



# Multi-stakeholder Conference on GIZ/ECA cooperation: Supporting the AfCFTA

Session 4: Country-level implications of the AfCFTA

#### A new comprehensive modeling assessment



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**UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)** 

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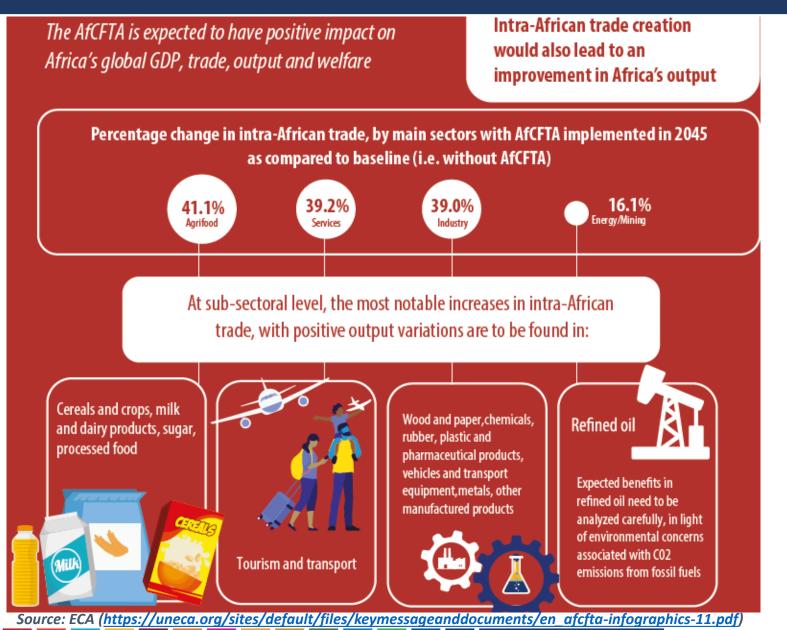
#### **Outline**

- ECA's modeling work in relation to AfCFTA
- Expected trade-related benefits from AfCFTA
- Foreseen poverty (and inequality) impacts of the AfCFTA for selected countries. with results presented:
  - > At national level;
  - > By gender;
  - > By area;
  - > By education;
  - > By employment status.
- Conclusion

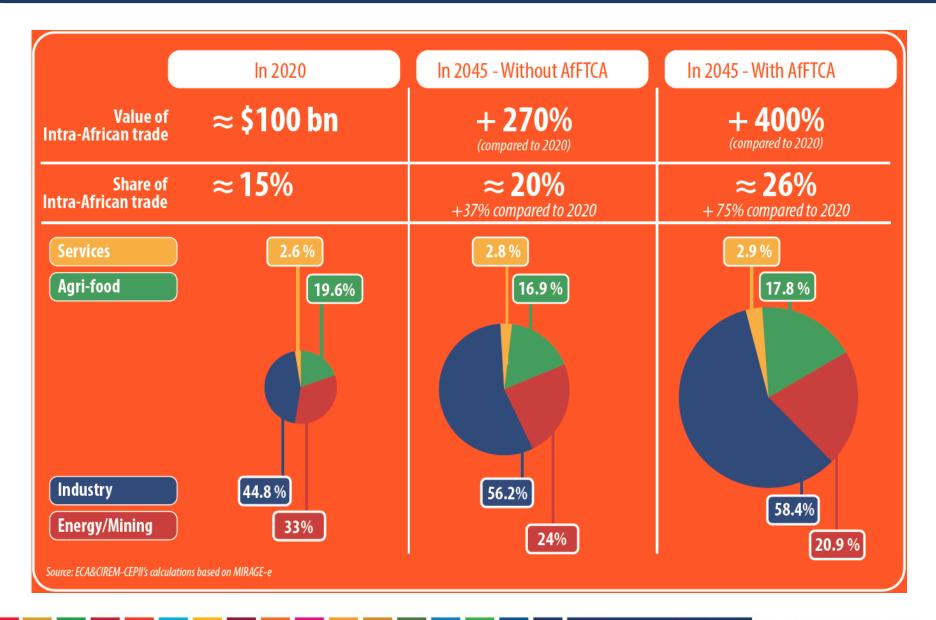
#### ECA's modeling work on AfCFTA

- Key assessments of AfCFTA impacts (2011-2013, 2018, 2021)
- AfCFTA & other trade arrangements/agreements (e.g. AGOA-2013, EPAs-2015, MRTAs-2016)
- AfCFTA & poverty/inequality (ongoing) With support from GIZ
- AfCFTA & environment (just starting, with preliminary results expected for **COP27 in November 2022 in Egypt)**
- AfCFTA & RVCs (2023)

