

Strengthening Labour Market Information in Africa

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SESSION 2: BACKGROUND TO LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION

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The Main Question



WHY is LMI so important now in Africa?

1. Impact of the Crises
2. National Plans (revisions)
3. Monitoring & Reporting (to inform policy)

then:

- Labour Market Information Systems
- Exercise: country by country

1. Impact of Crisis in SSAfrica



- **Growth** projection averages 2.5% (2009 SSA) some middle income countries in SSA hit hard (G8)....global growth 1.3% in 2009
- **Trade** decline: 40% export decline
- **Remittances** slower, tourism 13% decline
 - (Dec 2008, compared with 12 months earlier)
- **ODA** commitments (2005): only 25% met
- **Public Infrastructure** delays are major especially for bond (failed in SA), cancelled (Ghana Telecom), delayed (Kenya, Nigeria, Tz, Ug)

Table 1: Real GDP Growth (%): Data before and after Crisis

	Real GDP growth				GDP change
	Before crisis		After crisis		After crisis
	2008 (estimation)	2009 (projections)	2008 (estimation)	2009 (projections)	2008-2009
Botswana	5.3	5.2	3.9	2.6	-1.3
Ethiopia	7.5	7.4	11.6	6.5	-5.1
Gambia , The	6	6	5.7	6	-0.7
Ghana	6	6.3	6.4	5.8	-0.6
Kenya	4	6.5	2.6	5	2.4
Liberia	9.2	11	7.3	10.8	3.5
Malawi	5.1	5.5	8.4	6.5	-1.9
Namibia	4.4	3.3	3.4	2.7	-0.7
Nigeria	6.2	6.1	6.1	4	-2.2
Rwanda	4	5.6	8.5	6.6	-1.9
Sierra Leone	6.5	6.5	5.4	6.3	0.9
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Tanzania	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.1	-0.7
Uganda	6.2	6.3	7	5.6	-1.3

Source: AEO 2009 Projection. World economic outlook Database, October 2008 and FAO

Employment Projections: SSA



- **Open unemployment** may reach 8.9% (+4mill people) in 2009....after 5 yrs of progress.
- **Vulnerable employment** may increase by 5% (from 76.8% to 81.8%)
- **Earnings:** 36mill more people may earn less than \$1.25/day in 2009 compared with 2007.

