

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

**High –Level Forum on “Working Out of Poverty:
A Decent Work Approach to Development and Growth in Africa”**

**The Next Policy Challenge for Africa – Macro Coherence between
Growth and Decent Work**

Background Paper

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Abstract

Over 2000-06, Sub-Saharan Africa's GDP grew at 4.7% per annum, virtually doubling its growth rate over the 1990-2000 when it was 2.5% per annum. This pick up in GDP growth has been led largely by industry, and partly by services, but not by agriculture, nor by manufacturing. Within industry, the non manufacturing sector that has grown the most is extractives. The pick up in growth has been enabled through enacting strong reforms of the macroeconomic frameworks in most countries.

The impact of this pick up in growth on poverty is difficult to discern because of lack of poverty estimates. However in the handful of countries for which poverty estimates are available, the impact seems weak, and the levels of poverty remains quite high. The rise in food prices in the past year further threatens to undo the gains made in poverty reduction, and threatens food security in many countries in Africa with cereal deficits.

The majority of the population of a country can only participate in growth through employment, and improvement in the critical conditions of employment like real wages and incomes – that is through generation of decent work. Estimates show that the pick up in growth in the 2000s in Africa has had a weak impact on both registered unemployment, and on the working poor.

If the pick up in growth in the 2007s in Africa has not been based on significant increases in employment, then it must by definition have been based on increases in labour productivity. Labour productivity increases have been higher in the 2000s compared to the 90s, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. That these productivity increases have not translated into incomes sufficiently to reduce poverty more, again implies that the income gains from this growth have been narrow.

This encapsulates the next policy challenge for Africa. The ILO strongly urges that the adoption of a macro policy portfolio that allows coherence between the objective of growth and the objective of generation of decent work. This is a necessary and sufficient condition for more inclusive growth, poverty reduction, and development.

The ILO has just re-affirmed this message through a Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalisation, *which recognises that the ILO has the solemn obligation to further ... programs which will achieve the objectives of full employment and the raising of standards of living, a minimum living wage and the extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need.*

The Next Policy Challenge for Africa – Macro Coherence between Growth and Decent Work

*Background paper for the High Level Forum on “Working out of Poverty: A Decent Work Approach to Development and Growth in Africa”
Monrovia, 8-9 September 2008*

1. Africa is Growing Much Faster in the 2000s

African GDP growth has increased significantly between the 90s and the 2000s, especially for Sub-Saharan Africa, and also for North Africa.

Over 2000-06, Sub-Saharan Africa's GDP grew at 4.7% per annum, virtually doubling its growth rate over the 1990-2000 when it was 2.5% per annum, (Table 1). Over the last two years, Sub-Saharan African growth has picked up further, to 5.3% in 2006, and 5.8% in 2007¹. North African GDP growth has also picked up from a lower band range of 2%-5% per annum over 1990-2000 to 3%-7% per annum over 2000-06. North Africa's average GDP growth per annum has climbed up further to 6.5% in 2006, and 6.1% in 2007.

There have been more gainers in GDP growth over time, and fewer have lost. Of the 45 countries for which comparable data over time was available, 30 countries increased their GDP growth between the 90s and the 2000s, or kept it constant, while 15 countries reduced their GDP growth between these two time periods (Table 1). Only 6 countries growth dipped below 2% per annum over 2000-06, compared to 10 countries over 1990-2000.

2. Much of the growth has been in extractives

This pick up in GDP growth has been led largely by industry, and partly by services, but not by agriculture, nor by manufacturing. Within industry, the non manufacturing sector that has grown the most is extractives.

Table 1 shows that in Sub-Saharan Africa, the pick up in GDP growth has been led by industry growing at 5.4% per annum over 2000-06, a large increase over its earlier growth of 1.7% per annum over 1990-2000. However this growth in industry has not been due to significant growth in the manufacturing sector, which grew at 3.4% over 2000-06 compared to 2.1% over 1990-2000. The pick up in GDP growth is also partly accounted for by growth in services of 4.7% per annum over 2000-06, compared to 2.5% over 1990-2000. While agricultural sector growth has been weak, remaining almost constant, 3.5% over 2000-06, and 3.2% over 1990-2000.

The pick up in North African GDP growth has also not been based on manufacturing growth, nor on growth of industry, as much as on agricultural growth, and growth of services, (Table1).

¹ Global Employment Trends, 2008, ILO.

As a result of this pattern of growth, the share of manufacturing in GDP has gone down in 29 countries, between the 90s and the 2000s, remained constant in 4 countries, and increased in only 8 countries, of all the countries for which comparable data was available (Table 2). Simultaneously the share of agriculture in GDP has also gone down in some 29 countries between the 90s and the 2000s, remained constant in another 7 countries, while increasing in 11 countries. The sectoral share that has increased the most often over this period, has been industry, increasing in 31 countries, while remaining constant in 4 countries, and going down in only 9 countries. The services sector share in GDP has had mixed fare, increasing in some 18 countries over this period, going down in another 21 countries, while remaining constant in 7 countries.

Since the pick up in growth has been largely led by non manufacturing industry, this pinpoints the source of this growth to extractives. And since domestic manufacturing is weak in Africa, much of this production is of extractives and agricultural raw materials for export.

Table 3 shows that 24 countries have increased their exports between 1995 and 2005. 9 of these countries based this increase on significant export of fuel, ores or metals. 15 of these countries increased their exports above \$2 billion by 2005, with 9 of them basing their increase on significant export of these extractives². Another 5 of these countries increased their exports above \$2 billion based on manufacturing.

Table 4 shows that manufacturing value added has risen above \$1 billion in 10 countries, largely in food and textiles.

3. And growth has been secured with improved governance of macro fundamentals

The pick up in growth has been enabled through enacting strong reforms of the macroeconomic frameworks in most countries. The reforms have been complex, based on improving economic governance, involving liberalisation of markets, improving sustainability of domestic budgets and external balances, and changing regulatory structures. The impact of these reforms has broadly been to improve macro fundamentals. Two critical indicators of these macro fundamentals show improvement for most countries. Inflation rates have come down, and the current account balance has improved for most countries in Africa.

Table 5 shows that the Consumer Price Index as an indicator of the annual inflation rate has dropped between 1995 and 2006 in 36 countries, increased in only 3, and remained constant in 2. There was double digit inflation in only 11 countries by 2006, ranging between 10% and 20%, with the exception of Zimbabwe.

Table 6 shows that 18 countries improved their current account balance as a percent of GDP, between 1995 and 2006, while it worsened in 12 countries. Only 10 countries

² Including Libya and Nigeria for whom 1995 data was not available.

had current account deficits as a percentage of GDP in double digits, ranging broadly between 10% and 20%, with only outlier being the Seychelles.

