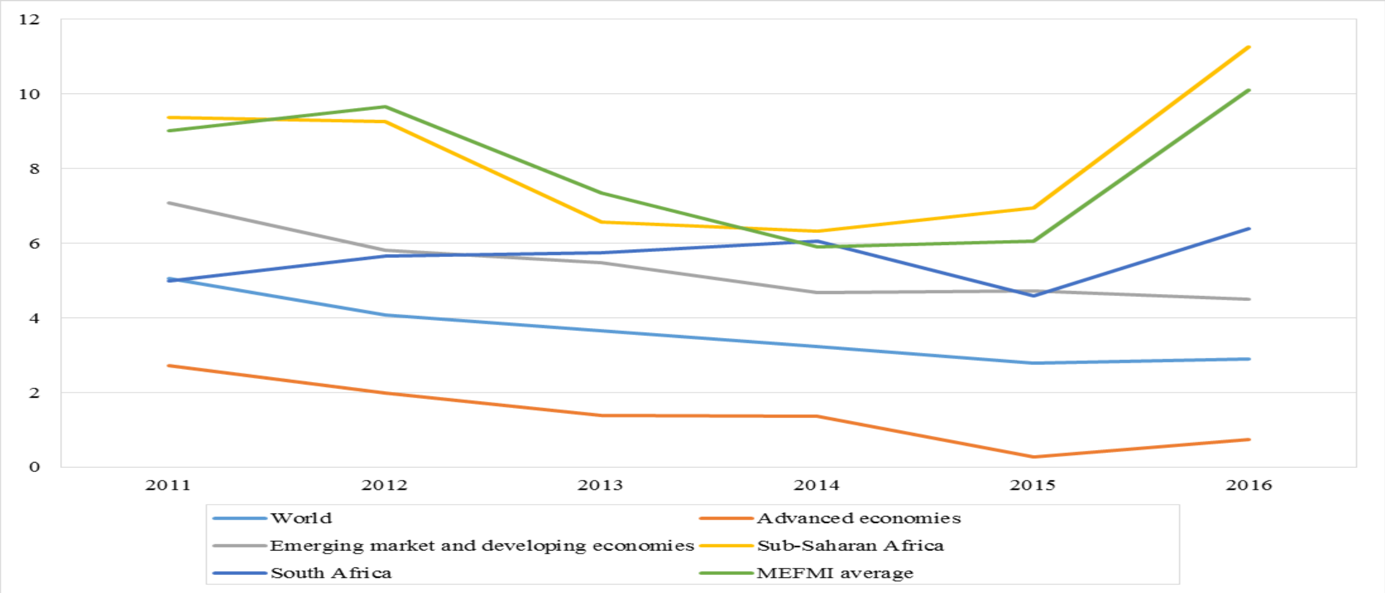
Source: *Member Countries Data Base (Accessed through member states focal persons) and IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2017*

The region is also faced with other challenges which directly affect economic performance. These include the competitiveness, ease of doing business and corruption. Annex 2-1 shows how competitive the region is. The data shows that Rwanda, Botswana, Namibia and Kenya were ranked below 100. This implies that most of the economies are less competitive globally. This presents an opportunity for countries to adopt the latest technologies and produce products that can compete globally. With respect to the ease of doing business, Annex 2-2 indicates that only four (4) countries in the region, namely Rwanda (56), Botswana (71), Kenya (92) and Zambia (98) have ranked below 100, indicating the ease of opening a business; getting electricity, registering property and access to credit, just to list a few requirements. This indicates the extent of foreign direct investment losses, which the region could be benefiting from if all the various forms of red tape are reduced. The supply challenges of water and electricity have also been a disadvantage to the region. On corruption and economic crime, out of 176 surveyed countries in the world, only two (2) countries in the MEFMI region (Botswana and Rwanda) were ranked below 50 while three (3) countries (Namibia, Lesotho and Zambia) were ranked below 100 and the rest were ranked above 100. This indicates the severity of corruption in the region, which deprives it of the potential growth it could achieve.

3.2. Price Developments

Generally, prices in the MEFMI region increased in 2016, largely reflecting the performance of increases in both global oil and commodities prices. Exchange rate fluctuations in 2016 also fuelled the increase in prices. The MEFMI region oil exporting nations are expected to stabilise while the oil importers may see a reduction in their disposable incomes. Although inflation in the MEFMI region is expected to remain higher than both the world, advanced economies, EMDE and South African inflation (Figure 4), it is anticipated that in the medium term, on average, it will remain below most central bank targets.

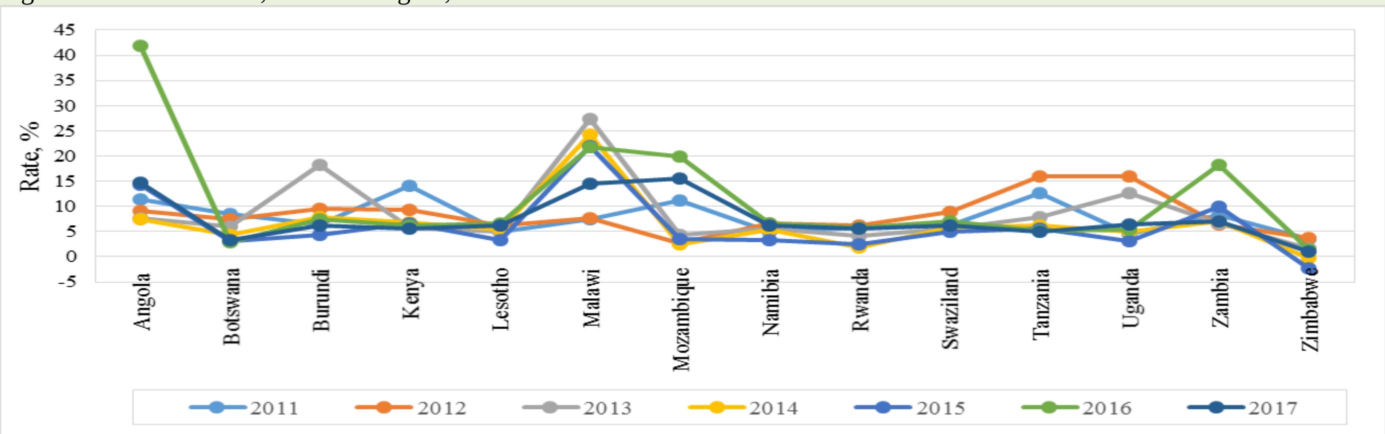
Figure 4: Inflation Rates in MEFMI Region vs Other Regions, 2011-2016



Source: *Member Countries Data Base (Accessed through member states focal persons) and IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2017*

Figure 5 compares inflation trends for individual MEFMI member countries. It shows that in line with convergence targets for various regional economic blocks, all MEFMI member countries recorded single-digit inflation except Angola, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia that recorded double-digit inflation of 43.95 percent, 21.7 percent, 19.9 percent and 18.2 percent, respectively.

Figure 5: Inflation Rates, MEFMI Region, 2011-2017



Source: *IMF and Member Countries Data Base (Accessed through member states focal persons), IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2017*

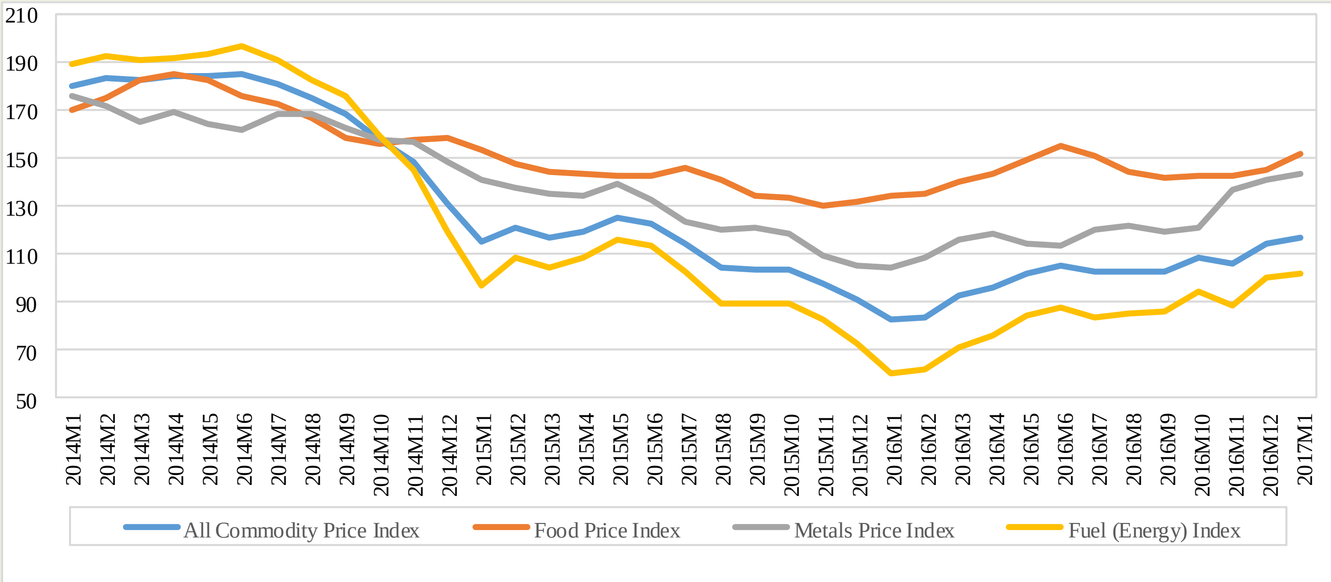
3.2.1. Food and Other Commodity Prices

The performance of the commodity market has been at the center of most economic debates recently. This is because this market plays a pivotal role in most global economies, especially in the SSA region. The commodity market dominates most of SSA export volumes and earnings, as well as government revenue. Therefore, any price movement of commodities will have an immediate effect on the external and fiscal positions of these countries.

After maintaining a downward trend since 2014, commodities witnessed a slight increase in prices in the first half of 2016. The third quarter of the year was stable while gains in fuel[2] and metal prices[3] were witnessed during the last quarter (Figure 6). The strengthening of metal prices comes as a result of strong infrastructure and real estate investment in China, as well as expectations of fiscal easing in USA.

With respect to food prices[4], although they did not decline at the same rate as fuel prices, they continue to track the movement of fuel prices. This shows the importance that fuel has, as an input in agricultural production. Overall, these market trends are expected to continue stabilizing and recover in the short to medium term.