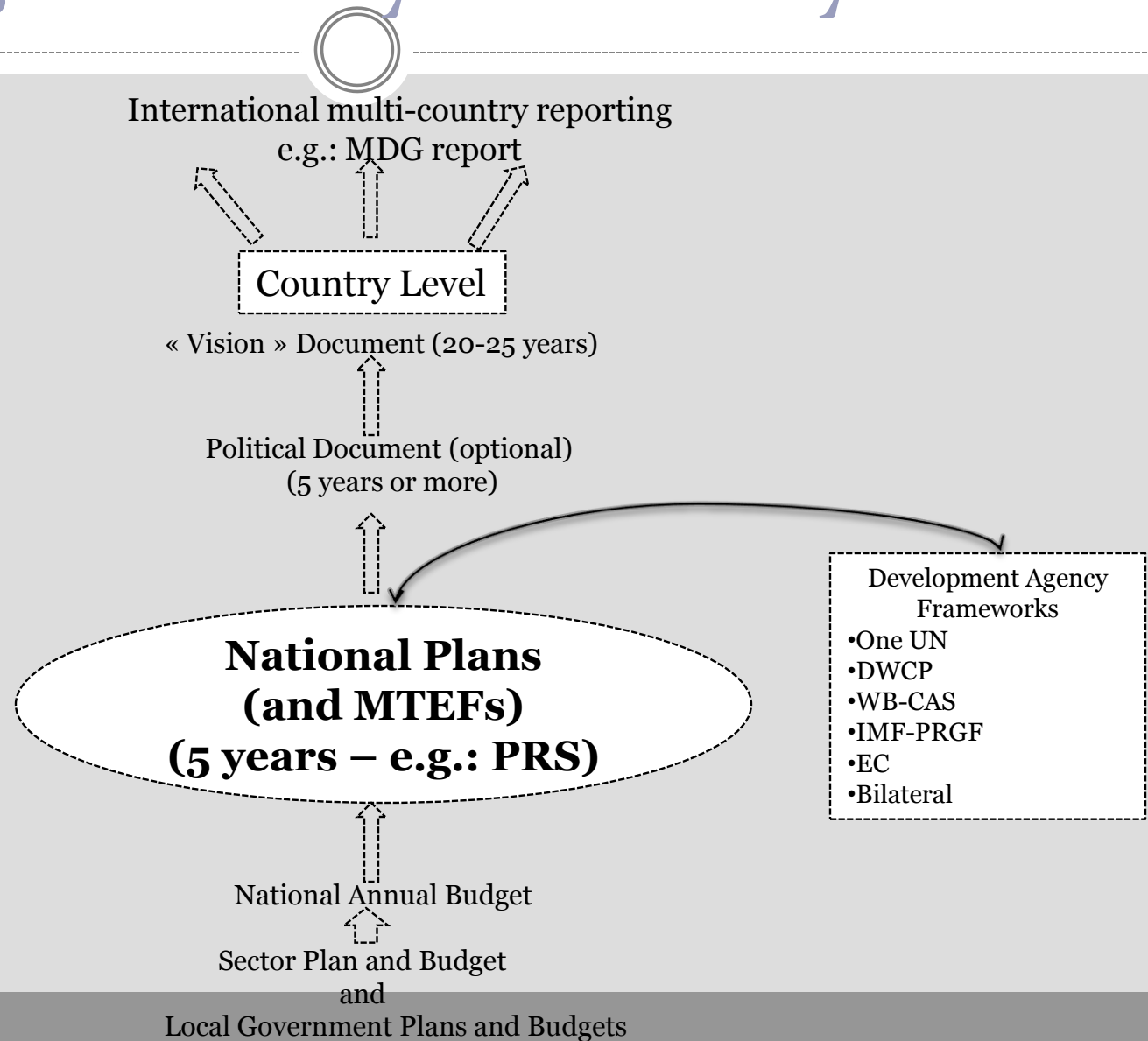
2. National Plans (48 countries)



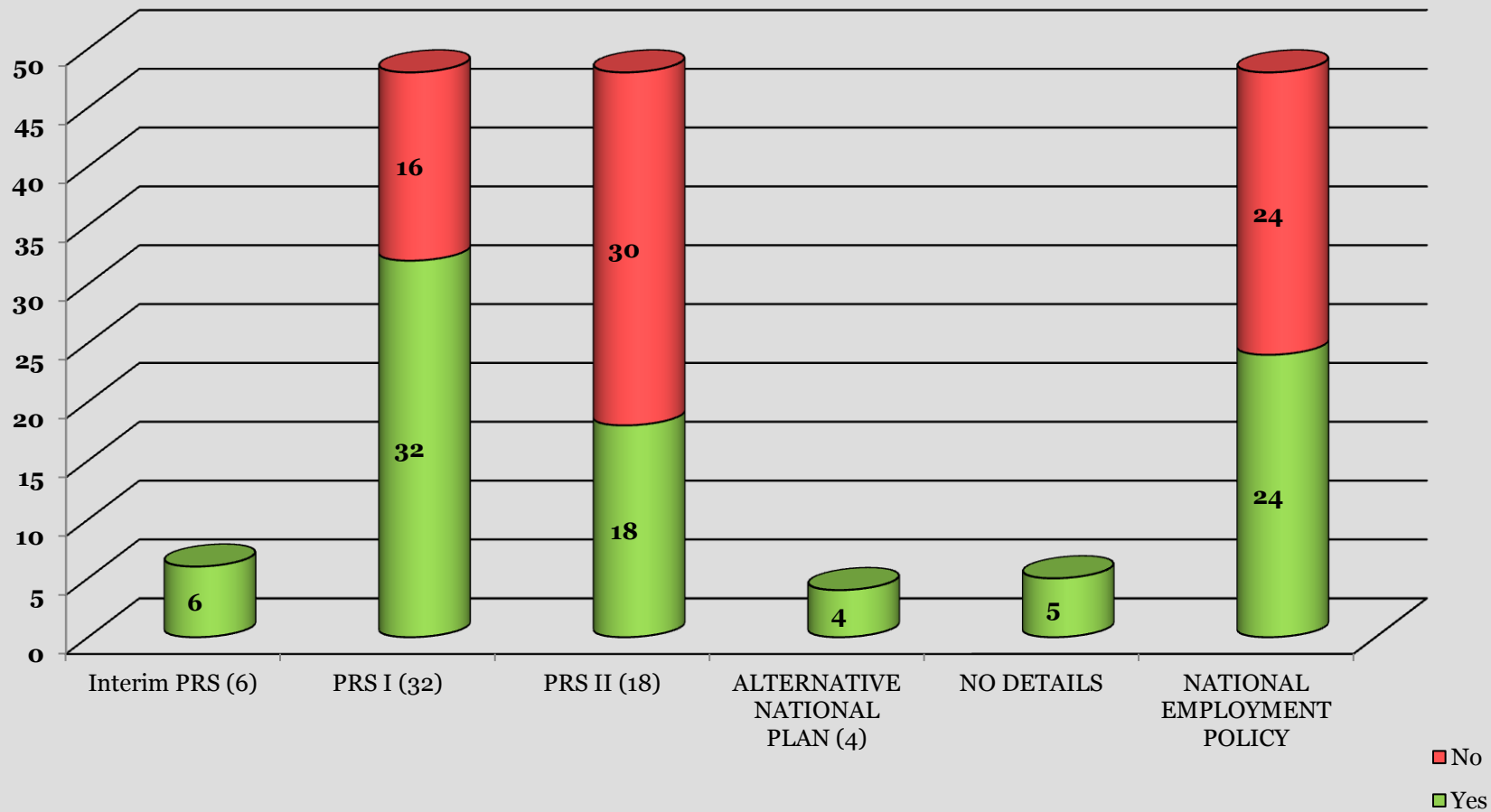
Tighter priorities expected of Government