As a result of this improved economic governance, FDI has increased in Africa. Table 6 shows that FDI in 2006 reached a level of billion, rising from under \$1 billion in 1995. Most of the FDI is however concentrated in only 4 countries. As a share of GDP FDI is significant, above 10%, in 8 countries, the highest being Liberia, with more than a third.

4. The impact of growth on poverty is not easily discernible, but appears weak, as does the impact on food security

The impact of this pick up in growth over the 2000s, on poverty is difficult to discern because of lack of poverty estimates, especially change in poverty over time. However in the handful of countries for which poverty estimates are available, the impact seems weak, and the levels of poverty in the 2000s remains quite high. The rise in food prices in the past year further threatens to undo the gains made in poverty reduction, and the food security in many countries in Africa with cereal deficits.

Table 7 gives estimates of the incidence of poverty in the 2000s for only 10 countries. Comparable estimates of change in poverty between the 90s and the 2000s are available for only 9 of these countries. Between 1993-96 and 2000-03, poverty dropped in 6 of these countries, and increased in the other 3 countries. The drop in poverty is on average about 5%. This still leaves very high levels of poverty in the 2000s, ranging between 35% of the population and 75%. The incidence of rural poverty is also much higher, ranging between 39% of the population and 79%.

The FAO estimates that today more than 200 million people are chronically hungry in Africa, and 33 million children under the age of five are malnourished³. Further, per capita food production has declined in Africa for the past 30 years, and farm productivity in Africa is just one quarter of the global average. Table 8 shows that Africa produced 120 million tons of cereals in 2007. Table 9 estimates the cereal deficit at 39.4 million tons for 2005-06, which implies a deficit of a quarter of total needs. The food aid requirement for 2006-07 was 2.4 million tons, 1.5 million tons of which were needed for East Africa alone.

The rise in food prices in the past year, with wheat and rice reaching \$1000 per ton, can potentially benefit producers, and harm consumers. Given lags in supply response to higher prices, and immediate consumption shortfalls, the World Bank estimates that the rise in food prices threatens to put another 100 million into poverty globally⁴. Given Africa's large share in global poverty, the threat to Africa's population is the highest.

³ FAO, 2008.

⁴ World Bank, 2008.

5. The impact of growth on employment and the conditions of employment has also been weak, so growth has not been broad based, and the impact on poverty limited

The majority of the population of a country can only participate in growth through employment, and improvement in the critical conditions of employment like real wages and incomes – that is through generation of decent work⁵. Registered unemployment is an imperfect indicator of unemployment and underemployment because the poor all need to work in the absence of social security. Therefore the working poor are a better indicator of both generation of employment, and the income levels of the poor workers, i.e. a better indicator of decent work. These estimates show that the pick up in growth in the 2000s in Africa has had a weak impact on both registered unemployment, and on the working poor. Nor has growth resulted in any significant sectoral diversification of the labour force from its traditional structures.

Africa had a labour force of 369 million in 2006, with a participation rate of 69%. Africa's participation rate was higher than the global one by 3%, reflecting the compulsion to work⁶. The participation rate in North Africa was low at 51%, while the participation rate for Sub-Saharan Africa was very high at 74%.

Table 10 gives the registered unemployment rates for Africa for 1997 and 2007. The table shows that unemployment remains constant in a band range of 8% in Sub-Saharan Africa, and virtually constant in a band range of 11% in North Africa. Women's unemployment rates are almost approximate to men's unemployment rates in Sub-Saharan Africa, but almost double men's unemployment rates in North Africa.

Table 11 gives registered unemployment rates for selected countries in Africa. Of the 14 countries for which comparable data over time is available, unemployment drops in 6 countries between the 90s and the 2000s, while it increases in 8 countries. Some instances of high unemployment levels are South Africa with 27% in 2005, Ethiopia with 23% in 2004, and Algeria with 20% in 2004.

An estimate of the working poor is a better indicator of both employment and lower incomes, especially with the paucity of wage data. Table 12 estimates the proportion of employees falling under the \$1 per day and \$2 per day poverty lines. The table shows that between 1997 and 2007, the \$1 working poor fell from 57% to 53% in Sub-Saharan Africa. In North Africa the \$1 working poor were at much lower levels, falling from 3% in 1997 to 2% in 2007. The \$2 working poor traps much higher proportions in both regions. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the \$2 working poor fell from 87% in 1997 to 85% in 2007. In North Africa, the \$2 working poor fell from 50% to 42%.

Given the weak impact of the pick up in growth on both registered unemployment and the working poor, sectoral change in the labour market has also been limited, particularly the impact on industry, given that this sector has led the pick up in growth. Table 13 shows the sectoral composition of the labour market between 1997 and 2007. The table shows that in Sub-Saharan Africa, while the share of agricultural

⁵ ILO, 20003, The Working out of Poverty, Report of the Director General to the ILC.

⁶ ILO, African Employment Trends, 2007.

employment drops, as expected usually, from 72% in 1997 to 65% in 2007, the industrial sector remains virtually constant in a band range of 9%, and the share of the services sector picks up from 19% in 1997 to 26% in 2007.

In North Africa too, while the share of the agricultural sector drops from 35% in 1997 to 33% in 2007, the share of employment in the industrial sector remains virtually constant, albeit in a higher band range of 20%, and the share of the services sector picks up from 45% in 1997 to 47% in 2007.

The low levels of registered unemployment, and the high levels of the working poor, imply a large informal economy in Africa. A quick approximation of the informal economy is provided by coupling waged workers and employers in the formal economy, and own account workers and contributing family workers in the informal economy. Table 14 gives the occupational distribution of the labour market for 1996 and 2006. The table shows that in Sub Saharan Africa the informal economy thus constituted of own account workers and contributing family workers drops from 44% of total employment in 1996 to 40% in 2006. In North Africa such an estimate of the informal economy is higher, but drops similarly, from 77% in 1997 to 74% in 2007.

6. If growth has not been based on significant generation of employment, then it has been based on increases in labour productivity

If the pick up in growth in the 2007s in Africa has not been based on significant increases in employment, then it must by definition have been based on increases in labour productivity. Labour productivity increases have been higher in the 2000s compared to the 90s, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. That these productivity increases have not translated into incomes sufficiently to reduce poverty more, again implies that the income gains from this growth have been narrow. It also implies an increase in the profit share of income rather than the wage share.

Table 15 gives output per person employed in constant prices, between 1997 and 2007 for the major regions of the world. The table shows that in Sub-Saharan Africa, labour productivity growth was weak and even negative in the late 90s. However from 2000, labour productivity increases from \$1800, to \$3000 by 2007. This gives a productivity growth rate of 5.1% per annum between 2000 and 2007, which is equal to the GDP growth rate⁷. With productivity growth accounting for all output growth, there has been virtually no employment growth. Therefore Sub-Saharan African growth has clearly been in capital intensive sectors, identified above as fuel and ore extractives. This is also one of the highest rates of productivity growth in the world over the 2000s. Sub-Saharan African labour productivity has been playing catch up with the rest of the world, and was approximating labour productivity in Latin America and the Caribbean by 2007.