#### AfCFTA: Benefits centered on intra-African trade

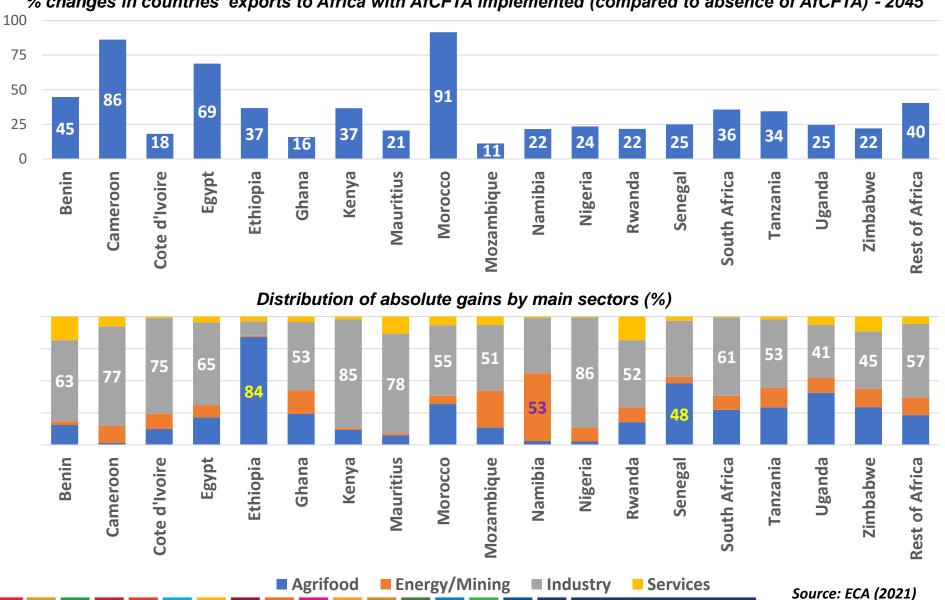


#### AfCFTA: Benefits centered on intra-African trade



#### AfCFTA: Country-level results (exports to Africa)

% changes in countries' exports to Africa with AfCFTA implemented (compared to absence of AfCFTA) - 2045

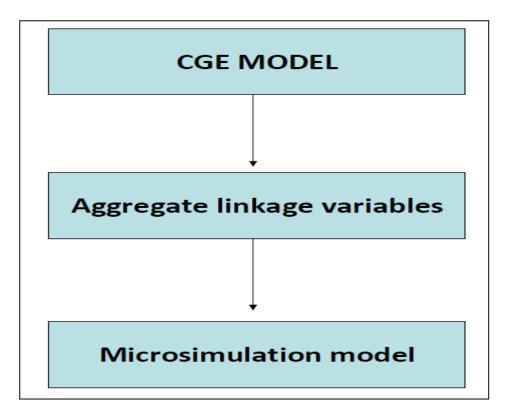


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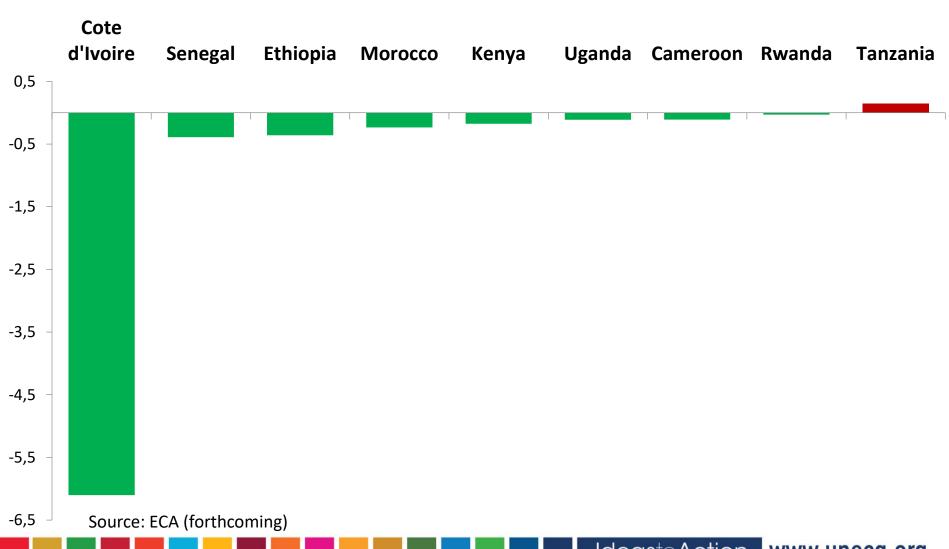
## AfCFTA: Impact on poverty & inequality