- Plans generally: 5-year steps towards « national vision »,
- Plans determine priority sectors:
 - ✦ PRS1 social sectors (those done before 2005); PRS II broader, more « growth focused »;
 - ✦ Crisis will mean narrower focus; restricted public spending, some stimulus packages/employment intensive programmes, deepening of reforms (for efficiency gains)
- Monitoring systems (including indicators) gain importance and may include job/employment generation and productivity

Planning Hierarchy at Country Level



National Plans and Policies, Africa, July 2009 (48 countries)



National Plans by Country (July 2009)

IPRS (6)

Central African
Republic
Comoros
Congo/BZV
Eritrea
Sudan
Togo

PRs (32)

Benin I&II
Burkina Faso I&II
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde I&II
Chad
Côte d'Ivoire
RDC
Djibouti
Ethiopia I&II
Gabon
Gambia I&II
Ghana I&II
Guinea I&II
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar I&II
Malawi I&II
Mali I&II
Mauritania I&II
Mozambique I&II
Niger I&II
Nigeria
Rwanda I&II
Sao Tome Principe
Senegal I&II
Sierra Leone I
Tanzania I&II
Uganda I&II
Zambia I&II

No Details (5)

Equatorial Guinea
Mauritius
Somalia
Swaziland
Seychelles

Alternative NF (4)

Angola
Botswana
Namibia
South Africa

NEP (24)