Figure 6: Selected Commodity Price Indices (2005=100)



Source: IMF Commodity Price System, 2017

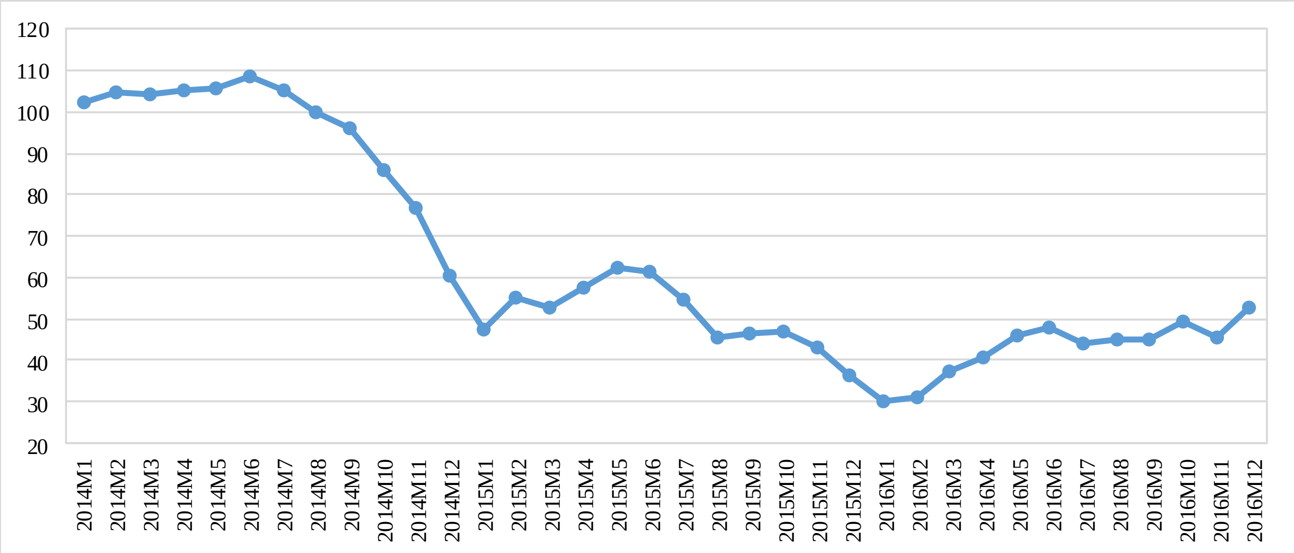
[2] Includes crude oil, petroleum, natural gas and coal prices.
[3] Includes copper, aluminium, iron ore, tin, nickel, lead and uranium.
[4] Includes cereal, vegetable oil, sugar, bananas and oranges.

3.2.2. Oil Prices

Since mid-2014 to early 2015, oil prices displayed a sharp downward trend, declining by about 65 percent (Figure 7). This big drop became a concern for the global economy, particularly oil exporters. It affected performance of major economies such as advanced, EMDE, and the SSA, as well as the MEFMI region as discussed above. On the other hand, the lower oil prices give a boost to growth in oil importing countries. Crude spot prices averaged US$96/bbl in 2014 (Figure 7). In 2015, crude oil prices continued to decline and averaged US$51/bbl.

However, as discussed above, slight upward movements in oil prices have been witnessed since the second quarter of 2016. This increase in oil prices reflects an agreement by major suppliers to reduce supply. This is expected to add pressure on cost push inflation. Despite these movements, most oil exporting nations, particularly in SSA region, are still recovering from the after effects of these price slumps. In the outlook, oil prices are expected to continue to stabilize and producers become more cautious of oversupply.

Figure 7: Monthly Spot Crude Prices (US$/bbl), 2013-2016

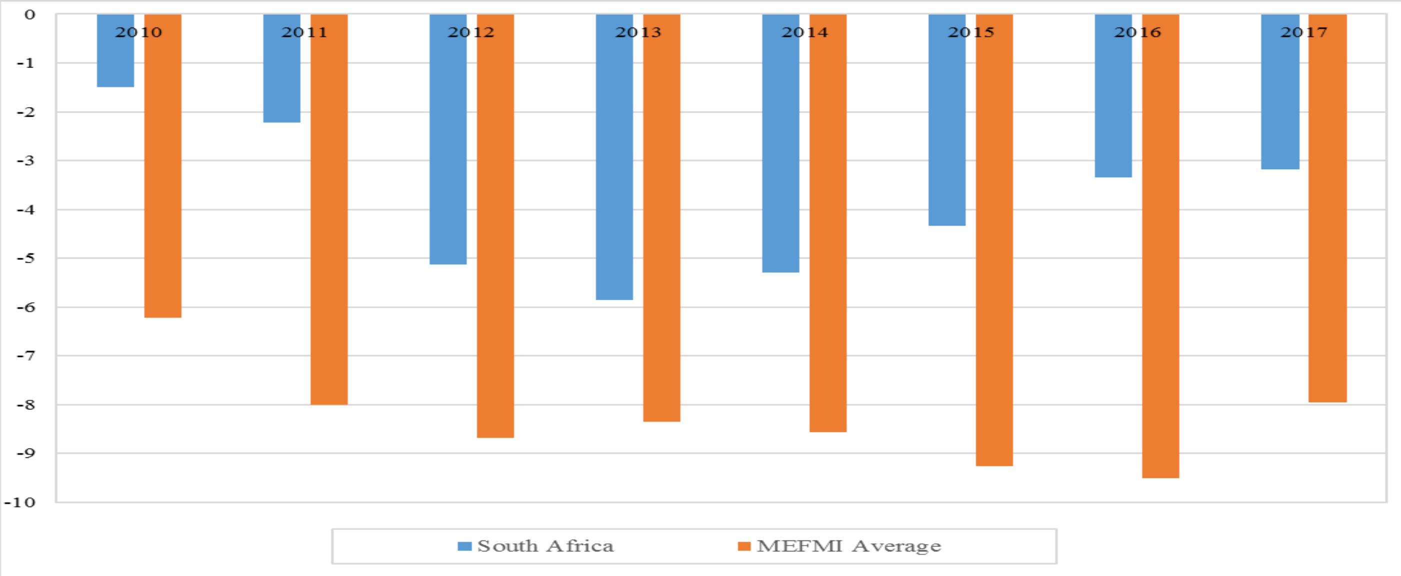


Source: IMF Commodity Price System, 2017

3.3. External Sector Performances of the MEFMI Region

The ratio of current account balance to GDP for the MEFMI region has to a large extent, been driven by the trade balance and remittances. A common characteristic among economies in the region is that of being net exporters of most commodities. In addition, oil has a significant share in the import basket for most countries in the MEFMI region. In this regard, as previously mentioned, the downward movement of most commodities has led to widening current account balances in the region. For instance, in 2016, on average, the current account balance as a percent of GDP marginally deteriorated from -9.3 percent recorded in 2015 to -9.5 percent (Figure 8). This decline can be associated with trade deficits reported in most MEFMI member countries as a result of low merchandise exports volumes against high import bills. Going forward, in order to deal with this deteriorating external performance, the region needs to improve on its competitiveness, and continue with economic diversification efforts in order to minimize external risks that are attributed to the extractive industries. There is also need to address corruption and economic crime, which continues to undermine business confidence in the region. In addition, the region should continue with its current efforts of improving the ease of doing business in order to reap the benefits of all economic activities. The implementation of all these measures will go a long way in improving the external position in the region, among other things. However, in the outlook, the external position is expected to improve on account of an improvements in commodity prices.

Figure 8: Current Account Balance (percent of GDP), 2010-2017



Sources: *MEFMI Member Countries and IMF Database, 2017*

3.3.1. Exchange Rate Developments

Table 1 presents international and regional currencies against the US Dollar. The Euro and the British Pound Sterling show the quantities of US$ (Indirect Method) while others show the quantity of the particular currency to the US$ (Direct Method). Table 1 shows that in 2016, the US Dollar appreciated against most major international and regional currencies. This reflects, among other factors, that economic conditions in the USA were better than those in most regions. Furthermore, economic policies (both contractionary and expansionary) in various countries have made buying domestic currencies a less attractive proposition for investors.

Table 1: International US Dollar Cross Rates (Mid-Market Rates As of end December of each Year)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
US Dollar /Euro	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
US Dollar/British Pound	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
Japanese Yen /US Dollar	93.1	81.1	77.1	86.6	105.3	119.8	122	116.6
Chinese Yuan /US Dollar	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.9
Rand /US Dollar	7.4	6.6	8.1	8.5	10.5	11.6	15	13.6
Angolan Kwanza/US Dollar	89.4	92.4	94.9	95.8	97.6	102.9	135	165.1
Botswana Pula/US Dollar	6.7	6.5	7.5	7.8	8.7	9.5	11	10.7
Burundi Franc/US$ Dollar	1,215.0	1,207.0	1,282.0	1,533.7	1,540.0	1,555.3	1,555.5	1675.1
Kenyan Shillings/US Dollar	75.9	80.7	85	86.1	86.5	90.5	102.3	100.2
Basotho Loti/US Dollar	8.4	7.3	7.3	8.2	9.6	10.8	13.9	13.6
Malawian Kwacha/US Dollar	144.5	150	162.1	334.6	429.5	465.8	615.5	725
Mozambican Meticais/US Dollar	30.6	32.2	26.5	29.9	29.9	34	48	71
Namibian $/US Dollar	7.5	6.8	8.2	8.6	10.4	11.5	14.9	14.9
Rwandan Franc/US Dollar	567	585	595	630.8	676	689	745	819.8
Swazi Emalangeni/US Dollar	7.4	6.6	8.1	8.5	10.5	11.6	15	13.8
Tanzanian Shillings/US Dollar	131.3	145.3	156.7	157.1	157.4	172.6	214.8	217.3
Ugandan Shillings/US Dollar	1899.7	2308.3	2490.9	2685.9	2527.9	2773.1	3377.0	3610.5
Zambia Kwacha/US Dollar	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.5	6.4	10.8	9.8
Zimbabwe US Dollar[5]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: *Web Sites of Central Banks in the MEFMI Region - Historical Series of Exchange Rates*

[5] Zimbabwe adopted the multicurrency system in 2009, which comprise of the South African **rand,** Botswana **pula**, **Pound sterling**, Indian **rupee**, **Euro**, Japanese **yen**, **Australian dollar**, Chinese **yuan**, and the United States **dollar**.