In North Africa, labour productivity was actually higher in the late 90s, rising to \$7600 by 2000, after which it has slumped to near half by 2007.

⁷ Calculated from data from ILO, Global Employment Trends, 2008.

There is no reliable wage data to show whether any of this high growth in labour productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa has been translated into real wage and income growth. There has certainly been no significant drop in the \$1 a day working poor, or even the \$2 a day working poor, implying that if an increase in real wages has resulted in Sub-Saharan Africa, it has been restricted to a very small proportion of employees. So with low real wage growth, and low employment growth, it seems that the pick up in growth in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 2000s has largely gone to increase the profit share in income rather than the wage share.

An analysis of long run drivers of growth shows that while African GDP growth has picked from 1.8% per annum over 1980-1990, to 2.6% over 1990-2004, the main driver of this pick up in growth was export growth, and investment growth, while consumption growth remained constant over the two periods. Again this implies that the pick up in growth in Africa, has translated into such narrow income gains that these have led to no consumption gains⁸.

7. The next policy challenge for Africa

This encapsulates the next policy challenge for Africa. Africa, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa has demonstrated a pick up to good GDP growth of 5% over the 2000s. The policy effort that underlies this growth has been considerable, and is evident in the vast improvement in macro fundamentals. However this GDP growth has been seen to be concentrated in extractives, which have proved to be entirely capital intensive, allowing little growth in employment, and a low impact on poverty and the conditions of the working poor.

The ILO strongly urges that the next policy challenge for Africa is adoption of a macro policy portfolio that allows coherence between the objective of growth and the objective of generation of decent work. This is a necessary and sufficient condition for more inclusive growth, poverty reduction, and development.

The Call by ILO's Constituents in the International Labour Conference 2008

The ILO has just re-affirmed this message through a Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalisation, *which recognises that the ILO has the solemn obligation to further ... programs which will achieve the objectives of full employment and the raising of standards of living, a minimum living wage and the extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need*⁹. The ILO is thus charged with *the responsibility to examine and consider all international economic and financial policies in the light of the fundamental objectives of social justice*.

The ILO Call in the UN

Decent work is thus (i) a primary element of the development agenda, (ii) to be secured through greater policy coherence, and (iii) development cooperation and financing. These are recognised through the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and the

⁸ ILO, forthcoming study on Global Drivers of Growth.

⁹ ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalisation, International Labour Conference, 97th Session, 2008, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_094042.pdf

Ministerial Declaration of the High Level Segment of the United Nations Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC) Substantive session of 2006

(i) On the role of employment, the Monterey Consensus recognises through the 2005 World Summit Outcome, that, *National Development Strategies should give priority to policies that foster the progressive realisation of decent work for all, thereby mobilising resources in the fight against poverty.*

(ii) On policy needs, the Ministerial Declaration of the High Level Segment of ECOSOC's Substantive session of 2006 affirms the requirement for greater coherence on *the impact of policies on employment and decent work*¹⁰, and *macroeconomic policies that should support employment creation*¹¹.

(iii) On the range of the decent work agenda to be supported, again the Ministerial Declaration of the high level segment of ECOSOC's Substantive session of 2006 elaborates that *full and productive employment and decent work for all, which encompass social protection, fundamental principles and rights at work, and social dialogue, are key elements of sustainable development for all countries, and therefore a priority objective of international cooperation*¹²

The ILO Call in Ouagadougou 2004

Ouagadougou Summit of 2004 which adopted a Declaration, Plan of Action and Follow-up Mechanism on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa. The Ouagadougou Summit marked a major step forward in the development of continent-wide action on the agreed priority of placing employment creation for poverty alleviation as an explicit and central objective of economic and social policies at national, regional and continental levels.

The Call by ILO's Constituents in the 11th African Regional Meeting, 2007

The Meeting stressed that the goal of generating decent work should feature prominently in national macroeconomic policies, as well as regional and international policy frameworks such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks and the World Bank's Poverty Reduction Strategies, and the Mifflin Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, and staff-monitored programs. These macro policy vehicles must enable growth in employment and an improvement in the quality of employment, not least through the setting of appropriate minimum wage levels. If growth is broad-based, through productive employment and decent work, it generates a cycle of demand for future growth, which is based on both healthy domestic purchasing power and external demand for exports. Achieving a balance in macroeconomic policies must be addressed by increased efforts to promote policy coherence.

¹⁰ United Nations Economic and Social Council's Substantive session (ECOSOC) 2006, paragraph 18

¹¹ ECOSOC 2006, paragraph 6

¹² ECOSOC 2006, paragraph 2

Table 1: Africa: Growth

	GDP growth (annual %)		Agriculture, value added (annual % growth)		Industry, value added (annual % growth)		Manufacturing, value added (annual % growth)		Services, etc., value added (annual % growth)	
	1990-2000	2000-06	1990-2000	2000-06	1990-2000	2000-06	1990-2000	2000-06	1990-2000	2000-06
Algeria	1.9	5.0	3.6	7.3	1.8	4.4	-2.1	2.4	1.8	5.2
Angola	1.6	11.5	-1.4	13.8	4.4	12.2	-0.3	17.1	-2.2	6.7
Benin	4.8	3.8	5.8	4.6	4.1	3.8	5.8	2.7	4.2	3.2
Botswana	6.0	5.1	-1.2	-1.6	5.8	4.8	4.4	2.1	7.8	5.4
Burkina Faso	5.5	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.9	7.3	5.9	6.3	3.9	5.5
Burundi	-2.9	2.5	-1.9	-1.5	-4.3	-6.2	-8.7	..	-2.8	10.4
Cameroon	1.7	3.6	5.5	3.8	-0.9	2.6	1.4	5.0	0.2	7.3
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	2.0	-0.7	3.8	0.3	0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-2.6
Chad	2.2	14.1	4.9	3.4	0.6	41.7	..	..	0.8	8.5
Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-4.9	4.7	1.4	0.8	-8.0	9.3	-8.7	5.7	-12.3	6.2
Congo, Rep.	1.0	4.4	0.7	..	1.7	..	-2.4	..	-0.7	..
Cote d'Ivoire	3.2	0.1	3.5	1.1	6.3	-1.3	5.5	-3.0	2.0	0.1
Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	4.4	4.0	3.1	3.3	5.1	3.6	6.4	3.5	4.1	4.6
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	5.7	2.7	1.5	2.0	15.0	4.1	10.6	6.6	5.7	3.5
Ethiopia	4.0	5.7	2.0	5.0	4.5	7.0	4.0	4.4	5.5	5.7
Gabon	2.3	1.7	2.0	0.8	1.6	1.3	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.1
Gambia, The	3.0	3.9	3.3	2.5	1.0	5.9	0.9	4.2	3.7	5.4
Ghana	4.3	5.3	3.4	3.6	2.7	7.5	-4.5	..	5.6	6.1
Guinea	4.4	2.9	4.3	4.0	4.9	3.4	4.0	2.2	3.6	1.8
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	0.4	3.9	4.4	-3.1	3.7	-2.0	3.7	-0.6	0.6
Kenya	2.2	3.9	1.9	3.2	1.2	4.6	1.3	3.8	3.2	3.5
Lesotho	3.9	3.4	2.4	-2.7	5.0	5.2	6.6	3.2	4.4	3.9
Liberia	4.1	-4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.7