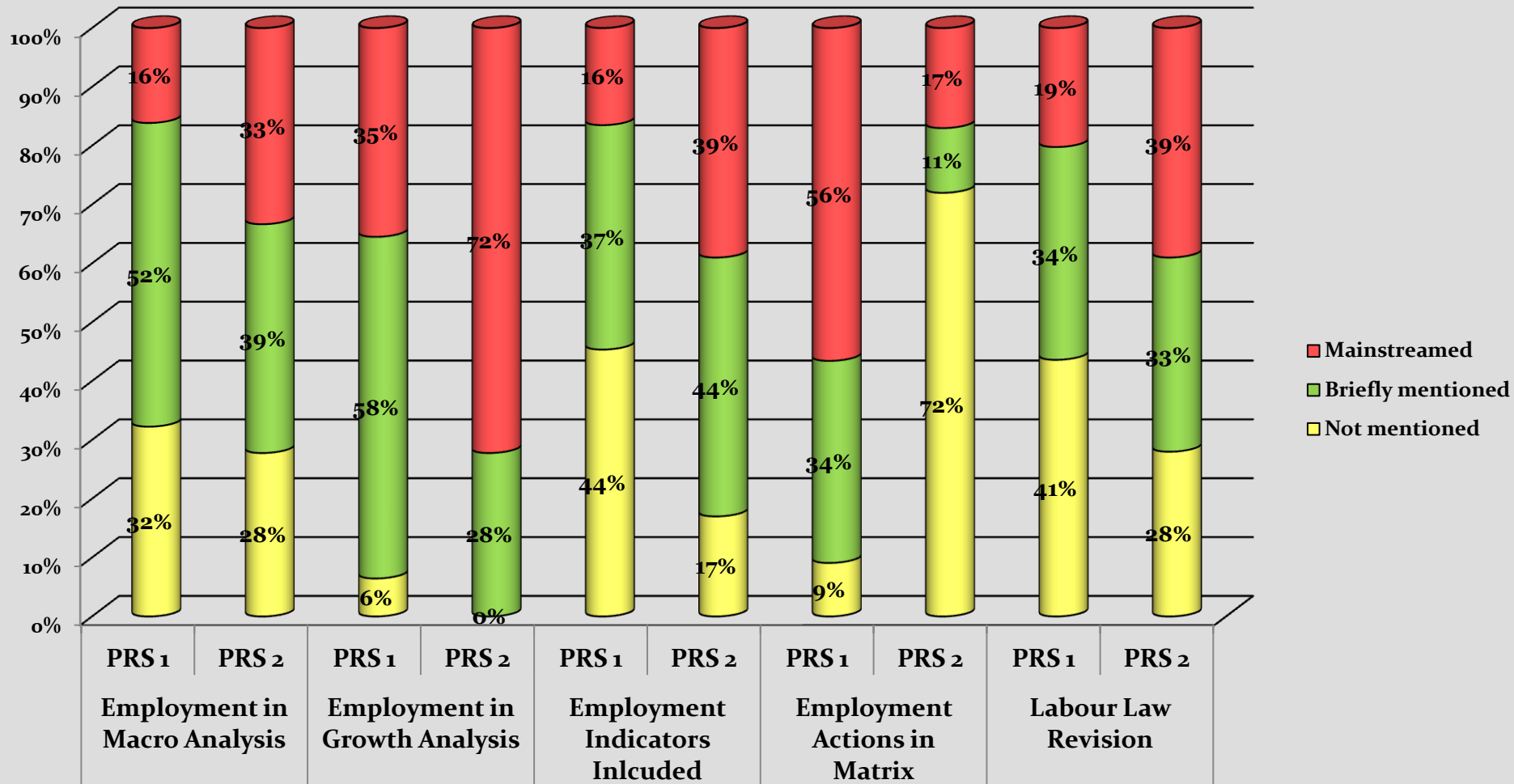
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Cameroon
Comoros
Ethiopia
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Niger
Rwanda
South Africa
Senegal
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Who is Revising?

