

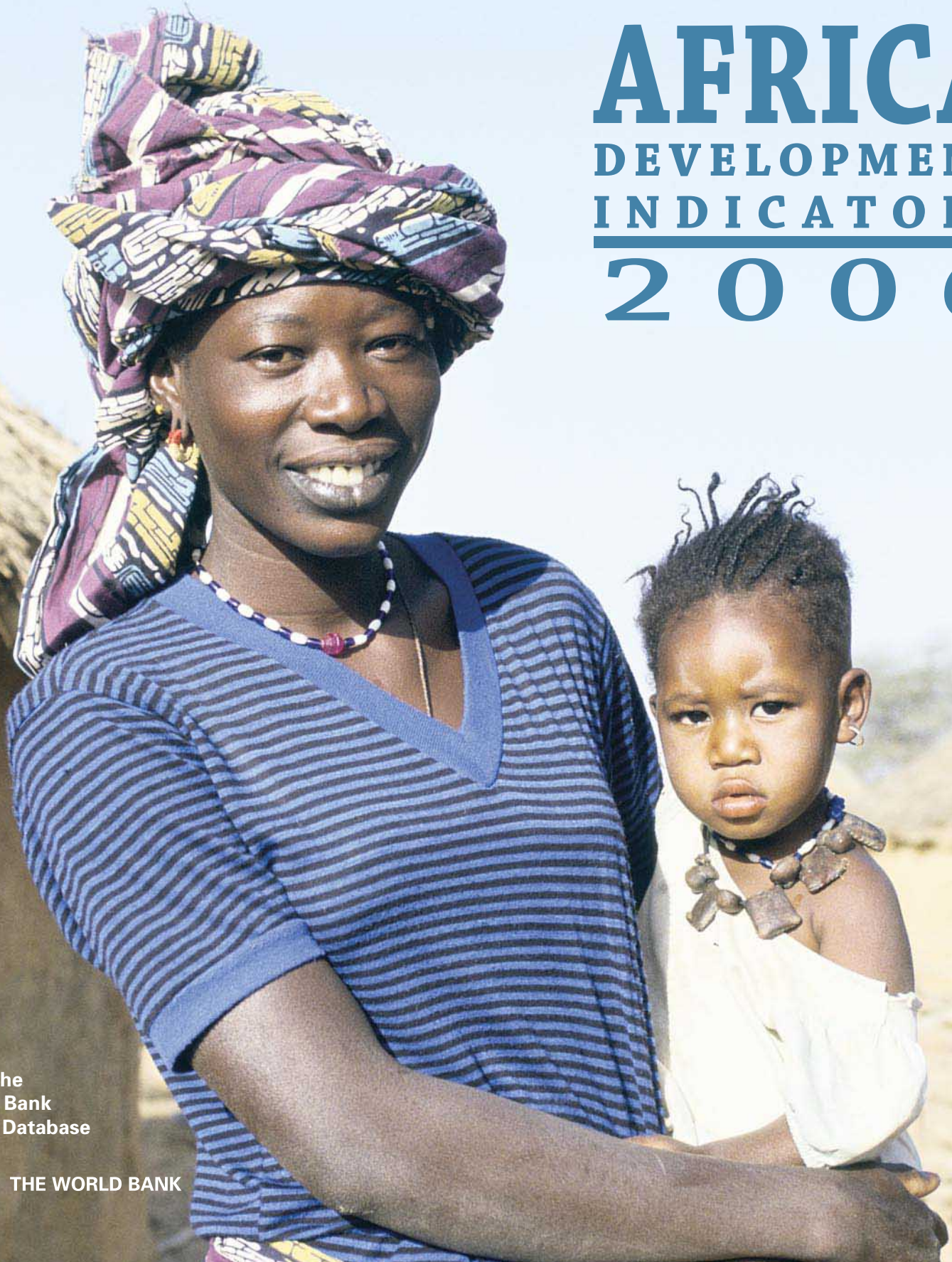
FROM PROMISES TO RESULTS



AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2006



from the
World Bank
Africa Database



THE WORLD BANK

AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT

INDICATORS

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THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C.

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Foreword

Making headway against African poverty and meeting the Millennium Development Goals are raising difficult challenges in most African countries. Despite pockets of success, nearly half the region's population still lives in extreme poverty, and Africa still houses about three-fourths of the world's poorest countries. But Africa is today a continent on the move. Average economic growth remains strong, exports are increasing, and many countries are making tangible progress on delivering better health and education outcomes.

Africa Development Indicators 2006 is the latest annual report from the World Bank on social and economic conditions across the continent. It was revamped this year to better report and monitor the challenges and transformations in Africa. *Africa Development Indicators* has evolved from a single data book, and this year consists of three independent but complementary products: this book, which brings together an essay and key outcome indicators for Africa, *The Little Data Book on Africa 2006*, and the World Bank Africa Database (CD-ROM).

Each year's essay will discuss a topic of relevance for Africa. Starting the new series is an essay about the Year and the Decade of Africa. The essay takes stock of how countries and donors performed during 2005, which was marked by meetings of the UN Millennium Task Force, the U.K. Commission for Africa, and the Group of Eight Summit at Gleneagles, Scotland, and culminated in the UN Millennium+5 Summit in New York. The essay reflects both the magnitude of the challenges and the strength of the response and also sounds a clear warning on the need to move from promises to results to meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

Data in the book have been assembled from a variety of sources to present a broad

picture of development across Africa. The book is designed to provide a set of key indicators to monitor development outcomes in the region. It is an important reference tool for those who want a better understanding of the economic and social developments occurring in Africa. The tables comprise a selection of key development outcome indicators from 1980 to 2004. They offer detailed information in areas such as the Millennium Development Goals, private sector development, trade, agriculture and rural development, HIV/AIDS and malaria, infrastructure, the Paris Declaration, governance, and aid.

The Little Data Book on Africa 2006 is a pocket edition of *Africa Development Indicators* and is intended as a quick reference on the most recent key indicators for users of *Africa Development Indicators 2006*.

The World Bank Africa Database 2006 offers the most comprehensive database on Africa, covering about 1,200 indicators of macroeconomic, sectoral, and human development variables, with time series of many indicators going back to 1965. The CD-ROM also offers country at-a-glance tables for all African countries and map tools for Africa.

Despite the rich data reflected in this family of products, the lack of data for Africa is still a major impediment to monitoring development progress. As users will notice, many variables have few country observations and underline the need to improve data collection across the continent.

I hope that this new series will contribute to the way countries, development partners, analysts, academics, and others understand and design development policies in Africa.

John Page
Chief Economist, Africa Region

Acknowledgments

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This book and its companions, *The Little Data Book on Africa 2006* and World Bank Africa Database 2006, were prepared by a team led by Jorge Arbach and Vildan Verbeek-Demiraydin, comprising Zena Angsom, Françoise Genouille, Rose Mungai, Joan Pandit, and Christophe Rockmore. Mehdi Akhlaghi provided technical support for *The Little Data Book on Africa 2006*, and William Prince provided technical support for the World Bank Africa Database CD-ROM. John Page, Chief Economist, Africa Region, provided overall guidance and supervision.

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Moving from the Year of Africa to the Decade of Africa— from promises to results

In 2005, in what came to be called the Year of Africa, the region's leaders reaffirmed their commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by accelerating growth, creating jobs, delivering human services, and fighting poverty. They also challenged the international community to support their efforts.

Why the Year of Africa? In the view of many Africans and their international partners, 2005 marked a turning point in the region's evolution.

Africa is indeed on the move. In contrast with the 1990s, conflicts in Africa have declined, economic performance has improved, and some clear “high performers” are beginning to emerge. Since the late 1990s, 14 African countries have had average growth rates of above 5 percent.¹ Across the continent countries are advancing in all spheres of transformation.

- Growth for all Sub-Saharan Africa, which averaged 2.4 percent in the 1990s, rose to 4.0 percent in 2000–04 (indicator table 2.19) and came in at an estimated 4.3 percent in 2005.
- Macroeconomic indicators have improved, with inflation down to historic lows, exchange rate distortions mostly eliminated, and fiscal deficits dropping.
- Progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), while slow, improved in some countries (indicator tables 3.1–3.8). Cape Verde, Comoros, Eritrea, Guinea, and Mozambique have recorded significant reductions in child (under-five) mortality. In education, Mauritania has made progress in increasing the primary enrollment of girls.
- There is a growing awareness by governments of the need to be accountable to their people. The African Union has an-

nounced that it will not recognize governments that come to power through unconstitutional means.

Many countries have increased exports by more than 8 percent a year since the late 1990s (indicator table 2.17), despite falling prices in some of their primary commodities. These export successes—in cut flowers, vegetables, and clothing—show an Africa capable of both diversifying and building a constructive relationship with global markets.

Progress is also being made in human development. With political support, The Gambia is advancing toward the Millennium Development Goal nutrition targets, and in five years, Niger has gone from being one of the worst performers in expanding primary education to one of the best.²

Some of the fastest growing countries have also done well in reducing poverty (indicator table 3.1). Since the second half of the 1990s, many low-income African countries, including Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Ghana, Mozambique, Senegal, and Uganda, have lifted significant percentages of their citizens above the poverty line. While in some countries growth and poverty reduction have recently declined moderately, many countries are still on course to meet the income poverty MDG target of halving poverty by 2015.³

Despite this progress, a lot more has to be done, especially in areas such as governance, civil society, private sector development, and human development, to make economic growth more sustainable, less exposed, and more resilient to shocks.

Drawing on the indicator tables, this analysis takes stock of how countries and development partners performed during the Year of Africa. It then spells out what countries, with the support of their partners, are doing

to transform their efforts into the Decade of Africa. The main message: Africans and their development partners need to increase their focus on supporting the drivers of growth, sharing participation in and the benefits of growth, and building capable states. For shared growth to become a reality, the Decade of Africa must be about results not promises.

TAKING STOCK OF THE YEAR OF AFRICA

The year 2005 was marked by the UN Millennium Project, the UK Commission for Africa, and the G-8 Summit at Gleneagles, Scotland, all culminating in the UN Millennium+5 Summit in New York. African governments committed to improving their economic and political institutions, accelerating economic growth, and achieving real progress toward the MDGs. Developed countries pledged to increase aid to Africa by \$25 billion a year by 2010, more than doubling the assistance to the region, to open their markets to African products, and to forgive the debts of 25 of the continent's poorest countries.⁴ The Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative for Africa would reduce debt to the International Development Association (IDA), the International Monetary Fund, and the African Development Fund by \$42.1 billion.

African governments are taking more control of their destiny

African leaders are increasing ownership of their development strategies in new ways, helping to end conflicts through the African Union, and pushing for accountability in economic and political governance through the Peer Review Mechanism of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. After a peak in 2002 the number of African conflicts has declined from 16 to 5.⁵ The transitions to peace include some of the longest running civil wars, such as the 21-year conflict between North and South Sudan and the protracted wars in Angola and Liberia.

African governments are also taking action to improve the region's reputation by certifying good practices in governance for a critical mass of African countries under the Africa Peer Review Mechanism. They are increasing regional connectivity to improve

the capacity to trade—within the region and with the rest of the world. They are also enhancing the capacity of a rationalized system of regional bodies to provide regional public goods—such as cross-country transportation and power sharing, coordinating the management of pandemics, and protecting such regional commons as the Nile and the Great Lakes. And African enterprises, too long marginalized, have begun to show that they can connect constructively to world markets, with pockets of export successes outside commodities.

More African states are choosing democratic arrangements, with elected officials in charge in many countries formerly ruled by military regimes or authoritarian governments. In addition, new arrangements and new spaces are being created to enable citizens to express their views and articulate their demands. Some African civil society leaders, for example, are studying Asian experiences with citizen report cards to assess the quality of service delivery. An invigorated media and civil society are making themselves heard, often leading the drive for greater accountability.

The average scores on the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment have been rising, as has the number of African countries with scores above the good performance threshold of 3.5 (indicator table 13.4).⁶

Recent economic progress continued during the past year

In 2005 higher oil prices did not strongly affect economic growth, and real GDP is expected to have grown by 4.3 percent, compared with 5.1 percent in 2004 (indicator table 2.19). Oil-importing countries did well, with their economies growing by 4.5 percent, above the 4.2 percent seen in 2004.⁷ Economic growth in the main oil-exporting countries slowed somewhat to 4.7 percent from 8.4 percent in 2004 and 6.2 percent in 2003, mainly because of constraints on oil supply in Chad, Equatorial Guinea, and Nigeria (indicator table 2.19).

Also in 2005 the recent gains in reducing inflation were maintained, suggesting prudent macroeconomic management during external shocks. As expected, there was a pass-through of high oil prices to consumer

prices in both oil-importing and oil-exporting countries. So inflation crept up slightly to 10.8 percent, from 9.8 percent in 2004.⁸

The continent remained vulnerable to terms of trade shocks and the negative effects of exchange rate volatility. Because of the oil price increases in the first half of 2005, there was an equivalent, cumulative loss of around 3.5 percent of GDP in Sub-Saharan Africa's net oil-importing countries.⁹ And nonoil commodity prices, while strong, were subject to volatility and could be an area of significant vulnerability in the future.

Private investors—both domestic and foreign—were still reluctant to invest, except in minerals and some services. World Bank Doing Business surveys show that the continent continues to trail most other developing regions in starting a business, registering property, trading across borders, and accessing credit.

Fast and slow growth countries remained on divergent paths

The development pattern in Sub-Saharan Africa has become increasingly diverse over the last decade. Since the mid-1990s, 16 countries have had annual GDP growth rates in

excess of 4.5 percent (table 1). For several of them—including Ghana, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda—higher growth has been accompanied by diversification of their economies and exports. Excluding the oil-rich countries, the fastest growing group of African countries has had an average growth rate of 5.5 percent. These countries host 35 percent of the region's people. The 13 slowest growing economies, by contrast, have seen an average growth of only 1.3 percent, with some having near zero or negative growth. These countries—many either engaged in conflict or having recently emerged from conflict—host 20 percent of the region's people.

Increasing macroeconomic divergence is also observed in other dimensions. The standard deviation of the average annual growth rate in Sub-Saharan Africa has jumped from 2 percent in the 1980s to 4 percent in 2000–04. The standard deviation across countries has also risen significantly over time for exports and imports, value added of industry, agriculture, and services, and other variables, thus reinforcing that Africa is becoming increasingly diverse.

Table 1 Divergent growth paths

Average annual GDP growth, 1996–2005 (%)

Little or no growth countries Average: 1.3 percent 20 percent of African population		Slow growth countries Average: 3.4 percent 16 percent of population		Sustained growth countries Average: 5.5 percent 35 percent of population		Oil-exporting countries Average: 7.4 percent 29 percent of population	
Swaziland	2.8	Namibia	4.0	Mozambique	8.4	Equatorial Guinea	20.9
Kenya	2.8	Zambia	3.6	Rwanda	7.5	Angola	7.9
Lesotho	2.7	Guinea	3.6	Cape Verde	6.5	Chad	7.8
Eritrea	2.2	Niger	3.5	Uganda	6.1	Sudan	6.4
Comoros	2.0	Togo	3.3	Mali	5.7	Nigeria	4.0
Seychelles	2.0	Madagascar	3.3	Botswana	5.7	Congo, Rep.	3.5
Côte d'Ivoire	1.5	Malawi	3.2	Ethiopia	5.5	Gabon	1.7
Burundi	1.2	South Africa	3.1	Tanzania	5.4		
Sierra Leone	1.1	São Tomé and Príncipe	3.1	Mauritius	4.9		
Central African Republic	0.9			Mauritania	4.9		
Guinea-Bissau	0.6			Benin	4.8		
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0			Ghana	4.7		
Zimbabwe	-2.4			Senegal	4.6		
				Burkina Faso	4.6		
				Gambia, The	4.5		
				Cameroon	4.5		

Note: Data on growth rates are not presented for Liberia and Somalia, but they are included in the denominator in the calculation of population shares.

Table 2 Debt service relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Debt Relief Initiative

\$ millions

Countries that have reached HIPC completion point	Estimated total nominal debt service relief	Countries between HIPC decision point and completion point	Estimated total nominal debt service relief
Benin	460	Burundi	1,472
Burkina Faso	930	Cameroon	2,800
Ethiopia	3,275	Chad	260
Ghana	3,500	Congo, Dem. Rep.	10,389
Madagascar	1,900	Congo, Rep.	2,881
Mali	895	Gambia, The	90
Mauritania	1,100	Guinea	800
Mozambique	4,300	Guinea-Bissau	790
Niger	1,190	Malawi	1,000
Rwanda	1,400	São Tomé and Prince	200
Senegal	850	Sierra Leone	950
Tanzania	3,000		
Uganda	1,950		
Zambia	3,900		

Source: Indicator table 13.1.

The international community had mixed results in living up to its financial commitments

Because of their performance, 14 countries in Africa are already eligible for the 100 per cent debt relief initiative agreed at the G-8 Summit in Gleneagles. This number will grow to 25 as countries reach their completion points under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Debt Relief Initiative (table 2

and indicator table 13.1). As of March 2006, the debt service relief committed in nominal terms was \$50.3 billion.

The debt relief initiative will have important consequences for African countries and development partners, allowing treasuries to retain general budget resources that would otherwise have gone to debt repayment—and placing greater responsibility on African governments to build honest, efficient, and results-focused public expenditure systems.

While there is still room for optimism that the Gleneagles pledges can be achieved by 2010, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee and the Strategic Partnership with Africa¹⁰ both estimate that much of the increase in development assistance to Africa between 2006 and 2008 will be more apparent than real, consisting mainly of debt relief and emergency food aid.

Progress by the rich countries in bringing the Doha Round of trade negotiations to a successful conclusion has been disappointing. Trade barriers need to be dismantled to level the playing field. With the end of the Multifibre Arrangement, World Trade Organization members have yet to define the nature and extent of preferences to be extended to the least developed countries and the role of "aid for trade" in the multilateral system (box 1).

Box 1

Africa and trade reform

Sub-Saharan Africa would see a \$4.8 billion increase in real income thanks to deep, multilateral reform of global merchandise trade, according to new World Bank estimates. Although small in absolute terms, this increase is significant relative to initial incomes and trade flows. Two-thirds of the gains would come from reforms by other countries (including other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa) and one-third from countries' own liberalization.

Reform in the agricultural sector would account for an estimated 78 per cent of the total gain for Sub-Saharan Africa, of which 12 per cent (if Southern Africa is excluded) would come from cotton. Although reform in cotton trade would contribute a negligible amount (0.5 per cent) to the global gains, the sector is very important to Africa.

Source: World Bank 2006b.

While Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole would gain from multilateral trade reform, some countries on the continent would lose from preference erosion or, in the case of net food importers, from higher food prices. Losses from preferences, as with benefits, would be less than expected due to strict rules of origin and because they are highly concentrated among relatively few countries and products (mostly those with quota rents, such as sugar). But even relatively small losses can pose significant adjustment problems for some African countries, underlining the need for increased assistance for domestic implementation of reforms—"aid for trade"—to support and complement trade reform.

The World Bank Group's Africa Action Plan, launched in September 2005, is a results-driven partnership strategy with 25 priority initiatives designed to support African countries in implementing their national strategies to accelerate growth and reduce poverty. The plan is the core of the World Bank's commitment to supporting improved development outcomes in Africa.

The new replenishment for the International Development Association (IDA-14) is projected to increase resources in 2006–08 by an average of just under \$1 billion a year over IDA13 in 2003–05. Under the Africa Action Plan, most of the increase in IDA will target strengthening Africa's development by:

- Ensuring that development support is implemented, monitored, and evaluated within a country-led results-oriented framework.
- Increasing the rate of shared growth by developing infrastructure, fostering regional integration to boost export competitiveness, and improving health and human development, so that all citizens, including the poor and women, participate in and benefit from greater economic development.
- Building capable states that practice sound governance, transparency, and accountability.

- Leveraging the IDA-14 partnership through more effective collaboration and harmonization among development partners.

The World Bank is supporting shared growth by enlarging investment in African infrastructure from \$600 million in 2000 to a projected \$2.4 billion in 2008. It is working as part of the Africa Infrastructure Consortium in bilateral and multilateral partnerships. It is also significantly increasing support for regional integration and regional approaches to support national development strategies. And the Malaria Booster Program is to be expanded by 150 percent in 17 countries by the end of 2008, meaning that a total commitment of \$500 million to \$1 billion may be required over the next five years.

The Africa Catalytic Growth Fund, established in March 2006 with a grant from the United Kingdom, is a key element for leveraging the IDA-14 partnership. The fund allows the World Bank to increase support to investments that:

- Ease the constraints to growth in well performing economies.
- Lay the groundwork for sustained growth in transforming economies, where dedicated leadership can strengthen economic reforms.
- Support regional programs, where problems of collective action and donor practices result in too little investment.

Source: www.worldbank.org/afr/aap.

The suspension of the World Trade Organization talks in Geneva will hit poor Sub-Saharan African countries hardest—and the talks may well not start up again until sometime in 2007 or even 2008. Now entering the last decade to achieve the MDGs, Africa and its development partners have to move from promises to results—from the Year of Africa to the Decade of Africa.

MOVING NOW TO THE DECADE OF AFRICA

The Year of Africa focused global attention on Africa. But rebuilding infrastructure, tackling the disease burdens posed by HIV/AIDS and malaria, addressing the potential impact of avian flu, and building competitive export-oriented businesses are all medium- to long-

term challenges. Realistically, the work will be done over a decade or more. And as in any region, the progress of economic development among African countries is bound to move at different speeds, depending on countries' initial conditions, their historical legacies, and the impact of weather and other natural shocks. In contrast with past decades, economic, political, and social outcomes are more varied, with more positive and negative aspects sometimes coinciding, sometimes in opposition.

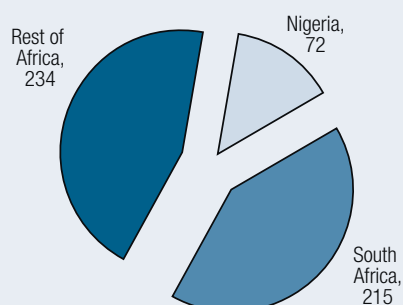
Both Africans and their development partners need to focus on ways to address the key challenges to progress by:

- Supporting the drivers of growth.
- Participating in and sharing the benefits of growth.

Figure 1

Nigeria and South Africa account for more than half of Africa's GDP

\$ billions, 2004



Source: Indicator table 2.6

- Providing the underpinnings for shared growth by building capable states and improving governance.

Supporting the drivers of growth

One major international development objective is for African countries to increase their growth to the 7 percent a year needed to

substantially reduce income poverty. Africa's slow growth is due mainly to much slower productivity growth (box 3). Accelerating and sustaining high growth rates in Africa are major challenges, however, and there is no obvious or unique recipe for success.

The region's economic activity is highly concentrated. Of Sub-Saharan Africa's nominal GDP of \$526 billion in 2004, South Africa accounted for the largest share (\$215 billion), followed by Nigeria (\$72 billion), Sudan (\$21 billion), Angola (\$20 billion), and Kenya (\$16 billion) (figure 1 and indicator table 2.6). Of industry value added of \$116 billion in 2004, Nigeria accounted for \$21 billion and South Africa \$42 billion (indicator table 2.4). And of service value added of \$182 billion in 2004, South Africa accounted for \$92 billion (indicator table 2.5). Because most African economies are fairly small, a regional approach is required to achieve sustainable growth.

Box 3

Sources of economic growth in Africa—an international perspective

Africa is the slowest growing region in the world. Average per capita output growth in the 1990s was negative due mainly to very low growth rates. But what explains such a performance from an international perspective? Growth decomposition is a widely used tool to assess the contributions of changes in factor inputs (human and physical capital) and total factor productivity to economic growth. (Total factor productivity measures changes in economic efficiency in the use of inputs and changes in technology for observed output growth.)

Growth accounting shows that growth in physical capital per worker in Africa has been less than 0.5 percent a year since 1960, far slower than the world average of 1 percent, and was negative between 1990 and 2003, suggesting low capital investment in the region. The contribution of human capital to growth kept pace with the rest of the world and has increased lately, mainly as a result of rising average years of schooling. But the main contributor to Africa's disappointing growth is total factor productivity, negative since the 1960s and -0.4 percent between 1990 and 2003.

Sources of growth—a decomposition analysis, 1990–2003

Region	Growth in output (%)	Growth in output per worker (%)	Growth in physical capital per worker (%)	Education per worker (%)	Total factor productivity (%)
World	3.09	1.88	0.93	0.27	0.67
Africa	2.48	-0.09	-0.05	0.40	-0.44
Industrial countries	2.31	1.55	0.84	0.22	0.49
China	9.70	8.51	3.32	0.29	4.72
East Asia less China	5.24	3.12	2.05	0.47	0.58
Latin America	2.61	0.33	0.14	0.34	-0.16
South Asia	5.34	3.10	1.29	0.40	1.38
Middle East	3.64	0.61	0.20	0.51	-0.11

Source: Bosworth and Collins 2006.

Developing the private sector

What has been missing in most of Africa is a buoyant private sector. Building the African private sector is crucial for growth and for fostering a national consensus for growth-oriented policies. It is also critical for reassuring the African public that a growth process led by the private sector is one that everyone can participate in and benefit from.

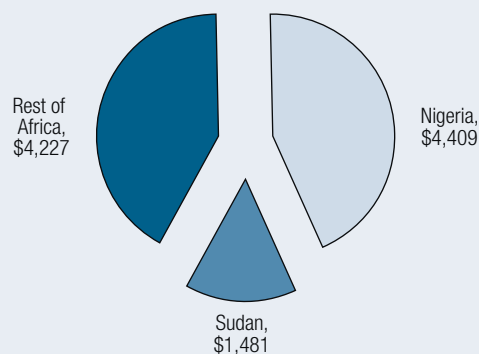
Central to this effort is improving the investment climate and enhancing the capacity of African and foreign entrepreneurs to invest. There is considerable room for improvement: net foreign direct investment in Africa was a mere \$10.1 billion in 2004, 1.6 percent of global flows, with more than half going to Nigeria and Sudan (figure 2 and indicator table 5.2).

Improving the business environment. According to *Doing Business 2006: Creating Jobs* (World Bank 2006a), 6 of the 10 countries judged as having the most difficult environment for starting a business are in Africa. It takes an average of 64 days to start a business, ranging from 14 in the Central African Republic to 155 in the Democratic Republic of Congo (figure 3 and indicator table 5.1). Enforcing a contract is no less onerous, running an average of 439 days, ranging from 154 in Botswana to 1,011 in Angola. Investment Climate Assessments in more than a dozen countries point to specific changes that governments can effect to encourage higher levels of investment and faster job growth.

Figure 2

More than half of Africa's foreign direct investment goes to Nigeria and Sudan

\$ million, 2004



Source: Indicator table 5.2.

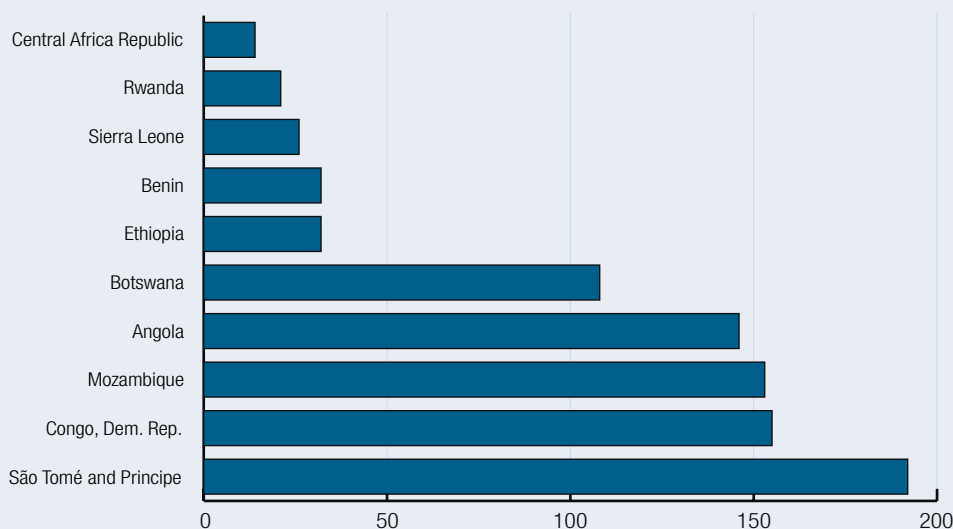
The payoffs can be significant. In Madagascar a garment exporter estimated that if port clearance were reduced to one day, it would cut total costs by a sum equal to as much as 30 percent of the wage bill.

Africa has not attracted many foreign investors because the prevailing business environment and the market conditions failed to attract even domestic investors. Fundamental obstacles remain throughout much of the region—economic and policy barriers to new business entry, poor governance, limited property rights protection, weak market institutions, undeveloped infrastructure, low technical capacity of firms, low skill of management and workers, and size of markets.

Figure 3

Fast starters—and slow starters

Time required to start a business (days)



Source: World Bank 2006a.

The private sector's participation in policy matters is increasing. Investor councils in Ghana, Senegal, and Tanzania are showing the benefits of a constructive, problem-solving interaction between government and business in tackling inefficient customs and inconsistent tax enforcement. New councils started in Mali and Uganda will add to the experience. A more engaged private sector in Africa should be able to push for regulatory and infrastructure changes that will make Africa less of a high-cost, high-risk place to do business.

Strengthening financial systems. Improving the performance of Africa's financial systems is also high on the agenda for enterprise development. Despite numerous reforms over several decades, most Sub-Saharan financial systems remain weak, with Kenya, Mauritius, and South Africa among the exceptions. Little savings are mobilized from domestic or foreign sources. Credit to the private sector is limited and costly. Many national financial sectors are dominated by a few banks providing an uncompetitive, small range of services. The assets of banks exceed \$10 billion only in Nigeria (\$22 billion) and South Africa (\$219 billion) and are less than \$1 billion in 24 Sub-Saharan countries (indicator table 7.5).

Financial reform programs anticipated an initial increase and then a reduction in the spread between lending and deposit interest rates, but the spread remains large in many countries. And since liberalization, many financial systems have seen high real interest rates. Financial deepening has also been lacking.