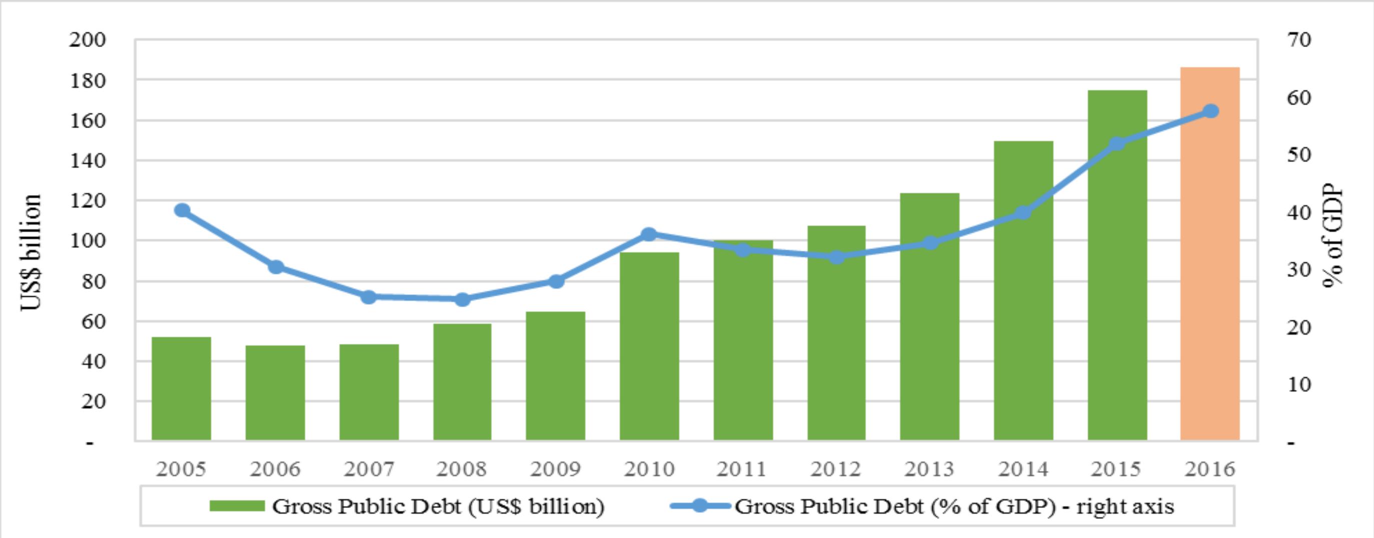
Analysis of the MEFMI region indicates that as at 2016, the US Dollar strengthened against all member states' currencies. The biggest losses were witnessed in Burundi, Malawi and Uganda. Countries which belong to the current Common Monetary Area (Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland) with South Africa also experienced significant currency appreciations, mainly due to the contagion effect of the upward movement of the South African Rand against the US dollar. Tanzania had the least depreciation while Kenya recorded the most appreciation during this period.

3.4. Public Debt Developments in the MEFMI Region

3.4.1. Trends in Public Debt

Public debt in the MEFMI region has increased significantly over the last decade, both in nominal terms and as a proportion of GDP. In fact, debt has more than tripled from US$49 billion in 2007 when some MEFMI member countries in the region received external debt relief under the HIPC and MDRI initiatives to US$175 billion as at end-2015 (Figure 9). According to the IMF World Economic Outlook, public debt in some MEFMI member countries was estimated at US$186 billion as at end-2016, representing 58 percent of GDP compared to 25 percent in 2007.

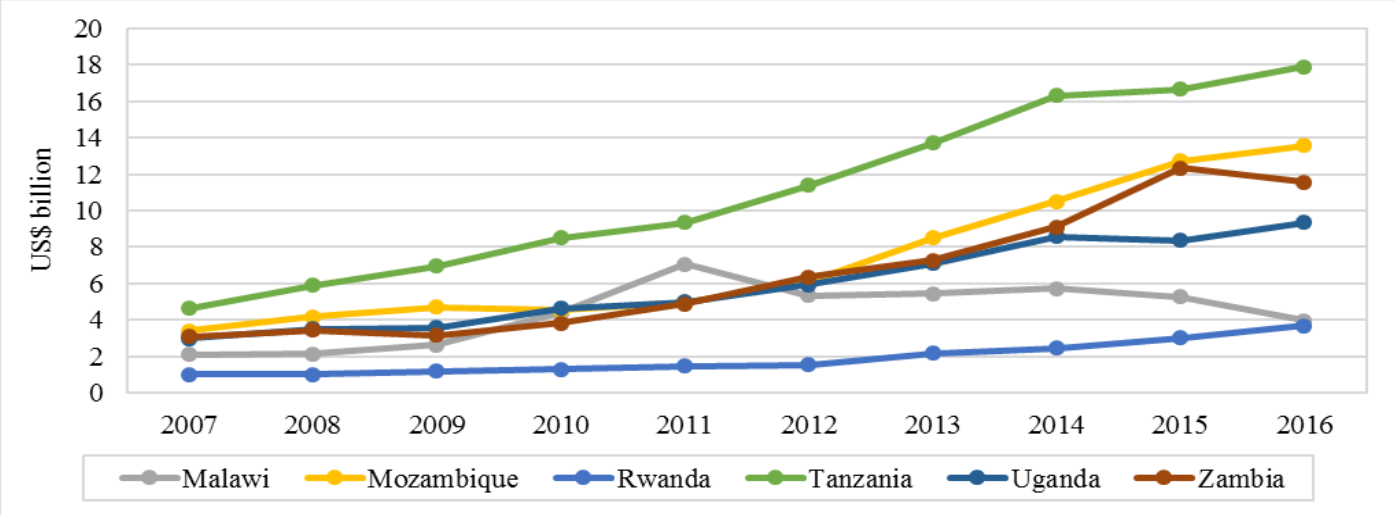
Figure 9: Public Debt in MEFMI Member States, US$ billion and percent of GDP, 2005-2016



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2017

The increase in public debt has been quite significant in the post HIPCs, including in Tanzania, Mozambique, Uganda, Zambia and Rwanda (Figure 10). Tanzania's debt increased from US$4.6 billion (22 percent of GDP) in 2007 to US$17.9 billion (40 percent of GDP) in 2016 while in Uganda it tripled during the same period, increasing from US$3 billion (22 percent of GDP) to US$9.4 billion (36 percent of GDP). Recent estimates by the IMF indicate further increases in public debt in these countries as at end-2016.

Figure 10: Public Debt in the MEFMI Region, Post HIPCs, US$ billion



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2017

Debt accumulation has also been rapid in the non-HIPC member countries, particularly Angola and Kenya. Kenya's public debt was estimated at US$36.4 billion (53 percent of GDP) as at end-2016 compared to US$12.3 billion (38.4 percent of GDP) in 2007. Angola's public debt increased from US$9.7 billion in 2007 (16.4 percent of GDP) to US$56.4 billion in 2014 and was estimated to have increased further to US$71.4 billion (78 percent of GDP) as at end-2016 (WEO, Jan. 2017).

3.4.2. Drivers of Public Debt Accumulation

Several factors have contributed to the accumulation of debt in the MEFMI region in recent years. These include declining foreign grants, larger fiscal deficits, as well as emergence of new borrowing opportunities. The decline in grants and other concessional resources has been particularly significant in the post HIPCs and those countries that have been reclassified into lower-middle income status, implying that governments have resorted to much more borrowing to meet the financing gap. External shocks and the need to meet the large development needs have also led most member countries to tap into other funding sources such as semi-concessional and commercial loans from non-traditional creditors like China, Korea and India, among others.

In addition, there is an increasing number of MEFMI member countries that have accessed the international capital markets through issuance of international sovereign bonds. For instance, Zambia issued a Euro bond of US$1.25 billion in 2015, following earlier issuance of US$0.75 billion and US$1 billion in 2012 and 2014, respectively. Kenya also issued a debut bond of US$2 billion in 2014, followed by a reopening of US$0.75 billion in 2015, while Namibia and Rwanda also tapped on the international capital market in 2011 and 2014, raising US$0.5 billion and US0.4 billion, respectively.

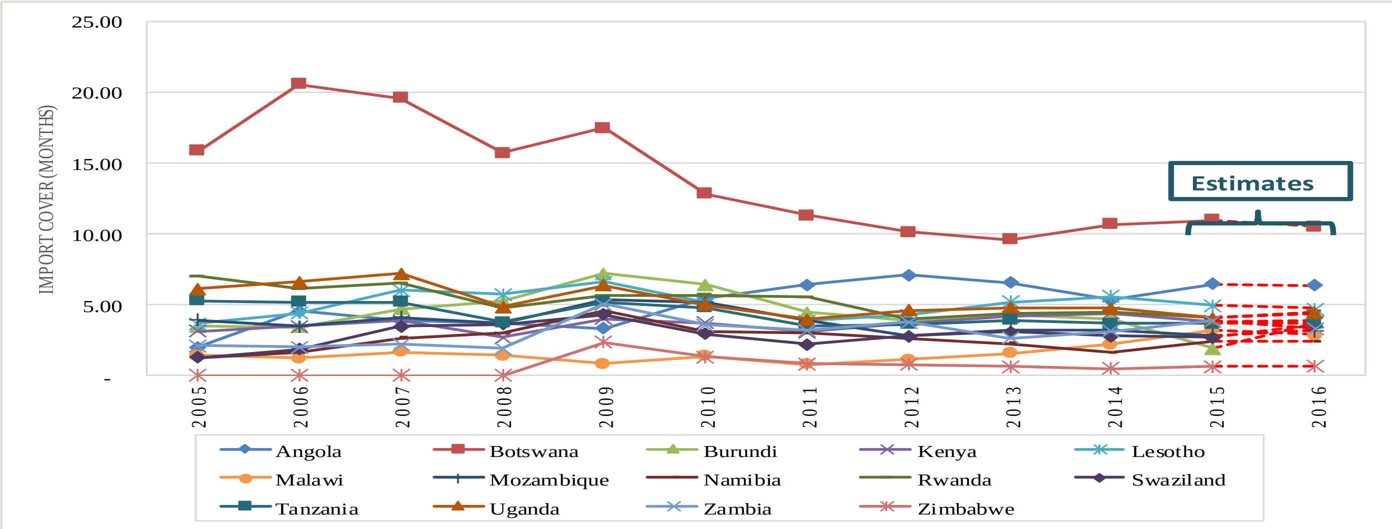
3.4.3. Outlook for Debt Sustainability

Public debt of most MEFMI member countries has remained sustainable despite the rapid debt accumulation, mainly due to the high growth rates of real GDP, partly associated with rebasing as has been the case in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. However, the recent increase in commercial borrowing implies a new set of risks, going forward. This type of financing is associated with high interest rates, and shorter grace and maturity periods, thus raising concern about debt sustainability. While borrowing augments resource shortfalls, there is need for member countries to moderate commercial borrowing and explore alternative means of financing, including Public Private Partnerships, deepening domestic markets and maximizing borrowing from concessional and semi-concessional sources.

3.5. Financial Sector Developments in the MEFMI Region

The total official foreign exchange reserves for central banks in the MEFMI region have experienced mixed fortunes - for some countries, the foreign exchange reserves have grown while this has been the reverse for others. The main drivers for the decrease in official foreign exchange reserves has been country support of domestic currencies in response to a strengthening US Dollar. While member countries that have grown their official foreign exchange reserves have been driven largely by foreign direct investments (FDI). The mixed outlook is replicated when official foreign exchange reserves are viewed in terms of months of import cover, with some countries experiencing an estimated growth in import cover of between 4% - 9% as was the case with Mozambique, Rwanda and Uganda.

Figure 11: Total Reserves in Months of Import Cover, 2005 - 2016



Source: World Bank Databank: 2016[6]

[6] Figures for 2016, staff estimates

Heightened political risk in Europe and the USA in 2016, Brexit in the UK and the USA presidential election, sent shockwaves across the globe as they threatened to unravel established centres of interests, such as the EU and the once US-sponsored Trans-Pacific Partnership. These events, combined with China’s 'new normal' phase of slower economic growth and the end of the commodity super-boom mean the global investment climate remains somewhat subdued.

All of these events resonated deeply in the minds of institutional investors, creating great uncertainty over the future investment in the world as a whole. Official foreign exchange reserves are invested in most of these currencies and countries, thus Central Banks in the MEFMI region continue to keep a close eye on risk while diversifying their asset classes in the search for yield.