Table 1: continued

	GDP growth (annual %)		Agriculture, value added (annual % growth)		Industry, value added (annual % growth)		Manufacturing, value added (annual % growth)		Services, etc., value added (annual % growth)	
	1990-2000	2000-06	1990-2000	2000-06	1990-2000	2000-06	1990-2000	2000-06	1990-2000	2000-06
Malawi	3.7	2.4	8.6	-0.8	2.0	3.9	0.5	1.5	1.6	3.6
Mali	4.1	5.7	2.6	5.0	6.4	4.8	-1.4	5.3	3.0	6.3
Mauritania	2.9	5.0	-0.2	-0.4	3.4	4.0	5.8	-2.5	4.9	7.2
Mauritius	5.2	4.0	-0.5	1.1	5.5	1.4	5.3	0.2	6.4	5.9
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	2.4	5.1	-0.4	8.7	3.2	4.1	2.6	3.4	3.1	4.7
Mozambique	5.7	8.2	4.9	7.9	12.8	9.6	10.2	12.4	2.8	7.8
Namibia	4.0	4.8	3.8	1.5	2.4	6.0	2.6	3.4	4.5	5.4
Niger	2.4	3.9	3.0	6.4	2.0	3.1	2.6	3.9	1.9	3.7
Nigeria	2.5	6.0	3.4	5.8	1.0	5.5	1.1	8.8	3.3	6.5
Rwanda	-0.3	5.0	2.6	3.6	-3.7	6.2	-6.0	3.0	-1.2	6.2
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	3.0	4.5	2.4	1.6	3.8	3.9	3.1	1.7	3.0	5.5
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	-5.1	12.3	-13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	2.1	4.1	1.0	-0.2	1.1	3.1	1.6	2.9	2.7	4.8
Sudan	5.6	7.0	7.4	1.7	8.6	14.2	8.9	8.8	1.9	6.2
Swaziland	3.3	2.4	1.2	0.7	3.7	1.9	2.8	1.9	3.6	2.8
Tanzania	2.9	6.5	3.2	4.9	3.1	9.6	2.7	8.0	2.7	6.2
Togo	3.5	2.6	4.0	2.8	1.8	8.1	1.8	7.5	3.9	-0.7
Tunisia	4.7	4.6	2.3	3.4	4.6	3.2	5.5	3.1	5.3	5.6
Uganda	7.1	5.6	3.7	4.3	12.2	7.5	14.1	5.6	8.2	7.6
Zambia	0.5	5.0	4.2	2.1	-4.2	9.2	0.8	5.4	2.5	5.9
Zimbabwe	2.1	-5.7	4.3	-8.5	0.4	-10.0	0.4	-12.0	2.9	-10.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.5	4.7	3.3	3.5	1.7	5.4	2.1	3.4	2.5	4.7

Source: World Development Indicators (WDI), 2008

Table 2: Africa: Sectoral Shares (as a % of GDP)

	Trade (% of GDP)		Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)		Industry, value added (% of GDP)		Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP)		Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)		External balance on goods and services (% of GDP)	
	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06
Algeria	55.2	..	10.5	..	50.4	..	11.5	..	39.1	..	-2.8	..
Angola	..	128.7	7.3	7.7	66.3	72.6	4.0	3.5	26.4	19.8	..	29.8
Benin	53.2	39.6	34.0	32.2	14.6	13.4	8.6	7.5	51.4	54.4	-12.9	-12.6
Botswana	89.0	84.6	4.4	2.0	50.9	53.5	5.5	3.7	44.7	44.5	12.9	21.1
Burkina Faso	40.7	34.4	33.2	31.9	19.9	21.2	14.1	13.6	40.6	40.5	-12.5	-15.1
Burundi	40.2	56.7	48.1	34.8	19.2	20.0	9.5	8.8	32.6	45.1	-14.4	-33.9
Cameroon	41.4	48.6	23.6	20.2	31.3	31.4	21.7	18.3	45.0	48.4	5.8	-2.1
Cape Verde	78.3	67.2	13.6	9.2	19.5	16.8	10.0	7.6	66.9	74.0	-40.0	-32.9
Central African Republic	48.1	33.5	46.2	55.6	21.1	15.3	10.2	7.3	32.7	29.0	-7.3	-8.6
Chad	55.7	94.4	35.8	21.4	13.6	53.8	11.2	4.7	50.5	24.9	-11.8	15.5
Comoros	64.3	47.2	40.9	51.0	11.9	11.0	4.2	4.4	47.2	38.0	-24.8	-22.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	52.2	70.9	57.0	45.5	17.0	26.9	..	6.6	26.0	27.5	4.8	-7.7
Congo, Rep.	128.3	136.6	10.5	4.7	44.9	69.9	8.1	5.4	44.7	25.4	1.1	36.3
Cote d'Ivoire	76.2	94.7	24.7	22.8	20.8	25.8	15.0	19.3	54.5	51.4	7.3	7.5
Djibouti	90.4	97.2	3.2	3.5	15.4	16.4	2.8	2.5	81.3	80.1	-12.1	-17.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	50.2	61.5	16.8	14.1	32.3	38.4	17.4	16.6	50.9	47.5	-5.1	-1.6
Equatorial Guinea	159.4	144.4	51.6	2.9	27.2	94.2	..	7.7	21.2	2.9	-49.0	49.2
Eritrea	105.3	64.5	20.9	22.6	16.8	22.6	9.0	8.2	62.3	54.8	-60.5	-46.9
Ethiopia	25.4	54.7	57.5	46.6	10.0	13.8	4.8	5.4	32.6	39.6	-6.0	-22.1
Gabon	95.1	90.3	8.0	4.9	52.4	61.4	4.5	4.1	39.6	33.8	23.6	44.5
Gambia, The	122.0	110.2	30.0	32.6	13.4	13.1	6.1	5.2	56.7	54.2	-24.1	-20.6
Ghana	57.4	97.7	38.8	37.5	24.3	25.1	9.3	8.7	36.9	37.4	-8.4	-25.6
Guinea	45.6	58.2	19.3	19.8	29.2	34.5	4.0	3.7	51.5	45.8	-3.4	-2.7
Guinea-Bissau	46.8	88.5	55.1	60.3	12.2	11.7	7.9	8.7	32.7	28.1	-23.5	-13.1
Kenya	71.7	63.1	31.1	26.8	16.0	19.1	9.9	11.7	52.8	54.1	-6.6	-7.3
Lesotho	141.8	149.7	17.6	17.0	39.4	42.4	16.0	17.6	43.0	40.6	-99.1	-50.3
Liberia	..	90.0	81.8	66.0	5.3	15.8	2.7	12.4	12.9	18.2	..	-14.1
Libya	93.7	108.7	11.4	11.3	29.4	28.4	19.0	17.4	59.2	60.3	-3.9	0.1
Madagascar	55.8	67.9	26.7	28.2	9.2	15.5	7.9	14.0	64.1	56.3	-7.6	-14.1