Although Africa has about a dozen stock markets—several opened in the 1990s—they have been inconsequential for economic growth and investment. Simply put, there are too few opportunities for sharing risk, trading shares, and providing liquidity. Except for South Africa, the stock markets are by far the smallest of any region, both in the number of listed companies and in market capitalization. They are also highly illiquid, seriously constraining their ability to contribute to economic growth.

Tackling these financial development challenges will require enlarging access to financial services—particularly savings facilities. This will require strengthening links between formal and informal financial systems—because most Africans do not have access to the

formal financial sector. And given the small size of many African economies, a regional approach to financial sector development is needed to increase competition, cut costs, and lower risks.

Closing the infrastructure gaps. Africa has a major infrastructure deficit, slowing economic growth, reducing trade and international competitiveness, and retarding poverty reduction (indicator tables 7.1–7.4). Nearly 40 percent of Africa's people live in landlocked countries with high transport costs and poor trade links.¹¹ Transport costs for intra-Africa trade (including trans-shipment) are unusually high, estimated at nearly twice the levels in other developing regions. GDP per square kilometer in Africa (excluding South Africa) is one-tenth the level in Latin America and one-twentieth that in India.¹²

Improving infrastructure is thus central to the growth and the development of the private sector, especially of nontraditional, noncommodity sectors that require more intensive inputs of infrastructure and logistics. African enterprises can be competitive in factory floor direct costs for the production of manufactures, but their indirect costs, especially the high costs of poor infrastructure services, are a major bottleneck for firms.¹³

Surveys of African firms indicate that inadequate roads, inefficient ports, and power outages hobble African enterprises in their push to secure a place in global markets. For example, clothing exports from Uganda are an estimated 80 percent more expensive because of transport costs. Rwandan farmers, who are making great strides in exporting coffee, receive only 20 percent of the price of their coffee as it is loaded onto ships in Mombassa. The other 80 percent disappears into transport costs—a combination of poor roads and administrative hurdles—between Rwanda and Kenya. Kenya loses the equivalent of 9 percent of its output to power outages—compared with 2 percent in China.¹⁴

To achieve the 7 percent growth rates needed to halve income poverty, Africa will need to invest 5 percent of GDP in infrastructure and an additional 4 percent of GDP to cover operation and maintenance requirements. To reach this goal, Africa's infrastructure investment needs will amount to around \$20 billion a year, twice what the region has been investing.¹⁵ The road sector alone accounts for

about 40 percent of total investment needs, with the energy and water sectors accounting for 20 percent each.

While private capital has contributed to infrastructure finance in Africa, it is concentrated in a few countries (South Africa accounted for half of total investment) and sectors (70 percent went to telecommunications). Furthermore, private capital flows have declined steadily since 2001, reflecting a global trend toward disengagement from emerging markets. Total annual official development assistance for infrastructure in Africa has also been on the decline, accounting for an average of about \$826 million in 2000–04 (indicator tables 7.1–7.4).

Because of its magnitude, financing infrastructure requires concerted effort from all funding sources, both public and private. The Gleneagles G-8 summit emphasized investing in Africa's infrastructure. It agreed to support an Africa Infrastructure Consortium—led by the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development and including the African Development Bank and the World Bank—to mobilize infrastructure resources to both national and regional projects.

Creating an export push and fostering regional integration

Global trade has increased at unprecedented levels over the last three decades, and the world marketplace has become ever more competitive. Yet Africa lost market share in traditional exports and made little progress in diversification of exports. Of the region's exports of \$128 billion in exports (in 2000 prices), only Angola, Nigeria, and South Africa had exports of more than \$5 billion

(indicator table 2.17). Imports that year totaled \$144 billion.

Expanding and diversifying exports. Entering new markets and diversifying into non-traditional exports can spur productivity, innovation, and competitiveness in Africa. Asia—particularly China and India—with its rising incomes and consumer demand, offers new prospects for growth in exports by African producers in markets for tea, coffee, and cocoa. Global competition in mass manufacturing is fierce in some of Africa's existing export markets, such as textiles and clothing, where competition increased substantially with the expiration of the Multifibre Arrangement in 2005, and some footloose investors left Africa. On the other hand, exports of services—including tourism and back-office support—offer new opportunities. Indeed, new World Bank research on Africa's trade and investment relations with China and India suggests that countries such as Ghana, Kenya, and Tanzania, among others, have the ability to compete effectively in certain global services markets.¹⁶

To be sure, the prospects for boosting and diversifying Africa's export flows depend significantly on improved market access and reduced subsidies in world markets. The benefits of preferential access provisions currently enjoyed by African countries would be far greater if they were more certain, not subject to burdensome rules of origin, and applied more uniformly across the continent. To this end, reforms are called for in the U.S. African Growth and Opportunity Act and the EU's Everything But Arms initiative.

Improvements could also come from further multilateral liberalization that opens

Box 4

Information and communication technology improvements in Ghana

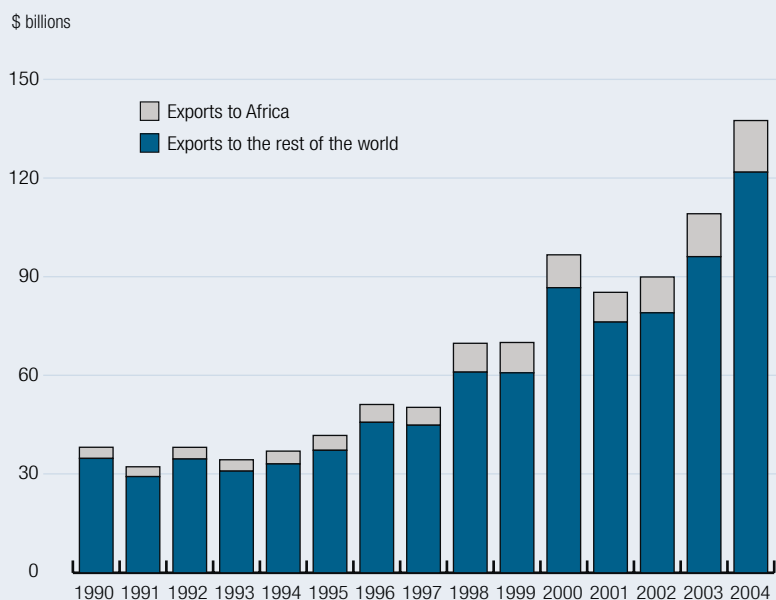
Ghana suffered from a very weak investment climate in the telecom sector in early 2004 due to international disputes in telecommunications, a lack of formal licenses for mobile operators, and an outdated regulatory framework. The result was a low fixed and mobile telephone penetration rate of 5 percent in early 2004. Today, there is a 15 percent penetration rate, and all telecom operators are investing heavily in the sector.

How was this accomplished? In partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Develop-

ment, the World Bank financed the formulation of the National Telecommunication Policy and has been deeply engaged in policy advice on current reforms related to new legislation. The Bank's Africa Aid Program helped accelerate the preparation of an "eGhana" project aimed at creating jobs, diversifying global information and communication technology services, and providing more efficient government services delivery through the use of information and communication technology applications and public-private partnerships.

Figure 4

Intraregional trade is small but increasing



Source: International Monetary Fund's *Direction of Trade Statistics*.

developed country and other developing country markets for specific crops, such as cotton, sugar, and groundnuts, and for processed agricultural products. Improvements would also arise from a reduction of barriers in nonagricultural sectors, especially in other developing country markets. For example, some countries in Latin America heavily protect their own garment manufacturers and other labor-intensive manufactures, reducing the opportunity for African products to penetrate those markets.

But even if there were significant reforms in market access, reductions in tariffs and subsidies, and elimination of nontariff barriers in overseas markets, for African firms to be able to effectively exploit the export opportunities created, significant changes must take place “behind the border”—that is, within African countries themselves.¹⁷ One such precondition is speeding the clearance of goods through customs. Moving goods to and from African countries takes the longest of any region—60 days on average to import, 48 to export. Regulations in the typical African country require 30 signatures to import, 19 to export.

Integrating regional markets. Equally important to African trade and enterprise is a framework for regional integration that will foster competitiveness and promote economic efficiencies. But promoting eco-

nomic integration in Africa is not an easy task because there is limited economic complementarity among countries, and they are potential competitors in resource-intensive products. But as African economies are too small and too fragmented, regional integration can promote internal and external economies of scale, encourage product differentiation and diversification, intra-industry trade, and a learning-by-exporting process, which would help make local firms more competitive in international markets. Effective regional integration is particularly important for landlocked countries. Currently, intraregional trade generally amounts to only a single-digit figure in most trade blocs of Africa (figure 4 and indicator table 6.2).

It is African leaders who will build and sustain the regional economic alliances that African economies require to compete internationally. The New Partnership for Africa's Development has regional integration as a core objective. It is encouraging the continent's multiple and often overlapping regional organizations to define their roles and responsibilities and to focus on “open regionalism,” regional (rather than national) trading agreements, and greater competitiveness in global markets. Similarly, the European Union is supporting the rationalization of regional bodies to spur progress toward more competitive subregional economic groupings. Most countries are now giving more attention to regional integration as a means to sharpen competitiveness, expand trade, and accelerate growth.

Successful regional integration will require better regional customs arrangements, lower tariffs, and much improved infrastructure and logistics to speed the movement and reduce costs of inputs, goods, and services within subregions to facilitate trade outside the region.

Participating in and sharing the benefits of growth

World Development Report 2006: Equity and Development (World Bank 2005c) showed that inequalities in income—and thus in opportunities—waste much productive potential and lead to inefficient resource allocations. Such inequalities impair the development of institutions that might lift the

Like other developing regions, most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa either have negative growth rates and increasing poverty or positive growth rates and declining poverty. Sub-Saharan countries have a median per capita growth rate of 0.8 percent a year, substantially lower than the overall median of 2.1 percent, and most are above the regression line, indicating lower poverty reduction performance than for a typical developing country with similar growth performance.

There are important differences across countries. For example, Ghana's annual growth rate over 1987–99 was 1 percent and Uganda's was 3 percent over 1989–96, but their annual rate of change in poverty ranged from about –8 percent to 2 percent. Differences in the Gini coefficient and differences in the change of income distribution over time may account for these results.

Sub-Saharan countries tend to have a low sensitivity of poverty to growth, and the con-

tribution of changes in inequality to changes in poverty in the region is similar to that in the developing world as a whole. Together these findings suggest that poverty reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa has been disappointing primarily because of its slow growth and low sensitivity of poverty to growth (holding constant the distribution of income). This low sensitivity can be traced to the region's low incomes and high inequality (Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America are the world's most unequal regions).

What are the implications for policy? At a basic level, growth remains crucial for reducing poverty in Africa—all the more so given that the region's low incomes imply a relatively low sensitivity of poverty to growth. Moreover, the importance of growth as the driver of changes in poverty seems to be even clearer over longer periods, suggesting that growth remains critical for sustained reductions in poverty, though it is not the only factor.

Source: Adapted from World Bank 2005d.

constraints on people's economic pursuits and improve the way markets work. And it is precisely those weak institutions that perpetuate the unequal distribution of income. They are also bad for the investment and risk-taking that underpin long-term growth and poverty reduction.

The poor have been ill equipped to participate in and benefit from the growth that has taken place in the region. Women in particular have suffered from the inability to own assets and from discrimination in economic activity. In short, growth alone will not be enough to achieve the MDGs in Africa.

What is needed in addition?

- Making agriculture more productive and sustainable.
- Connecting poor people to markets.
- Enhancing human development.
- Getting services to poor rural populations, especially to women.
- Using natural resource rents well.

Making agriculture more productive and sustainable

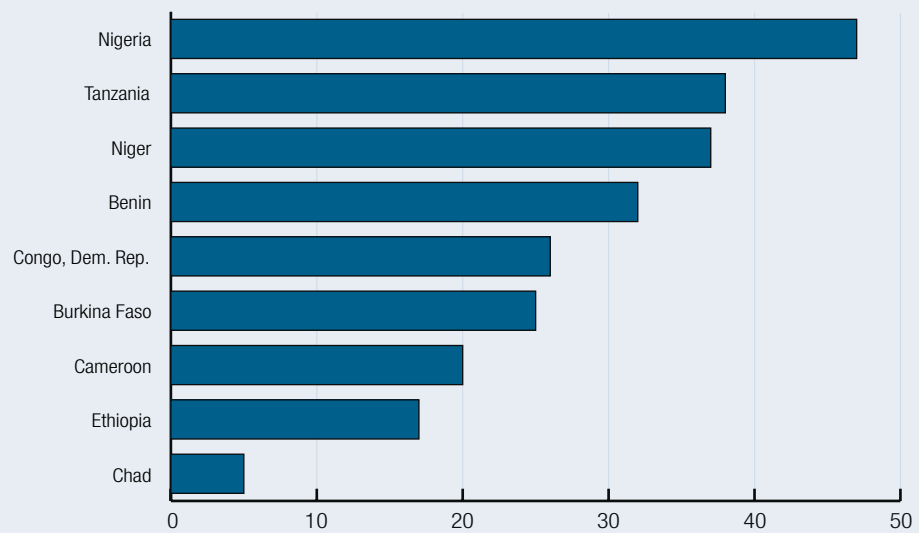
With poverty largely a rural phenomenon in Sub-Saharan Africa, agricultural and ru-

ral development are essential for the broad growth needed to achieve the MDGs (indicator tables 9.1 and 9.2). Agriculture still dominates the economies of most African countries, accounting for about 17 percent of the region's GDP, 40 percent of exports, and a substantial share of employment (indicators tables 2.3, 6.1, and 10.1). In addition, agricultural and rural development can reduce poverty more than in other regions. A 1 percent increase in crop yield in Sub-Saharan Africa translates into a 0.7 percent reduction in the number of poor people, more than the 0.5 percent reduction in East and South Asia and seven times the 0.1 percent reduction in Latin America.¹⁸ Agricultural growth, important to all the MDGs, has the greatest impact on poverty and hunger, and empirical evidence for poor countries show that it can be an engine of growth.¹⁹ Findings from countries with significant poverty reduction achievements suggest that agricultural productivity growth may be responsible for as much as 40–70 percent of those reductions.²⁰ The challenge for Sub-Saharan Africa is to commit to policy and investment improvements that will have explicit productivity-enhancing outcomes.

Figure 5

Rural access to transportation networks varies widely...

Share of rural population within 2 kilometers of an all-season road (%)



Source: Indicator table 7.2.

Productivity growth in agriculture is linked to higher income, increased employment, and improved well-being. Growth in productivity increases production and lowers food prices, which in turn holds down urban wages and encourages industrialization. Increased production also creates more jobs for the poor both on and off the farm. Agricultural production growth of 1 percent typically leads to agricultural employment growth of 0.3–0.6 percent and nonagricultural employment growth of around 0.9 percent.²¹ These growth and employment effects have proven most powerful when agricultural growth is driven by broad-based productivity increases in rural economies dominated by small farms.

One reason that African agricultural productivity is far below that of other regions is that the percentage of irrigated area is very small—less than 4 percent of the total cropped area (indicator table 9.2). Governments will be expanding their efforts in water management, using lessons from successful irrigation programs, both small (the *fadama* projects in Nigeria) and large (rehabilitation of the Office du Niger in Mali). African farming can also be improved by employing environmentally sustainable farming methods, including appropriate use of fertilizer and improved seeds, better soil conservation practices, and longer fallows and rotations.

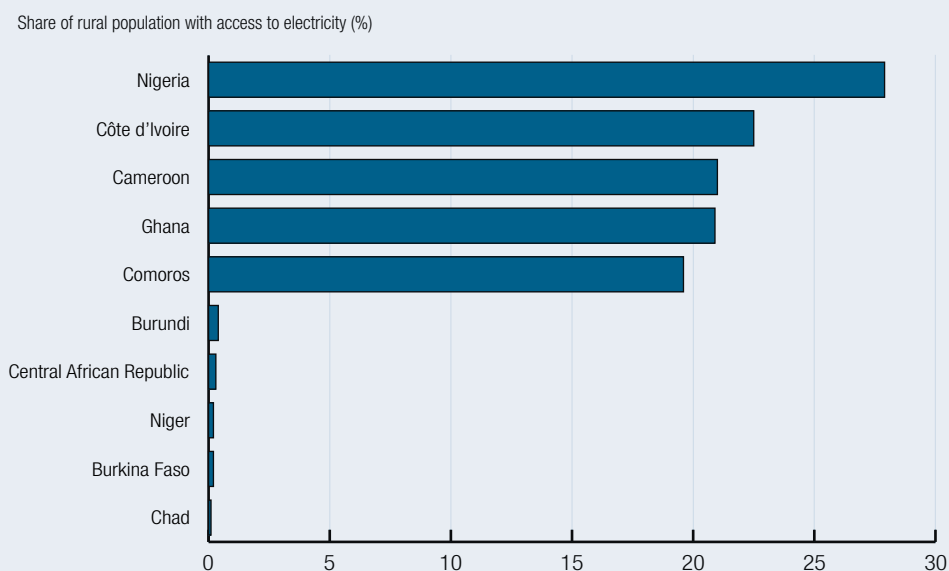
Connecting poor people to markets

Interventions to connect the rural poor to the modern economy through investments in rural roads, electrification, and communications are central elements of the shared growth strategy. The share of the rural population within two kilometers of an all-season road ranges from 5 percent in Chad and Uganda to more than 50 percent in Madagascar, Mali, Niger, and Zambia (figure 5 and indicator table 7.2). Rural access to electricity is also low, ranging from 0.2 percent in Burkina Faso and Niger to more than 20 percent in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria (figure 6 and indicator table 7.4). Infrastructure is important to integrate markets and therefore essential for poor people to be able to develop their businesses, get contracts, enhance the value of their assets, have access to new technologies, and above all, benefit from the growth of the economy.

Lack of access to credit, education, raw materials, goods, and public services also isolate poor people and expose them to emergencies, poor harvests, health problems, and economic crisis. If isolation raises the costs of obtaining education, for instance, the accumulation of human capital becomes economically infeasible. One consequence of low integration of the poor to markets is that poor people, especially those in rural areas, usually end up hostages of intermediaries who sell them

Figure 6

... as does rural access to electricity



provisions, seeds, and domestic utensils during the planting season or during the production of some agricultural or other product and who then buy their entire output for a very low price. The same happens with moneylenders who take advantage of the poor in urban areas and take possession of their income and goods.

Building the assets of women and connecting them to markets are essential for shared growth. Much of Africa's economic activity is in the hands of women. Data from Uganda suggest that women contribute about 50 percent to GDP and that women and men are not equally distributed across productive sectors. Time allocation studies throughout Sub-Saharan Africa confirm women's preponderant role in agriculture.

Because men and women differ in their access to, and control over, productive and other assets, economic capacities and incentives are gender-differentiated in ways that affect resource allocation within the household, labor productivity, and welfare. These dif-

ferences have implications for the flexibility, responsiveness, and dynamism of the economy. A study in Burkina Faso showed that shifting existing resources between men's and women's plots in the same household could increase agricultural output by 10–20 percent. Another study in Kenya concluded that giving female farmers the same level of agricultural inputs and education as male farmers could increase their yields by more than 20 percent.

Enhancing human development

Half the population in Sub-Saharan Africa is between the ages of 5 and 24, indicating that the population will continue to rise well into the twenty-first century. There is a substantial need for future scaling up of human development, notably in health and education, which can only be met by high and sustainable economic growth rates.²² If this large cohort requires massive resources, the increasing working-age population can potentially contribute to boost economic growth.

Box 6

Scaling up support for education in Ethiopia has large payoffs

In 1991 only 30 percent of Ethiopian children attended school. Addressing this challenge has involved mobilizing communities, training teachers, and obtaining financing for the effort. Development partners are supporting a

sectorwide education reform program. One of the results has been a rise in the gross enrollment rate to 77 percent in 2004 thanks to annual reviews and a good monitoring system. But improving quality remains a challenge.

The Booster Program for Malaria Control supports country efforts to deliver concrete and measurable results. Currently targeting 19 countries, the program has a 10-year horizon, with the initial three-year “Intensive Phase” already well under way. Four projects have been approved—for Eritrea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Niger, and Zambia—and preparations are proceeding rapidly in nine more countries and on a regional project. Strong collaboration and partnership with key agen-

cies and countries are moving the work program forward rapidly by focusing on results and strengthening donor harmonization and partnerships, including the U.S. Presidential Initiative for Malaria Control, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, ExxonMobil, the United Nations Children’s Fund, the World Health Organization’s Regional Office for Africa, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

Africa’s human development indicators have traditionally been among the lowest in the world, but they are on the rise in many areas. Gross primary enrollment rates as a share of the relevant age group shot up to 93 percent in 2004 from 72 percent in 1990, holding the promise that many more Africans will contribute to and benefit from an expanding economy (indicator table 8.1). Indeed, the increase appears to have already contributed to a rise in literacy rates from 50 percent in 1997 to 65 percent in 2002. A further challenge now is to improve quality of primary education.

In most countries, however, retention to the end of the primary cycle remains a problem, and the result is to undermine attainment of the education MDGs (universal primary school completion and gender parity in education—indicator table 3.3). In 2004 primary school completion rates in African countries averaged no more than 62 percent, up from 51 percent in 1991, and in only a few countries did the rate exceed 90 percent. Success will require, among other measures, improving the quality and relevance of schooling services and encouraging parents to let their children, particularly girls, complete the full cycle of primary schooling.

With progress toward universal primary school completion, the number of students aspiring to post-primary education has been growing rapidly, and the pace can be expected to pick up in the coming years. The magnitude of the expected increase poses major policy challenges regarding the resources required to expand capacity without diluting the quality of services and the reforms needed to manage costs and ensure equitable

distribution of the burden of financing. Yet in too many African countries, these issues have received inadequate attention at best. In the meantime, conditions in post-primary education have deteriorated. Enrollments have grown, public budgets have stagnated and private sources of funding remain untapped. Moreover, post-primary education tends to be poorly diversified and typically leaves students unprepared for most employment opportunities.

Many African national health care systems are under stress due to weakening human resource capacity and financing constraints. Solid evidence and best-practice examples show how sectorwide approaches are among the best options for ensuring that strengthened public and private health care systems are mutually reinforcing with disease-specific programs. It is necessary to scale up policies to address the systemic constraints in human resources for health, which include the dramatic brain drain of physicians and nurses from Africa.²³

Despite the recent progress on treatment and prevention, HIV/AIDS remains a major development challenge in the region, particularly in Southern Africa, the epicenter of the epidemic. It continues to reverse life expectancy gains, consume savings, dilute poverty efforts, erode productivity, and threaten economic growth.²⁴

Malaria, a completely preventable and treatable disease, has taken the heaviest toll on Africa (indicator table 12.1). Each year, it kills more than 1 million people around the world—90 percent of them in Africa. Every 30 seconds, an African child dies of malaria, making it the largest single killer of African children.²⁵

Water supply and sanitation investments have important implications for health, especially child health. Nearby water and school latrines can dramatically increase mothers' ability to care for their children and can increase girls' school attendance. Better roads improve

school attendance and the use of health facilities. And health and education investments have clear complementary effects: mothers' education is strongly correlated with child survival, and school attainment is directly affected by family illness, especially HIV/AIDS.

Source: World Bank 2006b.

The disease takes a high toll on households and health care systems and increases poverty by significantly reducing productivity and social stability. The annual economic burden in Sub-Saharan Africa is estimated to be about \$12 billion. Although the disease is preventable and curable with available technology, coverage with effective interventions has remained low, particularly among poor and rural populations.

In Sub-Saharan Africa 38 of 47 countries fall short of the World Health Organization's standard of at least 20 physicians per 100,000 people.²⁶ The March 2005 report of the Commission for Africa called for a tripling of the healthcare workforce in Africa. Africa will need to train an additional 1 million workers over a decade in the health sector and provide an improved workplace environment (salary, equipment, supplies) to make that happen.

Getting services to poor rural populations, especially women

Since 1999, when the Poverty Reduction Strategy approach became the key policy framework for development partners, many African governments have been consciously investing more in pro-poor service delivery, especially in health, education, HIV/AIDS, rural development (roads), agriculture, and water.

According to *World Development Report 2004: Making Services Work for Poor People* (World Bank 2003), the biggest payoffs to service delivery are likely to come from a few key actions: spending smartly and predictably in line with priorities and coordinated across sectors; managing decentralization to reap the benefits of being closer to clients; developing and deploying administrative capacity to take sound decisions at the top and to implement them well; curtailing corruption; and learning from success and failure. Reforming basic incentives that strengthen

accountability and that raise performance closer to formal standards is the place to start. As incentives become better aligned and internalized and as administrative capacity grows, more advanced reforms can be deployed to support deeper institutional change and scaling up.

The rural-urban divide can be enormous. In Kenya the share of the population with access to an improved water source is 39 percent in rural areas and 86 percent in urban; the share with a health center less than an hour away is 65 percent in rural areas and 98 percent in urban (indicator table 14.8). The male-female divide can also be wide. The different roles of men and women in the market economy are coupled with their equally different—and unbalanced—roles in the household. In addition to their prominence in agriculture, women take on most domestic tasks: processing food crops, providing water and firewood, and caring for the elderly and the sick. Providing women in particular with better services could enable them to be much more productive, and improve quality of life.

Using natural resource rents well

Resource-based rents are widespread and growing due to new discoveries and favorable prices. During the 1990s, 65 percent of all foreign direct investment was concentrated in oil, gas, and mining, and 45 percent of exports came from the oil and mining sectors. Those figures have substantially increased in recent years. Between 2000 and 2010, \$200 billion in oil revenue will accrue to African governments. Estimates of the value of the oil price windfall to African oil producers in 2004 range from 9 percent of government revenue in Gabon to 56 percent in Equatorial Guinea.²⁷ Mineral-dependent countries in Africa tend to have higher poverty rates, greater income

Nigeria has long suffered the effects of massive corruption and weak governance, making it difficult for investors to do business in Nigeria, wasting public resources, and impoverishing the average Nigerian. Today, all of Nigeria's governance and corruption indicators show an improvement.

How has this been accomplished? The government has embarked on a comprehensive effort to fight corruption and improve governance:

- Its targeted anticorruption efforts have yielded about 40 convictions, including

of high-ranking officials, and forfeiture of about \$3 billion in cash and assets to the public treasury.

- It has introduced a new Virtual Poverty Fund to help ensure that the federal government's \$750 million in annual savings on debt service payments go to the right uses and are tracked and monitored.
- It has moved to open and competitive procurement systems.

It is conducting independent audits of the oil accounts conducted under the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

inequality, less spending on health care, higher prevalence of child malnutrition, and lower literacy and school enrollments than other countries at the same income level.

But mineral-exporting economies can share growth. Chile, Indonesia, and Malaysia have all used natural resource wealth to provide a basis for a more diversified economy in which poor people can participate in and contribute to the process of growth.

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) aims to increase transparency in transactions between governments and companies within extractive industries. It shows what African governments, development partners, and private business can achieve when they act together to improve the transparency and accountability of natural resource flows. Revenues from oil, gas, and mining companies—in the form of taxes, royalties, signature bonuses, and other payments—can be an important engine for economic growth and social development.

To date, 14 African countries have committed to implement the EITI, twice as many as a year ago (indicator table 13.2).²⁸ In many of those countries EITI programs are for the first time involving local civil society groups in the direct oversight of natural resource revenues. The resource flows that could be overseen by the programs are staggering. Nigeria's first EITI report, released in early 2006, reported an average of more than \$15 billion in annual payments to government by oil and gas companies. Compare that with \$4.7 billion in IDA commitments for all Africa in 2006.

Providing the underpinning for shared growth by building capable states and improving governance

Without institutions that can deliver basic services, the rule of law, predictable administration, and responsive regulation, Africa's plans and ambitions are not likely to gain traction. Support to the drivers of growth and a focus on strategies for shared growth must be complemented by a stronger focus on governance. This will require a strong civil society presence in order to make governments more accountable and to allow them to actively participate in building their country's destiny. Furthermore, countries must identify their greatest shortcomings and challenges in order to find entry points where reforms can make the biggest difference. A country that has already dealt with electoral reforms might focus on tax system or state procurement. And the private sector, an independent media, and civil society organizations can help build demand for good governance.

Developing institutional capacity

Capacity development is a regionwide challenge for Africa, although countries are at various points on the spectrum from weak to strong capacity and from low to high accountability (indicators tables 13.2–13.4). To varying degrees, African countries all face the task of mitigating the brain drain of highly skilled workers with incentives for capacity retention and utilization. They have to revive failing service delivery systems to help achieve the MDGs, promote a competitive environment for private sector-led growth,

The World Bank Task Force on Capacity Development in Africa's September 2005 report, *Building Effective States, Forging Engaged Societies* (World Bank 2005a) highlighted the need for African countries to implement home-grown, fully owned strategies for capacity development as an explicit part of their medium-term development programs. They should take the lead in determining their capacity needs and set priorities for implementation in line with their poverty reduction strategies and other national development strategies.

Source: World Bank 2005a.

The focus should be on strengthening the capabilities of the state. This means strengthening the skills and professional profiles of the public sector, increasing organizational effectiveness, and developing institutions capable of supporting change management. Many African countries are still far from taking strong leadership in programming and implementation, but the experiences of Botswana, Mauritius, and South Africa, for example, show that this can be done successfully.

safeguard their people from civil strife and crime by strengthening the rule of law, and use open decisionmaking processes to include the voices of civil society and citizens.

Capacity development efforts need clear objectives and should not rely on fragmented, project-centered approaches. They need time to be institutionalized, require follow-through by political and technical leaders, and must be supported by appropriate incentives. To be sure, training, equipment, and technical assistance are needed, but they should be provided in response to clear and effective demand so that they can be effectively absorbed. The successful cases—such as community-driven development in Malawi, performance management in Tanzania, public financial management in Burkina Faso and Madagascar, and decentralization in Uganda and Ethiopia—rely on strong leadership, use flexible and programmatic approaches to financing, and match existing capacities with global and local knowledge.