3.5.1. De-risking in the Financial Sector

At a time when the region is buzzing with financial inclusion, global financial institutions are increasingly terminating or restricting correspondent business relationships with remittance companies and smaller local banks from our member states – a practise that is called “de-risking”. De-risking practices threaten to cut off access to the global financial system for remittance companies and local banks in certain regions putting them at risk of losing access to the global financial system. The reasons for de-risking by global financial institutions include lack of compliance to AML/CFT rules by these counterparties, weak governance structures of the counterparties, profitability concerns by the global institutions and reputation risk.

Should the current trend continue, people and organisations in the more volatile areas of the world or in small countries like MEFMI member states with limited financial markets could be completely cut off from access to regulated financial services. Keeping individuals and businesses in regulated financial systems is a pre-condition for effective systems to mitigate risks and combat financial crimes. Turning away customers could actually reduce transparency in the system by forcing transactions through unregulated channels.

3.5.2 Monetary Policy and Financial Access

Central Banks still struggle to keep both the exchange rate and inflation rate stable. Countries continue to adopt more forward looking monetary policy regimes using reference interest rates to signal policy orientation of central banks, formalising and strengthening analysis on development in the financial sector and improving communication with the markets by disseminating regular information on monetary conditions and inflation outlook.

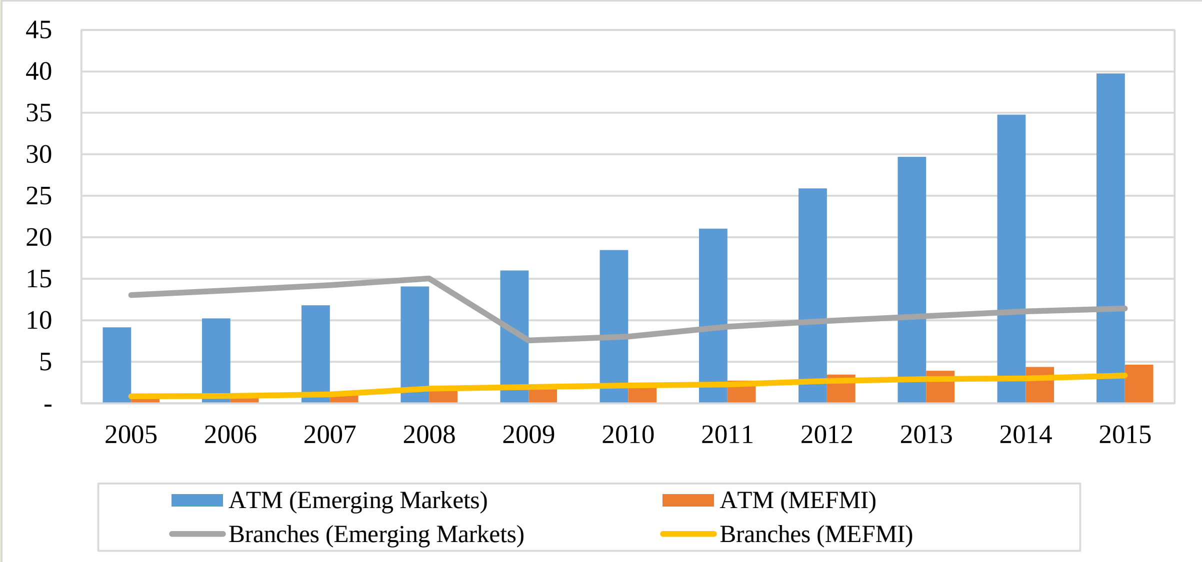
Despite these efforts, shallow markets for government securities, limited interbank and secondary market and chronic excess liquidity, hamper the transmission mechanism for monetary policy.

The outreach of the banking sector in the region has expanded but access to financial services remains low and fragmented in most countries. The number of bank branches, automated teller machines (ATMs and point of sale (POS) has grown especially in rural areas. However, financial access is generally lower compared to other emerging and developing regions.

Figure 12 below shows the growth of ATMs and commercial bank branches over the past ten (10) years. On average, countries in the MEFMI region have four (4) ATMs and three (3) branches per sq1000km compared to 40 ATMs and eleven (11) branches in emerging markets7.

[7] Emerging Markets data used is Brazil India, China, South Africa, Mexico, Russia, Indonesia, Turkey and Saudi Arabia

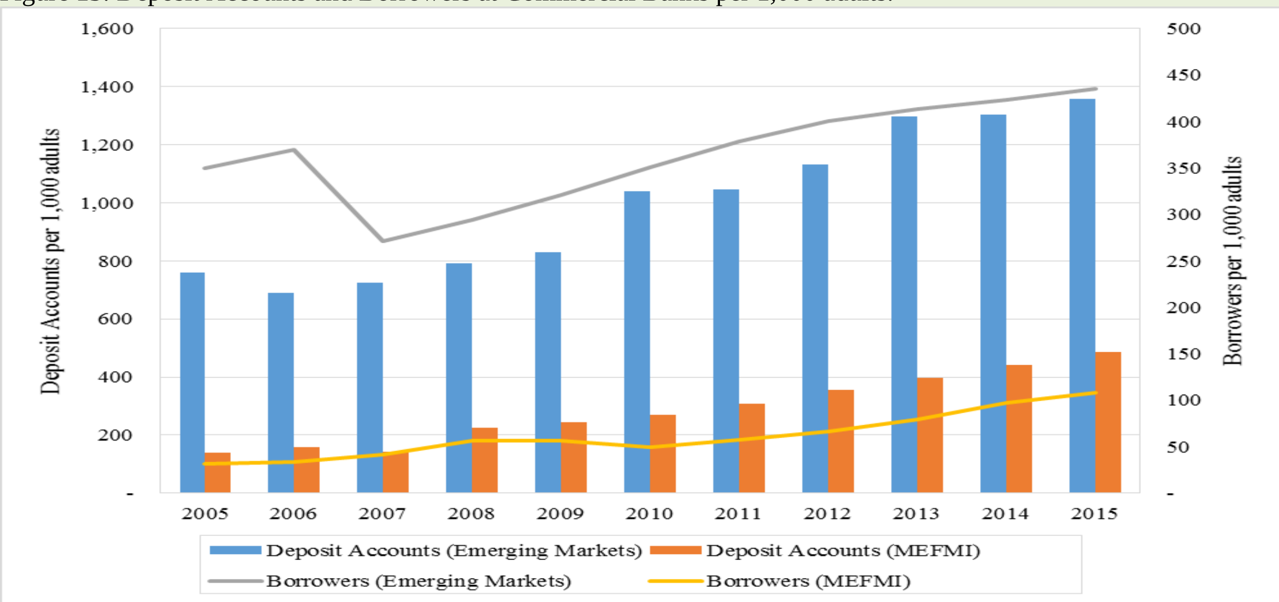
Figure 12: Growth of ATMs and Commercial Bank Branches per 1,000Km2



Source: IMF Financial Access Survey: 2016

As shown in Figure 13, access to credit is also really low with just over 107 borrowers and 487 deposit accounts at commercial banks per 1,000 adults compared to 435 borrowers and 1,357 deposit accounts for emerging economies.

Figure 13: Deposit Accounts and Borrowers at Commercial Banks per 1,000 adults.



Source: IMF Financial Access Survey: 2016

The region has been a world leader in innovative financial services based on mobile telephony, but there remains scope to increase financial inclusion further. Countries have also made considerable progress in improving their national payment system with most having linked their RTGS systems to the EFT and cheque clearing system, Central Securities Depositories and government payment systems. This has seen a rapid growth in volume and value of transactions processed, shorter payment and settlement cycles and significant reductions in transaction costs.

3. South Africa Economic Developments and its Implications to the MEFMI Region

South Africa is an important trading partner for most countries in the MEFMI region. For example, some of the MEFMI member countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland) belong to a trading block[8] with South Africa. Therefore, the performance of this super power remains critical, as it has spill over effects for the region. The National Treasury of South Africa revised its 2016 growth estimate to 0.5 percent, reflecting low levels of business and consumer confidence.

The economy also faced various factors which receded growth. This includes among others, contraction in manufacturing output and higher real electricity prices, as well as low agriculture production due to drought conditions. Going forward, economic activity is expected to improve due to the expected recovery in the agriculture industry, as drought reduces.

In addition, exports and tourist receipts have started to grow, while working days lost to strikes have fallen. Additional sources for electricity supply are expected and inflation continues to be moderate. This low inflation, real wage growth and improved household balance sheets are expected to boost consumer spending. In this regard, the economy is expected to grow by 1.3 percent in 2017. However, in order for the economy to grow even faster, there is need for higher levels of private investment.

[8] The Southern African Customs Union (SACU) is the oldest customs union in the world with five countries in Southern Africa, namely Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland

4. MEFMI Region - Individual Country Performances

Angola

The severe decline in international oil prices led to a contraction of the economy. This resulted in rising inflation and widening current account balances amongst others. After no growth in 2016, economic activity is expected to grow to 2.1 percent in 2017. The growth is expected to reflect the recovery in the non–oil sector. With respect to consumer prices, following a rapid increase in 2016, the rate of inflation is anticipated to decline to by 26.1 percentage points to reach 15.8 percent in 2017. This decline is mainly linked to adoption of tighter monetary conditions and a stable national currency. Even though the economy is expect to be stable in 2017, the county is still prone to growth risks such as further decline in oil prices.

Botswana

According to the latest data released by the National Statistics Office, the economy of Botswana experienced sluggish growth in 2015. The economy contracted by 1.7 percent, compared to a positive growth rate of 4.1 percent recorded in 2014. This substantial slowdown is mainly attributed to the weak performance in the mining sector which declined by 19.6 percent in the year 2015, reflecting the impact of weak recovery in the global markets, particularly in the diamond markets. However, the economy is anticipated to recover in 2016 and 2017, with growth rate projected to reach 2.9 and 4.2 percent, respectively. This positive outlook is expected to be driven by an improvement in the mining sector, albeit slow recovery of global commodity prices. The domestic policy initiatives such as the Economic Stimulus Programme, are also anticipated to advance the growth of the economy, particularly the non-mining sector.

In August 2016, the bank rate was revised downwards from 6.0 percent to 5.5 percent, which was then maintained for the year. On the other hand, the domestic annual inflation rate has remained within the Bank of Botswana objective range of 3-6 percent during 2016. On average, the inflation rate fell from 3.0 percent in 2015 to 2.8 percent in 2016. This positive inflation outlook is expected in the medium term, due to low domestic demand and continued stability in the global oil prices. In order to align item prices in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket to the current consumption pattern, the CPI was rebased from September 2006 to September 2016. This involved adoption of a new basket, weights, area coverage and methodology. In the external sector, the balance of payments is projected to record a surplus of P5 billion in 2016, compared to a deficit of P57 million obtained in 2015. The significantly larger surplus in 2016 is mainly due to a positive current account balance anticipated in 2016. The current account balance is forecast to record a substantial surplus of P25.7 billion in 2016, compared to P10.5 billion in 2015, underpinned by the anticipated trade balance surplus. Foreign exchange reserves stood at P76.8 billion in December 2016, compared to P84.9 billion recorded in December 2015, representing a decline in import cover from 19 months to 17 months, respectively.