Table 2: continued

	Trade (% of GDP)		Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)		Industry, value added (% of GDP)		Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP)		Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)		External balance on goods and services (% of GDP)	
	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06
Malawi	78.5	58.4	30.4	32.9	19.6	20.5	15.8	13.9	50.0	46.6	-17.7	-15.7
Mali	57.3	62.9	49.5	36.6	18.7	24.2	8.0	3.2	31.8	39.3	-15.1	-11.7
Mauritania	82.0	131.6	37.4	23.7	25.2	29.3	8.3	5.0	37.4	47.0	-7.8	-59.8
Mauritius	121.7	117.4	9.5	6.1	32.1	28.2	22.8	20.2	58.3	65.7	-5.5	-4.4
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	61.4	71.4	15.1	15.7	34.1	27.8	19.0	16.5	50.9	56.5	-6.6	-5.4
Mozambique	56.6	75.2	36.9	26.9	15.4	25.3	8.1	15.5	47.7	47.8	-25.4	-9.4
Namibia	105.2	98.8	12.1	12.1	27.9	28.1	13.0	11.4	60.0	59.8	-6.2	-3.5
Niger	41.5	38.9	40.2	..	17.3	..	6.4	..	42.5	..	-7.2	-9.1
Nigeria	86.5	88.7	31.6	23.3	46.7	56.8	5.4	..	21.7	19.9	2.1	18.0
Rwanda	31.0	41.5	44.0	42.3	16.0	20.5	10.2	8.2	40.0	37.3	-20.7	-20.4
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	17.0	..	20.8	..	6.4	..	62.3	..	..
Senegal	68.2	69.7	21.0	16.8	23.8	23.9	16.6	15.2	55.2	59.3	-6.5	-15.6
Seychelles	116.6	224.9	4.2	3.0	22.7	26.8	12.7	16.0	73.2	70.2	-7.2	-26.4
Sierra Leone	45.1	62.3	42.9	45.9	38.7	24.7	9.3	..	18.4	29.4	-7.9	-18.0
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	44.9	55.9	3.9	2.7	34.8	30.7	21.2	18.6	61.3	66.5	0.7	-0.9
Sudan	28.0	45.5	..	33.6	..	27.8	..	6.8	..	38.6	-9.2	-9.7
Swaziland	168.1	165.6	15.4	11.2	44.4	46.0	36.5	37.2	40.2	42.8	-18.6	-4.1
Tanzania	65.6	54.4	47.1	46.1	14.5	16.9	7.2	6.8	38.4	37.0	-17.4	-7.3
Togo	69.8	83.9	37.8	43.6	22.2	24.0	9.9	10.1	40.1	32.4	-5.0	-13.4
Tunisia	51.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	..
Uganda	32.6	40.3	49.4	33.3	14.3	18.3	6.8	9.3	36.3	48.4	-9.0	-13.9
Zambia	75.8	71.7	18.4	22.8	35.8	30.1	11.2	11.5	45.8	47.2	-3.7	-3.1
Zimbabwe	79.2	129.8	15.2	19.1	29.1	23.9	21.8	13.5	55.7	57.0	-2.7	-16.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: World Development Indicators (WDI), 2008

Table 3: Africa: Structure of Merchandise Exports

	Merchandise exports (US\$ billion)		Food exports (% of merchandise exports)		Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)		Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)		Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)		Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)	
	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06
Algeria	10.3	54.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.01	94.6	97.9	0.5	0.7	3.7	1.2
Angola	3.6	35.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	0.4	0.6	14.1	..	74.8	..	5.4	..	0.047	..	5.6	..
Botswana	2.1	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	0.3	0.4	24.7	..	68.7	..	0.1	..	0.4	..	6.1	..
Burundi	0.1	0.1	91.3	..	4.2	..	..	..	1.1	..	3.4	..
Cameroon	1.7	3.6	27.0	12.0	27.5	16.3	29.2	61.6	8.4	4.9	7.9	3.0
Cape Verde	0.01	0.02	22.0	62.1	0.9	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	76.7	37.6
Central African Republic	0.2	0.1	4.2	..	19.9	..	0.8	..	30.3	..	44.8	..
Chad	0.2	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comoros	0.01	0.01	76.4	..	0.002	..	..	..	..	..	23.2	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.6	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	1.2	6.4	1.0	..	8.3	..	87.6	..	0.3	..	2.7	..
Cote d'Ivoire	3.8	8.4	63.3	35.2	19.9	8.0	9.6	37.0	0.2	0.2	6.6	15.2
Djibouti	0.01	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.5	13.7	9.8	6.6	6.1	1.5	37.2	56.4	6.4	2.3	40.4	21.2
Equatorial Guinea	0.1	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	0.1	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	0.4	1.0	72.5	..	13.4	..	2.9	..	0.1	..	11.2	..
Gabon	2.7	5.6	..	0.8	..	6.7	..	85.6	..	3.1	..	3.7
Gambia, The	0.02	0.01	59.8	81.1	0.5	3.9	0.2	..	1.0	0.9	36.0	14.1
Ghana	1.7	3.7	..	61.0	..	4.0	..	0.7	..	3.1	..	30.9
Guinea	0.7	1.0	7.6	..	1.1	..	..	..	67.0	..	24.3	..
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	0.1	89.1	..	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..
Kenya	1.9	3.4	56.1	..	7.4	..	6.1	..	2.8	..	27.6	..
Lesotho	0.2	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	0.8	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	0.5	1.0	69.1	34.7	6.0	4.4	1.5	5.5	6.9	3.6	14.4	41.2