- Results from global CGE model *(evolution of global consumption)* to feed into microsimulation model (individual income distribution and consumption patterns) itself informed by detailed household survey data;
- Sequential combination of the CGE model & a non-parametric microsimulation model as follows:



## AfCFTA: Inequality impact (National level)

Change in Gini index with AfCFTA (as compared to absence of AfCFTA) - % points - 2045

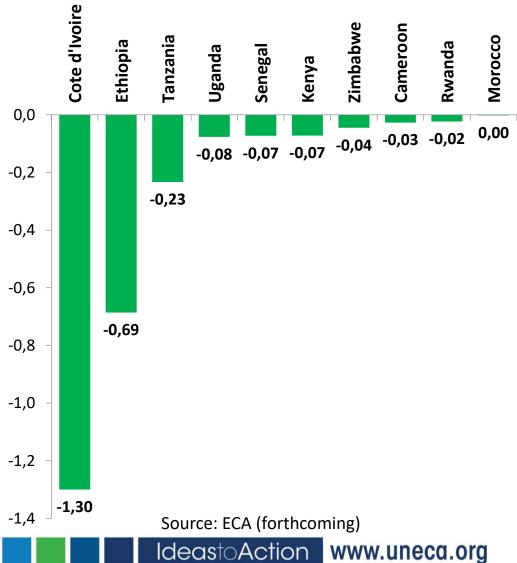


#### AfCFTA: Poverty impact (National level)

**Evolution of poverty rate - %** *(initial & without vs. with AfCFTA)* 

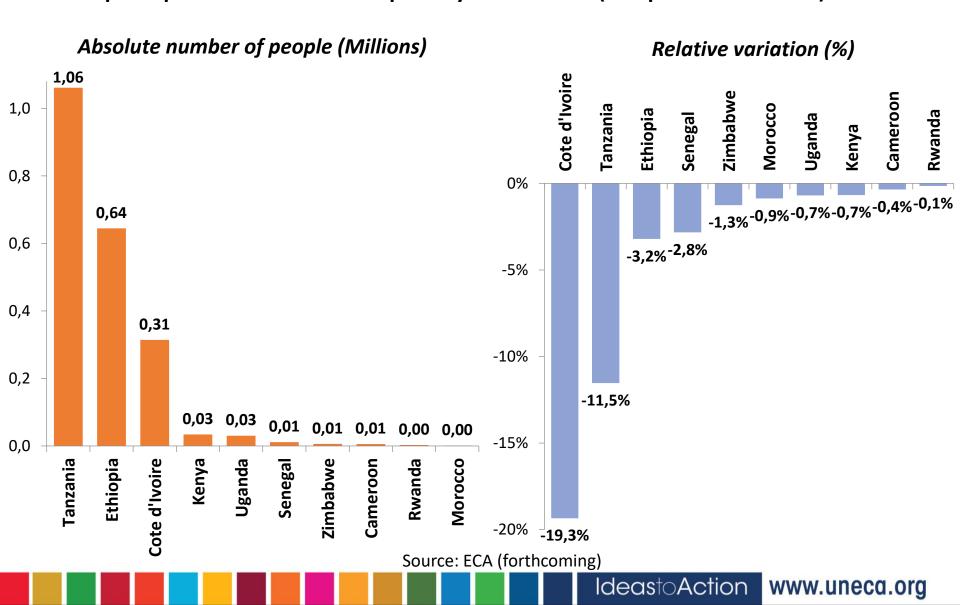
•			
		2045	
	Initial Poverty	Without	With
	rate	AfCFTA	AfCFTA
	28.2		
Cote d'Ivoire	(2015)	7.0	5.7
	27.2		
Ethiopia	(2018)	21.4	20.7
	49.2		
Tanzania	(2016)	18.4	18.2
	41.7		
Uganda	(2016)	11.0	10.9
	32.5		
Senegal	(2018)	2.6	2.5
	36.8		
Kenya	(2016)	10.6	10.6
	33.9		
Zimbabwe	(2017)	3.5	3.5
	23.8		
Cameroon	(2017)	7.6	7.6
	55.5		
Rwanda	(2016)	15.6	15.6
	1.0		
Morocco	(2014)	0.3	0.3