In a bid to stabilize the Real Effective Exchange Rate and improve trade, the Pula Basket weights were revised from 50 percent South African rand and 50 percent Special Drawing Rights (SDR), to 45 percent rand and 55 percent SDR, effective 1st January 2017. The upward crawl rate was also adjusted from 0.38 percent per annum to a slightly lower rate of 0.26 percent effective 1st January, 2017.

Burundi

Economic conditions in Burundi significantly improved in 2016 due to the stabilization of economy after the elections in 2015. The GDP growth attained 0.9 percent against economic recession -3.9 percent recorded in 2015. In 2017, the economy growth is expected to continue to improve due to the improvement of macroeconomic conditions and the political stability.

In the outlook, IMF projects the economy to grow at 2.9 percent in 2017 after 0.9 percent recorded in 2016 due to the improvement in industrial production and services. In this regard, the ratio of government revenue and expenditure is expected to slightly increase, consequently the government deficit including grants will be stabilized around 3 percent. The external position is expected to deteriorate slightly due to high imports compared to exports. Therefore, the ratio of the current account balance as a percent of GDP is expected to be 13.4 against 13.1 percent recorded in 2016. The worsening of current account is mainly linked to the low budget supports by some donors and the low price of coffee in commodities markets
.

Kenya

In 2016, in real terms, the economy is estimated to have grown by 5.9 percent compared to 5.6 percent realized in 2015. This growth is attributed to favorable weather conditions, low international oil prices and improved tourism. With respect to consumer prices, despite a rise in food prices in recent months, overall inflation has remained within the government's target range, at 6.1 percent. The external current account deficit also declined, mainly due to lower oil prices, improved tea and horticulture exports, and increasing remittance inflows. The banking system has remained stable as a result of a recent law that limits how much interest banks can charge for loans, which was often above 18 percent. The exchange rate has also remained stable

Lesotho

Domestic growth is expected to recover over the period 2016 – 2018, following subdued performance in 2015. Real GDP is expected to accelerate from 1.6 per cent in 2015 to 4.2 per cent in 2018. The recovery is largely on account of moderate growth expected in the services sector and a strong rebound in the primary sector, particularly strong growth anticipated in the mining industry. In the secondary sector, economic activities are expected to dip in 2017 due to a fall in construction activities before recovering in 2018, as advance infrastructure development associated with the second phase of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP) begins. Meanwhile, the manufacturing sector is set to register modest growth over the period 2016 – 2018. Lesotho's inflation rate is set to accelerate from 3.2 per cent in 2015 to an average of 6.6 per cent in 2016 following a sharp increase in food prices. In the subsequent years, domestic inflation is set to subside and average 6.3 per cent and 6.4 per cent in 2017 and 2018, respectively, with moderating food prices.

The fiscal sector is set to deteriorate and dip into a deficit equivalent to 7.2 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016, as total revenue, notably Southern African Customs Union (SACU), falls. However, with SACU recovering in 2017 through 2018, government budgetary operations are expected to improve to a deficit of 1.6 per cent of GDP in 2018. Together with the expected deterioration in the current account of balance of payments, official international reserves are therefore projected to decline from 6.3 months of import cover in 2015 to about 3.6 months by 2018. Risks to the domestic growth outlook remain elevated, ranging from uncertainties surrounding South African growth prospects to adverse weather conditions
.

Malawi

Malawi has gone through troubled economic conditions in recent years. The inflation rate was persistently high, the exchange rate was volatile and economic growth was wobbly. The economy is, however, on a recovery path. While the economy is estimated to have grown by 2.9 percent in 2016, the output is expected to surge to 5.6 percent in 2017. The better outlook in 2017 is premised on favorable macroeconomic conditions expected to prevail during the period, as well as satisfactory weather forecasts.

Inflation is on a downward trajectory and recorded 18.2 percent in January 2017, the lowest since May 2012. Projections suggest that inflation will average 14.5 in 2017 and will continue decelerating in the short to medium term. The exchange rate has remained relatively stable during a larger part of 2016 and it is expected to remain stable in the near term.

The positives from stable exchange rate and lower inflation have already been manifested in the interest rates as the monetary policy eased in November 2016, slashing the policy rate from 27 percent to 24 percent.

Mozambique

Growth is expected to recover in 2017 to a level around 5.5 percent from a low 3.3 percent recorded in 2016. The expected recovery in growth is explained by the recent movements in commodity prices, which shows a positive trend. Apart from the expected increase in exports, the recovery in GDP growth is also explained by the expected end in war and increased investors´ confidence due to the fiscal consolidation in place and reforms towards more transparency in the public financial management.

Inflation is expected to decline to 15.5 percent from a high 19.85 percent observed in 2017. The reduction in inflation is mainly explained by the stability of Metical against the main trading partners' currencies and the fiscal consolidation currently in place. The stability of the Metical is supported by improvement in the current account balance and increased net international reserves.

Namibia

Namibia's GDP growth is estimated to have slowed to 1.0 percent in 2016, from a robust growth of 5.3 percent in 2015. The slowdown in 2016 growth is attributed to contractions in diamond mining and construction, as well as to the government's fiscal consolidation efforts. There were notably improved growth rates for uranium mining, manufacturing and agriculture. However, these improvements were not strong to mitigate a slowdown in overall growth estimate for 2016. Going forward, growth is projected to improve to 2.9 percent and 3.8 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively, largely based on expected recoveries in agriculture, diamond mining, as well as better growth in uranium mining and transport and communication sectors.

Annual inflation increased to 6.7 percent in 2016, from 3.4 percent for the preceding year. The increase in inflation during 2016 was mainly attributed to higher inflation rates for food, house rentals and transportation.

During 2016/17, government revenue is estimated to decline by about 1.4 percent in nominal terms (due to low SACU revenues) and as a result, expenditures were reduced by about 4.9 percent as Government embarked on fiscal consolidation. It is then estimated that the fiscal deficit has moderated in absolute terms, but remained high as a ratio of GDP at 6.3 percent during 2016/17.

The current account deficit is estimated to have narrowed in 2016, mainly due to an improvement in the merchandise balance. This was in line with the fact that mines that have been under construction have started to export and Government started to cut spending and hence, reducing government supported imports.

Rwanda

In 2016, the National Bank of Rwanda implemented its monetary policy in a very challenging domestic, regional and global economic environment. Despite these challenges, the Rwandan economy remained resilient. On average, real GDP grew by 6.1 percent in the first three quarters of 2016, slightly lower than 6.9 percent recorded in the same period last year, mainly driven by the service sector.

Compared to 2015, Rwanda's trade deficit reduced by 5.9 percent in 2016, following the increase in formal exports by 7.1 percent in value and a decrease in formal imports value by 2.7 percent. However, the Rwandan Franc has been under pressure, depreciating against the USD by 9.7 percent end December 2016 compared to a depreciation of 7.6 percent end December 2015. These pressures mainly resulted from the still high mismatch between imports and exports, amplified by the short-term high demand for US dollars by the big projects under the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP). Headline inflation increased on average from 2.5 percent in 2015 to 5.7 percent in 2016, mainly driven by rising food prices and the exchange rate effect on imported inflation. Imported inflation increased on average from 1.1 percent in 2015 to 4.7 percent in 2016 while food inflation increased from 3.9 percent in 2015 to 10.7 percent in 2016.

In the context of global economic challenges, exchange rate and inflationary pressures, BNR maintained a prudent monetary policy stance. As a result, broad money (M3) grew by 7.5 percent in 2016 (y-o-y) lower than 21.1% recorded in 2015 while outstanding credit to the private sector grew by 7.8 percent from 30 percent during the same period.

Swaziland

Deteriorating economic conditions are estimated in 2016. The country is expected to record economic growth of -1.6 percent in 2016 compared to 1.9 percent recorded in 2015. This is on the backdrop of low crop production, which was heavily affected by severe drought conditions. The severe droughts have affected the agricultural sector and external revenue from sugar exports and other agricultural products. In addition, electricity and water supply were severely affected due to the lack of rainfall. The country also experienced a decline in the SACU revenue and high inflation rates. The reduction in the SACU revenue weighs heavily on both the external and fiscal accounts. This is because Government revenue is mainly driven by customs duties from the SACU pool, and worker remittances from South Africa. Consumer inflation reached 8.7 per cent in December 2016 from 8.6 per cent in November 2016. The rise in inflation was driven by the increases in food inflation.

Tanzania

On average, the country recorded strong economic performance leading to an annual average growth rate of 7.0 percent for the past three years. This impressive economic performance was supported by increases in electricity generation, manufacturing; improvement in transport services; expansion of information and communication services; expansion and improvement of financial services. On the production side, Mining and quarrying, transport and storage, information and communication, financial and insurance services and construction recorded highest, 13.5 percent, 11.3 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively. Sustained tight monetary policy, general slowdown in global commodity prices, especially oil prices, and slower pace in the increase of domestic food prices resulted in Monthly consumer headline annualized headline inflation recording a single digit throughout the year 2016.

Uganda

The economy continued to grow at a modest pace. Economic growth for 2015/16 was 4.6 percent, slightly slackening compared to the growth rate of 5.0 per cent in 2014/15. The economy is projected to grow at a rate of 4.5 percent in 2016/17. Export performance continued to fall, with the value of exports contracting by 1.2 percent and imports reduced by 8.2 per cent.

Inflation slowed down in December 2015, on account of the falling prices of food crops, and subdued domestic demand, and has remained around the 5 percent target for much of 2016. Depreciation of the shilling continued into 2016 although overall the shilling was relatively stable. The Bank of Uganda has embarked on a more accommodative monetary policy stance in order to boost aggregate demand. The fiscal stance for the Financial Year (FY) 2016/17 is centred on supporting economic growth by addressing the infrastructural constraints in the economy. However, downside risks to the projected output path include weakened domestic demand due to possible delays in commencement of public investments and declines in private investment and consumption, coupled with a weak external environment. In the short-to medium-term, Uganda’s Balance of Payments is likely to remain fragile because of low international prices for the country's export commodities and high imports for government infrastructure projects.

Zambia

Economic performance showed some improvement in 2016. GDP growth in 2016 is estimated at 3.4 percent, up from 2.9 percent recorded in 2015, driven mainly by mining, manufacturing, wholesale and trade, agriculture, transport and storage, and tourism. Agriculture improved with maize output increasing to 2.92 million tonnes from 2.68 million tonnes in the previous season. Copper output is also estimated to exceed 750,000 mt in 2016, up from 710,000 mt produced in 2015. Activity in the tourism sector was aided by the hosting of the AfDB Annual Meetings and Inter-Parliamentary Union conferences.

The challenges to growth in 2016 included uncertainty in global growth arising from, among others, the exit of Britain from the EU, with low global demand which dampened commodity prices, particularly for copper and electricity supply constraints. In addition, debt service and expenditures on electricity imports, energy and agricultural subsidies kept the fiscal deficit elevated in 2016.