Table 3: continued

	Merchandise exports (US\$ billion)		Food exports (% of merchandise exports)		Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)		Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)		Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)		Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)	
	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06
Malawi	0.4	0.5	90.4	82.9	2.1	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.3	12.9
Mali	0.4	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	0.5	1.3	57.4	..	0.1	..	0.5	..	41.6	..	0.2	..
Mauritius	1.5	2.2	28.6	28.6	0.7	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.2	0.8	70.2	68.8
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	6.9	12.7	31.4	19.3	3.4	1.7	2.2	1.9	11.5	9.3	51.4	67.8
Mozambique	0.2	2.4	66.2	15.8	15.9	3.5	2.1	14.7	2.3	59.9	13.4	5.0
Namibia	1.4	2.6	..	25.9	..	0.7	..	0.5	..	26.0	..	46.5
Niger	0.3	0.5	17.4	..	0.5	..	0.02	..	80.1	..	0.9	..
Nigeria	12.3	52.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	0.00	..	94.5	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	4.9
Senegal	1.0	1.6	..	43.8	..	5.3	..	0.03	..	6.9	..	44.0
Seychelles	0.1	0.4	98.6	93.2	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.02	1.2	6.8
Sierra Leone	0.04	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	27.9	58.4	8.0	7.1	4.0	1.8	8.9	9.4	8.1	28.7	43.5	53.0
Sudan	0.6	5.7	44.5	..	47.4	..	0.3	..	0.4	..	6.3	..
Swaziland	0.9	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	0.7	1.7	..	53.2	..	10.7	..	0.2	..	17.5	..	18.4
Togo	0.4	0.6	18.5	..	42.0	..	..	..	32.1	..	7.3	..
Tunisia	5.5	11.5	9.8	..	0.6	..	8.5	..	1.7	..	79.4	..
Uganda	0.5	1.0	90.3	62.3	4.6	8.9	0.1	5.0	0.7	2.4	4.4	21.3
Zambia	1.0	3.7	2.7	6.0	0.6	2.8	3.3	0.6	86.5	84.8	7.0	5.8
Zimbabwe	2.1	2.0	43.2	..	6.8	..	1.0	..	11.6	..	37.1	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: World Development Indicators (WDI), 2008

Table 4: continued

	Manufacturing, value added (US\$ billion)		Food, beverages and tobacco (% of value added in manufacturing)		Textiles and clothing (% of value added in manufacturing)		Machinery & transport equipment (% of value added in manufacturing)		Chemicals (% of value added in manufacturing)		Other manufacturing (% of value added in manufacturing)	
	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06
Malawi	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	0.7	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	5.0	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	0.2	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	0.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seychelles	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	20.3	27.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	0.5	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	0.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	0.5	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	2.7	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	0.3	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	0.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: World Development Indicators (WDI), 2008

Table 5: Africa: Prices

	Consumer Price Index (2000 = 100)		Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)		Inflation, GDP Deflator (annual %)	
	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06
Algeria	73.7	117.0	29.8	2.5	28.6	9.1
Angola	0.02	1872.8	2671.8	24.8	1895.2	34.0
Benin	83.4	115.0	14.5	5.4	15.4	2.8
Botswana	66.9	146.0	10.5	8.6	8.8	11.4
Burkina Faso	88.9	116.0	7.4	6.4	6.8	2.4
Burundi	41.7	146.1	19.3	13.5	16.1	16.6
Cameroon	86.3	110.5	9.1	2.0	9.5	4.7
Cape Verde	81.8	105.0	8.4	0.4	4.3	-3.6
Central African Republic	95.0	111.5	19.2	2.9	10.3	2.4
Chad	85.5	118.7	9.2	7.9	8.8	23.3
Comoros	..	..	..	..	8.3	2.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.2	813.6	541.9	21.3	466.4	21.6
Congo, Rep.	77.1	112.8	9.4	5.3	3.4	27.5
Cote d'Ivoire	86.8	117.1	14.3	3.9	11.0	4.2
Djibouti	..	..	..	..	4.9	3.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	81.1	137.9	15.7	7.6	11.4	7.4
Equatorial Guinea	81.8	..	19.9	..	2.6	43.5
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	9.8	14.9
Ethiopia	92.3	126.6	10.0	11.6	12.7	9.2
Gabon	95.5	104.9	9.6	0.0	1.3	17.0
Gambia, The	90.9	156.4	7.0	3.2	4.0	4.3
Ghana	33.1	250.6	59.5	15.1	43.0	15.0
Guinea	..	..	..	..	6.0	30.3
Guinea-Bissau	38.7	107.4	45.4	3.3	44.7	7.6
Kenya	66.5	145.8	1.6	10.3	11.2	6.3
Lesotho	69.7	140.2	9.3	3.4	9.3	3.4
Liberia	..	..	..	..	6.5	13.6
Libya	89.8	83.0	7.2	3.4	5.4	3.0
Madagascar	61.1	165.2	49.1	18.5	45.1	18.4
Malawi	27.4	198.4	83.3	15.4	77.2	15.1

Table 5: continued

	Consumer Price Index (2000 = 100)		Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)		Inflation, GDP Deflator (annual %)	
	1995	2005-2006	1995	2005-2006	1995	2005-2006
	Morocco	91.2	110.8	6.1	3.3	8.0	1.9
Mozambique	53.3	174.4	54.4	7.2	50.3	50.3
Namibia	..	114.1	..	2.3	5.7	3.7
Niger	87.8	113.5	10.6	7.8	5.4	8.7
Nigeria	56.8	207.4	72.8	17.9	56.0	26.1
Rwanda	76.9	138.1	..	9.0	51.3	7.1
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	93.3	107.7	7.9	1.7	7.4	2.9
Seychelles	86.7	114.9	-0.2	0.9	-0.8	2.0
Sierra Leone	39.2	135.9	26.0	12.1	33.6	12.9
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	72.4	128.1	8.7	3.4	10.3	4.8
Sudan	20.2	145.5	68.4	8.5	112.5	11.9
Swaziland	68.2	138.0	12.3	4.8	17.2	5.5
Tanzania	55.2	119.4	28.4	8.6	26.9	7.6
Togo	85.8	113.7	16.4	6.8	11.1	0.9
Tunisia	85.3	118.9	6.2	4.5	..	14.9
Uganda	79.6	122.5	8.6	8.2	9.4	8.0
Zambia	28.2	251.4	34.9	18.3	38.0	18.6
Zimbabwe	21.3	34682.2	22.6	302.1	9.6	237.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: World Development Indicators (WDI), 2008