Strengthening public expenditure management and financial accountability

Sound public financial management is fundamental for effective use of domestic resources and of external aid. In most African countries expenditure and revenue accountability remains a challenge. Past efforts have addressed regulatory changes, the rehabilitation of existing systems, the establishment of internal and external audits, and procurement reforms. There has been progress in the development of an indicator-based approach to public financial management system assessment, evolving from the approach used

in assessing progress in the HIPC Debt Relief Initiative during 2001–04 and further refined by the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability initiative.²⁹

Reforming legal and judicial systems

Early reforms focused on adjusting legal and regulatory frameworks to facilitate economic development, such as protecting property. Regional economic integration triggered reforms of the regulatory frameworks for commercial and business laws. An important issue is the relationship between the formal judicial system and informal conflict resolution mechanisms. Many African countries have a well functioning system of village or community courts where decisions are made by laypersons in accordance with traditional rules. Judicial reforms must appreciate the role and importance of these traditional systems for African societies and their relevance for the judiciary.

Improving public sector management

The public sector is critical for good governance and development. In many countries civil services are overstaffed, overly bureaucratic, and inefficient, with limited motivation and user-orientation. Well functioning administrative systems and a motivated, appropriately sized civil service are important for efficient service delivery and optimal use of public resources. To address existing dysfunctions in the civil service, countries are reforming civil service with differing emphases—in Nigeria and Zambia, improving the operational efficiency and rationalizing complex bureaucratic structures; and in Mozam-

bique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania, pursuing bottom-up administrative reforms by building demand for change and capacity to implement development programs and to absorb aid. This also includes cross-cutting institutional reforms aimed at comprehensive decentralization and capacity development in the context of far-reaching political reforms, as in Ethiopia.

Strengthening local governments

Recognizing that decentralization is a political choice made by many African countries, governments are addressing the political, regulatory, administrative, and financial implications of a decentralized state. In Ethiopia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Uganda governments are developing or reforming the system of intergovernmental fiscal relations. Multisectoral public sector operations complement community-driven activities, especially where linked to local governance development.

Community-driven development has proved an effective means for rebuilding societies emerging from conflict. It addresses urgent local needs and restores collapsed trust and relationships. By engaging people in addressing problems at the local level, community-driven development can yield an invaluable peace dividend. Rwanda created the Community Reintegration and Development Project, which largely emphasized decentralization and encouraging local government. To involve local people in decisionmaking, community development committees give an active role to local governments and voice and influence to communities. Citizens have more decisionmaking power through an approach that links community participation with local management of resources, making both citizens and politicians accountable for results.

Managing the impact of shocks

Low-income countries in Africa are disproportionately affected by outside economic shocks, in part due to continued heavy reliance on primary commodity exports or large swings in world prices of important inputs, such as the significant rise in oil prices and other minerals, which has had adverse effects on other sectors of the economy thanks to the exchange rate appreciation. These coun-

tries have been buffeted by droughts, locusts, and other natural disasters while frequently lacking economic cushions, such as large foreign exchange reserves or insurance markets to protect themselves. Terms of trade shocks, for example, which tend to take several years to dissipate if triggered by export price declines, have very significant negative impacts on growth rates. Weak capacity to manage terms of trade volatility has led to fiscal volatility as country authorities find it difficult to shield public expenditures (especially public consumption) from shocks.

Negative shocks very often lead to increases in poverty. In the absence of stabilizing mechanisms, an “input shock,” such as a drought, very quickly translates into an “output shock,” leading to a fall in consumption. Since adequate social safety nets are usually lacking, poor people are hurt disproportionately, often being forced to sell their meager assets to try to maintain consumption.

National strategies for the development of statistics

Without baseline data and good information on trends, it’s not easy to put a target-driven development strategy into gear. Yet, with the MDG time horizon of 2015 rapidly approaching, many countries still do not collect the statistics they need to track progress. In many Sub-Saharan countries, policymakers do not know how many people are living in poverty or whether the number is growing or shrinking.

Building a sustainable statistical system that can produce and disseminate statistics to manage development results has been a focus of many countries struggling to meet demand for data. Recognizing the importance of strategic planning to guide the improvement of statistical systems, the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics endorsed by developing countries and development agencies recommended that all low-income countries prepare a national strategy for the development of statistics by the end of 2006. This recommendation was further supported by the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity Building in Africa, which aims to help African countries meet the data challenges of the results agenda by 2015.

MAKING SHARED GROWTH A REALITY

For shared growth to become a reality, the Decade of Africa must be about results not promises. In the final push to achieve as many of the MDGs in every African country, the ability to track progress is of enormous value. For example, the share of the population lacking access to safe water has dropped to 42 percent, from 51 percent in 1990, but an accelerated effort is needed to reach the goal of lowering this to 26 percent by 2015.

The basis for realistic optimism is based primarily on changes in Africa and in new approaches among the continent's global partners. First, the African leadership—in government, the private sector, and civil society—is taking ownership for development on the continent. Complementing this initiative, we see a new international commitment to increase assistance and make it more effective, and to open markets

to African products. Meanwhile, the significant growth in Asia, particularly in China and India, opens new opportunities for increased trade and investment.

It is critical that the global conversation about the challenge of Africa's economic development continue. But it must be more than a discussion about how much aid or market access wealthy developed countries will offer—important as these considerations are. It must also focus on the quality of development assistance and on the resourcefulness that Africans can bring to the challenges of building honest and capable states, and encouraging competitive companies that can generate jobs in agriculture, manufacturing, and services. Without Africans' own investment and leadership, outside efforts—however generous—will falter or worse, create new problems. In short, Africa's future will be most significantly determined by what Africans do.

Notes

- ¹ Throughout this essay *Africa* and *African* refer to Sub-Saharan Africa. The 14 countries are Angola (6.4 percent), Botswana (5.8 percent), Cape Verde (5.9 percent), Chad (9.9 percent), Equatorial Guinea (15.5 percent), Liberia (8 percent), Mali (6 percent), Mauritania (5.3 percent), Mozambique (8.4 percent), Rwanda (6.2 percent), Sierra Leone (6.7 percent), Sudan (6.2 percent), Tanzania (5.7 percent), and Uganda (5.7 percent).
- ² World Bank 2006b.
- ³ World Bank Africa Region Poverty Studies.
- ⁴ World Bank 2006b.
- ⁵ Tcheyan 2006.
- ⁶ The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) assesses the quality of a country's present policy and institutional framework. "Quality" means how conducive that framework is to fostering sustainable, poverty-reducing growth and the effective use of development assistance. The CPIA is conducted annually for all International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association borrowers and has evolved into a set of criteria grouped into four clusters: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public sector management and institutions.
- ⁷ Data on GDP growth for 2005 is preliminary.
- ⁸ These figures include Zimbabwe, which experienced inflation rates of 350 percent in 2004 and 237 percent in 2005. Removing Zimbabwe from the calculation substantially reduces the average inflation to about half those rates (IMF 2006).
- ⁹ Bacon and Mattar 2005.
- ¹⁰ Established in 1987, the Strategic Partnership for Africa is an informal association of donors and African partners that works to improve the quality and increase the quantity of assistance to Africa. For more information, see www.spa-psa.org.
- ¹¹ This figure includes the Democratic Republic of Congo, a coastal country whose population is virtually landlocked.
- ¹² Eifert, Gelb, and Ramachandran 2005.
- ¹³ Eifert, Gelb, and Ramachandran 2005.
- ¹⁴ Tcheyan 2006.
- ¹⁵ World Bank 2005b.
- ¹⁶ Broadman 2006.
- ¹⁷ Broadman 2006.
- ¹⁸ Thirtle, Piesse, and Lin 2003.
- ¹⁹ Tiffin and Irz 2006.
- ²⁰ Thirtle, Piesse, and Lin 2003.
- ²¹ Mellor 2001.
- ²² World Bank 2006c.
- ²³ High-Level Forum on the Health MDGs 2004.
- ²⁴ Haacker 2004.
- ²⁵ WHO and UNICEF 2005.
- ²⁶ Page and Plaza 2005.
- ²⁷ Page forthcoming.
- ²⁸ Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Sierra Leone.
- ²⁹ The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability initiative, started in December 2001, is jointly financed by the World Bank's Development Grant Facilities, the European Commission, the U.K. Department for International Development, the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The International Monetary Fund and the Strategic Partnership with Africa are also partners. A steering committee, comprising members of these agencies, manages the initiative, and a secretariat has been set up at the World Bank in Washington, D.C.

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Table 1.1 Basic indicators

	Population (millions)	Land area (thousands of sq km)	GNI per capita		Life expectancy at birth (years)	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000)	Gini coefficient	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older)		Total net official development assistance per capita (current \$)						
			Dollars ^a	Average annual growth (%)												
	2004	2004	2004	2000–04	2004	1996–2004 ^b	1996–2004 ^b	2000–04 ^b	2000–04 ^b	2004						
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	726.4	23,619	600	1.7	46	168.2	..	..	..	33						
excluding South Africa	680.9	22,405	397	2.0	46	172.2	..	..	..	34						
excl. S. Africa & Nigeria	552.2	21,494	390	1.9	47	166.4	..	..	..	41						
Angola	15.5	1,247	930	4.6	41	260.0	..	83	54	74						
Benin	8.2	111	450	1.2	55	152.0	36.5	48	23	46						
Botswana	1.8	567	4,360	5.7	35	116.0	..	80	82	22						
Burkina Faso	12.8	274	350	0.3	48	192.0	39.5	29	15	48						
Burundi	7.3	26	90	0.0	44	190.0	42.4	67	52	48						
Cameroon	16.0	465	810	2.7	46	149.4	44.6	77	60	47						
Cape Verde	0.5	4	1,720	40.0	70	36.4	..	..	..	282						
Central African Republic	4.0	623	310	0.3	39	193.0	..	65	33	26						
Chad	9.4	1,259	250	3.6	44	200.0	..	41	13	34						
Comoros	0.6	2	560	–0.1	63	70.0	..	..	..	42						
Congo, Dem. Rep.	55.9	2,267	110	0.0	44	205.0	..	81	54	32						
Congo, Rep.	3.9	342	760	–0.5	52	108.0	..	..	..	30						
Côte d'Ivoire	17.9	318	760	–2.4	46	193.6	44.6	61	39	9						
Djibouti	0.8	23	950	0.0	53	125.6	38.6	..	..	82						
Equatorial Guinea	0.5	28	..	0.0	43	204.0	..	93	80	60						
Eritrea	4.2	101	190	–3.4	54	82.0	..	..	..	61						
Ethiopia	70.0	1,000	110	1.3	42	166.4	30.0	..	..	26						
Gabon	1.4	258	4,080	0.3	54	91.0	..	..	..	28						
Gambia, The	1.5	10	280	0.8	56	122.0	50.2	..	..	43						
Ghana	21.7	228	380	2.4	57	112.0	40.8	66	50	63						
Guinea	9.2	246	410	1.0	54	155.0	..	43	18	30						
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	28	160	3.8	45	203.0	..	..	..	50						
Kenya	33.5	569	480	0.3	48	119.5	42.5	78	70	19						
Lesotho	1.8	30	730	1.9	36	112.2	..	74	90	57						
Liberia	3.2	96	120	–2.8	42	235.0	..	..	..	65						
Madagascar	18.1	582	290	–1.5	56	122.6	47.5	77	65	68						
Malawi	12.6	94	160	–0.3	40	175.2	50.3	75	54	38						
Mali	13.1	1,220	330	2.3	48	219.0	..	27	12	43						
Mauritania	3.0	1,025	530	4.0	53	125.0	39.0	60	43	60						
Mauritius	1.2	2	4,640	2.9	73	15.2	..	88	81	31						
Mozambique	19.4	784	270	6.2	42	151.6	39.6	..	..	63						
Namibia	2.0	823	2,380	3.2	47	63.4	..	87	83	89						
Niger	13.5	1,267	210	0.0	45	258.8	..	43	15	40						
Nigeria	128.7	911	430	2.7	44	196.6	43.7	..	..	4						
Rwanda	8.9	25	210	0.3	44	203.0	..	71	60	53						
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.2	1	390	2.3	63	118.0	..	..	..	218						
Senegal	11.4	193	630	1.6	56	136.6	..	51	29	92						
Seychelles	0.1	0	8,190	–2.3	..	13.5	..	91	92	124						
Sierra Leone	5.3	72	210	5.3	41	282.8	..	47	24	67						
Somalia	8.0	627	..	0.0	47	225.0	..	..	..	24						
South Africa	45.5	1,214	3,630	2.2	45	67.0	57.8	84	81	14						
Sudan	35.5	2,376	530	7.5	57	91.4	..	71	52	25						
Swaziland	1.1	17	1,660	–0.7	42	156.4	..	81	78	104						
Tanzania	37.6	884	320	4.6	46	126.0	34.6	78	62	46						
Togo	6.0	54	310	–0.7	55	139.6	..	69	38	10						
Uganda	27.8	197	250	1.8	49	137.8	43.0	77	58	42						
Zambia	11.5	743	400	0.3	38	182.0	42.1	76	60	94						
Zimbabwe	12.9	387	620	–6.2	37	129.0	..	..	..	14						
NORTH AFRICA	150.5	5,738	1,784	0.0	71	32.8	32.0	..	..	19						
Algeria	32.4	2,382	2,270	3.0	71	40.0	34.4	80	60	10						
Egypt, Arab Rep.	72.6	995	1,250	0.0	70	36.0	..	..	..	20						
Libya	5.7	1,760	4,400	0.0	74	20.0	39.5	..	..	..						
Morocco	29.8	446	1,570	3.0	70	43.0	39.8	66	40	24						
Tunisia	9.9	155	2,650	3.4	73	25.0	..	83	65	33						
ALL AFRICA	876.9	29,358	803	1.9	50	137.6	..	..	..	31						

a. Calculated by the *World Bank Atlas* method.

b. Data are for most recent year available during the period specified.

Table 2.2 Gross domestic product per capita, real

	Constant prices (2000 \$)									Average annual growth (%)		
	1980	1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^a	1980–89	1990–99	2000–04
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	581	523	502	503	507	512	517	526	541	-1.1	-0.2	1.6
excluding South Africa	359	330	326	327	328	333	335	343	354	-0.8	0.1	1.8
excl. S. Africa & Nigeria	341	324	319	322	321	327	330	333	343	-0.4	0.2	1.5
Angola	861	804	651	656	660	662	737	740	799	0.5	-1.8	5.1
Benin	292	273	300	305	313	319	323	325	324	-0.7	1.3	0.9
Botswana	1,077	2,222	2,706	2,812	2,994	3,130	3,277	3,496	3,671	7.5	2.4	5.3
Burkina Faso	192	205	225	233	230	237	239	247	248	1.3	1.2	1.9
Burundi	135	153	115	112	109	109	111	106	107	1.1	-4.4	-0.6
Cameroon	724	755	650	664	678	695	709	723	737	1.6	-1.2	2.1
Cape Verde	..	852	1,067	1,132	1,179	1,196	1,221	1,267	1,292	4.1	3.4	2.4
Central African Republic	314	270	247	251	252	252	247	225	225	-1.0	-0.6	-3.3
Chad	143	182	182	175	168	180	188	208	261	3.9	-0.8	10.8
Comoros	405	416	376	378	377	378	379	379	378	0.3	-1.0	0.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	251	203	101	94	86	82	83	85	88	-0.8	-7.7	0.8
Congo, Rep.	958	1,113	952	894	937	942	956	935	940	0.6	-2.3	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	924	654	664	658	623	612	592	573	574	-3.5	0.6	-2.3
Djibouti	..	1,089	802	792	774	..	..	..	..	..	-3.8	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	703	2,183	3,015	2,988	2,961	3,403	3,815	4,101	..	17.8	9.3
Eritrea	..	..	220	213	178	187	180	179	174	..	6.2	-0.9
Ethiopia	..	122	114	119	122	129	126	120	132	-1.1	1.1	0.8
Gabon	4,689	4,078	4,243	3,885	3,877	3,897	3,830	3,867	3,860	-2.7	0.2	-0.2
Gambia, The	327	325	304	313	320	328	308	320	327	-0.2	-0.8	0.2
Ghana	234	211	242	247	251	255	261	268	275	-0.6	1.7	2.4
Guinea	..	340	361	370	369	376	383	379	381	..	1.2	0.7
Guinea-Bissau	144	183	144	151	158	154	138	135	134	1.4	-1.6	-4.5
Kenya	435	451	421	421	414	423	416	418	427	0.3	-0.6	0.5
Lesotho	310	386	482	478	481	494	510	526	543	1.8	3.0	3.1
Liberia	744	203	134	153	183	183	187	128	130	-4.9	-3.3	-9.9
Madagascar	342	271	232	235	239	247	209	224	229	-2.0	-1.3	-1.8
Malawi	162	131	153	153	151	140	141	146	154	-1.9	2.0	0.7
Mali	220	183	200	207	208	226	229	239	237	-1.9	1.2	3.2
Mauritania	362	338	376	395	409	411	408	422	437	-0.5	1.8	1.6
Mauritius	1,570	2,532	3,497	3,655	3,762	3,927	4,009	4,085	4,223	4.9	4.0	2.7
Mozambique	179	163	201	211	211	234	247	262	276	-1.9	3.0	6.7
Namibia	2,029	1,619	1,767	1,780	1,802	1,811	1,902	1,943	2,035	-2.3	0.8	3.2
Niger	246	178	167	160	153	158	157	160	155	-3.4	-0.9	0.4
Nigeria	425	358	356	352	358	360	358	387	402	-2.0	-0.3	3.1
Rwanda	280	251	232	228	226	231	245	244	250	-1.2	-1.7	2.6
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	330	327	329	332	338	344	349	354	..	-0.1	1.6
Senegal	406	411	407	422	424	433	428	445	461	0.2	0.4	2.0
Seychelles	4,507	5,614	7,302	7,294	7,579	7,405	7,277	6,893	6,688	2.3	2.9	-3.2
Sierra Leone	233	202	142	136	141	126	154	162	170	-1.9	-4.3	6.5
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	3,463	3,152	2,975	2,972	3,020	3,046	3,122	3,181	3,346	-1.2	-0.3	2.5
Sudan	277	272	346	359	375	390	405	422	439	-0.4	2.8	4.0
Swaziland	981	1,330	1,327	1,335	1,329	1,324	1,337	1,347	1,358	3.3	0.1	0.6
Tanzania	..	259	251	254	261	272	286	300	314	..	-0.2	4.8
Togo	346	270	261	258	248	240	243	243	244	-2.1	0.5	-0.2
Uganda	..	173	227	238	244	248	255	257	262	-1.3	3.9	1.9
Zambia	451	361	298	298	303	311	316	327	339	-2.3	-2.2	2.8
Zimbabwe	599	637	675	644	587	567	538	479	457	-0.5	0.8	-6.5
NORTH AFRICA	1,261	1,473	1,633	1,676	1,712	1,749	1,778	1,834	1,879	1.6	1.5	2.4
Algeria	1,827	1,785	1,708	1,738	1,755	1,774	1,819	1,923	1,992	-0.1	-0.3	3.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	880	1,181	1,411	1,469	1,519	1,543	1,562	1,579	1,615	2.9	2.5	1.5
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	950	1,117	1,215	1,200	1,197	1,258	1,284	1,339	1,349	2.0	0.8	3.0
Tunisia	1,353	1,503	1,879	1,967	2,036	2,110	2,122	2,228	2,341	0.6	2.9	3.4
ALL AFRICA	718	702	703	709	717	727	735	751	771	-0.2	0.3	1.8

a. Preliminary.

Table 2.4 Industry value added

	Constant prices (2000 \$ millions)									Average annual growth (%)		
	1980	1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^a	1980–89	1990–99	2000–04
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	74,683	83,702	92,831	94,133	97,639	100,381	102,596	109,853	116,040	1.0	1.7	4.5
excluding South Africa	41,975	48,249	56,253	57,621	59,247	61,247	62,416	69,354	73,740	1.3	2.2	5.8
excl. S. Africa & Nigeria	23,829	33,018	39,103	40,912	41,516	43,050	45,690	48,874	52,341	3.6	2.8	6.1
Angola	..	4,861	5,973	6,359	6,584	6,853	7,841	8,138	9,127	..	3.9	8.6
Benin	115	203	281	287	313	341	362	372	370	3.3	4.1	4.3
Botswana	550	1,682	2,113	2,223	2,480	2,608	2,694	2,887	3,032	11.8	3.0	5.2
Burkina Faso	252	333	375	398	422	457	460	460	..	4.2	2.2	2.7
Burundi	98	159	121	127	119	111	104	98	92	4.6	-4.7	-6.2
Cameroon	1,029	1,930	1,564	1,663	1,746	1,764	1,777	1,787	1,783	7.5	-2.0	0.6
Cape Verde	23	59	84	97	95	95	108	114	124	14.6	5.1	7.4
Central African Republic	146	157	152	159	173	180	187	200	205	1.6	0.2	4.6
Chad	62	170	167	158	155	177	220	344	780	7.9	0.5	47.7
Comoros	20	16	24	24	24	26	27	28	29	-2.3	4.6	4.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2,497	2,288	802	1,061	863	840	909	1,025	1,162	2.3	-8.9	8.2
Congo, Rep.	958	1,735	2,191	2,226	2,323	2,253	2,336	2,292	2,469	5.5	3.0	1.4
Côte d'Ivoire	1,227	1,575	2,532	2,573	2,288	2,214	2,117	1,960	2,034	5.1	6.6	-3.5
Djibouti	..	107	69	69	70	..	..	..	..	..	-6.2	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	32	746	1,202	1,178	1,156	1,420	1,782	..	..	50.0	15.6
Eritrea	..	..	141	145	135	144	155	158	158	..	18.3	4.1
Ethiopia	..	812	825	559	569	597	632	661	707	3.9	3.5	5.5
Gabon	1,743	2,260	2,545	2,581	2,624	2,676	2,749	2,828	2,913	0.4	2.6	2.7
Gambia, The	28	42	45	46	48	51	56	60	64	4.3	0.7	7.2
Ghana	866	962	1,151	1,208	1,265	1,325	1,409	1,510	..	2.6	2.3	6.1
Guinea	..	712	974	1,026	1,075	1,133	1,186	1,191	1,225	..	4.6	3.2
Guinea-Bissau	24	34	24	25	26	28	31	30	30	1.3	-2.5	4.0
Kenya	1,189	1,752	1,990	1,943	1,908	1,946	1,996	2,108	2,181	3.7	1.5	3.5
Lesotho	117	186	301	303	320	334	357	373	384	4.1	5.4	4.9
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	461	398	458	478	504	543	430	492	525	0.7	2.0	-0.2
Malawi	175	236	276	285	282	252	248	261	288	2.4	2.0	0.8
Mali	166	248	433	443	464	561	661	599	597	4.7	6.4	5.9
Mauritania	193	271	351	359	380	366	394	416	440	5.4	3.5	4.3
Mauritius	319	704	1,088	1,158	1,208	1,294	1,328	1,335	1,356	9.0	5.5	2.7
Mozambique	..	308	698	817	906	1,095	1,203	1,324	1,392	-4.5	11.9	11.1
Namibia	689	670	856	861	873	905	975	1,021	1,170	-0.3	2.5	7.3
Niger	306	275	306	313	319	327	337	350	..	-2.0	1.8	3.1
Nigeria	16,961	15,230	17,150	16,713	17,732	18,199	16,741	20,484	21,434	-2.1	0.9	5.1
Rwanda	459	566	340	358	371	399	431	450	460	2.8	-5.5	5.7
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	..	..	1.4	4.3
Senegal	399	630	841	864	901	940	1,032	1,084	1,165	4.4	4.0	6.8
Seychelles	44	65	170	158	178	177	187	165	171	3.8	11.9	-1.5
Sierra Leone	231	303	189	161	170	153	193	219	263	0.2	-5.1	13.1
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	32,864	35,440	36,574	36,511	38,387	39,132	40,177	40,507	42,338	0.5	0.9	2.3
Sudan	1,210	1,431	2,358	2,558	2,523	2,904	3,122	4,528	5,044	0.9	6.0	20.1
Swaziland	107	313	418	427	432	444	451	460	468	11.8	3.9	2.0
Tanzania	..	967	1,166	1,232	1,319	1,410	1,542	1,702	1,873	..	2.5	9.3
Togo	216	212	221	228	237	230	255	291	312	0.7	1.7	8.2
Uganda	..	381	929	1,040	1,095	1,168	1,260	1,351	1,426	4.4	12.6	7.0
Zambia	886	1,018	756	709	729	796	873	949	1,050	0.7	-4.4	9.5
Zimbabwe	1,235	1,714	1,832	1,770	1,586	1,456	1,296	1,108	1,069	2.9	1.1	-10.1
NORTH AFRICA	48,101	64,746	83,581	86,894	93,288	..	..	..	..	2.9	3.0	..
Algeria	19,763	25,325	27,559	28,968	30,221	30,452	31,483	32,888	34,735	2.9	1.4	3.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	12,108	17,338	27,341	28,019	31,577	..	..	..	..	3.2	4.5	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	5,929	8,041	10,075	10,461	10,727	11,048	11,435	11,835	12,297	2.7	3.1	3.5
Tunisia	2,488	3,523	5,028	5,330	5,609	5,900	6,219	6,555	6,909	2.9	4.5	5.4
ALL AFRICA	124,438	149,895	176,978	181,412	191,046	195,797	201,034	213,482	225,199	1.7	2.2	4.2

a. Preliminary.

Table 2.5 Services value added

	Constant prices (2000 \$ millions)									Average annual growth (%)		
	1980	1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^a	1980-89	1990-99	2000-04
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	95,542	123,949	146,380	150,717	155,862	162,027	168,823	175,089	182,315	2.5	2.4	4.0
excluding South Africa	47,353	62,710	73,858	75,339	77,419	80,740	84,135	86,760	89,825	2.6	2.3	3.8
excl. S. Africa & Nigeria	41,590	54,454	63,114	64,522	66,170	69,115	71,741	73,505	75,629	2.6	2.1	3.3
Angola	..	2,556	2,103	2,035	2,028	1,935	2,219	2,194	2,335	..	-2.8	4.2
Benin	679	752	1,011	1,073	1,118	1,178	1,195	1,266	1,292	1.1	4.0	3.7
Botswana	292	1,091	1,992	2,118	2,233	2,377	2,483	2,567	2,673	15.2	8.0	4.5
Burkina Faso	598	877	1,206	1,311	1,298	1,439	1,490	1,671	2,111	3.9	4.6	11.9
Burundi	163	298	243	242	258	304	338	346	396	5.5	-3.4	10.4
Cameroon	3,695	4,443	4,169	4,160	4,306	4,715	5,091	5,504	5,873	3.5	0.0	8.1
Cape Verde	92	196	312	342	373	393	407	433	447	8.5	6.4	4.7
Central African Republic	236	254	228	233	215	204	173	112	121	1.3	-0.3	-16.0
Chad	308	528	577	602	612	670	735	797	859	7.4	0.6	8.9
Comoros	78	114	106	107	96	93	94	95	96	3.3	-0.4	0.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3,931	4,607	1,656	1,328	1,265	1,249	1,294	1,376	1,497	2.3	-13.0	4.4
Congo, Rep.	458	690	687	638	726	804	848	865	859	3.0	-1.1	4.2
Côte d'Ivoire	4,857	4,958	5,854	6,043	5,738	5,811	5,796	5,741	5,729	-0.1	2.5	-0.2
Djibouti	..	410	390	396	403	..	..	..	..	..	-0.8	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	25	54	60	66	74	83	80	..	..	9.7	6.9
Eritrea	..	..	356	364	365	382	383	408	414	..	6.9	3.2
Ethiopia	..	2,219	2,429	2,362	2,586	2,708	2,832	2,897	3,092	4.5	6.1	4.3
Gabon	1,226	1,364	2,262	1,949	1,990	2,045	1,977	2,015	1,995	0.3	4.5	-0.1
Gambia, The	100	136	187	185	190	203	221	227	238	2.5	3.9	5.9
Ghana	673	1,117	1,785	1,869	1,956	2,044	2,133	2,220	..	5.3	5.9	4.3
Guinea	..	901	1,168	1,192	1,224	1,249	1,273	1,293	1,313	..	3.6	1.8
Guinea-Bissau	38	59	50	54	61	60	67	63	63	3.1	-0.7	1.2
Kenya	2,625	4,235	5,498	5,613	5,718	5,899	6,030	6,171	6,497	4.9	3.4	3.1
Lesotho	149	218	317	317	315	322	329	341	356	3.9	4.8	3.2
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	1,612	1,609	1,769	1,866	1,967	2,086	1,756	1,940	2,056	-0.2	2.0	0.2
Malawi	445	592	695	685	669	671	691	701	738	3.2	1.9	2.4
Mali	531	636	771	819	854	905	911	994	1,084	2.1	2.8	5.9
Mauritania	236	244	333	382	431	473	484	516	570	-0.1	4.9	6.7
Mauritius	778	1,316	2,157	2,285	2,429	2,583	2,726	2,870	3,025	4.8	6.4	5.6
Mozambique	..	970	1,497	1,522	1,611	1,832	1,940	2,030	2,209	7.3	4.7	7.6
Namibia	775	1,185	1,733	1,797	1,869	1,942	2,064	2,135	2,223	3.7	4.6	4.5
Niger	738	695	746	768	798	828	862	907	..	-1.3	1.6	4.3
Nigeria	5,636	8,267	10,746	10,820	11,251	11,628	12,393	13,248	14,167	2.7	3.1	6.1
Rwanda	500	712	621	666	690	721	748	783	860	3.9	-2.5	5.4
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	27	28	28	29	30	32	33	..	..	0.7	4.6
Senegal	1,518	1,995	2,455	2,575	2,633	2,772	2,929	3,038	3,228	2.9	2.9	5.1
Seychelles	228	310	391	412	419	408	405	390	373	3.3	2.6	-2.7
Sierra Leone	81	82	77	75	79	83	106	117	129	-1.1	-2.6	14.1
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	48,244	61,244	72,527	75,379	78,441	81,288	84,690	88,325	92,466	2.4	2.6	4.2
Sudan	2,684	3,072	3,655	4,024	4,377	4,530	4,713	4,576	4,944	0.7	2.2	2.6
Swaziland	165	264	351	367	383	396	416	428	439	4.7	3.5	3.6
Tanzania	..	2,444	2,947	3,100	3,286	3,467	3,682	3,887	4,120	..	2.4	5.8
Togo	539	516	634	633	637	635	627	631	634	-0.5	3.7	-0.2
Uganda	..	1,065	2,004	2,147	2,285	2,474	2,672	2,841	3,022	2.1	8.3	7.2
Zambia	1,250	1,159	1,364	1,449	1,512	1,585	1,647	1,726	1,763	0.0	2.0	4.0
Zimbabwe	1,993	2,893	3,780	3,856	3,588	3,610	3,877	3,293	2,541	2.8	3.4	-7.5
NORTH AFRICA	43,930	75,732	95,710	101,743	104,152	..	..	..	..	5.6	3.7	..
Algeria	9,623	13,481	15,267	15,379	15,634	16,102	16,990	18,074	19,298	3.3	1.8	5.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	15,159	32,594	41,259	45,328	45,827	..	..	..	..	8.2	4.5	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	8,690	13,209	16,810	17,393	18,109	19,037	19,851	20,627	21,461	4.2	2.7	4.3
Tunisia	4,924	6,908	10,317	10,827	11,462	12,198	12,954	13,869	14,727	3.7	5.3	6.5
ALL AFRICA	140,764	200,440	242,506	252,642	260,285	271,028	283,009	294,719	307,862	3.5	2.9	4.3

a. Preliminary.