Change in poverty rate with AfCFTA (as compared to absence of AfCFTA) - % points - 2045



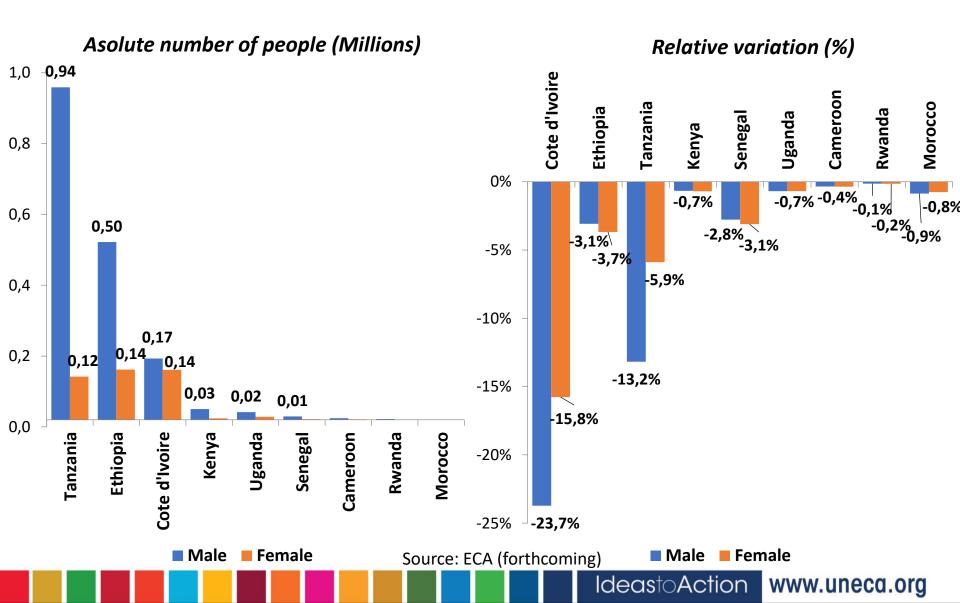
#### AfCFTA: Poverty impact (National level)

People expected to move out of poverty with AfCFTA (compared NO AfCFTA) - 2045



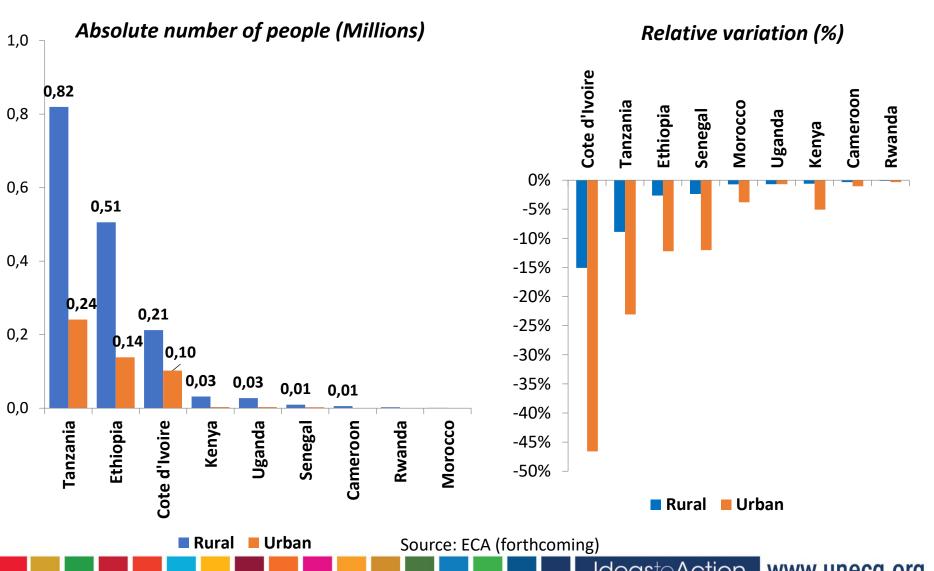
## AfCFTA: Poverty impact (By Gender)

People expected to move out of poverty with AfCFTA (compared NO AfCFTA)-by Gender - 2045