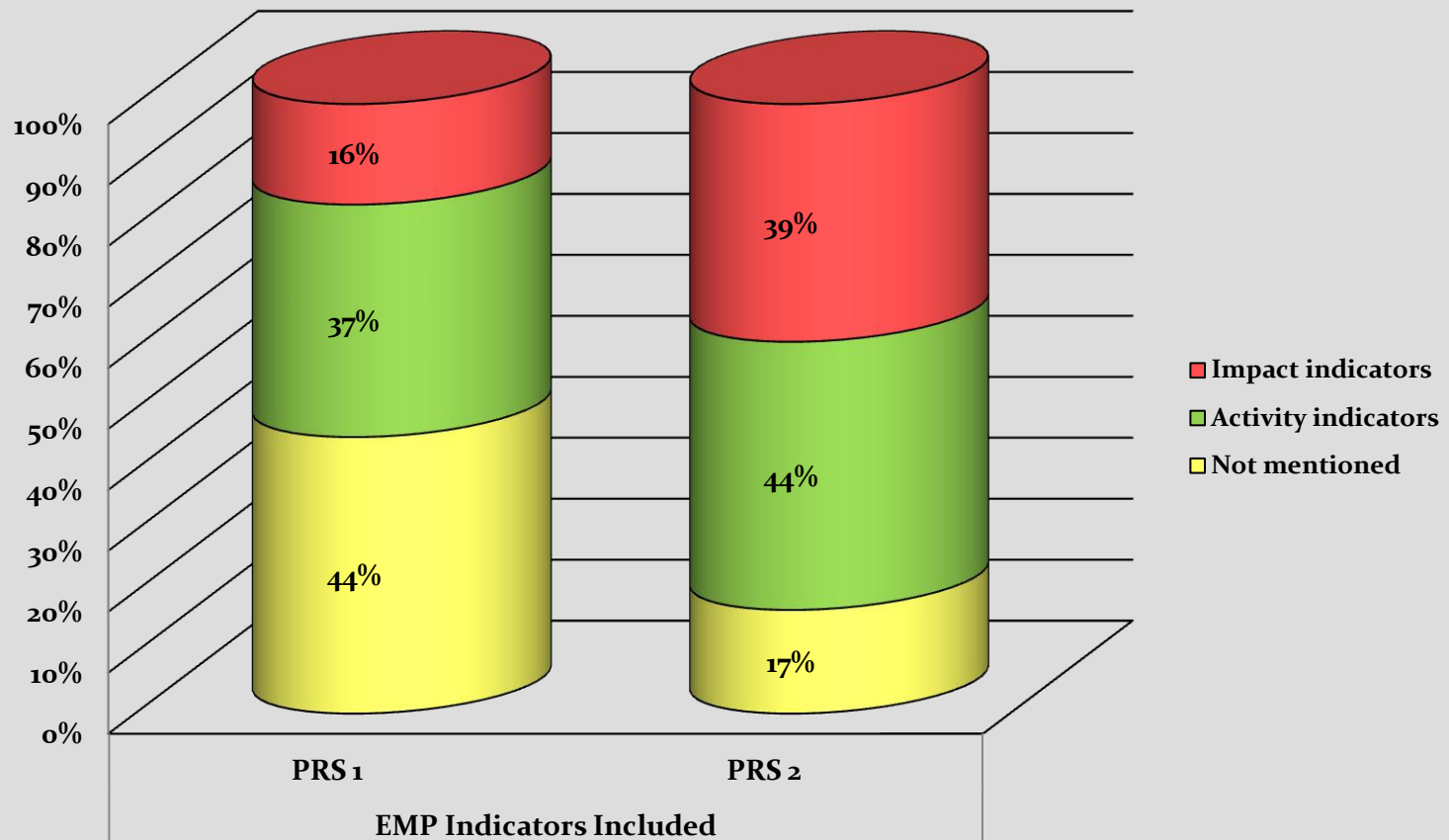
Sub-Saharan African countries revising plans in
2008-2010

PRS ₁			PRS ₂		
1.	BURUNDI	(2006-09)	1.	BENIN	(2007-09)
2.	CAMEROON	(2003-07)	2.	BURKINA FASO	(2004-06)
3.	CONGO, DR	(2006-08)	3.	ETHIOPIA	(2005-09)
4.	CHAD	(2003-06)	4.	GHANA	(2006-09)
5.	GABON	(2006-08)	5.	GUINEA	(2007-10)
6.	GUINEA-BISSAU	(2006-08)	6.	MAURITANIA	(2006-10)
7.	KENYA	(2003-07)	7.	MOZAMBIQUE	(2006-09)
8.	LESOTHO	(2005-07)	8.	SENEGAL	(2006-10)
9.	LIBERIA	(2008-10)	9.	TANZANIA	(2005-10)
10.	NIGERIA	(2003-07)	10.	UGANDA	(2005-08)
11.	SAO TOME	(2005 -08)	11.	ZAMBIA	(2006-10)
12.	SIERRA LEONE	(2005-07)			