Table 2.9 Gross fixed capital formation

	Share of GDP (%)									Annual average		
	1980	1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^a	1980–89	1990–99	2000–04
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	22.0	16.4	19.0	18.2	17.1	17.8	17.7	18.8	18.9	18.5	17.3	18.1
excluding South Africa	18.6	15.7	20.4	19.4	17.8	19.2	18.5	20.0	19.9	15.9	17.8	19.1
excl. S. Africa & Nigeria	17.1	15.8	19.6	18.6	17.9	18.1	16.6	18.9	19.1	15.6	17.4	18.1
Angola	..	11.7	35.5	27.1	12.7	13.4	13.3	12.8	9.2	14.8	20.7	12.3
Benin	15.2	14.2	17.0	17.5	18.9	19.2	17.7	18.8	18.2	15.1	16.3	18.6
Botswana	40.1	37.4	33.5	28.0	20.0	23.0	27.8	29.6	30.6	30.0	29.5	26.2
Burkina Faso	15.1	18.2	27.2	23.8	22.7	18.9	17.8	18.7	19.1	17.4	21.7	19.4
Burundi	13.9	14.5	6.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	11.3	13.7	16.6	9.1	8.8
Cameroon	21.0	17.8	17.5	15.7	16.7	20.3	19.8	18.3	18.9	23.8	16.0	18.8
Cape Verde	..	22.9	19.8	20.9	19.7	18.3	20.9	18.7	20.4	40.5	29.6	19.6
Central African Republic	7.0	12.3	13.5	14.4	10.8	14.0	14.8	16.6	17.5	10.9	11.4	14.8
Chad	..	6.8	16.9	13.7	23.3	40.5	60.5	53.5	24.9	6.3	13.1	40.5
Comoros	33.2	18.8	17.9	14.9	13.1	11.8	12.2	11.6	10.2	28.8	17.7	11.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	10.0	9.1	2.1	3.1	3.5	5.4	8.9	12.2	12.8	11.7	7.6	8.6
Congo, Rep.	35.8	15.9	26.7	27.8	21.0	26.4	23.3	22.9	24.2	32.5	25.9	23.6
Côte d'Ivoire	26.5	6.7	13.3	13.1	10.8	11.2	10.1	10.1	10.8	16.5	11.3	10.6
Djibouti	..	..	15.3	8.9	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	10.2	12.9
Equatorial Guinea	..	17.4	91.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.5	..
Eritrea	..	..	32.4	36.0	31.9	28.7	26.0	25.4	22.8	..	25.0	27.0
Ethiopia	..	12.9	21.1	16.9	15.9	17.8	20.5	20.5	19.8	14.3	14.5	18.9
Gabon	27.5	21.7	37.3	28.0	26.1	30.5	28.4	23.9	25.4	34.6	25.7	26.9
Gambia, The	26.7	22.3	18.4	17.8	17.4	17.4	21.2	20.3	28.1	19.7	20.1	20.9
Ghana	5.6	14.4	23.1	21.0	24.0	26.6	19.7	23.0	24.2	7.8	19.9	23.5
Guinea	..	17.5	21.0	22.1	22.0	17.6	13.1	9.9	10.8	16.1	19.5	14.7
Guinea-Bissau	28.2	29.9	11.3	16.8	11.3	15.0	9.6	12.6	13.2	32.0	25.9	12.3
Kenya	24.5	24.2	16.7	15.5	17.4	19.2	16.3	17.4	18.3	22.7	18.3	17.7
Lesotho	37.0	52.7	47.1	48.6	42.2	40.2	42.3	44.8	41.1	39.9	56.3	42.1
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	4.7	8.8	12.3	..	..	7.7
Madagascar	15.0	17.0	14.8	14.9	15.0	18.5	14.3	17.9	24.3	10.6	12.4	18.0
Malawi	24.7	23.0	13.5	14.7	13.6	14.9	11.4	11.8	15.3	19.4	17.7	13.4
Mali	15.5	23.0	20.9	21.2	24.6	31.0	18.6	24.2	19.0	17.2	22.5	23.5
Mauritania	26.3	20.0	16.7	16.2	26.5	14.5	14.8	19.5	21.5	27.5	18.7	19.4
Mauritius	25.4	30.7	27.6	25.5	25.9	23.3	21.4	22.8	24.2	23.5	28.4	23.5
Mozambique	7.6	22.1	24.2	36.7	33.5	25.9	29.8	25.9	20.7	12.2	25.2	27.2
Namibia	30.6	33.7	25.8	23.3	19.5	23.4	19.7	29.8	25.5	18.4	22.6	23.6
Niger	28.1	8.1	11.3	10.2	11.4	12.1	14.2	14.2	15.8	15.3	8.9	13.5
Nigeria ^b	21.3	14.7	24.1	23.4	17.7	22.8	26.1	23.8	22.4	16.5	19.8	22.5
Rwanda	16.1	14.6	14.8	17.2	17.5	18.4	16.9	18.4	20.5	15.3	14.5	18.4
São Tomé and Príncipe	16.8	15.6	35.8	39.0	43.6	35.8	32.8	30.4	34.5	15.8	41.6	35.4
Senegal	11.7	13.8	18.6	18.5	20.9	19.2	16.7	20.7	23.4	12.1	16.1	20.2
Seychelles	38.3	24.6	34.6	43.3	25.2	40.3	25.6	10.1	14.7	26.4	30.3	23.2
Sierra Leone	16.2	10.0	5.3	5.4	8.0	6.6	10.0	13.8	10.5	12.2	7.4	9.8
Somalia	42.4	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.8	15.5	..
South Africa	29.9	17.7	17.0	16.4	15.9	15.3	16.1	16.9	17.5	23.4	16.7	16.3
Sudan	14.7	..	18.0	16.8	18.3	17.6	19.4	20.0	22.5	14.4	15.7	19.6
Swaziland	40.7	19.1	22.4	18.7	19.9	18.4	19.8	18.0	17.4	27.2	21.1	18.7
Tanzania	..	26.1	13.8	15.5	17.6	17.0	19.1	18.6	18.4	16.8	21.0	18.2
Togo	28.4	26.6	16.4	13.3	17.8	20.4	18.5	18.9	18.0	19.5	16.3	18.7
Uganda	6.2	12.7	16.4	19.5	20.0	18.6	19.3	20.5	22.5	8.5	16.1	20.2
Zambia	23.3	17.3	16.4	17.6	18.7	20.0	23.0	26.1	26.0	16.1	14.1	22.8
Zimbabwe	16.9	17.4	20.8	14.4	13.6	9.3	7.1	10.6	12.8	17.3	19.5	10.7
NORTH AFRICA	28.2	28.4	23.6	25.8	24.3	24.4	25.4	26.5	27.3	29.0	24.5	25.6
Algeria	39.1	28.6	27.0	27.8	23.8	25.8	28.4	30.0	30.9	33.9	28.9	27.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	27.5	28.8	21.5	25.5	23.9	22.7	23.0	23.5	23.9	28.6	20.8	23.4
Libya	22.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.5	..	..
Morocco	24.2	25.3	22.2	23.4	24.4	24.6	25.0	25.3	25.4	24.4	22.2	24.9
Tunisia	29.4	32.5	26.9	26.8	27.4	28.1	28.6	29.1	29.9	28.8	28.3	28.6
ALL AFRICA	23.5	20.3	20.7	21.0	19.8	20.3	20.6	21.4	21.5	21.8	19.7	20.7

a. Preliminary.

b. Since 1994 Nigeria's ratios have been distorted because the official exchange rate used by the government for oil exports and oil value added is significantly overvalued.

Table 2.15 Exports of goods and services, nominal

Current prices
(\$ millions)

	1980	1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^a	Annual average		
										1980–89	1990–99	2000–04
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	79,589	77,334	90,678	93,010	110,599	107,305	110,298	140,988	177,280	62,624	85,417	129,294
excluding South Africa	51,112	50,175	56,228	59,268	73,564	71,811	74,034	94,618	120,252	36,479	53,877	86,856
excl. S. Africa & Nigeria	31,308	37,841	45,451	46,437	51,149	51,042	55,002	65,625	80,879	28,593	41,344	60,739
Angola	..	3,993	3,666	5,311	8,182	6,847	8,406	9,709	13,722	2,613	4,223	9,373
Benin	222	264	399	385	342	360	380	487	539	214	327	422
Botswana	563	2,087	2,537	2,743	3,222	2,835	2,504	3,232	3,570	999	2,350	3,073
Burkina Faso	173	352	362	287	237	260	272	357	416	184	287	308
Burundi	81	89	71	61	55	45	39	55	59	111	89	51
Cameroon	1,880	2,251	2,306	2,241	2,343	2,104	2,169	2,762	3,061	2,240	2,179	2,488
Cape Verde	19	43	109	113	146	167	194	253	295	37	79	211
Central African Republic	201	220	178	117	126	121	126	138	150	181	185	132
Chad	175	234	323	282	234	251	253	675	2,274	153	254	738
Comoros	11	36	26	29	31	35	39	58	60	22	40	44
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2,372	2,759	1,852	1,109	964	875	1,174	1,482	2,023	2,016	1,595	1,304
Congo, Rep.	1,024	1,502	1,487	1,702	2,586	2,232	2,434	2,766	3,669	1,092	1,393	2,737
Côte d'Ivoire	3,561	3,421	5,038	5,067	4,211	4,357	5,695	6,280	7,445	3,142	4,129	5,598
Djibouti	..	..	244	250	247	..	..	..	..	..	222	247
Equatorial Guinea	..	42	464	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	160	..
Eritrea	..	..	111	66	96	133	128	103	122	..	132	116
Ethiopia	..	672	1,038	918	984	980	983	1,139	1,369	607	727	1,091
Gabon	2,770	2,740	2,119	1,964	1,825	2,619	2,957	3,781	4,420	1,964	2,621	3,120
Gambia, The	103	190	213	199	202	150	157	158	184	108	195	170
Ghana	376	993	2,532	2,473	2,429	2,401	2,625	3,066	3,349	554	1,684	2,774
Guinea	..	870	770	759	735	822	785	807	824	660	740	794
Guinea-Bissau	14	24	30	56	68	57	61	77	98	15	32	72
Kenya	2,144	2,207	2,843	2,687	2,743	2,968	3,281	3,590	4,207	1,805	2,594	3,358
Lesotho	86	104	239	216	256	319	390	520	763	66	187	450
Liberia	613	..	..	..	..	126	111	133	171	519	..	135
Madagascar	539	512	805	909	1,190	1,317	704	1,264	1,425	414	673	1,180
Malawi	307	447	574	498	446	480	471	480	511	295	465	478
Mali	263	415	644	680	649	876	1,066	1,153	1,341	255	514	1,017
Mauritania	261	465	399	370	379	379	382	359	451	387	448	390
Mauritius	539	1,529	2,653	2,716	2,801	2,978	2,757	3,099	3,356	764	2,191	2,998
Mozambique	383	201	519	586	744	1,004	1,188	1,353	1,828	215	373	1,223
Namibia	1,712	1,220	1,562	1,563	1,558	1,446	1,548	2,300	2,644	1,139	1,543	1,899
Niger	617	372	369	321	320	329	330	438	491	420	325	382
Nigeria	18,859	12,366	10,776	12,832	22,416	20,774	19,044	28,997	39,372	7,725	12,563	26,120
Rwanda	168	145	111	114	151	157	132	139	189	173	107	154
São Tomé and Príncipe	10	8	12	16	15	16	20	22	25	12	11	20
Senegal	803	1,450	1,419	1,466	1,310	1,402	1,527	2,137	2,165	924	1,376	1,708
Seychelles	100	230	370	422	464	490	555	648	663	123	298	564
Sierra Leone	252	146	109	84	115	129	153	197	240	187	155	167
Somalia	200	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	90	..
South Africa	28,555	27,149	34,451	33,742	37,034	35,495	36,266	46,372	57,032	26,088	31,523	42,440
Sudan	806	..	607	828	1,891	1,711	1,996	2,613	3,822	875	682	2,407
Swaziland	405	658	1,059	1,006	1,133	1,156	1,131	1,641	2,357	394	886	1,484
Tanzania	..	538	1,144	1,166	1,307	1,537	1,667	1,881	2,016	478	913	1,681
Togo	580	545	471	455	409	421	498	595	691	464	441	523
Uganda	242	312	635	735	663	690	697	778	933	371	500	752
Zambia	1,608	1,180	865	701	682	980	875	891	1,059	1,060	1,083	897
Zimbabwe	1,561	2,009	2,632	2,767	2,660	2,357	2,012	1,855	1,694	1,530	2,469	2,116
NORTH AFRICA	41,644	42,750	52,125	55,873	69,479	70,139	69,781	76,628	83,995	32,437	49,017	74,004
Algeria	14,541	14,546	10,880	13,259	22,579	21,701	20,578	21,804	25,103	12,221	12,508	22,353
Egypt, Arab Rep.	6,992	8,647	13,754	13,500	15,940	17,072	16,332	16,009	14,997	6,654	12,493	16,070
Libya	23,523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,320	..	..
Morocco	3,273	6,830	9,970	10,624	10,409	10,405	11,152	13,886	16,128	3,790	8,399	12,396
Tunisia	3,518	5,353	8,529	8,852	8,566	8,863	9,682	11,711	13,279	3,312	7,161	10,420
ALL AFRICA	119,851	120,832	143,447	149,272	180,196	177,254	180,144	219,111	264,541	95,467	135,057	204,249

a. Preliminary.

Table 2.19 Gross domestic product growth

	Annual growth (%)									Annual average		
	1980	1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^a	1980–89	1990–99	2000–04
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	4.2	1.1	2.3	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	4.1	5.1	1.8	2.4	4.0
excluding South Africa	2.0	2.1	3.5	2.8	2.7	3.9	3.2	4.8	5.5	2.2	2.7	4.3
excl. S. Africa & Nigeria	1.1	0.6	4.0	3.3	2.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	5.4	2.6	2.8	4.0
Angola	..	-0.3	6.8	3.2	3.0	3.1	14.4	3.4	11.1	3.5	1.0	8.1
Benin	6.8	3.2	4.5	4.7	5.8	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.1	2.7	4.7	4.1
Botswana	12.0	6.8	6.0	5.4	7.6	5.2	5.0	6.7	4.9	10.9	4.7	5.5
Burkina Faso	0.8	-1.5	1.0	6.7	1.6	5.9	4.4	6.5	3.9	3.9	4.1	5.2
Burundi	1.0	3.5	4.8	-1.0	-0.9	2.1	4.4	-1.2	4.8	4.5	-3.2	2.3
Cameroon	-2.0	-6.1	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.5	1.3	4.1
Cape Verde	..	0.7	7.4	8.6	6.6	3.8	4.6	6.2	4.4	6.3	5.9	4.9
Central African Republic	-4.5	-2.1	4.7	3.6	2.3	1.5	-0.8	-7.6	1.3	1.6	1.8	-2.0
Chad	-6.0	-4.2	7.0	-0.7	-0.4	10.4	8.4	14.9	29.5	6.7	2.3	14.7
Comoros	..	5.1	0.9	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.9	1.2	2.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.2	-6.6	-1.6	-4.4	-6.9	-2.1	3.5	5.7	6.8	2.1	-5.0	3.7
Congo, Rep.	17.6	1.0	3.7	-3.0	8.2	3.8	4.6	0.8	3.6	3.8	0.9	3.1
Côte d'Ivoire	-11.0	-1.1	4.8	1.6	-3.3	0.1	-1.6	-1.7	1.6	0.7	3.5	-0.6
Djibouti	..	-1.9	0.5	2.2	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	-1.7	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	3.3	21.9	41.4	1.5	1.5	17.6	14.7	10.0	..	20.7	11.8
Eritrea	..	..	1.8	0.0	-13.1	9.2	0.7	3.9	2.0	..	7.9	3.6
Ethiopia	..	2.1	-4.3	5.4	6.0	8.8	1.9	-3.7	13.4	2.1	4.0	3.7
Gabon	2.6	5.2	2.1	-6.2	2.0	2.5	0.0	2.6	1.4	0.5	3.2	1.6
Gambia, The	6.3	3.6	3.5	6.4	5.5	5.8	-3.2	6.9	5.1	3.5	2.7	3.2
Ghana	0.5	3.3	4.7	4.4	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.0	2.6	4.3	4.6
Guinea	..	4.4	4.8	4.6	1.9	4.0	4.2	1.2	2.7	..	4.5	3.0
Guinea-Bissau	-16.0	6.1	-28.1	7.8	7.5	0.2	-7.1	0.6	2.2	3.8	1.4	-1.5
Kenya	5.6	4.2	3.3	2.3	0.6	4.4	0.4	2.8	4.3	4.1	2.2	2.7
Lesotho	-2.7	6.4	-4.6	0.2	1.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.1	4.2	3.2
Liberia	-4.1	-51.0	29.7	22.9	25.7	2.9	3.7	-31.3	2.6	-3.3	0.2	-8.7
Madagascar	0.8	3.1	3.9	4.7	4.8	6.0	-12.7	9.8	5.3	0.8	1.7	0.9
Malawi	0.4	5.7	3.9	3.0	1.6	-5.0	2.9	6.1	7.1	2.4	3.8	3.0
Mali	-4.3	-1.9	6.0	6.7	3.2	12.1	4.2	7.4	2.2	0.5	3.9	6.3
Mauritania	3.4	-1.8	3.5	7.8	6.7	3.6	2.3	6.4	6.9	1.9	4.5	4.7
Mauritius	..	5.8	6.0	5.8	4.0	5.6	2.9	2.9	4.4	5.9	5.3	3.7
Mozambique	..	1.0	12.6	7.5	1.9	13.1	8.2	7.9	7.5	-0.9	6.3	8.9
Namibia	..	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.4	6.7	3.5	6.0	1.1	4.0	4.7
Niger	-2.2	-1.3	10.4	-0.6	-1.4	7.1	3.0	5.3	0.0	-0.4	2.4	3.9
Nigeria	4.2	8.2	1.9	1.1	4.2	3.1	1.5	10.7	6.0	0.8	2.4	5.4
Rwanda	9.0	-2.4	8.9	7.6	6.0	6.7	9.4	0.9	4.0	2.5	-1.6	5.2
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	1.8	2.5	2.5	3.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	..	1.7	4.0
Senegal	-3.3	3.9	4.5	6.2	3.0	4.7	1.1	6.5	6.2	3.2	3.0	4.4
Seychelles	-4.2	7.0	8.4	1.9	4.8	-2.2	1.3	-6.3	-2.0	3.1	4.5	-2.4
Sierra Leone	4.8	3.3	1.7	-2.1	6.7	..	28.2	9.8	9.6	0.5	-3.7	11.2
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	6.6	-0.3	0.5	2.4	4.2	2.7	3.7	3.0	4.5	1.4	2.0	3.4
Sudan	1.5	-5.5	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	2.4	5.3	6.0
Swaziland	12.4	8.6	3.3	3.5	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.1	6.5	3.3	2.4
Tanzania	..	7.0	3.7	3.5	5.1	6.2	7.2	7.1	6.7	..	2.7	6.9
Togo	14.6	-0.2	-2.3	2.5	-0.8	-0.2	4.1	2.7	3.0	1.5	3.6	2.6
Uganda	..	6.5	4.9	8.1	5.6	4.9	6.5	4.4	5.6	2.3	7.2	5.4
Zambia	3.0	-0.5	-1.9	2.2	3.6	4.9	3.3	5.1	5.4	1.0	0.2	4.6
Zimbabwe	14.4	7.0	2.9	-3.6	-7.9	-2.7	-4.4	-10.4	-4.2	3.3	2.7	-5.9
NORTH AFRICA	5.3	4.1	6.0	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.6	4.4	5.0	4.2	3.3	4.2
Algeria	0.8	0.8	5.1	3.2	2.4	3.6	3.4	3.9	4.6	2.9	1.7	3.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	10.0	5.7	6.2	6.0	5.1	3.3	3.0	4.5	5.5	5.5	4.4	4.0
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	3.6	4.0	7.7	0.0	0.9	6.5	4.4	3.4	3.6	4.2	2.4	4.4
Tunisia	7.4	8.0	4.8	6.1	4.7	5.4	6.0	6.5	6.0	3.2	4.6	6.0
ALL AFRICA	4.6	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.2	5.1	2.6	2.7	4.1

a. Preliminary.

Table 3.1 Millennium Development Goal 1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

	Share of population below national poverty line ^a (poverty headcount ratio)		International poverty line			
	Survey year	Percentage	Share of population below PPP \$1 a day ^a		Poverty gap ratio at \$1 a day ^a (incidence x depth of poverty)	
			Survey year	Percentage	Survey year	Percentage
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	1999	29.0	2003	30.9	2003	8.2
Botswana	..	..	1993	23.5	1993	7.7
Burkina Faso	2003	46.4	2003	27.2	2003	7.3
Burundi	1990	36.4	1998	54.6	1998	22.7
Cameroon	2001	40.2	2001	17.1	2001	4.1
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	..	..	1993	66.6	1993	38.1
Chad	1996	64.0	..	..	..	..
Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	2002	14.8	2002	4.1
Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	1994	53.0	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	2000	44.2	2000	23.0	2000	4.8
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	1998	57.6	1998	59.3	1998	28.8
Ghana	1998–99	39.5	1998–99	44.8	1998–99	17.3
Guinea	1994	40.0	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	1997	52.0	1997	22.8	1997	5.9
Lesotho	..	..	1995	36.4	1995	19.0
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	1999	71.3	2001	61.0	2001	27.9
Malawi	1998	65.3	1998	41.7	1998	14.8
Mali	1998	63.8	1994	72.3	1994	37.4
Mauritania	2000	46.3	2000	25.9	2000	7.6
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	1996–97	69.4	1996–97	37.8	1996–97	12.0
Namibia	..	..	1993	34.9	1993	14.0
Niger	1993	63.0	1995	60.6	1995	34.0
Nigeria	1992	34.1	2003	70.8	2003	34.5
Rwanda	1999	60.3	2000	51.7	2000	20.0
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	1992	33.4	1995	22.3	1995	5.7
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	2003	70.2	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	2000	10.7	2000	1.7
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	2000–01	35.7	2000–01	57.8	2000–01	20.7
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	2003	37.7	..	..	..	..
Zambia	1998	72.9	2002–03	75.8	2002–03	36.4
Zimbabwe	1996	34.9	1995	56.1	1995	24.2
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	1995	22.6	1995	2.0	1995	0.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1999–2000	16.7	1999–2000	3.1	1999–2000	0.5
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	1998–99	19.0	1998–99	2.0	1998–99	0.5
Tunisia	1995	7.6	2000	2.0	2000	0.5

a. Data are based on expenditure shares, except for Namibia and Swaziland, where data are based on income shares

b. Data are for most recent year available during the period specified.

Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income ^a		Prevalence of child malnutrition, underweight (% of children under age 5)		Share of population below minimum dietary energy consumption (%)
Survey year	Percentage	1989–94 ^b	2000–04 ^b	2003
..	..	20.0	30.5	38
2003	7.4	..	22.9	14
1993	2.2	..	12.5	30
2003	6.9	32.7	37.7	17
1998	5.1	..	45.1	67
2001	5.6	15.1	18.1	25
..	..	13.5	..	..
1993	2.0	..	24.3	45
..	..	..	36.7	33
..	..	18.5	25.4	62
..	..	..	31.0	72
..	..	..	..	34
2002	5.2	23.8	17.2	14
..	..	22.9	..	26
..	..	..	18.6	..
..	..	41.0	39.6	73
2000	9.1	47.7	47.2	46
..	..	..	11.9	5
1998	4.8	..	17.2	27
1998–99	5.6	27.3	22.1	12
1994	6.4	26.8	32.7	24
1993	5.2	..	25.0	37
1997	6.0	22.5	19.9	31
1995	1.5	21.4	18.0	12
..	..	..	26.5	49
2001	4.9	45.2	41.9	38
1997	4.9	27.6	21.9	34
1994	4.6	..	33.2	28
2000	6.2	47.6	31.8	10
..	..	..	..	6
1996–97	6.5	..	23.7	45
1993	1.4	26.2	24.0	23
1995	2.6	42.6	40.1	32
2003	5.0	39.1	28.7	9
..	..	29.4	24.3	36
..	..	..	12.9	12
1995	6.4	22.2	22.7	23
..	..	..	..	9
..	..	28.7	27.2	50
..	..	..	25.8	..
2000	3.5	..	..	..
..	..	33.9	40.7	27
1994	2.7	..	10.3	19
2000–01	7.3	28.9	..	44
..	..	..	..	25
1999	5.9	23.0	22.9	19
2002–03	6.1	25.2	23.0	47
1995	4.6	15.5	..	45
1995	7.0	9.2	10.4	5
1999–2000	8.6	9.9	8.6	3
..	..	..	..	3
1998–99	6.5	9.5	10.2	6
2000	6.0	..	4.0	3

Table 3.2 Millennium Development Goal 2: achieve universal primary education

	Net primary enrollment ratio (% of relevant age group)		Primary completion rate (% of relevant age group)		Share of cohort reaching grade 5 (% of grade 1 students)		Youth literacy rate (% ages 15–24)	
	1991	2004 ^a	1991	2004 ^a	1991	2003	1990	2004
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA								
Angola	50	..	35	..	..	..	..	72
Benin	41	83	21	49	55	69	40	45
Botswana	83	82	79	92	84	..	83	94
Burkina Faso	29	40	21	29	70	76	..	31
Burundi	53	57	46	33	62	63	52	73
Cameroon	74	..	56	63	..	..	81	..
Cape Verde	91	92	..	95	..	91	81	..
Central African Republic	52	..	27	..	23	..	52	59
Chad	35	57	18	29	51	46	48	38
Comoros	57	55	..	50	..	63	57	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	54	..	46	..	55	..	69	70
Congo, Rep.	79	..	54	66	60	..	93	..
Côte d'Ivoire	45	56	43	..	73	..	53	61
Djibouti	29	33	27	29	87	..	73	..
Equatorial Guinea	91	59	..	..	..	..	93	95
Eritrea	16	48	..	44	..	80	61	..
Ethiopia	22	46	..	51	18	..	43	..
Gabon	85	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	48	73	..	..	..	..	42	..
Ghana	54	58	63	65	80	..	82	71
Guinea	27	64	17	48	59	82	44	47
Guinea-Bissau	38	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	..	76	..	89	77	75	90	80
Lesotho	71	86	58	71	66	63	87	..
Liberia	..	66	..	..	..	..	57	..
Madagascar	64	89	33	45	21	57	72	70
Malawi	48	95	31	58	64	..	63	76
Mali	21	46	11	44	70	79	..	24
Mauritania	35	74	33	43	75	82	46	61
Mauritius	91	95	102	100	97	99	91	95
Mozambique	43	71	26	29	34	..	49	..
Namibia	..	74	..	..	62	..	87	92
Niger	22	39	17	25	62	74	17	37
Nigeria	..	88	..	75	89	35	74	..
Rwanda	66	73	47	37	60	46	73	78
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..
Senegal	43	66	..	45	85	78	40	49
Seychelles	..	100	..	106	93	..	..	99
Sierra Leone	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Somalia	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	90	89	75	..	..	..	88	94
Sudan	40	43	40	49	94	92	65	77
Swaziland	75	77	62	..	77	..	85	88
Tanzania	49	86	61	57	81	88	83	78
Togo	64	79	35	66	48	76	63	74
Uganda	..	98	..	57	36	..	70	77
Zambia	..	80	..	66	..	..	81	69
Zimbabwe	..	82	91	..	76	..	94	..
NORTH AFRICA								
Algeria	89	97	79	94	95	96	77	90
Egypt, Arab Rep.	84	94	..	95	..	..	61	..
Libya	96	..	..	..	..	..	91	..
Morocco	56	87	46	75	75	..	55	70
Tunisia	94	97	74	97	86	..	84	94

a. Provisional.