The Bank of Zambia maintained the Policy Rate at 15.5 percent and undertook other liquidity management operations. This was with the view to aid stability in the exchange rate and moderate inflationary pressures. Consequently, the kwacha was relatively stable throughout the year, supported by relatively higher copper prices, renewed non-resident investors' appetite for Government securities and exporter-led foreign currency conversions to meet domestic obligations.

Inflation returned to single digit level and ended the year at 7.5 percent from 21.1 percent in 2015. The sharp fall in inflation mainly reflected the dissipation of the base effects, the appreciation of the Kwacha against the U.S. Dollar exchange rate and the seasonal increase in the supply of some food items.

Fiscal pressures continued in 2016, arising from unexpected expenditure such as imports of costly emergency power, debt service payment, among others. As a result, the fiscal deficit for 2016 on cash basis is estimated at around 5.7 percent of GDP. The fiscal pressures therefore constrained spending towards growth sectors of the economy.

Zimbabwe

The economy depends heavily on its mining and agriculture sector. In real terms, the estimated economic growth is 0.6 percent in 2016. This low growth comes as a result of low international commodity prices and the effects of droughts which affected the main economic drivers. Going forward, economic growth is projected at 1.7 percent, on account of anticipated growth in the mining and agriculture sectors. Despite this modest growth, the country is still facing some challenges associated with the appreciation of the USD, low international commodity prices and the liquidity crisis which constrain domestic demand. Inflation is projected at 1.1 percent, from a negative 1.5 percent in 2016.

3. Annexes

Annex 1: Macroeconomic Indicators in the MEFMI Region 2011-2017

Indicators	Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Estimates	2017 Projections
Inflation Rates Consumer Prices-Annual Average	Angola	11.4	9.1	7.7	7.5	14.3	41.9	14.8
	Botswana	8.5	7.5	5.9	4.4	3.0	2.8	3.2
	Burundi	6.5	9.6	18.2	7.9	4.4	7.4	6.2
	Kenya	14.0	9.4	5.7	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.5
	Lesotho	5.0	6.1	5.0	5.4	3.2	6.6	6.3
	Malawi	7.4	7.6	27.3	24.2	21.9	21.7	14.5
	Mozambique	11.2	2.6	4.3	2.6	3.6	19.9	15.5
	Namibia	5.0	6.7	5.6	5.4	3.4	6.7	6.1
	Rwanda	5.7	6.3	4.2	1.8	2.5	5.7	5.5
	Swaziland	6.1	8.9	5.6	5.7	5.0	7.0	6.1
	Tanzania	12.7	16.0	7.9	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.0
	Uganda	4.5	15.9	12.7	4.9	3.1	5.4	6.5
	Zambia	8.2	6.4	6.6	7.0	10.0	18.2	7.1
	Zimbabwe	3.5	3.7	1.6	-0.2	-2.4	1.5	1.1
	MEFMI Average	7.8	8.3	8.4	6.4	6.0	11.1	7.4
	South Africa	5.0	5.7	5.8	6.1	4.6	6.4	6.0
	Sub-Saharan Africa	9.4	9.3	6.6	6.3	6.9	11.3	10.8
	World	5.1	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.3
Nominal GDP (in US$ billions)	Angola	110.0	127.6	135.2	139.3	104.4	101.6	119.9
	Botswana	14.0	14.5	14.7	16.2	14.3	13.9	14.9
	Burundi	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.01
	Kenya	41.9	50.4	55.1	61.4	63.4	69.2	74.7
	Lesotho	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	
	Malawi	7.0	8.0	6.0	5.4	7.6	8.5	6.5
	Mozambique	13.1	15.2	16.	16.9	14.8	12.	11.4
	Namibia	11.3	12.4	13.0	12.9	13.6	12.9	13.7
	Rwanda	6.4	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.5
	Swaziland	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.5
	Tanzania	33.6	39.1	44.4	48.3	45.6	46.7	50.5
	Uganda	22.0	24.8	26.0	28.7	26.0	22.0	26.6
	Zambia	20.3	23.7	24.9	26.8	26.6	20.9	20.1
	Zimbabwe	10.9	12.4	13.5	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.5
	Total MEFMI	300.2	345.3	365.9	387.6	347.9	338.5	367.8
	South Africa	416.9	396.	367.8	351.6	314.7	280.4	288.2
	Sub-Saharan Africa	1,459.5	1,533.3	1,618.3	1,685.7	1,504.2	1,393.9	1,456.7
	World	72,769.2	74,092.3	76,074.8	78,041.7	73,598.8	75,212.7	79,535.8
Real GDP Growth	Angola	3.6	3.5	8.5	4.9	4.1	0.9	1.1
	Botswana	6.0	4.5	11.3	4.1	-1.7	2.9	4.2
	Burundi	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.7	0.9
	Kenya	8.4	6.1	4.6	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.0
	Lesotho	7.9	7.0	5.4	2.1	4.5	1.6	3.3
	Malawi	11.1	11.1	2.9	2.1	6.1	3.3	2.9
	Mozambique	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.4	6.6	3.3
	Namibia	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.7	6.5	5.3	1.0
	Rwanda	6.3	7.8	8.8	4.7	7.0	6.9	6.0
	Swaziland	1.4	1.2	3.0	2.9	2.5	1.7	0.5
	Tanzania	6.4	7.9	5.1	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.2
	Uganda	7.7	5.9	3.2	4.7	4.9	5.5	4.9
	Zambia	10.3	5.6	7.6	5.1	4.7	2.9	3.4
	Zimbabwe	11.4	11.9	10.6	4.5	3.8	1.6	0.6
	MEFMI Average	7.1	6.4	6.3	4.6	4.8	4.0	3.2
	South Africa	3.3	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.8
	Sub-Saharan Africa	5.0	4.3	5.2	5.1	3.4	1.4	2.9
	World	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.4
Population (in millions)	Angola	17.9	24.4	25.1.	25.7	26.5	27.5	28.4
	Botswana	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2,2	2.3
	Burundi	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.8	10
	Kenya	39.5	40.7	41.8	43.0	44.2	45.5	46.7
	Lesotho	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Malawi	13.9	14.4	14.8	15.3	16.3	16.8	17.8
	Mozambique	25.1	25.7	26.5	27.2	27.9	28.8	29.5
	Namibia	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
	Rwanda	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.8
	Swaziland	1.1	1.1	11	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Tanzania	43.9	44.9	45.8	46.7	47.7	48.6	49.6
	Uganda	30.7	31.6	32.6	33.5	34.5	39.9	41.1

		Zambia	13.1	13.7	14.1	14.6	15.0	15.9	16.4
		Zimbabwe	12.5	13.1	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.9
		MEFMI Region	222.4	234.9	225.7	247	254.2	264.1	273.8
		South Africa	51.6	52.4	53.2	54.1	54.9	55.9	56.8
		Sub-Saharan Africa	800.1	830.3	851.9	873.7	895.8	918.3	941.2
		World	6,916.00	7,000.00	7,081.25	7,162.50	7,243.75	7,325.00	7,403.400
Per Capita GDP (in US$)		Angola	6,125.4	5,217.6	5,382.7	5,399.7	3,941.4	3,693.6	4,227.1
		Botswana	7,000.0	6,900.0	7,000.0	7,700.0	6,500.0	6,3000.0	6,500.0
		Burundi	242.8	276.7	286.0	303.0	336.3	288	301
		Kenya	1,062.1	1,238.6	1,318.2	1,427.8	1,434.4	1,521.9	1,599.4
		Lesotho	2488.40	1629.60	1394.51	1257.51	1093.13	966.85	
		Malawi	219.2	222.1	219.9	224.4	231.4	239.0	330.005
		Mozambique	524.9	589.8	604.9	619.9	529.2	418.9	387.5
		Namibia	5,405	5,871	6,039	5,811	5,811	5,787.15	6,118.17
		Rwanda	627	689	701	719	718	723.5	724.7
		Swaziland	4,657.5	4,550.7	4,178.0	3,994.2	3,597.3	3,029.2	3,045.7
		Tanzania	765.3	869.9	969.1	1,032.3	957.1	960.2	1,017.5
		Uganda	732	734	746	760	780	623.4	653.2
		Zambia	1,547.0	1,550.4	1,516.9	1,497.4	1,344.9	1,314.8	1,407.5
		Zimbabwe	879.4	954.9	1,004.5	1,030.4	1,002.5	978.7	978.4
		MEFMI Region	32,276.0	31,294.3	31,360.7	31,776.6	28,276.6	83,545.2	27,290.2
		South Africa	8,086.9	7,570.2	6,914.0	6,503.5	5,726.9	5,018.2	5,074.1
Private Consumption (in percent of GDP)		Angola	34,0	35,4	37,6	44,5	52,3	…	…
		Botswana	46.3	52.0	52.0	46.9	52.1	…	…
		Burundi	…	…	…	….	…	…	…
		Kenya	77.2	78.8	78.8	80.9	80.7	…	…
		Lesotho	89.5	88.5	85.4	83.5	84.44	84.88	81.43
		Malawi	71.5	71.9	77.5	73.7	…	…	…
		Mozambique	77.8	75.9	77.9	75.3	72.2	…	…
		Namibia	66.4	65.0	64.8	61.7	62.5	65.0	58.0
		Rwanda	79	78	76	75	78	…	…
		Swaziland	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
		Tanzania	…	…	…	….	…	…	…
		Uganda	75.3	74.1	73.3	75.9	74.4	…	…
		Zambia	57.4	55.7	56.5	54.0	51.6	-	-
		Zimbabwe	86.3	102.1	94.9	96.6	81.2	…	…
Gross National Savings (in percent of GDP)		Angola	37,4	36,7	31,4	29,2	28,0		
		Botswana	40.1	41.2	38.0	41.6	36.4	…	…
		Burundi	7.7	6.3	2.7	1.6	2.3	4.7	6.1
		Lesotho	22.2	27.3	31.4	28.2	25.3	14.8	18.8
		Kenya	2.6	13.1	11.3	12.2	12.7	16.9	16.2
		Malawi	24.7	9.4	12.7	18.9	18.1	8.928	6.113
		Mozambique	0.9	-7.3	-0.9	12.5	9.5	10.4	9.4
		Namibia	17.0	18.1	21.0	25.4	23.0	22.9	29.7
		Swaziland	-2.3	8.6	12.7	12.4	18.1	4.5	5.9
		Rwanda	18.2	12.4	15.6	12.5	12.2	-	-
		Tanzania	21.6	19.3	14.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.0
		Uganda	18.7	22.9	20.8	17.8	15.3	16.9	18.9
		Zambia	28.1	27.1	24.9	33.0	29.4	31.1	33.6
		Zimbabwe	-0.1	-2.6	-6.4	-2.3	1.3	7.3	7.1
Government Finance	Government Revenue (percent of GDP)	Angola	48.8	46.5	4.0	35.3	2.7	26.6	24.3
		Botswana	35.4	37.1	37.3	37.8	32.0	35.8	35.4
		Burundi	37.2	35.8	31.3	29.6	26.6	13.0	13.3
		Lesotho	55.9	49.9	63.5	60.2	60.0	57.5	
		Kenya	19.5	19.1	19.7	19.8	19.5	19.6	19.8
		Malawi	29.3	23.9	25.5	22.1	21.1	24.589	24.539
		Mozambique	27.3	26.9	31.4	31.8	28.0	25.9	27.7
		Namibia	31.7	34.3	33.0	35.3	35.0	32.5	33.0
		Swaziland	20.2	29.5	28.7	30.1	27.7	24.9	25.6
		Rwanda	24.5	25.4	23.5	26.1	25.3	25.0	22.9
		Tanzania	15.6	15.7	15.5	14.9	14.8	16.4	16.9
		Uganda	15.5	13.1	12.7	12.6	14.2	14.9	15.9
		Zambia	19.6	21.7	22.7	18.4	19.3	18.0	17.7
		Zimbabwe	26.7	28.0	27.7	26.6	27.526	25.1	23.4
	Government Expenditure (percent of GDP)	Angola	36.7	38.6	39.8	39.9	41.9	29.6	28.986
		Botswana	35.6	36.3	31.8	34.2	36.7	36.5	35.6
		Burundi	40.8	39.7	34.9	31.3	30.1	22.4	22.5
		Lesotho	45.3	45.3	43.4	46.3	45.5	47.3	…
		Kenya	23.6	24.2	25.4	27.2	27.8	27.0	26.2
		Malawi	28.0	26.8	27.3	28.0	23.4	30.987	27.745
		Mozambique	32.1	30.7	34.0	42.4	35.4	31.7	31.7
		Namibia	38.8	34.4	36.8	41.6	43.4	38.8	36.5
		Swaziland							