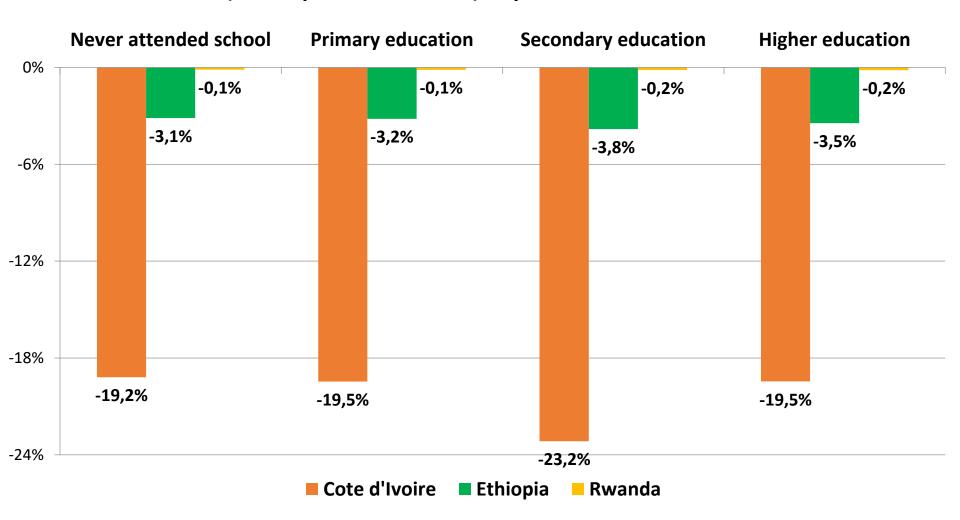
## AfCFTA: Poverty impact (By Area)

People expected to move out of poverty with AfCFTA (compared NO AfCFTA) - by Area - 2045



## AfCFTA: Poverty impact (By Education)

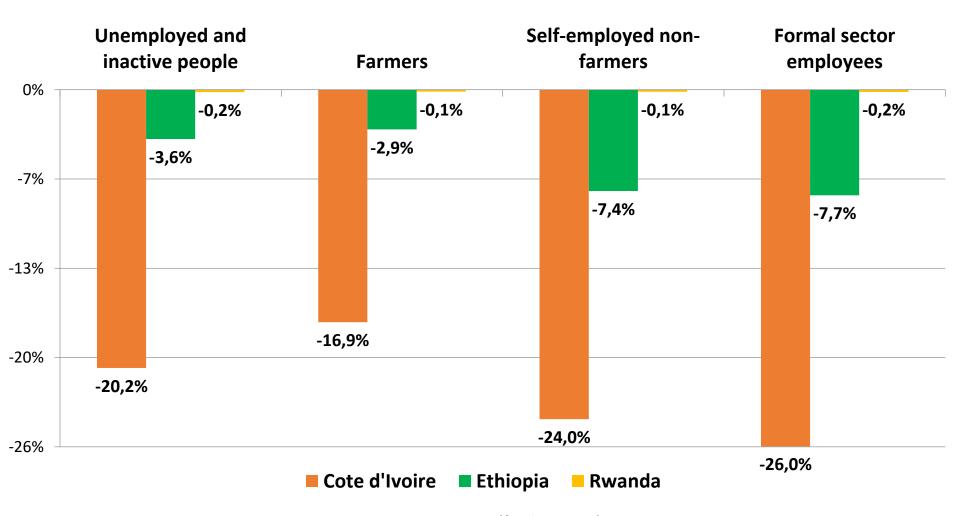
Change in people expected to move out of poverty with AfCFTA (as compared NO AfCFTA) - by Education - % - 2045



Source: ECA (forthcoming)

## AfCFTA: Poverty impact (By Employment)

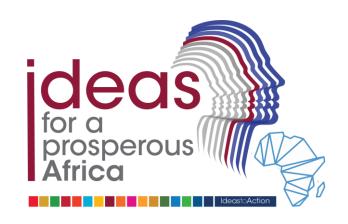
Change in people expected to move out of poverty with AfCFTA (as compared to without AfCFTA) - by Employment status - % - 2045



Source: ECA (forthcoming)

#### Conclusion

- Results clearly indicate that AfCFTA's Agreement implementation will boost intra-African trade in all main sectors
  - > With clear opportunities to promote industrialization through trade.
- From the sample of countries analyzed. the AfCFTA will contribute to inequality and poverty reduction. However:
  - Overall impacts will be rather moderate;
  - Poverty will still be predominantly rural;
  - Decline in poverty will generally be greater for men than women.
- **Currently being negotiated AfCFTA Protocol on women and youth in trade** will be essential to ensure the AfCFTA can better deliver for women
  - > e.g. through supporting formalization/greater incomes of women traders; facilitating their access to trade finance; granting better access to young women/girls to education (especially for jobs in industrial and services sectors).



## **THANK YOU!**

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