Table 3.3 Millennium Development Goal 3: promote gender equality and empower women

	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary school (%)		Ratio of young literate women to men (% ages 15–24)		Women in national parliaments (% of total seats)		Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector (%)	
	1991	2004 ^a	1990	2004	1990	2006	2000	2003
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA								
Angola	..	..	..	75	15	15	..	..
Benin	49	71	44	56	3	7	..	..
Botswana	109	..	110	104	5	11	45	47
Burkina Faso	62	76	..	65	..	12	15	15
Burundi	82	82	77	92	..	31	..	..
Cameroon	83	87	88	..	14	9	..	..
Cape Verde	..	100	87	..	12	..	..	..
Central African Republic	60	..	60	67	4	11	..	..
Chad	41	58	65	42	..	7	..	..
Comoros	71	84	78	..	0	..	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	72	81	5	12	..	..
Congo, Rep.	85	..	95	..	14	9	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	65	..	62	74	6	9	21	20
Djibouti	70	75	78	..	0	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	92	100	13	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	73	68	..	..	22	34	35
Ethiopia	68	73	66	..	..	21	..	..
Gabon	..	..	..	..	13	9	..	..
Gambia, The	64	..	68	..	8	13	..	..
Ghana	79	91	86	86	..	19	..	..
Guinea	46	72	43	57	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	20	14	..	..
Kenya	94	94	93	101	1	7	34	39
Lesotho	124	104	126	..	..	12	..	..
Liberia	..	..	51	..	..	13	..	..
Madagascar	98	..	86	94	7	7	..	..
Malawi	81	98	68	86	10	14	12	13
Mali	59	74	..	52	..	10	..	..
Mauritania	67	96	65	82	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	102	103	100	102	7	17	39	35 ^b
Mozambique	72	82	48	..	16	35	..	..
Namibia	108	..	104	103	7	27	49	51
Niger	57	71	37	44	5	12	..	..
Nigeria	79	84	82	..	..	6	..	..
Rwanda	96	100	86	98	17	49	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Senegal	69	90	60	70	13	19	..	..
Seychelles	..	..	..	101	16	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	67	..	..	63	..	15	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..
South Africa	104	..	100	101	3	33	..	..
Sudan	78	88	71	84	..	15	20	19
Swaziland	98	..	101	103	4	11	32	31
Tanzania	97	..	87	94	..	30	..	..
Togo	59	73	60	76	5	7	..	..
Uganda	82	97	76	86	12	24	..	..
Zambia	..	93	88	91	7	13	..	..
Zimbabwe	92	..	95	..	11	16	20	22
NORTH AFRICA								
Algeria	83	99	79	92	2	6	12	16
Egypt, Arab Rep.	81	..	72	..	4	2	19	22
Libya	..	..	84	..	..	5	..	..
Morocco	70	88	62	75	0	11	26	26
Tunisia	86	..	81	96	4	23	25	25

a. Provisional.

b. Data are for 2004.

Table 3.4 Millennium Development Goal 4: reduce child mortality

	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000)		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Child immunization rate, measles (% of children ages 12–23 months)	
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	260	260	154	154	38	64
Benin	185	152	111	90	79	85
Botswana	58	116	45	84	87	90
Burkina Faso	210	192	113	97	79	78
Burundi	190	190	114	114	74	75
Cameroon	139	149	85	87	56	64
Cape Verde	60	36	45	27	79	69
Central African Republic	168	193	102	115	83	35
Chad	203	200	117	117	32	56
Comoros	120	70	88	52	87	73
Congo, Dem. Rep.	205	205	129	129	38	64
Congo, Rep.	110	108	83	81	75	65
Côte d'Ivoire	157	194	103	117	56	49
Djibouti	163	126	122	101	85	60
Equatorial Guinea	170	204	103	122	88	51
Eritrea	147	82	88	52	..	84
Ethiopia	204	166	131	110	38	71
Gabon	92	91	60	60	76	55
Gambia, The	154	122	103	89	86	90
Ghana	122	112	75	68	61	83
Guinea	240	155	145	101	35	73
Guinea-Bissau	253	203	153	126	53	80
Kenya	97	120	64	79	78	73
Lesotho	104	112	74	80	80	70
Liberia	235	235	157	157	..	42
Madagascar	168	123	103	76	47	59
Malawi	241	175	146	110	81	80
Mali	250	219	140	121	43	75
Mauritania	133	125	85	78	38	64
Mauritius	23	15	20	14	76	98
Mozambique	235	152	158	104	59	77
Namibia	86	63	60	47	57	70
Niger	320	259	191	152	25	74
Nigeria	230	197	120	101	54	35
Rwanda	173	203	103	118	83	84
São Tomé and Príncipe	118	118	75	75	71	91
Senegal	148	137	90	78	51	57
Seychelles	19	14	17	12	86	99
Sierra Leone	302	283	175	165	..	64
Somalia	225	225	133	133	30	40
South Africa	60	67	45	54	79	81
Sudan	120	91	74	63	57	59
Swaziland	110	156	78	108	85	70
Tanzania	161	126	102	78	80	94
Togo	152	140	88	78	73	70
Uganda	160	138	93	80	52	91
Zambia	180	182	101	102	90	84
Zimbabwe	80	129	53	79	87	80
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	69	40	54	35	83	81
Egypt, Arab Rep.	104	36	76	26	86	97
Libya	41	20	35	18	89	99
Morocco	89	43	69	38	80	95
Tunisia	52	25	41	21	93	95

Table 3.5 Millennium Development Goal 5: improve maternal health

	Maternal mortality ratio, modeled estimate (per 100,000 live births)	Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	
	2000	1989–94 ^a	2000–04 ^a
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			
Angola	1,700	..	45
Benin	850	..	66
Botswana	100	..	94
Burkina Faso	1,000	42	38
Burundi	1,000	..	25
Cameroon	730	58	62
Cape Verde	150	..	..
Central African Republic	1,100	..	44
Chad	1,100	..	14
Comoros	480	..	62
Congo, Dem. Rep.	990	..	61
Congo, Rep.	510	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	690	45	68
Djibouti	730	..	61
Equatorial Guinea	880	5	65
Eritrea	630	..	28
Ethiopia	850	..	6
Gabon	420	..	86
Gambia, The	540	44	55
Ghana	540	44	47
Guinea	740	31	56
Guinea-Bissau	1,100	..	35
Kenya	1,000	45	42
Lesotho	550	50	60
Liberia	760	..	51
Madagascar	550	57	51
Malawi	1,800	55	61
Mali	1,200	..	41
Mauritania	1,000	40	57
Mauritius	24	97	99
Mozambique	1,000	..	48
Namibia	300	68	76
Niger	1,600	15	16
Nigeria	800	31	35
Rwanda	1,400	26	31
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	76
Senegal	690	47	58
Seychelles	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	2,000	..	42
Somalia	1,100	..	25
South Africa	230	..	..
Sudan	590	86	87
Swaziland	370	56	74
Tanzania	1,500	44	46
Togo	570	..	61
Uganda	880	38	39
Zambia	750	51	43
Zimbabwe	1,100	69	..
NORTH AFRICA			
Algeria	140	77	96
Egypt, Arab Rep.	84	41	69
Libya	97	..	..
Morocco	220	31	63
Tunisia	120	..	90

a. Data are for most recent year available during the period specified.

Table 3.6 Millennium Development Goal 6: combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

	Prevalence of HIV (% ages 15–49)	Contraceptive prevalence rate Share of women ages 15–49		Deaths due to malaria (per 100,000 people)	Malaria prevention Children sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets (% of children under age 5)		Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (% of estimated cases)	
	2005	Survey year	Percentage	1997–2004 ^a	2000	2001–04 ^a	1990	2004	1995	2004
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	45
Angola	3.7	2001	6	354	..	2.3	214	259	..	94
Benin	1.8	2001	19	177	..	7.4	79	87	81	82
Botswana	24.1	2000	48	..	..	..	236	670	72	67
Burkina Faso	2.0	2003	14	292	..	2.0	158	191	12	18
Burundi	3.3	2000	16	..	1.3	..	125	343	20	29
Cameroon	5.4	2004	26	..	1.3	..	65	179	..	91
Cape Verde	..	1998	53	..	..	..	158	172	..	..
Central African Republic	10.7	2000	28	..	1.5	..	117	322	..	4
Chad	3.5	2004	3	..	0.6	..	101	279	37	16
Comoros	<0.1	2000	26	..	9.3	..	88	46	54	39
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.2	2001	31	224	..	0.7	133	366	42	70
Congo, Rep.	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	137	377	67	65
Côte d'Ivoire	7.1	1998	15	..	1.1	4.0	143	393	52	38
Djibouti	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	608	734	..	43
Equatorial Guinea	3.2	..	..	..	0.7	..	87	239	83	82
Eritrea	2.4	2002	8	74	..	4.2	225	271	..	14
Ethiopia	..	2000	8	198	..	..	128	353	15	36
Gabon	7.9	2000	33	..	..	..	144	280	..	81
Gambia, The	2.4	2001	18	..	14.7	..	193	233	75	66
Ghana	2.3	2003	25	70	..	4.0	223	206	16	37
Guinea	1.5	2003	7	..	..	4.0	122	240	43	52
Guinea-Bissau	3.8	2000	8	..	7.4	..	165	199	..	75
Kenya	6.1	2003	39	63	2.9	5.0	108	619	56	46
Lesotho	23.2	2000	30	..	..	..	179	696	63	86
Liberia	..	2000	10	201	..	..	112	310	..	58
Madagascar	0.5	2004	27	..	0.2	..	192	218	51	74
Malawi	14.1	2000	31	275	2.9	..	257	413	38	40
Mali	1.7	2001	8	454	..	8.4	304	281	14	19
Mauritania	0.7	2001	8	..	..	..	238	287	..	43
Mauritius	0.6	2002	76	..	..	..	68	64	34	33
Mozambique	16.1	2003	17	232	..	..	167	460	54	46
Namibia	19.6	2000	44	..	3.4	..	260	717	22	88
Niger	1.1	2000	14	469	5.8	..	131	157	..	46
Nigeria	3.9	2003	13	141	..	1.0	105	290	11	21
Rwanda	3.1	2000	13	200	5.0	..	135	371	34	29
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	2000	29	..	22.8	..	135	107	..	..
Senegal	0.9	2000	11	72	1.7	..	203	245	61	52
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	34	..	106
Sierra Leone	1.6	2000	4	..	1.5	..	224	443	28	36
Somalia	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	341	411	..	44
South Africa	18.8	1998	56	..	..	..	268	718	..	83
Sudan	1.6	2000	7	70	0.4	..	182	220	..	35
Swaziland	33.4	2002	48	..	0.1	..	263	1,226	..	38
Tanzania	6.5	1999	25	130	..	10.0	179	347	56	47
Togo	3.2	2000	26	..	2.0	..	351	355	13	17
Uganda	6.7	2001	23	152	..	0.2	161	402	..	43
Zambia	17.0	2002	34	141	..	6.5	297	680	..	54
Zimbabwe	20.1	1999	54	..	..	..	135	674	..	42
NORTH AFRICA	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	80
Algeria	0.1	2002	57	..	..	..	37	54	..	105
Egypt, Arab Rep.	<0.1	2003	60	..	..	..	42	27	43	61
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	20	..	169
Morocco	0.1	2004	63	..	..	..	135	110	93	80
Tunisia	0.1	2000	66	..	..	..	33	22	..	95

a. Data are for most recent year available during the period specified.

Table 3.7 Millennium Development Goal 7: ensure environmental sustainability

	Forest area (% of total land area)		Nationally protected areas as share of total land area (%)	GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2000 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent)		Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)		Solid fuel use (% of population)	Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%)		Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%)	
	1990	2005	2004	1990	2003	1990	2002	2000–04 ^a	1990	2002	1990	2002
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA												
Angola	49	47	6.6	3.7	3.1	0.4	0.5	95	32	50	30	30
Benin	30	21	11.4	2.6	3.5	0.1	0.3	95	60	68	11	32
Botswana	24	21	18.5	..	..	1.5	2.3	..	93	95	38	41
Burkina Faso	26	25	11.5	..	..	0.1	0.1	95	39	51	13	12
Burundi	11	6	5.7	..	..	0.0	0.0	100	69	79	44	36
Cameroon	53	46	4.5	4.7	4.6	0.1	0.2	83	50	63	21	48
Cape Verde	14	21	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	..	..	80	..	42
Central African Republic	37	37	8.7	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	48	75	23	27
Chad	10	9	9.1	..	..	0.0	0.0	95	20	34	6	8
Comoros	5	2	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	..	89	94	23	23
Congo, Dem. Rep.	62	59	5.0	5.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	..	43	46	18	29
Congo, Rep.	67	66	6.5	2.3	3.3	0.5	0.6	84	..	46	..	9
Côte d'Ivoire	32	33	6.0	5.2	3.8	0.4	0.4	74	69	84	31	40
Djibouti	0	0	..	..	..	0.6	0.5	..	78	80	48	50
Equatorial Guinea	66	58	..	..	..	0.3	0.4	..	..	44	..	53
Eritrea	..	15	4.3	..	..	..	0.2	80	40	57	8	9
Ethiopia	..	13	16.9	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	95	25	22	4	6
Gabon	85	85	0.7	4.8	4.9	6.3	2.6	..	..	87	..	36
Gambia, The	44	47	2.3	..	..	0.2	0.2	..	..	82	..	53
Ghana	33	24	5.6	4.6	5.0	0.2	0.4	88	54	79	43	58
Guinea	30	27	0.7	..	..	0.2	0.1	..	42	51	17	13
Guinea-Bissau	79	74	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	..	..	59	..	34
Kenya	7	6	8.0	2.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	82	45	62	42	48
Lesotho	0	0	0.2	..	..	..	..	83	..	76	37	37
Liberia	42	33	1.7	..	..	0.2	0.1	..	56	62	38	26
Madagascar	24	22	4.3	..	..	0.1	0.1	99	40	45	12	33
Malawi	41	36	11.2	..	..	0.1	0.1	95	41	67	36	46
Mali	12	10	3.7	..	..	0.0	0.0	98	34	48	36	45
Mauritania	0	0	1.7	..	..	1.3	1.1	..	41	56	28	42
Mauritius	19	18	..	..	..	1.4	2.6	..	100	100	99	99
Mozambique	26	25	8.4	1.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	..	..	42	..	27
Namibia	11	9	13.6	..	9.9	0.0	1.1	63	58	80	24	30
Niger	2	1	7.7	..	..	0.1	0.1	98	40	46	7	12
Nigeria	19	12	3.3	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	86	49	60	39	38
Rwanda	13	19	6.2	..	..	0.1	0.1	100	58	73	37	41
São Tomé and Príncipe	28	28	..	..	..	0.6	0.6	..	..	79	..	24
Senegal	49	45	11.6	5.0	5.2	0.4	0.4	41	66	72	35	52
Seychelles	87	87	..	..	..	1.6	6.4	..	..	87	..	..
Sierra Leone	43	38	2.1	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	57	..	39
Somalia	13	11	0.8	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	29	..	25
South Africa	8	8	5.5	3.8	3.9	8.1	7.6	..	83	87	63	67
Sudan	32	28	5.2	2.7	3.7	0.2	0.3	..	64	69	33	34
Swaziland	27	31	..	..	..	0.6	0.9	..	..	52	..	52
Tanzania	47	40	29.8	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	..	38	73	47	46
Togo	13	7	7.9	4.3	3.2	0.2	0.3	..	49	51	37	34
Uganda	25	18	24.6	..	..	0.0	0.1	97	44	56	43	41
Zambia	66	57	31.9	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.2	85	50	55	41	45
Zimbabwe	57	45	12.1	3.0	2.6	1.6	1.0	73	77	83	49	57
NORTH AFRICA								5				
Algeria	1	1	5.0	5.7	5.6	3.0	2.9	5	95	87	88	92
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0	0	9.7	5.1	5.1	1.4	2.1	5	94	98	54	68
Libya	0	0	0.1	..	..	8.7	9.1	5	71	72	97	97
Morocco	10	10	0.7	11.9	10.2	1.0	1.5	5	75	80	57	61
Tunisia	4	7	0.3	6.7	8.1	1.6	2.3	5	77	82	75	80

a. Data are for most recent year available during the period specified.

Table 3.8 Millennium Development Goal 8: develop a global partnership for development

	Debt sustainability				
	Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Debt Initiative		Estimated total nominal debt service relief committed under Enhanced HIPC Initiative (\$ millions)	Debt service (% of exports)	
	Decision point	Completion point		1990	2004
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			as of Mar. 2006	13.5	7.9
Angola				8.1	14.8
Benin	Jul. 2000	Mar. 2003	460	8.2	..
Botswana				4.3	..
Burkina Faso	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2002	930	6.8	..
Burundi	Jul. 2005	Floating	1,472	43.4	..
Cameroon	Oct. 2000	Floating	2,800	20.5	..
Cape Verde				4.8	..
Central African Republic				13.2	..
Chad	May 2001	Floating	260	4.4	..
Comoros				2.3	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Jul. 2003	Floating	10,389	..	..
Congo, Rep.	Mar. 2006	2,881		35.3	..
Côte d'Ivoire				35.4	6.9
Djibouti				..	..
Equatorial Guinea				12.1	..
Eritrea				..	..
Ethiopia	Nov. 2001	Apr. 2004	3,275	39.0	5.3
Gabon				6.4	..
Gambia, The	Dec. 2000	Floating	90	22.2	..
Ghana	Feb. 2002	Jul. 2004	3,500	38.1	6.6
Guinea	Dec. 2000	Floating	800	20.0	19.9
Guinea-Bissau	Dec. 2000	Floating	790	31.0	..
Kenya				35.4	8.6
Lesotho				4.2	4.5
Liberia				..	..
Madagascar	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2004	1,900	45.5	..
Malawi	Dec. 2000	Floating	1,000	29.3	..
Mali	Sep. 2000	Mar. 2003	895	12.3	..
Mauritania	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2002	1,100	29.8	..
Mauritius				8.8	7.4
Mozambique	Apr. 2000	Sep. 2001	4,300	26.2	4.5
Namibia				..	..
Niger	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2004	1,190	17.4	..
Nigeria				22.6	8.2
Rwanda	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	1,400	14.2	11.2
São Tomé and Príncipe	Dec. 2000	Floating	200	34.0	..
Senegal	Jun. 2000	Apr. 2004	850	20.0	..
Seychelles				9.0	8.1
Sierra Leone	Mar. 2002	Floating	950	10.1	10.9
Somalia				..	..
South Africa				..	6.4
Sudan				8.7	6.0
Swaziland				5.7	1.7
Tanzania	Apr. 2000	Nov. 2001	3,000	32.9	5.3
Togo				11.9	..
Uganda	Feb. 2000	May. 2000	1,950	81.4	6.9
Zambia	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	3,900	14.7	..
Zimbabwe				23.1	..
NORTH AFRICA				..	..
Algeria				63.4	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.				20.4	7.6
Libya				..	..
Morocco				21.5	14.0
Tunisia				24.5	13.7

Youth unemployment rate						Information and communications					
Total Share of total labor force ages 15–24		Men Share of male labor force ages 15–24		Women Share of female labor force ages 15–24		Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)		Personal computers (per 1,000 people)		Internet users (per 1,000 people)	
Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	1990	2004	1996	2004	1996	2004
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	84	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	54	..	3	0	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	4	0	12
2001	40	2001	34	2001	46	18	396	12	45	2	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	37	0	2	0	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	0	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	103	2	10	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	23	281	..	97	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	..	3	0	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	2	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	9	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	37	..	..	0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	102	..	4	0	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	98	1	15	0	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	7	27	0	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	14	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	4	0	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	0	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	22	388	6	29	0	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	16	0	33
2000	16	2000	13	2000	19	3	93	1	5	0	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	5	0	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	85	2	13	0	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	109	..	..	0	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	0	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	25	..	2	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	36	0	3	0	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	14	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	55	700	53	279	2	146
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	6	0	7
2001	45	2001	40	2001	49	38	206	12	109	0	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	1	0	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	79	5	7	0	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	0	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	131
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	9	21	0	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	124	842	..	179	7	239
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	27	..	..	0	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	88	..	6	0	25
2003	60	2003	56	2003	65	94	..	36	82	9	78
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	58	1	17	0	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	32	1	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	7	0	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	29	0	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	44	1	4	0	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	34	..	10	0	20
2002	25	2002	28	2002	21	12	55	7	77	0	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	32	215	5	9	0	26
2001	28	2001	19	2001	51	29	235	6	32	1	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	36
2003	17	2003	17	2003	16	17	357	4	21	0	117
..	..	..	..	..	..	37	480	..	48	0	84

Table 4.1 Status of Paris Declaration indicators

	PDI-1. Operational development strategies	PDI-2a. Reliable public financial management	PDI-2b. Reliable country procurement systems		PDI-6. Avoidance of parallel project implementation units (PIUs)	PDI-12. Mutual accountability
	Comprehensive Development Framework composite rating of national development strategy ^a	Benchmark rating of public expenditure management (PEM) systems (0–15) ^b	System adheres to broadly accepted good Benchmark Indicator System (BIS) (0–100) ^c	Reform program in place AFR Observatory Index ^d	Number of parallel PIUs	Independent assessment framework in place
Angola				Yes		No
Benin	C	8		Yes		No
Botswana				No		
Burkina Faso	C	9	55.0	Yes		No
Burundi	C			Yes		No
Cameroon	C	7	40.3	Yes	1	No
Cape Verde	C			Yes		No
Central African Republic	D			No		No
Chad	C	7		Yes		No
Comoros				No		No
Congo, Dem. Rep.	C	3		Yes		No
Congo, Rep.	C			No		No
Côte d'Ivoire	D			Yes		No
Djibouti	C			No		No
Equatorial Guinea				No		No
Eritrea				Yes		No
Ethiopia	C	7		Yes	107	Yes
Gabon				No		No
Gambia, The	D			Yes	7	No
Ghana	C	7		Yes	21	Yes
Guinea	C	5		Yes		
Guinea-Bissau	E	0		Yes		
Kenya	C			Yes	3	No
Lesotho				Yes		No
Liberia				Yes		No
Madagascar	C	4		Yes		No
Malawi	C	5		Yes	22	No
Mali	C	11		Yes	22	No
Mauritania	B			Yes	35	No
Mauritius				Yes		No
Mozambique	C	4		Yes	19	Yes
Namibia				No		No
Niger	C	5		Yes	46	No
Nigeria				Yes	54	No
Rwanda	B	8		Yes		No
São Tomé and Príncipe	D	4		No		No
Senegal	C	7		Yes	72	No
Seychelles				No		No
Sierra Leone	D	7		Yes		No
Somalia				No		No
South Africa				Yes		No
Sudan				No		No
Swaziland				No		No
Tanzania	B	11		Yes	25	Yes
Togo				Yes		No
Uganda	B	8		Yes	39	Yes
Zambia	C	3		Yes	24	No
Zimbabwe				No		No

Note: See technical notes for further details. PDI is Paris Declaration Indicator.

a. Comprehensive Development Framework Ratings from A to E, where A means the development strategy substantially achieves good practices; B means it is largely developed toward achieving good practices; C means it reflects action taken toward achieving good practices; D means it incorporates some elements of good practices; and E means it reflects little action toward achieving good practices.

b. Public expenditure and financial accountability benchmark rating of public expenditure management systems ranges from 0 to 15 and indicates the total number of the 15 required standard benchmarks that a country has met. The higher the number the less system upgrading is required.

c. The Benchmark Indicator System ranges from 0 to 100 and assesses a country's procurement system based on 4 pillars and 12 indicators. It does not provide information on the performance of the system but rather on the available procurement framework. Indicators on performance are being developed. The procurement system has not been measured yet for most countries.

d. The AFR Observatory was put in place in 2000 to monitor procurement reform efforts. These efforts are measured against an action plan prepared in partnership with the country.

Table 6.2 Regional integration, trade blocs

	Year established	Value of trade (\$ millions)				Share of total bloc exports (%)				Share of world exports (%)			
		1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2004
Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States (CEMAC)	1994	139	120	97	176	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL)	1976	7	8	10	19	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	1994	963	1,386	1,536	2,848	6.6	7.7	5.7	6.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Cross-Border Initiative (CBI)	1992	613	1,002	1,058	1,700	10.3	11.9	10.6	13.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
East African Community (EAC)	1996	230	530	485	753	13.4	17.4	16.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	1983	163	163	191	238	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	1975	1,557	1,936	2,835	3,973	7.9	9.0	7.9	8.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)	1984	73	127	106	155	4.1	6.0	4.4	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mano River Union (MRU)	1973	0	1	5	6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	1992	1,630	3,373	4,282	6,384	4.8	8.7	9.3	9.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)	1964	139	120	96	174	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU/UEMOA)	1994	621	560	741	1,283	13.0	10.3	13.1	13.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Note: Regional bloc memberships are as follows: **Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)**, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and São Tomé and Príncipe; **Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL)**, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Rwanda; **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**, Angola, Burundi, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; **Cross Border Initiative (CBI)**, Burundi, Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; **East African Community (EAC)**, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda; **Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)**, Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, and São Tomé and Príncipe; **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo; **Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)**, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, and Seychelles; **Mano River Union (MRU)**, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone; **Southern African Development Community (SADC; formerly Southern African Development Coordination Conference)**, Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; **Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC; formerly Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale)**, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon; **West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)**, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

Quality of supply		Pricing	Financing	
Average nonrevenue water (% of total water supplied)	Water supply failure for firms receiving water (average days per year)	Average household tariffs for water services, largest city (\$ per cubic meter)	Committed nominal investment in potable water projects with private participation (2000 \$ millions)	Average annual ODA disbursements for water and sanitation (\$ millions)
2000–04 ^a	2000–04 ^a	2000–04 ^a	2000–04 ^a	2000–04
..	..	..	..	3.4
..	..	..	..	7.9
..	..	0.4	..	2.5
21	..	0.8	..	14.9
44	..	0.2	..	0.8
34	..	0.6	..	3.1
..	..	..	..	1.8
..	..	..	..	1.1
..	..	..	0.0	8.1
..	..	..	..	0.2
..	..	0.7	..	2.2
..	..	..	..	0.2
20	..	0.6	..	4.2
..	..	..	..	2.8
..	..	..	..	1.1
..	79.2	..	..	1.3
40	..	0.4	..	12.1
16	..	0.5	..	0.0
..	..	..	..	0.5
..	..	..	0.0	21.7
..	..	..	..	8.7
..	..	..	..	1.1
50	85.2	0.3	..	14.8
30	..	0.7	..	2.8
..	..	..	..	0.1
..	5.2	..	..	3.7
30	..	0.3	..	5.2
27	2.1	0.5	73.2	9.4
..	..	..	..	5.3
..	..	..	..	7.1
60	..	0.5	..	15.7
..	..	..	0.0	2.8
17	..	0.5	3.4	6.4
..	..	0.4	..	3.6
..	..	..	0.0	2.5
..	..	..	..	0.8
20	5.6	..	..	9.9
..	..	..	..	0.0
..	..	..	..	1.1
..	..	..	..	1.2
..	4.8	..	6.3	8.1
..	..	..	..	2.1
..	..	..	..	1.0
40	105.0	0.4	2.1	16.5
..	..	..	0.0	3.6
..	2.7	..	..	18.8
55	13.6	0.6	..	15.5
..	..	..	..	4.1
..	41.8	0.2	182.0	7.7
..	8.5	0.9	..	48.4
..	..	..	..	..
31	..	1.0	172.3	43.6
14	..	..	..	34.5

Quality					Pricing		Financing		
Delay for firm in obtaining electrical connection (average number of days) 2000-05 ^a	Electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output) 2000-04 ^a	Electrical outages of firms (average number of days per year) 2000-05 ^a	Firms that share or own their own generator (% of total) 2000-05 ^a	Firms identifying electricity as major or very severe obstacle to business operation and growth (%) 2000-05 ^a	Electricity end-user prices (US cents per kWh)		Committed nominal investment in energy projects with private participation (2000 \$ millions) 2000-04 ^a	Average annual ODA disbursements for energy (\$ millions) 2000-04	
Households 2000-04 ^a	Industry 2000-04 ^a								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.1	4.4	
..	17.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	
..	..	..	..	..	4.0	2.9	..	0.2	
..	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.5	2.3	
..	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	143.4	0.1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	
..	30.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	
65.4	18.0	93.9	43.0	38.2	..	..	..	4.6	
105.5	23.0	..	17.1	42.5	..	..	280.6	1.1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167.7	8.6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	
43.7	18.7	83.6	70.9	48.1	8.2	6.7	..	21.3	
..	..	..	..	..	8.0	2.6	..	0.2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
49.5	..	78.0	21.5	41.3	..	..	..	0.6	
..	..	..	..	..	4.4	4.7	..	4.4	
32.0	..	10.5	45.3	24.2	..	..	697.3	3.4	
..	26.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	
..	..	..	..	..	14.3	10.0	..	0.1	
..	21.0	..	..	..	3.1	2.2	1,122.5	25.9	
..	..	..	..	..	3.6	2.4	1.0	1.7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	
..	34.0	..	..	97.4	7.0	..	227.1	6.4	
..	22.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	
10.3	17.5	26.1	62.5	30.7	..	..	..	4.5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	33.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	
5.3	..	5.5	9.5	9.0	3.1	2.0	388.7	1.4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	
..	..	..	..	..	3.9	3.1	..	0.0	
44.0	24.0	60.6	55.4	58.9	5.1	8.6	330.8	10.0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67.7	0.1	
25.6	19.6	70.8	36.0	44.5	8.6	6.6	16.9	3.3	
142.4	..	30.0	38.2	39.6	2.4	2.6	12.4	1.4	
..	3.6	..	..	..	5.7	10.3	..	0.9	
..	..	..	..	11.5	..	..	..	0.9	
..	21.0	..	..	26.5	..	..	659.6	44.1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	
..	6.0	..	16.7	..	..	..	336.8	25.2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	

Table 7.5 Financial sector infrastructure

	Macroeconomy					Size	
	Sovereign ratings (long-term foreign currency)	Gross national savings (% of GDP)	Claims on governments and other public entities (% of GDP)	Money and quasi money (M2) (% of GDP)	Real interest rate (%)	Bank assets	
						Value (\$ millions)	Share of GDP (%)
	2006	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA							
Angola	..	13	-1	13	28	3,825	19.0
Benin	B	9	-5	25	..	1,144	28.1
Botswana	..	42	-22	28	10	2,801	32.3
Burkina Faso	..	10	-1	24	..	1,162	24.1
Burundi	..	8	16	26	11	201	30.6
Cameroon	B-	17	5	18	18	2,839	19.3
Cape Verde	B+	14	31	69	10	753	79.4
Central African Republic	..	13	10	15	20	134	10.2
Chad	..	18	5	8	4	311	7.3
Comoros	..	8	1	23	8	64	17.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	7	0	7	..	436	6.6
Congo, Rep.	..	27	9	13	10	384	8.8
Côte d'Ivoire	..	14	4	23	..	3,468	22.7
Djibouti	..	..	6	70	8	536	80.9
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	-19	11	29	428	13.2
Eritrea	..	-21	109	147	..	1,313	142.0
Ethiopia	..	14	35	53	-2	4,722	58.5
Gabon	..	29	3	16	10	1,478	20.4
Gambia, The	CCC	14	8	40	19	163	39.2
Ghana	B+	23	17	29	..	3,121	36.2
Guinea	..	5	12	15	..	529	15.1
Guinea-Bissau	..	10	7	25	..	27	9.6
Kenya	..	17	10	37	5	7,096	45.5
Lesotho	BB-	36	-8	28	10	396	28.8
Liberia	..	29	213	15	16	123	27.5
Madagascar	..	14	5	22	10	975	22.3
Malawi	CCC	-5	11	20	23	348	19.2
Mali	B-	11	-2	30	..	1,496	30.8
Mauritania	..	-5	..	..	..	396 ^b	25.8 ^b
Mauritius	..	24	23	85	14	6,132	84.3
Mozambique	B	12	3	25	8	1,680	30.3
Namibia	BBB-	40	..	..	8	2,507	45.9
Niger	..	6	5	13	..	343	11.1
Nigeria	BB-	27	-3	22	-1	22,153	30.7
Rwanda	..	-1	..	..	..	330	17.9
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	-33	8	48	20	38 ^c	61.4 ^c
Senegal	..	17	1	34	..	2,737	35.7
Seychelles	..	18	103	110	6	941	133.7
Sierra Leone	..	6	25	17	5	160	14.9
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	BBB+	19	3	62	5	219,303	103.1
Sudan	..	17	4	16	..	2,332	11.9
Swaziland	..	19	-4	20	6	633	26.2
Tanzania	..	8	0	22	10	2,196	20.2
Togo	..	6	1	26	..	594	28.8
Uganda	..	10	4	19	14	1,738	25.4
Zambia	..	10	27	19	9	1,392	25.8
Zimbabwe	..	3	25	25	-16	5,979	33.7
NORTH AFRICA							
Algeria	..	34	14	57	-2	42,860	50.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	BB+	23	50	89	2	95,367	121.0
Libya	..	..	-20	31	-11	13,162	45.2
Morocco	..	24	17	90	10	47,828	95.6
Tunisia	BBB	26	6	55	..	20,409	72.4

a. Data are consolidated for regional security markets where they exist.

b. Data are for 2003.

c. Calculated using 2003 exchange rate.