Table 6: Africa: Balance of Payments

	Net capital account (current US\$ billion)		Foreign direct investment, net (current US\$ billion)		Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)		Workers' remittances received (% of GDP)		Current account balance (% of GDP)	
	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06
Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angola	..	0.17	0.47	-1.52	9.4	-4.3	..	..	-5.9	16.8
Benin	0.09	0.12	0.01	0.05	0.7	1.2	6.9	5.9	-8.3	-5.3
Botswana	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.33	1.5	2.7	1.3	1.3	6.3	15.3
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	8.3	5.8	..	..
Burundi	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.2	0.1	..	-1.0	1.0	-1.3
Cameroon	0.02	..	0.01	..	0.1	1.3	-0.8	-0.4	1.0	..
Cape Verde	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	5.3	1.7	37.4	29.5	-12.6	-3.5
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	..	..	..	..	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
Comoros	..	..	0.00	..	0.4	0.3	9.3	7.2	-8.2	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	2.2	5.7	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	0.05	0.01	0.12	0.72	5.9	12.1	0.2	0.2	-29.5	15.1
Cote d'Ivoire	0.29	0.19	0.21	0.31	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	-4.5	0.2
Djibouti	0.1	16.8	3.2	0.1	0.0	1.6	2.7	2.2	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9.9	-35.9	0.5	9.9	0.6	14.1	2.4	3.7	3.5	-2.2
Equatorial Guinea	0.05	..	0.13	..	77.4	24.7	..	..	-75.3	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	-5.4	..
Ethiopia	0.01	..	..	0.27	0.2	1.9	-2.0	-0.8	0.5	-13.8
Gabon	0.01	..	-0.35	..	-6.3	3.7	0.1	0.1	10.4	..
Gambia, The	..	0.00	0.01	0.05	2.0	11.3	-10.0	-2.5	-2.1	-9.4
Ghana	..	0.33	0.11	0.14	1.6	1.4	-1.1	-0.4	-2.2	-10.3
Guinea	0.04	..	0.00	..	0.02	3.1	-2.4	-1.2	-5.9	..
Guinea-Bissau	0.05	..	..	..	0.02	3.3	..	8.3	-13.9	..
Kenya	..	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.4	0.1	1.5	2.4	-4.4	-1.4
Lesotho	0.04	0.02	0.28	0.09	29.6	6.4	86.6	65.4	-34.7	-6.9
Liberia	..	..	..	..	3.4	36.7	..	..	..	..
Libya	1.6	..	-0.2	1.6	0.3	4.1	6.0	8.3	-3.6	2.8
Madagascar	0.05	0.19	0.01	0.09	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	-8.7	-11.0
Malawi	..	..	0.01	..	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	-5.6	..

Table 6: continued

	Net capital account (current US\$ billion)		Foreign direct investment, net (current US\$ billion)		Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)		Workers' remittances received (% of GDP)		Current account balance (% of GDP)	
	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06	1995	2005-06
Morocco	2.4	-2.9	0.3	2.4	1.5	10.8	3.8	5.0	-4.3	-2.1
Mozambique	0.04	0.19	0.05	0.11	2.0	1.6	6.1	4.4	-19.8	-11.6
Namibia	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.37	..	..	0.8	0.6	5.0	5.4
Niger	0.07	0.19	..	0.03	0.4	1.3	-2.6	-1.1	-8.1	-9.1
Nigeria	-0.05	0.02	1.08	2.01	3.8	2.0	1.8	2.3	-9.2	24.6
Rwanda	..	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.2	0.4	2.9	2.3	4.4	-2.4
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	6.2	..	-0.1	..	..
Senegal	0.21	..	0.03	..	0.6	0.6	-5.7	-1.3	-5.0	..
Seychelles	..	0.03	0.03	0.08	9.0	11.9	-2.8	-1.3	0.3	-27.0
Sierra Leone	..	0.07	0.01	0.09	0.8	6.9	7.9	5.3	-13.6	-8.6
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	-0.04	0.03	-1.25	5.61	0.8	2.7	-0.3	-0.1	-1.6	-4.0
Sudan	..	..	0.00	2.30	0.2	8.3	7.0	5.9	-6.9	-9.9
Swaziland	..	..	0.03	-0.03	3.8	-1.9	11.0	8.5	-2.2	3.3
Tanzania	0.19	0.63	0.12	0.45	2.3	3.6	-0.2	-0.1	-11.2	-7.0
Togo	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.09	2.0	3.7	-14.8	-6.8	-9.3	-21.8
Tunisia	3.2	0.1	0.3	3.2	1.0	9.3	5.4	5.0	-0.4	2.5
Uganda	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.38	2.1	4.3	..	3.8	-4.9	-4.4
Zambia	..	2.56	..	0.26	2.8	3.6	..	-0.3	..	-2.9
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: World Development Indicators (WDI), 2008

Table 7: Africa: Population Below National Poverty Line

	National (%)		Rural (%)		Urban (%)	
	1993-1996	2000-2003	1993-1996	2000-2003	1993-1996	2000-2003
Algeria	22.6	..	30.3	..	7.3	..
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	26.5	..	25.2	..	28.5	..
Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	44.5	46.4	51.0	52.4	10.4	19.2
Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	53.3	40.2	59.6	49.9	41.4	22.1
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	64.0	..	67.0	..	63.0	..
Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cote d'Ivoire	36.8	..	..	..	..	..
Djibuti	45.1	..	86.5	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	53.0	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	45.5	44.2	47.0	45.0	33.3	37.0
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	..	61.3	..	63.0	..	57.0
Ghana	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea	40.0	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	65.7	..	52.6	..	..
Kenya	40.0	..	47.0	..	29.0	..
Lesotho	49.2	..	53.9	..	27.8	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 7: continued

	National (%)		Rural (%)		Urban (%)	
	1993-1996	2000-2003	1993-1996	2000-2003	1993-1996	2000-2003
Malawi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	50.0	46.3	65.5	61.2	30.1	25.4
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayotte	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	..	69.4	..	71.3	..	62.0
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger	63.0	..	66.0	..	52.0	..
Nigeria	36.4	..	30.4	..	34.1	..
Rwanda	51.2	60.3	..	65.7	..	14.3
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	70.2	..	79.0	..	56.4
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	40.0	69.2	..	75.0	..	49.0
Tanzania	41.6	35.7	49.7	38.7	24.4	29.5
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	7.6	..	13.9	..	3.8	..
Uganda	55.0	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	69.2	68.0	82.8	78.0	46.6	53.0
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: World Development Indicators (WDI), 2008

Table 8: Cereal Production of LIFDCs(million ton)

	2005	2006	2007
Africa (44 countries)	113.5	128	120.4
North Africa	25.4	29.5	25.1
Eastern Africa	30.6	34.7	33.2
Southern Africa	8.7	11.5	10.9
Western Africa	45.4	48.7	47.8
Central Africa	3.3	3.6	3.4