		Rwanda	27.9	26.6	28.5	30.0	30.6	28.6	27.6
		Tanzania	19.1	19.8	19.4	17.91	17.9	20.4	21.5
		Uganda	19.1	15.6	16.2	16.6	18.5	19.7	21.9
		Zambia	22.6	23.9	26.0	25.1	24.8	24.0	27.5
		Zimbabwe	27.8	28.6	29.6	28.1	28.6	29.9	26.4
	Overall Fiscal Balance Excluding Grants (percent of GDP)	Angola	10,2	6,6	0,3	-6,6	-3.9	-5,9	-5,8
		Botswana	-0.7	0.4	5.3	3.4	-4.8	-0.9	-1.6
		Burundi	…	…	...	…	…	8.9	11.4
		Lesotho	-10.5	-14.3	-8.5	-2.6	-1.5	-3.6	…
		Kenya	-4.5	-4.5	-4.4	-5.4	-5.9	…	…
		Malawi	-8.0	-6.3	-11.5	-7.0	-5.3	-4.8	…
		Mozambique	-4.8	-3.7	-2.6	-10.6	-7.3	-5.8	-4.0
		Namibia	-6.9	-0.0	-3.6	-6.1	-8.4	-6.4	-3.6
		Swaziland	…	…	...	…	…	…	…
		Rwanda	-14.5	-12.6	-13.0	-13.5	- 12.7	-9.7	-9.2
		Tanzania	…	…	...	…	…	…	…
		Uganda	-5.5	-4.4	-4.7	-4.5	-5.6	-6.5	-7.8
		Zambia	-7.4	-7.3	-7.3	-6.5	-6.0	-6.0	-
		Zimbabwe	2.1	0.2	-0.1	-1.8	-1.0	…	….
	Government Debt (percent of GDP)	Angola	33.8	29.5	32.9	40.7	64.2	77.7	73.6
		Botswana	26.1	26.2	23.5	22.6	22.6	23.0	20.8
		Burundi	39.8	39.9	36.6	33.9	42.4	60.4	45.6
		Lesotho	35.6	37.7	43.4	41.7	42.8	53.8	…
		Kenya	34.8	36.2	36.0	36.6	41.4	…	…
		Malawi	35.1	44.0	53.4	72.9	48.6	…	…
		Mozambique	38.1	40.1	53.1	62.4	86.0	112.6	103.1
		Namibia	25.4	23.7	23.6	23.6	24.7	42.1	41.9
		Swaziland	13.9	14.4	14.5	13.4	16.9	26.9	36.4
		Rwanda	22.1	21.5	27.5	30.4	35.4	45	48.4
		Tanzania	27.8	29.2	30.9	33.8	36.5	38.3	39.7
		Uganda	23.9	22.4	25.9	28.3	31.8	34.5	38.6
		Zambia	22.1	20.1	24.2	28.5	35.1	-	-
		Zimbabwe	51.8	56.7	54.6	55.3	58.9	58.9	57.6
External Sector	**Exports of Goods and Services (percent of GDP)**	Angola	61,7	56,3	51,5	43,7	33,0	27,2	26,7
		Botswana	50.0	49.3	61.5	60.8	52.2	…	…
		Burundi	14.1	15.2	14.3	-13.9	1.4	23.1	6.2
		Lesotho	33.15	38.09	35.21	35.64	43.10	42.89	…
		Kenya	9.2	-0.2	0.5	5.3	-4.0	11.7	5.9
		Malawi	27.5	28.5	22.0	24.5	25.6	28.2	27.0…
		Mozambique	31.4	39.1	36.3	33.5	31.9	26.7	…
		Namibia	35.4	33.7	36.4	35.4	34.8	37.7	…
		Swaziland	-9.3	9.4	2.0	5.6	9.3	-11.9	6.9
		Rwanda	25.4	24.9	26.3	24.4	25.6	24.3	24.0
		Tanzania	8.4	2.2	3.9	7.1	5.9	7.2	6.2
		Uganda	19.8	20.2	20.9	16.7	19.1	18.2	19.8
		Zambia	36.6	37.6	39.5	39.5	37.5	35.3	35.5
		Zimbabwe	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Imports of Goods and Services (in percent of GDP)	Angola	39,8	35,9	36,5	38,4	36,4	27,6	26,2
		Botswana	-53.6	-61.4	-61.4	-53.9	-53.6	…	…
		Burundi	-19.5	10.9	-1.3	10.8	3.3	-47.6	55.1
		Kenya	13.2	5.4	-0.8	10.6	-1.2	9.7	2.4
		Lesotho	87.0	101.2	90.2	84.8	89.9	87.0	…
		Malawi	44.9	39.8	41.0	52.0	46.0	50.0	48.1
		Mozambique	80.4	121.4	109.3	95.3	89.6	71.5	…
		Namibia	44.5	50.1	52.0	55.2	59.8	56.3	…
		Rwanda	56.8	53.6	50.2	49.4	50.2	48.1	42.8
		Swaziland	5.2	-5.8	2.9	-0.1	-6.6	3.6	-3.4
		Tanzania	17.9	11.2	3.9	8.2	7.6	8.9	6.8
		Uganda	34.4	31.7	30.4	27.6	30.2	25.8	34.4
		Zambia	25.8	30.2	35.3	38.1	35.9	37.9	35.5
		Zimbabwe	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Real Effective Exchange Rate (2010 =100)	Angola	51.5	52.5	53.6	56.9	72.8	113.9	
		Botswana	97.1	98.0	99.6	99.9	100.7	…	…
		Burundi	…	…	...	…	…	128.8	…
		Kenya	79.2	88.8	84.5	86.1	87.9	…	…
		Lesotho	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
		Malawi		57.6	24.0	24.6	30.1	26.5	…
		Mozambique	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
		Namibia	125.4	120.7	115.2	105.8	100.8	99.3	…
		Rwanda	78.0	77.9	80.3	84.3	79.5	82.1	-
		Swaziland	…	…	…	…	…	…	
		Tanzania	…	…	…	…	…	…	
		Uganda	108.5	98.2	96.5	94.8	105.4	104.7	…
		Zambia	106.7	109.4	106.7	97.2	101.2	-	-

		Zimbabwe	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	External Current Account, Excluding Grants (percent of GDP)	Angola	11,9	10,8	6,0	-2,7	-9,8	-6,4	-5,1
		Botswana	3.1	-1.2	9.3	15.2	7.8	…	…
		Burundi	-14.4	-18.6	-19.3	-18.5	-15.9	-4.6	-9.6
		Lesotho	-10.29	-14.55	-7.71	-5.33	-3.74	9.19	
		Kenya	-9.1	-8.4	-8.8	-10.3	-6.8	-6.4	-6.1
		Malawi	-21.4	-12.7	-14.6	-23.9	-18.1	-26.7	-28.7
		Mozambique	-25.9	-35.5	-54.5	-46.3	-40.7	-40.977	-45.341
		Namibia	-5.3	-5.5	-4.0	-7.5	-13.5	11.9	…
		Swaziland	-6.8	3.1	5.1	3.3	9.2	-4.9	-2.4
		Rwanda	-17.8	-16.6	-15.1	-17.0	-18.3	-21.6*	-16.3
		Tanzania	-10.8	-11.6	-10.6	-9.5	-8.8	-8.8	-8.8
		Uganda	-11.32	-8.55	-7.87	-9.08	-7.36	-4.73	…
		Zambia	5.6	3.4	4.2	-1.3	-1.7	-5.7	-3.7
		Zimbabwe	-22.2	-14.6	-18.2	-15.2	-10.7	-7.5	-6.1
Monetary Policy Indicators	Reserves (Months of Imports of Goods and Services)	Angola	7,8	8,4	7,8	6,2	7,7	10,5	8,8
		Botswana	12.3	10.5	10.3	11.5	13.2		
		Burundi	…	…	…	…	…	1.4	1.4
		Lesotho	4.6	4.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.2	
		Kenya	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
		Malawi	2.2	1.5	1.1	2.1	3.1	3.2	
		Mozambique	7.5	6.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	3.8	
		Namibia	3.8	3.0	2.6	1.86	2.8	2.9	…
		Swaziland	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
		Rwanda	5.3	4.1	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.0
		Tanzania	…	…	…	…	…	…	
		Uganda	3.8	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.7	…
		Zambia	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	4.3	3.6	3.0
		Zimbabwe	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Central Bank Rate	Angola							
		Botswana	9.5	9.5	7.5	7.5	6.1	5.8	
		Burundi	…	…	…	…	…	7.3	…
		Lesotho					7.0	7.0	
		Kenya	2.3	18.3	8.3	9.5	8.6	…	…
		Malawi	13	25.0	25.0	25.0	27.0	24.0	
		Mozambique	12.4	15.5	5.8	5.0	6.4	6.8	…
		Namibia	6.0	6.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.00 (Feb 2017)
		Swaziland	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
		Rwanda	6.21	7.33	7.27	6.71	6.50	6.50	6.25 (Jan.)
		Tanzania	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
		Uganda	18.2	18.0	11.7	11.2	14.0	14.9	…
		Zambia	-	9.25	9.75	12.5	15.5	15.5	14.0
		Zimbabwe	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Average Deposit Rates	Angola	8.9	7.0	5.7	4.9	4.6	4.9	
		Botswana	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.4	…	
		Burundi	…	…	…	…	…	7.2	…
		Kenya	3.6	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	3.6	
		Lesotho	3.68	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	
		Malawi	3.8	3.8	10.5	9.0	8.5	7.3	
		Mozambique	13.4	11.5	9.1	9.1	9.4	12.7	
		Namibia	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.9	5.7	…
		Rwanda	7.8	8.9	9.9	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.01 (Jan.)
		Swaziland	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
		Tanzania	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
		Uganda	13.3	16.8	12.1	10.8	12.8	13.2	…
		Zambia	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.4	6.5	7.6	-
		Zimbabwe	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Average Lending Rates(Quarterly data are end of period actual rate)	Angola	17.7	15.9	13.1	13.7	14.8	13.1	
		Botswana	11.0	11.0	9.3	9.0	7.6	…	…
		Burundi	…	…	...	…	…	…	…
		Lesotho	10.5	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.6	11.6	…
		Kenya	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
		Malawi	20.0	14.0	25.6	28.8	29.8	36.3	…
		Mozambique	23.7	21.4	20.3	20.8	19.1	27.9	…
		Namibia	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.9	9.5	9.9	…
		Swaziland	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
		Rwanda	16.7	16.7	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.2 (Jan.)
		Tanzania	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
		Uganda	21.8	26.2	23.3	21.6	22.6	23.9	…
		Zambia	27.7	25.8	19.1	18.7	21.1	28.1	-
		Zimbabwe	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	Angola	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	…	…	…
	Botswana	17.8	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Kenya	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Burundi	…	…	…	…	….	…	…
	Lesotho	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	…
	Malawi	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	…	…	…
	Mozambique	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	…	…	…
	Namibia	37.0	37.0	27.4	29.6	28.1	…	…
	Rwanda	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Swaziland	22.9	22.8	22.7	28.5	..	..	…
	Tanzania	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Uganda	**…**	**…**	**…**	**…**	**…**	**…**	**…**
	Zambia	15.6	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	-	-
	Zimbabwe	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources: Member States Central Banks, Ministries of Finance, Central Statistical Offices and IMF data base.
The darker shaded cell represents IMF data.