Intermediation				Capital markets ^a		
Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	Interest rate spread (lending rate minus deposit rate)	Ratio of bank nonperforming loans to total (%)	Bank branches (per 100,000 people)	Listed domestic companies	Market capitalization of listed companies (% of GDP)	Turnover ratio for traded stocks (%)
2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
5	67	13.3	..	..	..	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	6	2.8	3.8	18	28.4	2
15	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	13	..	..	..	..	..
37	9	..	..	..	..	..
7	13	..	..	..	..	..
3	13	..	..	..	..	..
9	8	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	13	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	..	..	39	13.5	3
21	10	..	..	..	..	..
4	13	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4	..	0.4	..	..	..
9	13	15.8	..	..	..	..
12	15	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	16.1	1.6	29	29.8	3
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	10	22.9	1.4	47	24.2	8
7	8	..	..	..	..	..
6	14	..	..	..	..	..
10	10	11.4	0.7	..	..	..
8	23	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	13	..	11.9	41	39.4	4
2	12	6.4	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	4.5	13	7.7	5
6	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	5	21.6	1.6	207	20.1	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	18	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	14.2	..	..	..	..
37	7	..	..	..	..	..
5	12	14.8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	5	1.8	6.0	403	214.1	47
8	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	7	..	..	6	9.4	..
9	10	..	0.6	6	6.2	..
16	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	13	2.2	0.5	5	1.4	..
8	19	7.6	1.5	11	8.0	..
22	176	..	3.3	79	41.3	9
11	6	..	..	..	..	..
55	6	24.2	3.6	792	48.9	17
17	4	..	..	..	..	..
57	8	19.4	6.6	52	50.1	9
65	..	23.7	..	44	9.4	9

Secondary education Gross enrollment ratio (% of relevant age group)			Tertiary education Gross enrollment ratio (% of relevant age group)			Public spending on education (%)	
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Share of government expenditure	Share of GDP
2004	2004	2004	2001	2001	2001	2000–05 ^a	2002
30	33	26	5	..	..	..	3.4
17	19	15	1	1	1	..	3.0
26	34	18	3	5	1	..	3.3
74	71	76	6	7	6	25.6	2.2
12	14	10	1	2	1	..	..
12	14	10	2	3	1	13.0	5.2
44	46	42	5	6	4	17.2	3.8
66	63	69	6	5	6	20.7	7.3
12	..	..	2	3	1	..	..
15	23	7	1	1	0	..	..
35	40	30	2	3	2	24.1	3.9
23	24	12	..	..	..	..	..
32	37	27	4	6	1	12.6	3.2
25	32	18	..	..	..	21.5	4.6
22	25	18	2	2	1	20.5	6.1
30	38	22	3	4	2	1.6	0.6
28	35	21	1	2	0	..	3.8
28	34	21	2	4	1	20.4	6.1
50	49	42	..	..	..	..	3.9
34	40	28	1	2	0	8.9	1.9
42	45	38	3	4	2	..	..
26	34	17	2	4	1	25.6	1.8
18	23	13	0	1	0	..	..
48	50	46	..	..	..	29.2	7.0
36	32	41	3	2	3	18.5	9.0
32	37	27	16	18	13	..	..
..	..	..	3	3	2	18.2	3.3
29	32	26	0	1	0	..	6.0
22	28	17	2	3	1	..	..
20	22	18	3	5	2	..	3.4
80	78	82	17	14	20	15.7	4.7
11	13	9	1	2	1	..	..
58	54	62	6	6	7	21.0	7.2
8	9	6	1	1	0	..	2.3
35	38	31	10	13	7	..	..
14	15	14	3	3	2	..	2.8
39	42	36	1	1	1	..	..
19	22	16	5	..	..	..	4.0
112	113	111	..	..	..	..	5.4
26	31	22	2	3	1	..	3.7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	87	94	15	14	17	18.1	5.4
33	34	32	6	6	6	..	..
42	42	42	4	4	5	..	6.2
..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
39	52	26	4	6	1	13.6	2.6
19	21	17	3	4	3	18.3	5.2
26	29	23	2	3	1	14.8	2.8
36	38	35	4	5	3	..	4.7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	78	84	20	19	20	..	..
87	90	84	29	..	..	..	..
104	101	107	56	54	59	..	..
47	51	43	11	11	10	27.8	6.3
77	74	80	26	23	29	18.2	6.4

Prevention and treatment

Child immunization rate (% of children ages 12–23 months)		Births attended by skilled health staff (%) 2000–04 ^b	Contraceptive prevalence rate (%) 1997–2004 ^b	Children sleeping under insecticide- treated bednets (% of children under age 5) 2000–04 ^b	People with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy (%) 2005	Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (% of estimated cases) 2004	DOTS treatment success rate (% of registered cases) 2003	Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever) 2001
Measles 2004	DPT3 ^a 2004							
64	59	45	6	2.3	6	94	68	63
85	83	66	19	7.4	33	82	81	60
90	97	94	48	..	85	67	77	..
78	88	38	14	1.6	24	18	66	50
75	74	25	16	1.3	14	29	79	31
64	73	62	26	0.9	36	91	..	53
69	75	..	53	..	..	..	..	..
35	40	44	28	1.5	..	4	59	69
56	50	14	3	0.6	3	16	78	56
73	76	62	26	9.3	43	39	..	63
64	64	61	31	0.7	4	70	83	45
65	67	..	..	..	..	65	69	..
49	50	68	15	1.1	80	38	72	58
60	64	61	..	..	16	43	73	..
51	33	65	..	0.7	0	82	51	49
84	83	28	8	4.2	5	14	85	4
71	80	6	8	..	7	36	70	3
55	38	86	33	..	23	81	34	..
90	92	55	18	14.7	9	66	75	55
83	80	47	25	3.5	7	37	66	63
73	69	56	7	..	9	52	75	..
80	80	35	8	7.4	1	75	80	58
73	73	42	39	4.6	24	46	80	27
70	78	60	30	..	14	86	70	..
42	31	51	10	..	3	58	73	..
59	61	51	27	0.2	0	74	71	41
80	89	61	31	35.5	20	40	73	32
75	76	41	8	..	31	19	65	38
64	70	57	8	2.1	40	43	58	33
98	98	99	76	..	..	33	87	..
77	72	48	17	..	9	46	76	..
70	81	76	44	..	71	88	63	14
74	62	16	14	1.0	5	46	70	48
35	25	35	13	1.2	6	21	59	34
84	89	31	13	5.0	39	29	67	13
91	99	76	29	22.8	..	..	..	61
57	87	58	11	1.7	47	52	70	36
99	99	..	..	..	..	106	100	..
64	61	42	4	1.5	2	36	83	61
40	..	25	..	..	..	44	..	..
81	93	..	56	..	21	83	67	..
59	..	87	7	..	..	35	..	..
70	83	74	48	0.1	31	38	42	26
94	95	46	25	2.1	7	47	81	53
70	71	61	26	2.0	27	17	63	60
91	87	39	23	0.2	51	43	68	..
84	80	43	34	6.5	26	54	75	52
80	..	..	54	..	..	42	..	..
81	86	96	57	..	39	105	90	..
97	97	69	60	..	12	61	80	..
99	97	..	..	..	35	169	62	..
95	97	63	63	..	48	80	86	..
95	97	90	66	..	34	95	91	..

(continues)

Permanent cropland (thousands of hectares)	Land under cereal production (thousands of hectares)	Irrigated land (% of cropland)	Fertilizer consumption (hundred grams per hectare of arable land)	Agricultural machinery (tractors per 100 hectares of arable land)	Agricultural employment (% of total employment)	Incidence of drought	Agricultural productivity (agriculture value added per worker 2000 \$)	Cereal yield (kilograms per hectare)
2003	2004	2003	2002	2003	2000-03 ^a	2005	2003	2005
290	1,388	2.2	0.0	0.3	..	No	175	597
267	968	0.4	187.6	0.0	..	No	610	1,147
3	188	0.3	122.0	1.6	12	Yes	412	241
60	3,085	0.5	3.6	0.0	..	No	164	941
365	211	1.5	25.8	0.0	..	Yes	101	1,329
1,200	881	0.4	58.6	0.0	..	No	1,215	1,727
3	26	6.1	47.8	0.0	..	No	1,666	156
94	185	0.1	3.1	0.0	..	No	423	1,042
30	1,807	0.8	48.6	0.0	..	No	199	671
52	16	..	37.5	0.0	..	No	353	1,338
1,100	2,048	0.1	15.7	0.0	..	No	197	767
52	11	0.4	4.8	0.1	..	No	347	806
3,600	1,747	1.1	330.3	0.1	..	No	763	1,262
..	0	..	0.0	0.6	..	Yes	70	1,500
100	..	..	0.0	0.1	..	No	654	..
3	364	3.7	65.4	0.1	..	Yes	57	405
713	7,405	2.5	151.0	0.0	..	Yes	109	1,244
170	20	1.4	9.2	0.5	..	No	1,805	1,641
5	189	0.6	25.4	0.0	..	No	220	1,123
2,200	1,333	0.5	74.2	0.1	55	No	346	1,458
650	778	5.4	30.5	0.1	..	No	231	1,468
250	141	4.5	80.0	0.0	..	No	229	1,220
562	2,085	2.0	310.3	0.3	..	Yes	319	1,322
4	265	0.9	342.4	0.6	..	No	491	936
220	120	0.5	0.0	0.1	..	No	..	917
600	1,424	30.6	30.9	0.1	78	Yes	173	2,380
140	1,683	2.2	839.2	0.1	..	Yes	134	1,097
40	3,391	5.0	90.1	0.1	..	No	245	839
12	148	9.8	59.4	0.1	..	No	287	1,448
6	0	20.8	2,500.0	0.4	9	No	4,659	3,455
230	2,132	2.6	59.3	0.1	..	Yes	147	959
5	244	1.0	3.7	0.4	31	No	1,122	447
17	6,739	0.5	3.4	0.0	..	No	174	394
2,900	21,563	0.8	55.0	0.1	..	No	890	1,057
270	324	0.6	137.1	0.0	..	Yes	224	1,016
47	1	18.2	..	1.6	..	No	226	2,455
47	1,081	4.8	136.1	0.0	..	No	254	975
6	..	..	170.0	4.0	..	No	554	..
75	253	4.7	5.6	0.0	..	No	..	1,223
26	..	18.7	4.8	0.2	..	Yes	..	..
959	4,330	9.5	654.2	0.4	10	No	2,372	3,330
420	9,105	10.7	42.8	0.1	..	No	688	398
14	61	26.0	393.3	2.2	..	No	1,180	1,160
1,100	3,410	3.6	17.9	0.2	82	Yes	290	1,472
120	744	0.3	67.9	0.0	..	No	405	1,058
2,150	1,549	0.1	18.2	0.1	69	Yes	231	1,695
29	855	2.9	123.9	0.1	..	Yes	210	1,595
130	1,501	5.2	341.6	0.7	..	Yes	241	717
670	2,726	6.9	129.9	1.3	21	No	2,113	1,466
502	2,822	99.9	4,342.2	3.1	28	No	2,048	7,516
335	341	21.9	341.0	2.2	..	No	..	627
892	5,708	15.4	475.2	0.6	44	No	1,711	814
2,140	1,590	8.0	368.1	1.3	..	No	2,639	1,450

Table 10.1 Labor

	Labor force			Employment					
	Total (millions) 2000–04 ^a	Participation rate (% ages 15–64)		Agriculture		Industry		Services	
		Male 2000–04 ^a	Female 2000–04 ^a	Male (% of male employment) 2000–04 ^a	Female (% of female employment) 2000–04 ^a	Male (% of male employment) 2000–04 ^a	Female (% of female employment) 2000–04 ^a	Male (% of male employment) 2000–04 ^a	Female (% of female employment) 2000–04 ^a
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	298.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angola	6.8	92	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	3.2	87	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	0.6	69	47	16.8	5.9	31.1	17.4	51.4	75.6
Burkina Faso	5.6	90	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi	3.7	93	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	6.2	82	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape Verde	0.2	79	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	1.8	89	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	3.6	77	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comoros	0.2	87	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	22.3	91	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	1.5	87	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	6.7	89	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Djibouti	0.3	84	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	1.7	94	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	30.9	91	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	0.6	91	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	0.6	84	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	9.6	87	60	59.8	50.3	13.5	14.5	26.5	35.6
Guinea	4.3	76	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	0.6	89	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	15.1	93	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	0.6	90	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	1.2	74	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	8.3	84	56	76.7	79.3	7.4	6.0	16.0	14.6
Malawi	5.8	86	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	5.3	90	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	1.2	86	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	0.6	85	56	11.0	6.1	35.7	39.6	53.2	54.2
Mozambique	9.1	84	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	0.6	..	..	32.8	29.1	17.2	6.7	49.4	63.3
Niger	5.7	83	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	46.7	65	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	4.1	96	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	86	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	4.5	85	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seychelles	..	77	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	2.3	84	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	19.1	94	58	12.6	7.4	33.3	13.6	53.9	78.9
Sudan	10.3	95	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	0.3	82	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	18.9	73	24	80.2	84.0	4.0	1.2	15.7	14.8
Togo	2.4	75	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	11.5	91	88	60.1	77.3	10.7	4.8	28.8	17.8
Zambia	4.9	90	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	5.7	88	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
NORTH AFRICA	..	91	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	12.9	85	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	22.3	..	..	27.5	27.6	22.9	10.4	49.6	61.9
Libya	2.2	83	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	10.9	77	22	39.2	56.8	20.7	18.6	40.0	24.5
Tunisia	3.7	82	32	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Data are for most recent year available during the period specified.

b. Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified data.

Table 13.2 Capable states

	Public financial management (number of HIPC benchmarks met) as of Mar 2006	Investment climate (viewed by firms as major constraint, %)		Enforcing contracts			Protecting investors ^a			
		Courts 2005	Crime 2005	Number of procedures 2005	Time required (days) 2005	Cost (% of debt) 2005	Disclosure index 2005	Director liability index 2005	Shareholder suits index 2005	Investor protection index ^b 2005
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA										
Angola	..	..	..	47	1,011	11.2	5	6	6	5.7
Benin	8	..	..	49	570	29.6	5	8	4	5.7
Botswana	..	..	..	26	154	24.8	8	2	3	4.3
Burkina Faso	9	..	..	41	446	95.4	6	5	3	4.7
Burundi	..	..	..	47	433	32.5	1	..	..	..
Cameroon	7	..	..	58	585	36.4	8	3	6	5.7
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	..	..	..	45	660	72.2	..	..	..	..
Chad	7	..	..	52	526	54.9	3	6	5	4.7
Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3	..	..	51	909	256.8	3	4	5	4.0
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	47	560	43.0	4	5	6	5.0
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	25	525	47.6	6	5	3	4.7
Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	1.3	27	385	19.9	4	5	5	4.7
Ethiopia	7	..	9.5	30	420	14.8	1	4	3	2.7
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	7	..	..	23	200	14.4	7	7	4	6.0
Guinea	5	..	..	44	306	27.6	5	6	3	4.7
Guinea-Bissau	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	..	..	69.8	25	360	41.3	4	2	10	5.3
Lesotho	..	..	..	49	285	23.9	2	2	8	4.0
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	4	34.8	37.7	29	280	22.8	5	6	6	5.7
Malawi	5	..	..	16	277	136.5	4	7	5	5.3
Mali	11	16.9	22.1	28	340	34.6	6	5	3	4.7
Mauritania	..	..	..	28	410	29.3	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	17	367	8.6	6	8	9	7.7
Mozambique	4	..	..	38	580	16.0	2	..	..	..
Namibia	..	..	..	31	270	28.3	8	5	7	6.7
Niger	5	..	..	33	330	42.0	6	5	3	4.7
Nigeria	..	..	36.3	23	730	37.2	6	7	4	5.7
Rwanda	8	..	..	27	310	43.2	..	..	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	4	..	..	67	405	69.5	6	1	6	4.3
Senegal	7	13.3	15.4	33	485	23.8	7	1	3	3.7
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	7	..	..	58	305	31.0	3	6	5	4.7
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	8.8	29.0	26	277	11.5	8	8	8	8.0
Sudan	..	..	..	67	915	30.0	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	11	20.0	25.5	21	242	35.3	3	3	..	2.0
Togo	..	..	..	37	535	24.3	4	3	5	4.0
Uganda	8	..	26.8	15	209	22.3	7	4	4	5.0
Zambia	3	38.6	48.8	16	274	28.7	10	4	8	7.3
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	33	350	19.1	8	1	4	4.3
NORTH AFRICA										
Algeria	..	..	..	49	407	28.7	8	5	1	4.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	..	27.4	..	55	410	18.4	5	2	5	4.0
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	..	..	..	17	240	17.7	6	5	1	4.0
Tunisia	..	..	..	14	27	12.0	0	3	6	3.0

a. Indexes run from 0 least desirable to 10 most desirable.

b. Average of the disclosure, director liability, and shareholder suits indexes.

Regulation and tax administration				
Number of tax payments 2005	Time to prepare and pay taxes (hours) 2005	Total tax payable (% of gross profits) 2005	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative implementing or endorsed since 2003	Corruption Perceptions Index transparency index ^a (mean score) 2005
30	656	32.5	Endorsed	2.0
75	270	53.1	..	2.9
24	140	52.9	..	5.9
40	270	48.3	..	3.4
41	140	173.5	..	2.3
51	1,300	47.6	Endorsed	2.2
..	..	..	..	3.4
66	504	60.9	..	2.4
65	122	51.3	Endorsed	1.7
..	..	..	..	2.6
34	312	134.7	Endorsed	2.1
94	576	66.9	Implementing	2.3
71	270	46.9	..	1.9
..	..	..	..	2.6
..	..	..	Endorsed	1.9
18	216	66.3	..	2.6
20	52	43.6	..	2.2
..	..	..	Endorsed	2.9
..	..	..	..	2.7
35	304	45.3	Implementing	3.5
55	416	51.2	Endorsed	1.7
..	..	..	..	4.4
17	372	68.2	..	2.1
19	564	37.7	..	3.4
..	..	..	..	2.2
29	400	58.9	..	2.8
33	782	56.5	..	2.8
60	270	44.0	..	2.9
61	696	75.8	Endorsed	4.9
7	158	38.2	..	4.2
35	230	50.9	..	2.8
23	50	43.9	..	4.3
44	270	49.4	Endorsed	2.4
36	1,120	27.1	Implementing	1.9
42	168	53.9	..	3.1
29	1,008	27.4	Implementing	2.6
59	696	45.0	..	3.2
..	..	..	..	4.0
20	399	163.9	Endorsed	2.4
..	..	..	..	2.1
32	350	43.8	..	4.5
..	..	..	..	2.1
..	..	..	..	2.7
48	248	51.3	..	2.9
51	270	50.9	..	2.7
31	237	42.9	..	2.5
36	132	38.6	..	2.6
59	216	48.6	..	2.6
63	504	58.5	..	2.8
39	504	32.1	..	3.4
..	..	..	..	2.5
28	690	54.8	..	3.2
31	112	52.7	..	4.9

Table 13.3 Governance and anticorruption indicators

Composite aggregate indicator	Bottom quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	Top quintile
Voice and accountability	<-1.09	-1.04 to -0.34	0.14 to 0.39	0.47 to 0.94	
	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Dem. Rep., Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Zimbabwe	Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	Benin, Comoros, Congo, Rep., Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Seychelles	Botswana, Cape Verde, Mauritius, Namibia, São Tomé and Príncipe, South Africa	
Political stability	<-0.91	-1.04 to -0.34	-0.21 to 0.38	0.46 to 0.91	
	Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dem. Rep., Congo, Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo	Comoros, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Swaziland, Tunisia, Zambia	Botswana, Cape Verde, Mauritius, Namibia, Senegal	
Government effectiveness	-0.87	-0.84 to -0.39	-0.37 to -0.03	0.22 to 0.83	
	Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Dem. Rep., Congo, Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo	Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Cape Verde, Egypt, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Morocco, Senegal, Seychelles, Tanzania, Tunisia	Botswana, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa	

Note: Within each quintile, countries are listed in alphabetical order.

Composite aggregate indicator	Bottom quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	Top quintile
Regulatory quality	<-0.83	-0.78 to -0.36	0.31 to 0.10	0.27 to 0.96	
	Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Dem. Rep., Congo, Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan	Benin, Cameroon, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda	Botswana, Cape Verde, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa	
Rule of law	<-0.95	-0.92 to -0.49	-0.47 to 0.26	0.32 to 0.84	
	Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Dem. Rep., Congo, Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Zimbabwe	Algeria, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gabon, Libya, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	Benin, Cape Verde, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Senegal, Seychelles, Tunisia	Botswana, Mauritius, South Africa	
Control of corruption	<-0.88	-0.87 to -0.52	-0.49 to 0.02	0.18 to 0.48	>0.80
	Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Dem. Rep., Congo, Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Libya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Zimbabwe	Cameroon, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, São Tomé and Príncipe, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles	Cape Verde, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Tunisia	Botswana

Table 13.4 Country Policy and Institutional Assessment ratings, 2005

Cluster	Criterion indicators	<2.6	2.6 to 2.9	3.0 to 3.2	3.3 to 3.5	>3.5
Overall rating	Economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public sector management and institutions	Central African Republic, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Togo, Zimbabwe	Angola, Chad, Congo, Dem. Rep., Congo, Rep., Guinea-Bissau, Sudan	Burundi, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Mauritania, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone	Cameroon, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Zambia	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda
Economic management	Macroeconomic management, fiscal policy, and debt policy	Angola, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Togo, Zimbabwe	Guinea, Mauritania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sudan	Congo, Dem. Rep., Congo, Rep., Djibouti, Gambia, Malawi	Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Madagascar, Niger, Rwanda, Zambia	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda
Structural policies	Trade, financial sector and business regulatory environment	Comoros, Eritrea, Zimbabwe	Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Rep., Nigeria, Sudan	Chad, Congo, Dem. Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Togo	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Zambia	Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda
Policies for social inclusion and equity	Gender equality, equity of public resource use, building human resources, social protection and labor, and policies and institutions for environmental sustainability	Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Sudan, Zimbabwe	Angola, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Dem. Rep., Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Togo	Benin, Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria	Cameroon, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, Zambia	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda
Public sector management and institutions	Property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, quality of public administration and transparency accountability and corruption in public sector	Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Dem. Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Sudan, Togo, Zimbabwe	Burundi, Congo, Rep., Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone	Cameroon, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Zambia	Benin, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania

Note: Within each range of ratings, countries are listed in alphabetical order. Only members of the International Development Association are included. Ratings for each indicator are averaged to calculate the rating for each cluster; the ratings for each cluster are averaged to calculate the overall rating.

Table 14.9 Madagascar household survey, 1999

Indicator	National total	Expenditure quintile											
		Rural						Urban					
		All	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	All	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Demographic indicators													
Sample size (households)	5,120	2,880	452	495	554	622	757	2,240	298	367	415	487	673
Total population (thousands)	14,631	11,377	2,277	2,275	2,277	2,272	2,275	3,254	652	649	651	650	651
Age dependency ratio	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
Average household size	5.1	5.2	6.7	6.1	5.4	4.9	3.8	4.9	6.8	5.5	5.1	4.5	3.5
Marital status of head of household (%)													
Monogamous male	76	77	77	81	81	80	69	72	74	73	73	73	67
Polygamous male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Single male	7	7	5	4	4	6	12	6	3	5	3	7	12
De facto female	8	8	10	7	8	7	8	8	10	11	7	8	5
De jure female	10	9	8	8	7	8	11	14	13	11	17	12	16
MDG 1: extreme poverty and hunger													
Mean monthly expenditure (Malagasy francs)	67,747	54,210	15,780	26,142	36,507	51,866	108,173	112,001	26,008	47,759	72,121	107,535	226,090
Mean monthly share on food (%)	72	75	75	77	76	77	73	63	68	65	63	62	60
Mean monthly share on health (%)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mean monthly share on education (%)	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	4	3	2
MDGs 2 and 3: education and literacy; gender equality													
Primary school within 30 minutes (% of households)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net primary enrollment rate (% of relevant age group)													
Total	67	64	52	66	64	64	77	82	67	78	84	94	97
Male	67	63	55	63	65	63	74	82	66	74	91	97	95
Female	68	64	50	68	64	65	81	82	68	81	79	92	98
Net secondary enrollment rate (% of relevant age group)													
Total	10	6	2	4	4	6	16	24	6	18	24	34	46
Male	9	6	1	3	3	8	14	23	5	20	18	30	53
Female	11	6	2	4	5	4	19	25	8	16	28	37	40
Tertiary enrollment rate (per 10,000)	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adult literacy rate (%)													
Total	67	61	44	58	58	66	74	84	66	81	85	90	94
Male	71	66	49	64	62	71	77	87	68	86	87	93	95
Female	63	57	40	52	54	61	70	82	63	76	83	87	93
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15–24)													
Total	70	64	47	60	63	72	78	87	69	89	91	91	95
Male	70	65	47	62	64	74	76	87	66	92	89	92	96
Female	70	64	48	58	63	71	79	88	72	86	93	91	94
MDGs 4 and 5: child mortality; maternal health													
Health center less than 1 hour away (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbidity (% of population)	11	11	10	10	11	12	13	9	9	11	8	9	9
Health care provider consulted when sick (%)	46	42	29	39	41	48	52	61	56	58	61	64	68
Type of health care provider consulted (% of total)													
Public	59	61	76	69	68	59	47	53	62	70	56	39	39
Private, modern medicine	32	30	20	22	23	32	42	36	23	21	36	48	53
Private, traditional healers	4	4	3	6	6	2	5	4	4	5	4	5	2
Other	2	3	1	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1
Child survival and malnutrition (%)													
Birth assisted by trained staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Immunization coverage, 1-year-olds	61	57	45	57	51	63	76	76	70	78	63	84	91
Measles immunization coverage, 1-year-olds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stunting (6–59 months)	49	50	50	48	50	52	49	44	48	51	44	42	32
Wasting (6–59 months)	14	15	16	15	16	13	10	14	17	17	11	15	11
Underweight (6–59 months)	35	35	40	33	40	33	29	31	36	36	27	34	18
MDG 7: environmental sustainability													
Access to sanitation facilities (% of population)	46	38	27	30	34	40	49	72	50	64	73	74	86
Water source less than 5 km away (% of population)	98	98	99	99	100	99	97	97	98	98	98	96	97
Market less than 1 hour away (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Access to improved water source (% of population)													
Total ^a	24	10	3	6	6	10	19	70	43	57	71	76	85
Own tap	4	1	..	..	..	1	2	15	1	3	7	16	32
Other piped	19	8	3	5	6	8	15	52	40	51	60	54	51
Well, protected	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	2	3	4	6	2
Traditional fuel use (%)													
Total ^a	98	99	99	99	99	98	98	95	98	98	97	96	89
Firewood	80	92	99	98	96	92	80	40	84	63	39	28	14
Charcoal	18	7	0	1	3	6	18	55	14	35	59	69	75

a. Components may not sum to total because of rounding.