Source: www.fao.org/dorcrep/010/j9940e/j9940e06.htm

Table 9: Cereal import position of LIFDCs

	2005/06 or 2006 Actual imports	2006/07 or 2007	
		Requirements	
		Total Imports:	of which food aid
Africa (44 countries)	39361	35376	2440
North Africa	16353	15238	12
Eastern Africa	5740	4743	1465
Southern Africa	4268	3045	415
Western Africa	11338	10783	471
Central Africa	1662	1567	77

Source: www.fao.org

Table 10: Labour market indicators, world and regions

Region	Change in unemployment rate (% point)	Unemployment rate (%)			GDP Growth rate (%)			Employment-to-population Ratio (%)		Annual labour force growth rate (%)	Annual GDP growth rate (%)
		2002-2007*	1997	2006	2007*	2006	2007	2008p	1997	2007*	1997-2007*
North Africa	-2.9	11.7	11	10.9	6.5	6.1	6.8	43.7	45.3	3.3	4.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.8	8.5	8.2	8.2	5.3	5.8	6.5	69.1	68.1	3	4.1

*2007 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, *Global Employment Trends Model*, November 2007.

Table 11: Unemployment rates in selected African countries, 1990-2005.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sub-Saharan Africa																
Angola																
Benin																
Botswana		13.9			21.2		21.6		20.8		15.7	18.6				
Burkina Faso					2.6											
Burundi	0.5															
Cameroon							8.1					7.5				
Cape Verde																
Central African Republic																
Chad				0.7												
Comoros																
Congo, Dem. Rep.																
Congo, Rep.																
Cote d'Ivoire																
Djibouti		43.5														
Equatorial Guinea																
Eritrea																
Ethiopia																
Gabon				18											23.1	
Gambia, The																
Ghana				4.7							18.2					
Guinea					3.1											
Guinea-Bissau																
Kenya					21.3											
Lesotho								39.3								
Liberia																
Madagascar													4.5			
Malawi									0.9							
Mali					1.4			3.3							8.8	
Mauritania																
Mauritius			3.1	3.7	4.2	9.8	5.8	6.6	6.9	7.7	8.8	9.1	9.7	10.2	8.5	
Mayotte																
Mozambique																
Namibia		19			19.4			35			33.8	31.1				

Table 11: continued

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sub-Saharan Africa																
Niger						16.9										
Nigeria																
Rwanda							0.6									
Sao Tome and Principe											14.4					
Senegal																
Seychelles			34.6													
Sierra Leone																
Somalia																
South Africa					20	16.9	21	22.9	25.2	23.3	25.8	29.7	30.7	28.4	27.1	26.8
St. Helena									18.2							
Swaziland						21.7		25.2								
Tanzania		3.5										5.1				
Togo																
Uganda														3.2		
Zambia	12.4	18.9		19.7			15		12							
Zimbabwe					5			6.9		6			8.2			
North Africa																
Algeria												27.3		23.7	20.1	
Egypt, Arab Rep.	8.6	9.6	9	10.9	11	11.3	9	8.4	8.2	8.1	9	9.4	10.2	11		
Libya																
Morocco										13.9	13.6	12.5	11.6	11.9		
Sudan																
Tunisia					15.6			15.9		15.8	15.6	15	14.9	14.7		

Source: ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), 4th Edition, Geneva 2005.

Table 12: Working poor indicators, world and regions, 1997, 2002 and 2007

Year	1997	2002	2007*	1997	2002	2007*
	(million)	(million)	(million)	share in total employment (%)	share in total employment (%)	share in total employment (%)
US \$1 a day working poor						
North Africa	1.2	1	0.9	2.6	2	1.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	130.7	143.6	157.3	57.4	55.6	53
US \$2 a day working poor						
North Africa	22.5	24.4	25.2	50.1	48.7	42
Sub-Saharan Africa	197.8	224	253.3	86.8	86.7	85.4

*2007 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, *Trends Working Poverty Model*, November 2007,

Table 13: Sectoral Shares in Employment, world and regions, 1997, 2002 and 2007

Year	Employment in sector as share of total employment				Female employment as share of total employment in sector
	1997	2005	2006	2007*	2007*
Agriculture					
North Africa	35.4	33.6	33.8	32.8	23.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.1	67.1	65.2	64.7	44.4
Industry					
North Africa	19.9	20	20.3	20.6	17.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	9	9.4	9.6	25.5
Agriculture					
North Africa	44.7	46.4	45.9	46.6	26.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.4	23.9	25.4	25.7	43.4

*2007 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Global Employment *Trends Model*, November 2007

Table 14: Percentage share in employment by status in Africa region, total and by sex, 1996 and 2006.

	1996				2006			
	Wage and salaried workers	Employers	Own-Account Workers	Contributing family workers	Wage and salaried workers	Employers	Own-Account Workers	Contributing family workers
Total (%)								
Africa	25.1	3.4	41.6	29.9	28.4	3.8	39.2	28.6
North Africa	21.1	2	45.9	31	24.2	2.1	43.5	30.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.1	10.5	19.9	24.5	48.1	11.7	18.8	21.4
Females (%)								
Africa	16.3	1.3	45.9	36.6	20.1	1.7	39.3	39
North Africa	40.6	3.2	16	40.2	45.9	4.1	13.5	36.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	13.8	1.1	49	36.2	17	1.4	42.3	39.3
Males (%)								
Africa	31	4.8	38.7	25.5	33.8	5.2	39.1	21.8
North Africa	46.4	12.6	21.1	19.9	48.8	14.1	20.4	16.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	26.8	2.7	43.6	27	29.5	2.7	44.4	23.3

Source: ILO, Global Employment *Trends Model*, November 2006

Table 15: Change in labour productivity measured as output per person employed (constant 2000 US \$ at PPP) 1997 to 2007

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
World	2.5	0.9	2	2.6	1.1	1.8	2.1	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8
Developed Economies and European Union	2.2	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.1	2	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	4	-0.1	5	5.1	0.6	4.7	7.5	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.6
East Asia	7.1	5.3	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.8	6.6	7.8	7.5	8.1	7.7
South-East Asia and Pacific	2.2	-7.9	1.7	3.7	-0.7	3.1	3.9	4	2.3	3.3	2.9
South Asia	2.3	2.8	3.8	3.2	2.9	1.2	4.4	7.2	5.9	4.8	4
Latin America & Caribbean	1.5	0	-1.6	1.5	-1.4	-1.8	-0.6	3.1	2.6	2.7	1.8
Middle East	0.1	-2.7	-4.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	-0.7	2.5	0.5	0.7
North Africa	0	3.1	1.1	3.8	1.5	0.7	1.7	-0.4	0.9	1.7	1.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.9	1	1	1.2	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.5

*2007 are preliminary estimates.

Source: ILO, Global Employment *Trends Model*, November 2007