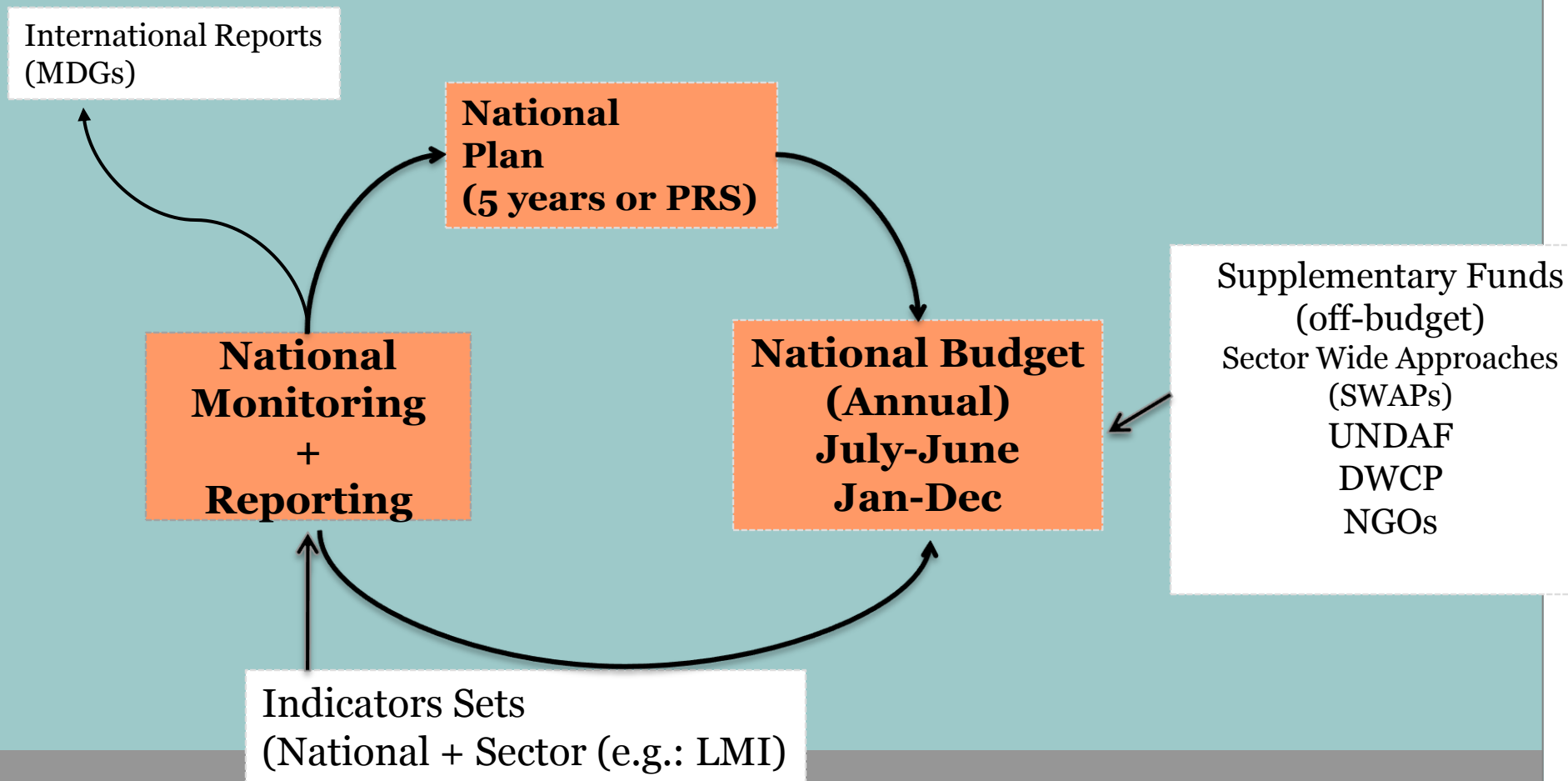
Employment Content: brief analysis



Employment Indicators at National Level



3. Monitoring in the Planning Cycle



Monitoring Systems: suggestions



Most countries have:

1. National indicator sets (60-80 indicators)

- × **BUT** employment/labour indicators are weak
- Suggestion: *new* Employment MDGs (see Guide)

2. Sector Information Systems(health and education MISs)

- × **BUT** Labour Market Information Systems seldom exist
- Suggestion: Decent Work Indicator set

3. Statistical Master Plans :

- ✓ include household surveys (LFS, HIES) as source of potential data for indicators, but time intervals are wide
- Suggestion: harmonisation of core labour questions across household surveys to close the data gaps

4 new MDG Employment Indicators



- **Growth rate of labour productivity (GDP per person employed)**
- **Employment-to-population ratio**
- **Working Poverty: proportion of employed people living below the poverty line**
- **Vulnerable employment rate : proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment**



Thank you !