Table 14.10 Malawi household survey, 1997/98

Indicator	National total	Expenditure quintile											
		Rural						Urban					
		All	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	All	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Demographic indicators													
Sample size (households)	6,586	5,657	902	1,024	1,106	1,198	1,427	929	200	184	174	194	177
Total population (thousands)	9,795	8,795	1,760	1,759	1,758	1,759	1,759	1,000	200	200	200	200	200
Age dependency ratio	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Average household size	4.4	4.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.6	4.1	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.6
Marital status of head of household (%)													
Monogamous male	68	68	65	68	71	70	66	70	78	80	75	65	56
Polygamous male	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Single male	6	5	2	3	3	6	11	14	4	4	9	21	24
De facto female	7	8	10	8	8	6	7	3	5	3	2	2	4
De jure female	18	18	23	20	18	18	15	13	13	13	13	11	17
MDG 1: extreme poverty and hunger													
Mean monthly expenditure (Malawi kwacha)	431	308	91	155	218	310	637	1,456	298	510	759	1,212	3,820
Mean monthly share on food (%)	71	74	78	77	77	75	67	42	56	52	46	40	26
Mean monthly share on health (%)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
Mean monthly share on education (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	4
MDGs 2 and 3: education and literacy; gender equality													
Primary school within 30 minutes (% of households)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net primary enrollment rate (% of relevant age group)													
Total	62	61	60	58	59	61	68	70	70	63	76	75	68
Male	61	60	58	59	55	59	70	70	62	66	80	76	71
Female	63	62	63	57	62	63	66	70	80	60	72	73	65
Net secondary enrollment rate (% of relevant age group)													
Total	5	3	1	3	2	3	6	20	11	13	21	20	34
Male	5	3	1	4	2	3	7	21	12	11	25	20	36
Female	5	3	..	3	2	3	5	19	9	15	16	19	33
Tertiary enrollment rate (per 10,000)	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adult literacy rate (%)													
Total	51	47	35	44	44	50	58	85	74	80	93	91	86
Male	62	58	47	55	55	61	68	89	83	88	96	90	86
Female	41	37	26	33	35	40	48	82	65	73	90	92	87
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15–24)													
Total	63	59	50	57	57	63	66	88	79	84	96	94	87
Male	69	66	58	62	64	68	73	90	85	88	98	93	87
Female	58	54	42	53	51	58	61	87	75	81	95	95	87
MDGs 4 and 5: child mortality; maternal health													
Health center less than 1 hour away (% of population)	52	48	46	45	46	48	52	90	78	85	92	96	96
Morbidity (% of population)	28	29	24	27	30	31	34	15	16	18	15	15	13
Health care provider consulted when sick (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Type of health care provider consulted (% of total)													
Public	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private, modern medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private, traditional healers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child survival and malnutrition (%)													
Birth assisted by trained staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Immunization coverage, 1-year-olds	87	86	89	85	83	90	84	97	91	100	100	100	100
Measles immunization coverage, 1-year-olds	89	89	91	89	87	91	85	99	96	100	100	100	100
Stunting (6–59 months)	56	56	58	56	57	58	51	57	54	47	67	68	55
Wasting (6–59 months)	11	11	11	12	11	9	11	10	14	17	7	4	..
Underweight (6–59 months)	25	26	33	22	27	23	25	17	27	18	11	3	5
MDG 7: environmental sustainability													
Access to sanitation facilities (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water source less than 1 hour away (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market less than 1 hour away (% of population)	68	64	63	63	63	65	66	98	96	98	99	98	99
Access to improved water source (% of population)													
Total ^a	50	45	47	46	43	43	46	89	79	83	92	96	93
Own tap	6	1	0	0	1	1	3	43	13	22	44	49	72
Other piped	21	19	20	21	18	18	20	39	52	51	45	35	19
Well, protected	23	25	27	24	25	25	24	8	14	11	3	11	2
Traditional fuel use (%)													
Total ^a	94	98	99	99	97	97	96	67	94	88	78	59	29
Firewood	92	97	99	99	97	97	96	49	76	68	56	40	18
Charcoal	2	0	0	0	..	1	1	18	18	20	22	18	12

a. Components may not sum to total because of rounding.

Table 14.14 Sierra Leone household survey, 2002/03

Indicator	National total	Expenditure quintile											
		Rural						Urban					
		All	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	All	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Demographic indicators													
Sample size (households)	3,713	2,396	412	451	453	511	569	1,317	223	246	277	276	295
Total population (thousands)	5,337	3,440	688	689	688	688	688	1,897	379	379	380	379	380
Age dependency ratio	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
Average household size	7.4	7.3	8.2	7.6	7.5	6.8	6.3	7.5	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.4
Marital status of head of household (%)													
Monogamous male	61	60	52	56	61	65	64	63	56	62	66	67	64
Polygamous male	19	23	31	28	26	19	15	10	13	13	13	8	6
Single male	4	3	2	2	3	3	4	6	2	3	3	7	14
De facto female	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	1
De jure female	14	12	12	13	10	11	15	19	27	19	16	16	16
MDG 1: extreme poverty and hunger													
Mean monthly expenditure (leones)	294,515	239,364	103,175	150,703	197,851	237,999	438,780	378,978	154,151	242,246	322,612	385,918	685,453
Mean monthly share on food (%)	52	59	60	61	62	61	53	42	49	46	45	43	32
Mean monthly share on health (%)	10	2	6	9	7	10	14	13	9	10	12	12	19
Mean monthly share on education (%)	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	6	5	6	6	6	5
MDGs 2 and 3: education and literacy; gender equality													
Primary school within 30 minutes (% of households)													
Net primary enrollment rate (% of relevant age group)													
Total	73	67	62	64	67	69	75	86	78	85	89	87	91
Male	72	66	58	65	66	70	72	85	78	83	88	88	93
Female	74	68	66	63	68	67	77	86	78	87	90	87	89
Net secondary enrollment rate (% of relevant age group)													
Total	19	10	7	7	11	10	18	33	27	23	24	37	51
Male	22	13	9	10	12	13	22	36	31	28	24	47	48
Female	17	7	4	3	9	7	13	30	23	18	24	27	54
Tertiary enrollment rate (per 10,000)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adult literacy rate (%)													
Total	27	13	11	10	11	14	20	49	32	37	41	52	75
Male	35	20	17	17	17	21	27	58	43	50	49	59	81
Female	19	8	6	5	6	8	14	40	24	26	33	46	68
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15–24)													
Total	40	23	18	17	17	28	35	62	49	51	56	62	81
Male	47	31	26	24	25	36	42	68	59	62	64	65	85
Female	33	16	12	11	11	20	27	55	39	42	48	60	78
MDGs 4 and 5: child mortality; maternal health													
Health center less than 1 hour away (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbidity (% of population)	44	42	34	40	42	42	49	45	37	44	45	45	54
Health care provider consulted when sick (%)	59	65	49	64	67	68	75	56	41	50	49	58	75
Type of health care provider consulted (% of total)													
Public	53	55	50	39	53	51	61	51	51	52	49	55	51
Private, modern medicine	30	27	16	31	27	33	25	36	18	32	28	31	48
Private, traditional healers	9	11	23	16	12	8	9	4	6	5	12	5	
Other	8	7	11	14	8	9	5	8	25	11	12	10	2
Child survival and malnutrition (%)													
Birth assisted by trained staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Immunization coverage, 1-year-olds	72	72	74	57	64	71	96	73	70	75	71	63	87
Measles immunization coverage, 1-year-olds	16	16	16	24	15	13	8	18	19	17	21	21	9
Stunting (6–59 months)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting (6–59 months)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Underweight (6–59 months)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MDG 7: environmental sustainability													
Access to sanitation facilities (% of population)	4	2	2	2	1	2	4	7	1	2	4	5	23
Water source less than 1 hour away (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market less than 1 hour away (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Access to improved water source (% of population)													
Total ^a	37	25	24	25	23	22	31	59	40	51	52	67	79
Own tap	7	1	0	1	1	0	4	18	0	3	10	20	49
Other piped	12	5	6	8	5	3	5	24	19	23	19	33	23
Well, protected	18	19	18	17	17	20	22	17	21	24	22	15	7
Traditional fuel use (%)													
Total ^a	97	99	99	99	99	99	98	95	99	98	98	95	86
Firewood	93	98	98	98	98	98	97	83	98	96	91	83	55
Charcoal	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	1	2	7	12	32

Note: Data are provisional.

a. Components may not sum to total because of rounding.

Table 14.15 Uganda household survey, 2002/03

Indicator	National total	Expenditure quintile											
		Rural						Urban					
		All	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	All	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Demographic indicators													
Sample size (households)	9,710	5,648	937	1,019	1,036	1,182	1,474	4,062	894	877	766	701	824
Total population (thousands)	25,273	21,795	4,359	4,358	4,358	4,363	4,357	3,477	695	696	696	696	695
Age dependency ratio	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4
Average household size	5.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.3	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.0
Marital status of head of household (%)													
Monogamous male	54	56	56	61	60	57	50	45	52	53	45	45	37
Polygamous male	12	13	13	12	14	14	12	7	9	8	7	8	3
Single male	8	7	3	3	4	6	15	12	5	6	13	14	18
De facto female	8	8	10	9	8	8	7	9	8	8	6	7	12
De jure female	18	16	18	15	14	15	17	27	25	25	28	27	30
MDG 1: extreme poverty and hunger													
Mean monthly expenditure (Ugandan shillings)	1,523	1,322	593	854	1,121	1,393	2,175	2,499	864	1,208	1,689	2,281	4,926
Mean monthly share on food (%)	56	58	60	62	61	59	52	43	52	49	45	42	34
Mean monthly share on health (%)	4	4	2	3	3	4	6	7	5	6	6	6	9
Mean monthly share on education (%)	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	3	5	4	3
MDGs 2 and 3: education and literacy; gender equality													
Primary school within 30 minutes (% of households)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net primary enrollment rate (% of relevant age group)													
Total	63	62	50	59	63	67	73	73	64	69	80	75	82
Male	62	61	51	58	63	65	72	71	63	65	77	75	78
Female	64	63	50	60	64	68	74	75	64	73	82	75	86
Net secondary enrollment rate (% of relevant age group)													
Total	13	11	2	5	10	15	22	26	15	19	27	30	40
Male	13	11	1	4	7	19	21	26	13	23	26	29	39
Female	14	12	2	5	14	11	23	27	17	16	28	31	41
Tertiary enrollment rate (per 10,000)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adult literacy rate (%)													
Total	70	66	49	61	66	71	79	87	72	83	86	92	95
Male	80	77	66	75	75	81	85	91	80	91	90	93	95
Female	61	56	34	48	58	62	73	84	65	77	82	92	94
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15–24)													
Total	80	78	62	73	79	81	86	90	78	89	88	94	95
Male	85	83	72	84	83	86	88	91	80	92	88	93	96
Female	76	73	52	63	76	77	84	89	77	86	88	94	95
MDGs 4 and 5: child mortality; maternal health													
Health center less than 1 hour away (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbidity (% of population)	29	29	28	28	28	29	33	28	25	29	29	28	28
Health care provider consulted when sick (%)	93	92	87	91	94	94	95	94	91	91	96	96	97
Type of health care provider consulted (% of total)													
Public	30	32	44	36	29	25	26	18	28	23	18	15	10
Private, modern medicine	64	62	51	59	63	67	65	76	66	72	77	78	84
Private, traditional healers	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Missionary or nongovernmental organization	5	5	4	3	5	6	7	5	4	3	5	7	4
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	..	2
Child survival and malnutrition (%)													
Birth assisted by trained staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Immunization coverage, 1-year-olds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles immunization coverage, 1-year-olds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stunting (6–59 months)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting (6–59 months)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Underweight (6–59 months)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MDG 7: environmental sustainability													
Access to sanitation facilities (% of population)	76	72	50	67	74	77	84	95	86	94	96	98	99
Water source less than 1 hour away (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market less than 1 hour away (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Access to improved water source (% of population)													
Total ^a	60	56	57	55	55	56	57	81	77	79	81	82	85
Own tap	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other piped	9	2	1	1	1	2	5	48	22	34	46	58	65
Well, protected	51	54	56	54	54	54	52	34	55	45	35	24	20
Traditional fuel use (%)													
Total ^a	97	98	99	99	99	99	97	89	99	97	93	93	73
Firewood	79	90	97	96	97	92	76	22	54	33	19	12	7
Charcoal	18	8	1	3	3	8	20	67	45	64	74	81	66

Note: The survey did not collect data in the Kitgum, Gulu, Kasese, and Bundibugyo districts.

a. Components may not sum to total because of rounding.

Table 14.16 Zambia household survey, 1998

Indicator	National total	Expenditure quintile											
		Rural						Urban					
		All	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	All	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Demographic indicators													
Sample size (households)	16,422	8,317	1,414	1,461	1,561	1,655	2,226	8,105	1,298	1,384	1,518	1,752	2,153
Total population (thousands)	9,989	6,276	1,239	1,252	1,265	1,260	1,260	3,712	712	743	752	752	753
Age dependency ratio	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5
Average household size	5.4	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.3	5.5	6.9	6.3	6.0	5.2	4.2
Marital status of head of household (%)													
Monogamous male	70	70	66	69	75	73	67	70	68	74	76	72	62
Polygamous male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Single male	7	6	3	5	4	7	11	10	6	6	7	9	17
De facto female	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	2
De jure female	19	19	26	21	17	17	18	18	23	18	16	16	19
MDG 1: extreme poverty and hunger													
Mean monthly expenditure (Zambian kwacha)	46,798	32,948	5,268	11,113	17,218	27,740	85,708	71,512	13,061	25,361	37,361	56,295	174,264
Mean monthly share on food (%)	68	74	76	77	75	72	70	57	67	63	59	56	45
Mean monthly share on health (%)	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Mean monthly share on education (%)	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	4	4	4	4	3	3
MDGs 2 and 3: education and literacy; gender equality													
Primary school within 30 minutes (% of households)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net primary enrollment rate (% of relevant age group)													
Total	66	59	46	55	60	67	70	77	65	75	78	84	86
Male	65	59	49	56	59	66	70	77	64	77	77	82	87
Female	66	59	44	55	60	68	69	77	65	73	79	84	86
Net secondary enrollment rate (% of relevant age group)													
Total	23	14	8	10	14	18	21	38	21	31	36	45	55
Male	25	16	10	11	16	20	24	40	21	33	38	52	58
Female	22	12	5	8	12	17	18	36	21	28	34	40	53
Tertiary enrollment rate (per 10,000)	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adult literacy rate (%)													
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15–24)													
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MDGs 4 and 5: child mortality; maternal health													
Health center less than 5 km away (% of population)	67	50	47	49	51	50	52	97	96	97	97	98	98
Morbidity (% of population)	11	12	9	12	12	14	15	10	10	9	8	10	11
Health care provider consulted when sick (%)	37	33	30	31	31	34	38	46	38	43	43	45	56
Type of health care provider consulted (% of total)													
Public	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private, modern medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private, traditional healers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child survival and malnutrition (%)													
Birth assisted by trained staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Immunization coverage, 1-year-olds	59	56	46	54	56	57	67	64	64	68	58	61	70
Measles immunization coverage, 1-year-olds	89	87	79	88	88	90	92	94	95	92	93	92	95
Stunting (6–59 months)	62	66	70	65	65	62	65	57	64	64	55	54	45
Wasting (6–59 months)	6	6	8	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5
Underweight (6–59 months)	27	30	37	30	32	26	24	23	31	27	20	20	14
MDG 7: environmental sustainability													
Access to sanitation facilities (% of population)	78	68	57	65	69	70	74	98	95	97	98	98	99
Water source less than 5 km away (% of population)	98	98	98	97	98	98	98	100	100	100	100	100	100
Market less than 5 km away (% of population)	60	38	35	36	34	40	43	99	97	99	99	99	99
Access to improved water source (% of population)													
Total ^a	56	37	33	35	38	36	42	89	79	87	91	91	93
Own tap	16	1	0	0	1	1	4	41	27	35	39	42	55
Other piped	17	4	3	3	3	4	5	40	41	42	43	43	32
Well, protected	23	32	29	31	34	31	33	8	11	9	8	7	6
Traditional fuel use (%)													
Total ^a	85	99	100	100	99	99	97	60	85	74	65	54	37
Firewood	62	90	95	93	91	89	84	12	29	11	9	6	8
Charcoal	23	9	5	7	9	9	13	48	57	63	56	47	29

a. Components may not sum to total because of rounding.

Technical notes

General notes

.. means that data are not available or that aggregates cannot be calculated because of missing data in the years shown

\$ means U.S. dollars

A blank means not applicable or, for an aggregate, not analytically meaningful.

A billion is 1,000 million.

1. Basic indicators

TABLE 1.1. BASIC INDICATORS

Population is World Bank estimates, usually projected from the most recent population censuses or surveys (mostly from 1980–2004). Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin.

Land area is the land surface area of a country, excluding inland waters.

Gross national income (GNI) per capita is the total domestic and foreign value added claimed by residents, which comprises gross domestic

product plus net factor income from abroad (the income residents receive from abroad for factor services including labor and capital) less similar payments made to nonresidents who contribute to the domestic economy, divided by midyear population. It is calculated by the *World Bank Atlas* method (box 1). Growth rates are shown in real terms. They have been calculated by the least-squares method using constant (2000) GNI per capita series in national currency (see also table 2.21).

Life expectancy at birth is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to remain the same throughout its life. Data are World Bank estimates based on data from the United Nations Population Division, the United Nations Statistics Division, and national statistical offices.

Under-five mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

Box 1

The World Bank Atlas method

The *World Bank Atlas* method uses a three-year average of conversion factors to convert gross national income (GNI) data, expressed in different national currencies, to a common denomination, conventionally U.S. dollars. The *Atlas* conversion factor for any year is the average of the official exchange rate or alternative conversion factor for that year and for the two preceding years, after adjusting them for differences in relative inflation between that country and the United States. This three-year average smoothes fluctuations in prices and exchange rates for each country. The resulting GNI in U.S. dollars is divided by the midyear population for the latest of the three years to derive GNI per capita.

The following formulas describe the procedures for computing the conversion factor for year t :

$$e_{t-2,t}^* = \frac{1}{3} \left[e_{t-2} \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{t-2}} / \frac{P_t^s}{P_{t-2}^s} \right) + e_{t-1} \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} / \frac{P_t^s}{P_{t-1}^s} \right) + e_t \right]$$

and for calculating per capita GNI in U.S. dollars for year t :

$$Y_t^s = (Y_t / N_t) + e_{t-2,t}^*$$

where Y_t = current GNI (local currency) for year t , P_t = GNI deflator for year t ,

N_t midyear population for year t , and P_t^s = U.S. GNI deflator for year t .

Gini coefficient is the most commonly used measure of inequality. The coefficient varies between 0, which reflects complete equality, and 1, which indicates complete inequality (one person has all the income or consumption, all others have none). Graphically, the Gini coefficient can be easily represented by the area between the Lorenz curve and the line of equality.

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of adults ages 15 and older who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Total net official development assistance per capita is net disbursements of loans and grants from all official sources on concessional financial terms divided by the midyear population for the corresponding year

Regional aggregates for GNI per capita, life expectancy at birth, and adult literacy rates are weighted by population.

Source: Data on population, land area, GNI per capita, life expectancy at birth, under-five mortality, Gini coefficient, and adult literacy are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on aid flows are from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Geographic Distribution of Aid Flows to Developing Countries database.

2. National accounts

TABLE 2.1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, REAL

Gross domestic product (GDP), real, is the total output of goods and services for final use produced by residents and nonresidents, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated capital assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. GDP figures are shown at market prices (also known as purchaser values) and have been converted to U.S. dollars using constant (2000) exchange rates. For countries where the official exchange rate does not effectively reflect the rate applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative currency conversion factor has been used.

The sum of the components of GDP by industrial origin (presented here as value

added) will not normally equal total GDP for several reasons. First, components of GDP by expenditure are individually rescaled and summed to provide a partially rebased series for total GDP. Second, total GDP is shown at purchaser value, while value added components are conventionally reported at producer prices. As explained above, purchaser values exclude net indirect taxes, while producer prices include indirect taxes. Third, certain items, such as imputed bank charges, are added in total GDP.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.2. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA, REAL

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, real, is calculated by dividing GDP (see table 2.1) by corresponding midyear population.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.3. AGRICULTURE VALUE ADDED

Agriculture value added is shown at factor cost. It comprises the gross output of forestry, hunting, and fishing less the value of their intermediate inputs. However, for Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, and Zambia, it is shown at market prices, that is, including intermediate inputs.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.4. INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED

Industry value added is shown at factor cost. It comprises the gross output of mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, and gas, less the value of their intermediate inputs. However, for Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, and Zambia, it is shown at market prices, that is, including intermediate inputs.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.5. SERVICES VALUE ADDED

Services value added is shown at factor cost and consists of the gross output of all other

branches of economic activity, including government, less the value of their intermediate inputs. However, for Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, and Zambia, it is shown at market prices, that is, including intermediate inputs. Other items, such as imputed bank service charges (which are difficult to assess in the same fashion for all countries) and any corrections for statistical discrepancies, are not included.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.6. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, NOMINAL

Gross domestic product (GDP), nominal is obtained by converting national currency GDP series in current prices to U.S. dollars at official annual exchange rates.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.7. Total consumption

Total consumption is the sum of private consumption and general government consumption (table 2.8). Private consumption, not separately shown here, is the value of all goods and services purchased or received as income in kind by households and nonprofit institutions. It excludes purchases of dwellings, but includes imputed rent for owneroccupied dwellings. In practice, it includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.8. GENERAL GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION

General government consumption includes all current expenditure for purchases of goods and services by all levels of government, including capital expenditure on national defense and security. Other capital expenditure by government is included in capital formation.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.9. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

Gross fixed capital formation consists of gross domestic fixed capital formation plus net changes in the level of inventories. Gross

capital formation comprises outlays by the public sector (table 2.10) and the private sector (table 2.11). Examples include improvements in land, dwellings, machinery, and other equipment. For some countries the sum of gross private investment and gross public investment does not total gross domestic investment due to statistical discrepancies.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.10. GENERAL GOVERNMENT FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

General government fixed capital formation is gross domestic fixed capital formation (see table 2.9) for the public sector.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.11. PRIVATE SECTOR FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

Private sector fixed capital formation is gross domestic fixed capital formation (see table 2.9) for the private sector.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.12. GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS

Gross domestic savings is calculated by deducting total consumption (table 2.7) from nominal gross domestic product (table 2.6).

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.13. GROSS NATIONAL SAVINGS

Gross national savings is the sum of gross domestic savings (table 2.12), net factor income from abroad, and net private transfers from abroad. The estimate here also includes net public transfers from abroad.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.14. RESOURCE BALANCE (EXPORTS MINUS IMPORTS)

Resource balance is the difference between free on board exports (table 2.15) and cost, insurance, and freight imports (table 2.16) of goods and services (or the difference between gross domestic savings and gross capital formation). The resource balance is shown as a share of nominal gross domestic product (table 2.6).

Source: World Bank country desk data.

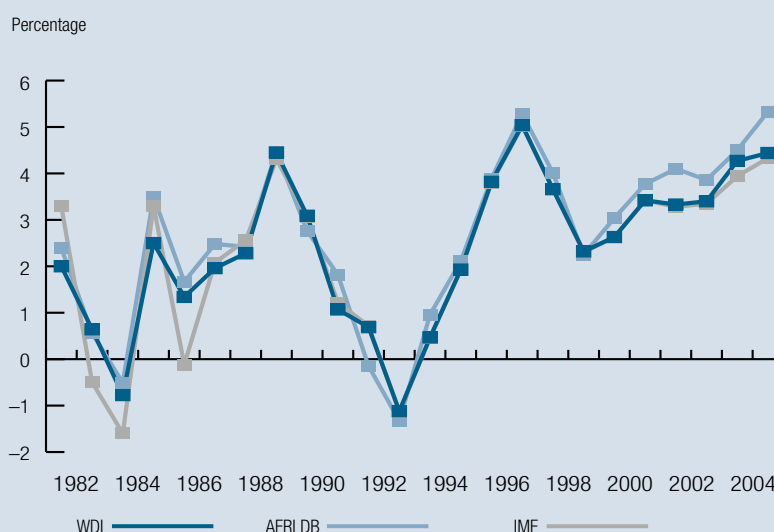
Discrepancies in gross domestic product growth estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa

Three major databases supply information on gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates: the World Bank Africa Region Live Database (AFRLDB), the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) database, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) database. The GDP growth rates presented in the World Bank databases and the IMF database often differ, sometimes substantially. For example, the 2004 GDP regional growth rate was cited as 4.3 percent by the AFRLDB and 5.2 percent by the WEO (see figure).

To calculate the growth of regional aggregates, the two World Bank databases use the ratio of the sum method. This method converts individual country GDP in current local currency into base year U.S. dollars using the base year exchange rate. The aggregate GDP growth rate is then calculated as the total regional GDP in base year U.S. dollars (the ratio of the sum). The implicit weighting variable of this method is the country GDP in constant U.S. dollars.

The IMF database uses the sum of the ratios method. This method first calculates the

Sub-Saharan Africa annual GDP growth reported by different databases



Source: World Bank Africa Region Live Database, World Bank World Development Indicators database, and International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database.

The minor difference between the two World Bank databases is due to different frequencies of data updates. The sometimes substantial differences between the World Bank and the IMF databases are due to three main reasons: data source, aggregation methodology, and selection of the weighting variable.

For data sources, the two World Bank databases use the GDP estimates reported by the Bank's country economists, while the IMF database uses the estimates reported by IMF country economists. Although the World Bank and the IMF country economists coordinate their GDP estimates, some differences remain.

GDP growth rates of each individual country using the country GDP in constant local currency. The aggregate GDP growth rate is then calculated using the country growth rates and the country GDP in current purchasing power parity U.S. dollars as the weighting variable (the sum of ratios).

The implications of these differences are twofold. If the difference is small, it causes confusion. If the difference is large, it can cause serious miscalculation in economic planning or in policymaking. For further details visit the Africa Region Office of the Chief Economist's website at www.worldbank.org/afr/ce.

TABLES 2.15 AND 2.16. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES, NOMINAL
Exports and imports of goods and services, nominal, comprise all transactions between residents of an economy and the rest of the world involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services expressed in current U.S. dollars.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLES 2.17 AND 2.18. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES, REAL
Exports and imports of goods and services, real, are defined as in tables 2.15 and 2.16, but expressed in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.19. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH

Gross domestic product (GDP) growth is the average annual growth rates of real GDP (table 2.1). See box 2 for information on discrepancies in GDP growth estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.20. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA GROWTH

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita growth is the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (table 2.2).

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.21. GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

Gross national income (GNI) per capita is calculated using the World Bank Atlas method (see box 1). It is similar in concept to GNI per capita in current prices, except that the use of threeyear averages of exchange rates smoothes out sharp fluctuations from year to year.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

TABLE 2.22. TOTAL CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

Total consumption per capita is obtained by dividing total consumption at current U.S.

dollars (see table 2.7) by the corresponding midyear population.

Source: World Bank country desk data.

3. Millennium Development Goals

TABLE 3.1. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Survey year is the year in which the underlying data were collected.

Share of population below national poverty line (poverty headcount ratio) is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Share of population below purchasing power parity (PPP) \$1 a day is the percentage of the

Table 1

Method used to calculate regional aggregates and period averages in section 2

Table	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 4	Method 5
2.1 Gross domestic product, real	X				X
2.2 Gross domestic product per capita, real		X			X
2.3 Agriculture value added	X				X
2.4 Industry value added	X				X
2.5 Services value added	X				X
2.6 Gross domestic product, nominal	X			X	
2.7 Total consumption		X		X	
2.8 General government consumption		X		X	
2.9 Gross fixed capital formation		X		X	
2.10 General government fixed capital formation		X		X	
2.11 Private sector fixed capital formation		X		X	
2.12 Gross domestic savings		X		X	
2.13 Gross national savings		X		X	
2.14 Resource balance (exports minus imports)			X	X	
2.15 Exports of goods and services, nominal	X			X	
2.16 Imports of goods and services, nominal	X			X	
2.17 Exports of goods and services, real	X				X
2.18 Imports of goods and services, real	X				X
2.19 Gross domestic product growth	X				X
2.20 Gross domestic product per capita growth	X			X	
2.21 Gross national income per capita		X		X	
2.22 Total consumption per capita		X		X	

Note: Method 1 is the simple total of the gap-filled indicator; method 2 is the simple total of the gap-filled main indicator divided by the simple total of the gap-filled secondary indicator; method 3 is the simple total of the first gap-filled main indicator minus the simple total of the second gap-filled main indicator, divided by the simple total of the secondary indicator; method 4 is the arithmetic mean (using the same series as shown in the table; that is, ratio if the rest of the table is shown as ratio, level if the rest of the table is shown as level, growth rate if the rest is shown as growth rate, and so on); method 5 is the least-squares growth rate (using the main indicator).

population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Poverty gap ratio at \$1 a day is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its prevalence.

Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income is the share of consumption, or in some cases income, that accrues to the poorest 20 percent of the population.

Prevalence of child malnutrition, underweight, is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The reference population, adopted by the World Health Organization in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished.

Share of population below minimum dietary energy consumption (also referred to as prevalence of undernourishment) is the percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. A value of 2.5 percent signifies a prevalence of undernourishment of 2.5 percent or less.

Source: Data on poverty measures are prepared by the World Bank's Development Research Group. The national poverty lines are based on the World Bank's country poverty assessments. The international poverty lines are based on nationally representative primary household surveys conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank country departments. The World Bank has prepared an annual review of its poverty work since 1993. For details on data sources and methods used in deriving the World Bank's latest estimates, see Chen and Ravallion (2004).

Data have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. Efforts have been made to harmonize these

data series with those published on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals website (www.un.org/millenniumgoals), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain.

Data on child malnutrition and share of population below minimum dietary energy consumption are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (see www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity/index_en.htm).

TABLE 3.2. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Net primary enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official primary school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in primary school to the population of the corresponding official primary school age.

Primary completion rate is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated as the total number of students in the last grade of primary school minus the number of repeaters in that grade divided by the total number of children of official graduation age.

Share of cohort reaching grade 5 is the percentage of children enrolled in grade 1 of primary school who eventually reach grade 5. The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method.

Youth literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15–24 who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.

Source: Data are from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics. Data have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. Efforts have been made to harmonize these data series with those published on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals website (www.un.org/millenniumgoals), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain.

TABLE 3.3. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary school is the ratio of female to male gross enrollment rate in primary and secondary school.

Ratio of young literate women to men is the ratio of the female to male youth literacy rate.

Women in national parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber occupied by women.

Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector are women wage employees in the nonagricultural sector as a share of total nonagricultural employment.

Source: Data on net enrollment and literacy are from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics. Data on women in national parliaments are from the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Data on women's employment are from the International Labour Organization's *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, fourth edition.

TABLE 3.4. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

Under-five mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births.

Child immunization rate, measles, is the percentage of children ages 12–23 months who received vaccinations for measles before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine.

Source: Data on under-five and infant mortality are the harmonized estimates of the World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank, based mainly on household surveys, censuses, and vital registration, supplemented by the World Bank's estimates based on household surveys and vital registration. Other estimates are compiled and produced

by the World Bank's Human Development Network and Development Data Group in consultation with its operational staff and country offices. Data on child immunization are from the World Health Organization and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage.