Annex 2: Other Useful Indicators

Annex 2-1: Global Competitiveness Index, Global, Sub-Saharan Africa, and MEFMI Region

Country		2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
		Rank	Score/7.0	Rank	Score/7.0	Rank	Score/7.0
Global Ranking – Top 10							
1.	Switzerland	1	5.7	1	5.76	1	5.81
2.	Singapore	2	5.6	2	5.68	2	5.72
3.	United States	3	5.5	3	5.61	3	5.70
4.	Netherlands	8	5.5	5	5.50	4	5.57
5.	Germany	5	5.5	4	5.53	5	5.57
6.	Sweden	10	5.4	9	5.43	6	5.53
7.	United Kingdom	9	5.4	10	5.43	7	5.49
8.	Japan	6	5.5	6	5.47	8	5.48
9.	Hong Kong SAR	7	5.5	7	5.46	9	5.48
10.	Finland	4	5.5	8	5.45	10	5.44
Sub-Saharan Africa - Top 10							
1.	Mauritius	**39**	**4.5**	**46**	**4.43**	**45**	**4.49**
2.	South Africa	**56**	**4.4**	**49**	**4.39**	**47**	**4.47**
3.	Rwanda	**62**	**4.3**	**58**	**4.29**	**52**	**4.41**
4.	Botswana	**74**	**4.2**	**71**	**4.19**	**64**	**4.29**
5.	Namibia	**88**	**4.0**	**85**	**3.99**	**84**	**4.02**
6.	Kenya	**90**	**3.9**	**99**	**3.85**	**96**	**3.90**
7.	Cote'd Ivoire	**115**	**3.7**	**91**	**3.93**	**99**	**3.86**
8.	Gabon	**106**	**3.7**	**103**	**3.83**	**108**	**3.79**
9.	Ethiopia	**118**	**3.6**	**109**	**3.75**	**109**	**3.77**
10.	Cape Verde	**114**	**3.7**	**112**	**3.70**	**110**	**3.76**
MEFMI Region - All							
1.	Rwanda	62	4.3	58	4.29	52	4.41
2.	Botswana	74	4.2	71	4.19	64	4.29
3.	Namibia	88	4.0	85	3.99	84	4.02
	Kenya	90	3.9	99	3.85	96	3.90
	Uganda	122	3.6	115	3.66	113	3.69
	Tanzania	121	3.6	120	3.57	116	3.67
4.	Zambia	96	3.9	96	3.87	118	3.60
6.	Lesotho	107	3.2	113	3.70	120	3.57
9.	Zimbabwe	124	3.6	125	3.45	126	3.41
	Mozambique	133	3.7	133	3.20	133	3.13
	Malawi	132	3.2	135	3.15	134	3.08
	Burundi	139	3.1	136	3.11	135	3.06
10.	Swaziland	123	3.5	128	3.40	-	-
14.	Angola	140	3.0	--	--	-	-

Source: *2016/2017 Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) Report*

***Note**: The World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index ranks 140 countries out of 114 indicators that capture concepts that matter for productivity and long-term prosperity. These indicators are grouped into 12 pillars namely, institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labour market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation. Based on these, Switzerland is ranked top, with a score of 5.5.81, while the lowest is Guinea with the lowest score of 2.84. The highest for Sub-Saharan Africa is Mauritius (globally ranked at 45), with a score of 4.49. Rwanda is ranked high in the MEFMI Region, at 52 with a score of 4.41. The survey was not concluded. It was not completed to minimum requirements in Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Myanmar, Seychelles and Swaziland. In this regard, these economies are not included in the 2017 edition of the Report*

Annex 2-2: Ease of Doing Business, Global, sub-Saharan Africa, and MEFMI Region

Country		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Global Ranking – Top 10												
1.	New Zealand	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1
2.	Singapore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
3.	Denmark	6	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	4	3	3
4.	Hong Kong	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	4
5.	Korea, Rep.	19	22	23	19	16	8	8	7	5	4	5
6.	Norway	9	9	10	10	8	6	6	9	6	9	6
7.	United Kingdom	5	6	6	5	4	7	7	10	8	6	7
8.	United States	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	7	7	8
9.	Sweden	13	17	18	9	14	14	14	9	9	8	9
10.	Macedonia, FYR	92	79	71	38	36		23			12	10
Sub-Saharan Africa - Top 10												
1.	Mauritius	32	29	24	17	20	23	19	20	28	32	49
2.	Rwanda	145	148	143	67	58	45	52	32	46	62	56
3.	Botswana	48	53	39	45	52	54	59	56	74	72	71
4.	South Africa	31	35	32	34	34	35	39	41	43	63	74
5.	Kenya	82	72	84	95	106	109	122	129	129	108	92
6.	Seychelles	84	90	105	111	109	103	77	80	104	95	93
7.	Zambia	90	101	99	90	76	84	94	83	111	97	98
8.	Lesotho	105	119	128	130	138	143	136	136	151	114	100
9.	Ghana	100	83	87	92	67	63	64	67	70	114	108
10.	Namibia	39	49	54	66	69	78	87	98	88	101	108
MEFMI Region - All												
1.	Rwanda	145	148	143	67	58	45	52	32	46	62	56
2.	Botswana	48	53	39	45	52	54	59	56	74	72	71
3.	Kenya	82	72	84	95	106	109	122	129	129	108	92
4.	Zambia	90	101	99	90	76	84	94	83	111	97	98
5.	Lesotho	105	119	128	130	138	143	136	136	151	114	100
6.	Namibia	39	49	54	66	69	78	87	98	88	101	100
7.	Swaziland	87	99	114	115	118	124	123	123	110	105	111
8.	Uganda	104	107	106	112	122	123	120	132	135	122	115
9.	Tanzania	112	124	126	131	128	127	134	145	140	139	132
10.	Malawi	125	131	131	132	133	145	157	171	144	141	133
11.	Mozambique	147	139	140	135	126	139	146	139	128	133	137
12.	Burundi	168	174	177	176	181	169	159	140	151	152	157
13.	Zimbabwe	140	154	160	159	157	171	172	170	153	155	161
14.	Angola	166	169	170	169	163	172	172	179	183	181	182

***Source**: 2017 Ease of Doing Business Index (EDBI) - The World Bank*

Note:_The 2017 Doing Business Report investigates and ranks data for 190 economies on regulations that enhance business activity, and those that constrain it. The report measures aspects of regulation affecting 10 areas of the life of a business. These are starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and resolving insolvency. A high ranking index means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the starting and operation of Businesses. Latest rankings indicates that, New Zealand is ranked top (1) while Somalia is ranked the lowest at 190. The highest for Sub-Saharan Africa is Mauritius (49) followed by Rwanda (56). The MEFMI Region is led by Rwanda and followed by Botswana (71).

Annex 2-3: Corruption Perception Index, Global, Sub-Saharan Africa and the MEFMI Region and the World 2014 - 2016

Country		2014		2015		2016	
		Rank	Score/100	Rank	Score/100	Rank	Score/100
Global Ranking – Top 10							
1.	Denmark	1	92	1	91	1	90
2.	New Zealand	2	91	4	91	1	90
3.	Finland	3	89	2	89	3	89
4.	Sweden	4	87	3	87	4	88
5.	Switzerland	5	86	7	86	5	86
6.	Norway	5	86	5	86	6	85
7.	Singapore	7	84	8	84	7	84
8.	Netherlands	8	83	5	83	8	83
9.	Canada	10	81	9	81	9	82
10.	Germany	12	79	10	81	10	81
Sub-Saharan Africa - Top 10							
1.	Botswana	31	63	28	63	35	60
2.	Cape Verde	42	47	40	55	38	59
3.	Mauritius	57	54	45	53	50	54
4.	Rwanda	55	49	44	54	50	54
5.	Namibia	55	49	45	53	53	52
6.	Sao Tome Principe	76	42	66	42	62	46
7.	Senegal	69	43	61	44	64	45
8.	South Africa	67	44	61	44	64	45
9.	Ghana	61	48	56	47	70	43
10.	Burkina Faso	85	38	76	38	72	42
MEFMI Region - All							
1.	Botswana	31	63	28	63	35	60
2.	Rwanda	55	49	44	54	50	54
3.	Namibia	55	49	45	53	53	52
4.	Lesotho	55	49	61	44	83	39
5.	Zambia	85	38	76	38	87	38
6.	Tanzania	119	31	117	30	116	32
7.	Malawi	110	33	112	31	120	31
8.	Mozambique	119	31	112	31	142	27
9.	Kenya	145	25	139	25	145	26
10.	Uganda	142	26	139	25	151	25
11.	Zimbabwe	156	21	150	21	154	22
12.	Burundi	159	20	150	21	159	20
13.	Angola	161	19	163	15	164	18
14.	Swaziland	69	43	-	-	-	-

***Source**: 2016 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) Report-Transparency International (TI)*

***Note**: The Corruption Perception Index report ranks 176 countries/territories around the world according to the extent to which corruption is believed to exist. These countries/territories are ranked on a scale of zero to 100, with zero indicating high levels of corruption and 100 indicating low levels. Developed countries typically rank higher than developing nations due to stronger regulations. The highest score is for Denmark, ranked top, with a score of 91 and while the lowest is Somalia, ranked 176 with a score of 10. The highest for Sub-Saharan Africa is Botswana, ranked 35th with a score of 60 followed by Cape Verde in 38th place with 59. The MEFMI Region is led by Botswana, followed by Rwanda ranked 50th with a score of 54.*