

Build Africa

Development requirements

and

solutions for africa

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# Introduction

The African economy remains under-developed despite years of conceptualizing, formulating and implementing various types of economic policies and programs, the African region contains a growing share of the world’s absolute poor with little power to influence the allocation of resources. The development challenges of Africa are deeper than low income, falling trade shares, low savings, and slow growth. In addition, they include high inequality, uneven access to resources, social exclusion, insecurity, HIV/AIDS pandemic, among others.

Despite the recent progress, growth remains fragile, standards of living are still very low, and poverty is widespread. Health and education indicators continue to be poor and, in some countries, job opportunities have not kept pace with the growth of the labor force. Countries remain vulnerable to changes in climatic conditions, including floods and drought, and they depend heavily on wealthier countries for assistance.

Even though development is slow in some African countries, improvements can still be made.

# Task Definition

## What Is the Problem to Be Solved?

Africa has the fastest rate of demographic growth in the world, but it is now at a crossroads. There has been many cases of people leaving Africa to go to European countries in look for work or better education. Sources have said that Africa is projected to have the largest population growth by 2050, which will have important consequences on international migration and major implications on the continent’s economic development. The question here, is not whether they will move, but to where to move to and under what circumstances and conditions to unleash their economic potential.

## Focus and Purpose of This Report

This investigation will focus on how we can solve a few of Africa’s growing issues. Generating a sustained economic growth in Africa is one of the greatest challenges to its development.

## How Will I Achieve Each PAT Requirement?

* Phase 1 – Collecting data and information, and discussing each issue and solution.

**Software used**: Microsoft Word

* Phase 2 - I will use a collection of software and skills to collect opinions from people effected by Africa’s current economic status.

**Software used**: Microsoft Excel to record data; Visual Studio Code to create a custom website and questionnaire;

* Phase 3 – I will form my conclusion and report it on a website.

# Discussion and Analysis

## Migration, Climate Change and Disasters

The world has witnessed frequent occurrences of weather extremes, in recent years, such as cyclones in the North Atlantic to hurricanes in North America, floods in South Asia and severe droughts in Eastern Africa, which have led to famines. I have found that such weather extremes are likely due to climate change, this could be a result of direct or indirect human activity, with great impacts on peace and sustainable development in many developing countries.

Migration has been a common response to environmental degradation or disasters. A country could suffer from cyclones or floods, which could force a family to move away temporarily, before being able to return to their homes.

## Peace and Security

In Africa, there are a widespread of conflicts such as wars, terrorism and political tension, that have forced people to move within countries or over-seas in search of basic safety and security. Conflict is a driver of migration.

## Trends in Migration and Regional Food Trade

Trade can improve food security by increasing access to more affordable and diversified food items. People worry less about lacking food in the country and this increases trade for African countries that focus on farming.

# Conclusion

## Maintenance of macro-economic stability

Governments should especially work on the progress made in recent years to reduce the budget deficit, which would otherwise turn into unsustainable imbalances such as higher taxes. Governments need to improve tax administration and eliminate corruption.

Improved infrastructure is a factor to be considered, some developing countries have such deficiencies in transportation, communication and generating electricity. If the government opened these sectors to private investment, with appropriate support, this would create competition and would improve infrastructure while limiting the budget on the government.

# Reference List

* **Source 1 -** [**https://theconversation.com/what-needs-to-be-done-to-make-africa-politically-stable-88978**](https://theconversation.com/what-needs-to-be-done-to-make-africa-politically-stable-88978)
* **Source 2 -** [**https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/ib/2000/120100.htm**](https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/ib/2000/120100.htm)
* **Source 3 - https://www.unfpa.org/resources/population-and-development-africa**