TABLE 3.5. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal mortality ratio, modeled estimate, is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births.

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Source: Data on maternal mortality are from AbouZahr and Wardlaw (2003). Data on births attended by skilled health staff are from the United Nations Children's Fund's *State of the World's Children 2006* and Child-info, and Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International.

TABLE 3.6. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, AND OTHER DISEASES

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people ages 15–49 who are infected with HIV.

Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually measured for married women ages 15–49 only.

Deaths due to malaria is the number of malaria deaths per 100,000 people.

Children sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets are the percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an insecticide-treated bednet to prevent malaria.

Incidence of tuberculosis is the estimated number of new tuberculosis cases (pulmonary, smear positive, and extrapulmonary), per 100,000 people.

Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS is the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS, the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy.

Source: Data on HIV prevalence are from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the World Health Organization's (WHO) 2006 *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*. Data on contraceptive prevalence are from household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Data on deaths due to malaria are from the WHO. Data on children sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets are from UNICEF's *State of the World's Children 2006* and Childinfo, and Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International. Data on tuberculosis are from the WHO's *Global Tuberculosis Control Report 2006*.

TABLE 3.7. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not.

Nationally protected areas as share of total land area are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, and protected landscapes. Marine areas, unclassified areas, and littoral (intertidal) areas are not included. The data also do not include sites protected under local or provincial law.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per unit of energy use is the GDP in purchasing power parity (PPP) U.S. dollars per kilogram of oil equivalent of energy use. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to 2000 constant international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Solid fuel use is the percentage of the population using solid fuels as opposed to modern fuels. Solid fuels are defined to include fuel wood, straw, dung, coal, and charcoal. Modern fuels are defined to include electricity, liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas, kerosene, and gasoline.

Population with sustainable access to an improved water source is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within 1 kilometer of the dwelling.

Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation is the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. The excreta disposal system is considered adequate if it is private or shared (but not public) and if it hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Source: Data on forest area are from the Food and Agricultural Organization's Global Forest Resources Assessment. Data on nationally protected areas are from the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre. Data on energy use are from electronic files of the International Energy Agency. Data on carbon dioxide emissions are from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in the U.S. state of Tennessee. Data on solid fuel use are from household survey data, supplemented by World Bank estimates. Data on access to water and sanitation are from the World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund's *Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target* (www.unicef.org/wes/mdgreport).

TABLE 3.8. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Debt Initiative decision point is the date at which a HIPC with an established track record of good performance under adjustment programs

supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank commits to undertake additional reforms and to develop and implement a poverty reduction strategy.

HIPC completion point is the date at which the country successfully completes the key structural reforms agreed on at the decision point, including developing and implementing its poverty reduction strategy. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC Initiative without further policy conditions.

Estimated total nominal debt service relief committed under Enhanced HIPC Initiative is the amount of debt service relief, calculated at the decision point, that will allow the country to achieve debt sustainability at the completion point.

Debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid on total long-term debt (public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed), use of IMF credit, and interest on short-term debt.

Youth unemployment rate is the percentage of the labor force ages 15–24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment may differ by country.

Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers are subscribers to a fixed-line telephone service, which connects a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network, or to a public mobile telephone service, which uses cellular technology.

Personal computers are self-contained computers designed for use by a single individual.

Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.

Source: Data on HIPC countries are from the IMF's March 2006 "HIPC Status Reports." Data on external debt are mainly from reports to the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System from member countries that have received International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loans or International Development Association credits, as well as World Bank and IMF files. Data on youth unemployment are from the International Labour Organization's *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, fourth edition. Data on phone subscribers, personal computers, and Internet users are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World

Telecommunication Development Report database and World Bank estimates.

4. Paris Declaration indicators

TABLE 4.1. STATUS OF PARIS DECLARATION INDICATORS

Source: World Bank data (see box 3).

5. Private sector development

TABLE 5.1. BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Number of startup procedures for new business is the number of procedures required to start a business, including interactions to obtain necessary permits and licenses and to complete all inscriptions, verifications, and notifications to start operations.

Time required to start a business is the number of calendar days needed to complete the procedures to legally operate a business. If a procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen.

Cost to start a business is normalized by presenting it as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) per capita.

Number of procedures to register a property is the number of procedures required for a business to secure rights to property.

Time required to register a property is the number of calendar days needed for a business to secure rights to property.

Number of procedures to enforce a contract is the number of independent actions, mandated by law or courts, that demand interaction between the parties of a contract or between them and the judge or court officer.

Time required to enforce a contract is the number of calendar days from the filing of the lawsuit in court until the final determination and, in appropriate cases, payment.

Protecting investors disclosure index measures the degree to which investors are protected through disclosure of ownership and financial information.

Time to resolve insolvency is the number of years from the filing for insolvency in court until the resolution of distressed assets.

Rigidity of employment index measures the regulation of employment, specifically the hiring and firing of workers and the rigidity of working hours. This index is the average

In the Paris Declaration, partner countries and donors agreed on an international monitoring process to track and encourage progress in implementing the Paris Declaration at the country level. As much as possible, surveys will use local processes to build a common understanding of how more effective aid contributes to achieving development results, to provide an accurate picture of how aid is managed, and to support broad-based dialogue at the country level on how to make aid more effective. The multidonor Working Party on Aid Effectiveness has created a subgroup to develop technical guidance, survey instruments, and a methodology for collecting and reporting on country-level data for most of the Paris Declaration indicators.

and a questionnaire for governments and donors (remaining eight indicators; see table).

The assessment criteria for indicators 1 and 11 are based on analysis by the World Bank for the 2005 Comprehensive Development Framework Progress Report "Enabling Country Capacity to Achieve Results." The World Bank is now conducting an Aid Effectiveness Review that will build on this earlier work and will provide information on these two qualitative indicators.

The survey-based tool was launched in May 2006. As of June 2006, 26 countries had confirmed their participation in the 2006 Survey of Monitoring the Paris Declaration. An international report on this first round is targeted for publication at the end of 2006. Other

Status of Paris Declaration indicators

Number	Indicator	Source of assessment
1	Ownership; operational poverty reduction strategies	Qualitative review, Comprehensive Development Framework method: desk review (World Bank)
2a	Quality of public financial management system	World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment desk review
2b	Quality procurement system	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee desk review
3	Aid reported on budget	Questionnaire
4	Coordinated capacity building	Questionnaire
5a	Use of country public financial management systems	Questionnaire
5b	Use of country procurement systems	Questionnaire
6	Parallel project implementation units	Questionnaire
7	In year predictability	Questionnaire
8	Untied aid	Questionnaire
9	Use of program-based approaches	Questionnaire
10	Joint missions and country analytical work	Questionnaire
11	Sound performance assessment framework	Qualitative review, Comprehensive Development Framework method: desk review (World Bank)
12	Review of mutual accountability	Questionnaire

Twelve indicators were agreed on at Paris. They are measured through qualitative desk reviews undertaken by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (indicator 2b), the World Bank (indicators 1, 2a, and 11),

monitoring rounds will be undertaken in early 2008 and 2010. To reduce the level of detail and complexity, the definitions and guidance are principle based and objective oriented. Detailed guidance on each of the eight indicators is provided.

of three subindexes: a difficulty of hiring index, a rigidity of hours index, and a difficulty of firing index.

Source: Data are from the World Bank's Doing Business project (<http://rru.world-bank.org/DoingBusiness/>).

TABLE 5.2. INVESTMENT CLIMATE

Private investment is private sector fixed capital formation (table 2.11) divided by nominal gross domestic product (table 2.6).

Net foreign direct investment is investment by residents of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries to acquire a lasting management interest (at least 10 percent of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in the recipient country. The data reflect changes in the net worth of subsidiaries in recipient countries whose parent company is in the DAC source country.

Domestic credit to private sector is financial resources provided to the private sector, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises.

Policy uncertainty is the share of senior managers who ranked economic and regulatory policy uncertainty as a major or very severe constraint.

Corruption is the share of senior managers who ranked corruption as a major or very severe constraint.

Courts are the share of senior managers who ranked courts and dispute resolution systems as a major or very severe constraint.

Lack of confidence courts will uphold property rights is the share of senior managers who do not agree with the statement: "I am confident that the judicial system will enforce my contractual and property rights in business disputes."

Crime is the share of senior managers who ranked crime, theft, and disorder as a major or very severe constraint.

Tax rates are the share of senior managers who ranked tax rates as a major or very severe constraint.

Finance is the share of senior managers who ranked access to finance or cost of finance as a major or very severe constraint.

Electricity is the share of senior managers who ranked electricity as a major or severe constraint.

Labor regulation is the share of senior managers who ranked labor regulations as a major or severe constraint.

Labor skills are the share of senior manag-

ers who ranked skills of available workers as a major or severe constraint.

Number of tax payments is the number of taxes paid by businesses, including electronic filing. The tax is counted as paid once a year even if payments are more frequent.

Time to prepare and pay taxes is the number of hours it takes to prepare, file, and pay (or withhold) three major types of taxes: the corporate income tax, the value added or sales tax, and labor taxes, including payroll taxes and social security contributions.

Total tax payable is the total amount of taxes payable by the business (except for labor taxes) after accounting for deductions and exemptions as a percentage of gross profit. For further details on the method used for assessing the total tax payable.

Highest marginal tax rate, corporate, is the highest rate shown on the schedule of tax rates applied to the taxable income of corporations.

Time dealing with officials is the average percentage of senior management's time that is spent in a typical week dealing with requirements imposed by government regulations (for example, taxes, customs, labor regulations, licensing, and registration), including dealings with officials, completing forms, and the like.

Average time to clear customs is the number of days to clear an imported good through customs.

Bank branches are deposit money bank branches.

Interest rate spread is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to prime customers minus the interest rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits.

Listed domestic companies are domestically incorporated companies listed on a country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. They exclude investment companies, mutual funds, and other collective investment vehicles.

Market capitalization of listed companies, also known as market value, is the share price of a listed domestic company's stock times the number of shares outstanding.

Turnover ratio for traded stocks is the total value of shares traded during the period divided by the average market capitalization for the period. Average market capitalization

Investment climate surveys or Enterprise surveys have been undertaken by the World Bank on an Africawide basis since 2003. Enterprise surveys measure business perceptions of the investment climate and can be used to analyze the link to job creation and productivity growth. Surveys are undertaken on the basis of a standardized survey instrument, identical for each country. The data gathered during these surveys fall into two categories: objective data, such as accounting or labor data, and perception data, where interviewees are asked to provide their own assessment of specific issues. Inferences from the use of survey data and of perception information must be done carefully, as sampling and contextual issues may affect the numbers reported.

Sector coverage in samples. Until 2005 enterprise surveys mostly surveyed manufacturing firms across countries, which implies that the reported data will not cover the entire economy. Hence, some of the reported issues may be sector specific.

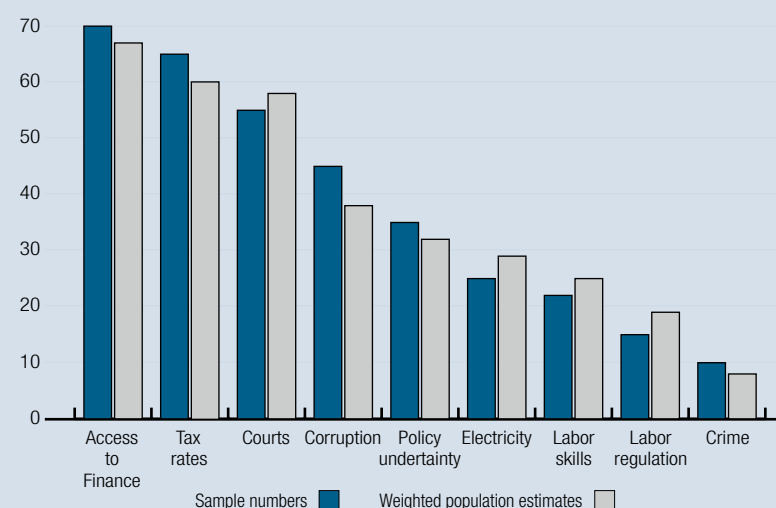
Inference. The data reported are unweighted numbers from random stratified samples, which implies that population estimates of the same variable may differ somewhat. Although experience shows that it does not often change the ranking of the most important constraints, reported numbers may vary slightly from population estimates (see figure for a hypothetical example).

Context for perception data. The social environment in which a survey takes place may affect the nature of the replies. The sense of responsibility of managers and the perceived legitimacy of the survey itself (and of its questions) will affect the replies: for example, a survey taking place in a country with no tradition in survey data gathering—and thus with little perceived legitimacy for a survey—will yield more uncertain answers. Some topics, by their sensitive nature—for example, questions on corruption—may yield unexpected results. In addition, the psychology of the respondent and the overall socioeconomic context of the interview may affect

the answers. For example, assume a country where a survey takes place between period $t-1$ and $t+1$. In period t , a major dispute erupts between manufacturers and the authorities about tax issues. It is most likely that replies provided in $t+1$ will be much more negative when assessing tax issues than the ones provided in $t-1$. In this case, samplewide computations may be misleading, and it is better for analytical purposes to separate the answers into before and after the event.

These issues have two major implications. First, it is often better to also refer to the Investment Climate Assessment reports for each country to know the sampling methodology used in order to assess how generalizations can be made from the data. Second, these replies, because of their contextual nature, should be correlated with other sources of information, which can be found in Investment Climate Assessment reports or other analytical works.

Items perceived as a severe constraint (percent)



Source: World Bank Investment Climate Surveys.

is calculated as the average of the end-of-period values for the current period and the previous period.

Source: Data on private investment are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on net foreign direct investment are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on domestic credit to the private sector are from the International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics database and data files, World Bank and OECD gross domestic product (GDP) estimates, and the

World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on investment climate constraints to firms are based on enterprise surveys conducted by the World Bank and its partners during 2001–05 (<http://rru.worldbank.org/EnterpriseSurveys>) (box 4). Data on regulation and tax administration and highest marginal corporate tax rates are from the World Bank's Doing Business project (<http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness>). Data on time dealing with officials and average time to clear customs are from World Bank Enterprise Surveys (<http://rru.worldbank.org/EnterpriseSurveys/>).

Data on bank branches are from surveys of banking and regulatory institutions by the World Bank's Research Department and Financial Sector and Operations Policy Department and the World Development Indicators database. Data on interest rate spreads are from the IMF's International Financial Statistics database and data files and the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on listed domestic companies and turnover ratios for traded stocks are from Standard & Poor's *Emerging Stock Markets Factbook* and supplemental data and the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on market capitalization of listed companies are from Standard & Poor's *Emerging Stock Markets Factbook* and supplemental data, World Bank and OECD estimates of GDP, and the World Bank's World Development Indicators database.

6. Trade

TABLE 6.1. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TARIFF BARRIERS

Merchandise trade is the sum of imports and exports of divided by nominal gross domestic product.

Exports and imports comprise all transactions between residents of an economy and the rest of the world involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, and non-monetary gold. Data are shown in current U.S. dollars. Exports and imports as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) are calculated as merchandise exports and imports divided by nominal GDP. Annual growth of exports and imports is calculated using the real imports and exports series in tables 2.17 and 2.18.

Terms of trade index measures the relative movement of export and import prices. This series is calculated as the ratio of a country's export unit values or prices to its import unit values or prices shows changes over a base year (2000) in the level of export unit values as a percentage of import unit values.

Structure of merchandise exports and imports components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Food comprises the commodities in Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections 0 (food and live animals), 1

(beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).

Agricultural raw materials comprise the commodities in SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels), excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).

Fuels comprise SITC section 3 (mineral fuels).

Ores and metals comprise the commodities in SITC sections 27, 28, and 68 (nonferrous metals).

Manufactures comprise the commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68.

Export diversification index measures the extent to which exports are diversified. It is constructed as the inverse of a Herfindahl index, using disaggregated exports at four digits (following the SITC). A higher index indicates more export diversification.

Binding coverage is the percentage of product lines with an agreed bound rate.

Simple mean bound rate is the unweighted average of all the lines in the tariff schedule in which bound rates have been set.

Simple mean tariff is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates or most favored nation rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods.

Weighted mean tariff is the average of effectively applied rates or most favored nation rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country.

Share of lines with international peaks is the share of lines in the tariff schedule with tariff rates that exceed 15 percent.

Share of lines with specific rates is the share of lines in the tariff schedule that are set on a per unit basis or that combine ad valorem and per unit rates.

Primary products are commodities classified in SITC revision 2 sections 0–4 plus division 68.

Manufactured products are commodities classified in SITC revision 2 sections 5–8 excluding division 68.

Tariff barriers are a form of duty based on the value of the import.

Average cost to ship 20 ft container from port

to final destination is the cost of all operations associated with bringing a container from onboard a ship to the considered economic center, weighted based on container traffic for each corridor.

Average time to ship 20 ft container from port to final destination is the time in days from when the ship is available for unloading (be it moored at the berth or offshore) until the content of the container is made available to the final customer at the destination in the considered economic center, weighted based on container traffic for each corridor.

Average time to clear customs is the number of days to clear an imported good through customs.

Source: All indicators in the table were calculated by World Bank staff using the World Integrated Trade Solution system. Data on the export diversification index are from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Data on tariffs are from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization. Data on global imports are from the United Nations Statistics Division's COMTRADE database. Data on merchandise exports and imports are from World Bank country desks. Data on shipping time and costs are from the World Bank's Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy Program (SSATP). Data on average time to clear customs are from World Bank Enterprise Surveys (<http://rru.worldbank.org/EnterpriseSurveys/>).

TABLE 6.2 REGIONAL INTEGRATION, TRADE BLOCS

Value of trade is the sum of merchandise exports by members of a trade bloc .

Share of total bloc exports is the sum of merchandise exports by members of a trade bloc as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the bloc.

Share of world exports is the ratio of the bloc's total merchandise exports (within the bloc and to the rest of the world) to total merchandise exports by all economies in the world.

Source: Data on merchandise trade flows are published in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook* and *Direction of Trade Statistics Quarterly*. The data in the table were calculated

using the IMF's Direction of Trade database. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development publishes data on intraregional trade in its *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics*. The information on trade bloc membership is from World Bank (2000), the World Bank's *Global Economic Prospects 2005*, and the World Bank's International Trade Unit.

7. Infrastructure

TABLE 7.1. WATER AND SANITATION

Internal fresh water resources per capita is the sum of total renewable resources, which include internal flows of rivers and groundwater from rainfall in the country, and river flows from other countries.

Population with sustainable access to an improved water source is the percentage of population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within 1 kilometer of the user's dwelling.

Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation is the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. The excreta disposal system is considered adequate if it is private or shared (but not public) and if it hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Average nonrevenue water is the difference between water supplied and water sold (that is, the volume of water "lost") expressed as a percentage of net water supplied.

Water supply failure for firms receiving water is the average number of days per year that firms experienced insufficient water supply for production.

Average household tariffs for water services, largest city are the average tariffs for wastewater

ter services for household consumers in the largest city.

Committed nominal investment in potable water projects with private participation is annual committed investment in potable water projects with private investment.

Average annual official development assistance (ODA) disbursements for water and sanitation are average annual ODA for water and sanitation, including bilateral, multilateral, and other donors.

Source: Data on fresh water resources are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on access to water and sanitation are from the World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund's Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target (www.unicef.org/wes/mdgreport). Data on average nonrevenue water and average household tariffs for water services in the largest city are from the International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET). Data on water supply failure are from World Bank Investment Climate Surveys. Data on committed nominal investment in potable water projects with private participation are from the World Bank's Private Participation in Infrastructure database. Data on ODA disbursements are from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

TABLE 7.2. TRANSPORTATION

Total length of road network is the length of motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other roads.

Total length of national road network is the length of the interurban classified network without the urban and rural network.

Rail lines are the length of railway route available for train service, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.

Road density, ratio to arable land is the total length of national road network per 1,000 square kilometers of arable land area. The use of arable land area in the denominator focuses on inhabited sectors of total land area by excluding wilderness areas.

Road density, ratio to total land is the total length of national road network per 1,000 square kilometers of total land area.

Energy consumption for transportation is the

transportation sector's contribution to total final energy consumption.

Rural access is the percentage of the rural population who live within 2 kilometers of an all-season passable road as a share of the total rural population.

Commercial vehicles are the number of commercial vehicles, which use at least 24 liters of diesel fuel per 100 kilometers.

Passenger cars are the number of passenger vehicles, which use at least 9 liters of gasoline fuel per 100 kilometers.

Length of national network in good condition is the length of the national road network, including the interurban classified network without the urban and rural network, that is in good condition, as defined by each country's road agency.

Ratio of paved to total roads is the length of paved roads which are those surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones as a percentage of all the country's roads.

Average time to ship 20 ft container from port to final destination is the time in days from when the ship is available for unloading (be it moored at the berth or offshore) until the content of the container is made available to the final customer at the destination in the considered economic center, weighted based on container traffic for each corridor.

Firms identifying transport as major or very severe obstacle to business operation and growth is the percentage of firms that responded "major" or "very severe" obstacle to the following question: "Please tell us if any of the following issues are a problem for the operation and growth of your business. If an issue (infrastructure, regulation, and permits) poses a problem, please judge its severity as an obstacle on a five-point scale that ranges from 0 = no obstacle to 5 = very severe obstacle."

Average cost to ship 20 ft container from port to final destination is the costs of all operations associated with bringing a container from onboard a ship to the considered economic center, weighted based on container traffic for each corridor.

Price of diesel fuel and super gasoline is the price as posted at filling stations in a country's capital city. When several fuel prices for major cities were available, the unweighted

average is used. Since super gasoline (95 octane/A95/premium) is not available everywhere, it is sometime replaced by regular gasoline (92 octane/A92), premium plus gasoline (98 octane/A98), or an average of the two.

Committed nominal investment in transport projects with private participation is annual committed investment in transport (including roads, airport, seaport, toll road, and railroad) projects with private investment.

Average annual official development assistance (ODA) disbursements for transportation and storage are average annual ODA for transportation and storage, including bilateral, multilateral, and other donors.

Existence of road fund includes first generation (funded primarily by earmarked taxes) and second generation (funded primarily by user charges) road funds.

Source: Data on total length of road network are from the International Road Federation's *World Road Statistics*. Data on total length of national network, length of national network in good condition, average time and cost to ship 20 ft container, and existence of a road fund are from the World Bank's Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy Program (SSATP). Data on rail lines and ratio of paved to total roads are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on road density and rural access to roads are from the World Bank's SSATP and World Development Indicators database. Data on energy consumption for transportation are from the International Energy Agency. Data on vehicle fleet and fuel and gasoline prices are from the German Society for Technical Cooperation (GTZ). Data on firms identifying transport as a major or very severe constraint to business operation and growth are from World Bank Investment Climate Surveys. Data on committed nominal investment in transport projects with private participation are from the World Bank's Private Participation in Infrastructure database. Data on ODA disbursements are from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

TABLE 7.3. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Telephone subscribers are subscribers to a main telephone line service, which connects a customer's equipment to the public switched

telephone network, or to a cellular telephone service, which uses cellular technology.

Unmet demand is unmet applications for connection to the public switched telephone network that have had to be held over owing to a lack of technical facilities (equipment, lines, and the like) divided by the number of main telephone lines in operation.

Households with own telephone is the percentage of households possessing a telephone.

Delay for firm in obtaining a telephone connection is the average actual delay in days that firms experience when obtaining a telephone connection, measured from the day the establishment applied to the day it received the service or approval.

Duration of telephone outages is the average duration in hours of instances of telephone unavailability related to production.

Reported phone faults is the total number of reported faults for the year divided by the total number of mainlines in operation multiplied by 100. The definition of fault can vary. Some countries include faulty customer equipment; others distinguish between reported and actual found faults. There is also sometimes a distinction between residential and business lines. Another consideration is the time period: some countries report this indicator on a monthly basis; in these cases data are converted to yearly estimates.

Firms identifying telecommunications as major or very severe obstacle to business operation and growth is the percentage of firms that responded "major" or "very severe" obstacle to the following question: "Please tell us if any of the following issues are a problem for the operation and growth of your business. If an issue (infrastructure, regulation, and permits) poses a problem, please judge its severity as an obstacle on a five-point scale that ranges from 0 = no obstacle to 5 = very severe obstacle."

Cost of a cellular local call is the cost of a three-minute cellular local call during off-peak hours.

Cost of a local phone call is the cost of a three-minute local call during peak hours. Local call refers to a call within the same exchange area using the subscriber's own terminal (that is, not from a public telephone).

Cost of phone call to the United States is the cost of a three-minute call to the United States during peak hours.

Committed nominal investment in fixed-line and long distance projects with private participation is annual committed investment in fixed-line and long distance projects with private investment.

Committed nominal investment in mobile projects with private participation is annual committed investment in mobile projects with private investment.

Average annual official development assistance (ODA) disbursements for communications are average annual ODA for communications, including bilateral, multilateral, and other donors.

Source: Data on telephone subscribers, reported phone faults, and cost of local and cellular calls are from the International Telecommunications Union. Data on unmet demand are from the World Bank's Infrastructure Vice Presidency. Data on households with own telephone are from Demographic and Health Surveys. Data on delays for firms in obtaining a telephone connection, duration of telephone outages, and firms identifying telecommunications as a major or very severe obstacle to business operation and growth are from World Bank Investment Climate Assessments. Data on cost of a call to the United States are from the World Bank's Global Development Finance and World Development Indicator databases. Data on committed nominal investment are from the World Bank's Private Participation in Infrastructure database. Data on ODA disbursements are from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

TABLE 7.4. ENERGY

Installed capacity is the sum of conventional thermal electricity installed capacity; hydro-electricity installed capacity; nuclear electricity installed capacity; and geothermal, solar, wind, wood, and waste electricity installed capacity.

Electric power consumption is the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants, less distribution losses and own use by heat and power plants.

Energy use per purchasing power parity (PPP) gross domestic product (GDP) is apparent consumption, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport,

divided by nominal GDP in PPP U.S. dollars.

Access to electricity is the percentage of the population living in households with access to electricity.

Solid fuels use is the percentage of the population using solid fuels as opposed to modern fuels. Solid fuels include fuel wood, straw, dung, coal, and charcoal. Modern fuels include electricity, liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas, kerosene, and gasoline.

Delay for firm in obtaining electrical connection is the average actual delay in days that firms experience when obtaining an electrical connection, measured from the day the establishment applied to the day it received the service or approval.

Electric power transmission and distribution losses are technical and nontechnical losses, including electricity losses due to operation of the system and the delivery of electricity as well as those caused by unmetered supply. This comprises all losses due to transport and distribution of electrical energy and heat.

Electrical outages of firms are the average number of days per year that establishments experienced power outages or surges from the public grid.

Firms that share or own their own generator is the percentage of firms that responded "Yes" to the following question: "Does your establishment own or share a generator?" Firms identifying electricity as major or very severe obstacle to business operation and growth is the percentage of firms that responded "major" or "very severe" obstacle to the following question: "Please tell us if any of the following issues are a problem for the operation and growth of your business. If an issue (infrastructure, regulation, and permits) poses a problem, please judge its severity as an obstacle on a five-point scale that ranges from 0 = no obstacle to 5 = very severe obstacle."

Electricity end-user prices are prices actually paid, net of rebates and including transport costs to the consumer and taxes that have to be paid as part of the transaction and that are not refundable (this excludes value added tax).

Committed nominal investment in energy projects with private participation is annual committed investment in energy projects with private investment.

Average annual official development assistance (ODA) disbursements for energy are aver-

age annual overseas ODA for energy, including bilateral, multilateral, and other donors).

Source: Data on installed capacity are from the U.S. Department of Energy's *International Energy Annual 2004*. Data on electric power consumption and energy use per PPP GDP are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on access to electricity and solid fuels use are from household survey data, supplemented by World Bank Project Appraisal Documents. Data on delays for firms in obtaining an electrical connection, electrical outages of firms, firms that share or own their own generator, and firms identifying electricity as a major or very severe obstacle to business operation and growth are from World Bank Investment Climate Assessments. Data on transmission and distribution losses are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database, supplemented by World Bank Project Appraisal Documents. Data on end-user prices are from South African Development through Electricity (SAD-ELEC). Data on committed nominal investment are from the World Bank's Private Participation in Infrastructure database. Data on ODA disbursements are from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

TABLE 7.5. FINANCIAL SECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE

Sovereign ratings are long-term foreign currency ratings.

Gross national savings are the sum of gross domestic savings (table 2.12) and net factor income and net private transfers from abroad. The estimate here also includes net public transfers from abroad.

Claims on governments and other public entities correspond to the sum of lines 32an, 32b, 32bx, and 32c in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *International Financial Statistics* and usually comprise direct credit for specific purposes such as financing of the government budget deficit or loans to state enterprises, advances against future credit authorizations, and purchases of treasury bills and bonds, net of deposits by the public sector. Public sector deposits with the banking system also include sinking funds for the service of debt and temporary

deposits of government revenues. Data are in current local currency.

Money and quasi money (M2) are the sum of currency outside banks, demand deposits other than those of the central government, and the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government. This definition of money supply is frequently called M2 and corresponds to lines 34 and 35 in the IMF's *International Financial Statistics*.

Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the gross domestic product (GDP) deflator.

Bank assets include deposit money bank reserves (line 20 of the IMF's *International Financial Statistics*), claims on monetary authorities, securities (line 20c), other claims on monetary authorities (line 20n), foreign assets (line 21), and claims on other resident sectors (lines 22). Calculated using period average exchange rate (line rf).

Domestic credit to private sector is financial resources provided to the private sector, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises.

Interest rate spread is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to prime customers minus the interest rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits.

Ratio of bank nonperforming loans to total is the value of nonperforming loans divided by the total value of the loan portfolio (including nonperforming loans before the deduction of specific loan-loss provisions). The loan amount recorded as nonperforming should be the gross value of the loan as recorded on the balance sheet, not just the amount that is overdue.

Bank branches are deposit money bank branches.

Listed domestic companies are domestically incorporated companies listed on a country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. They exclude investment companies, mutual funds, and other collective investment vehicles.

Market capitalization of listed companies, also known as market value, is the share price of a listed domestic company's stock times the number of shares outstanding.

The availability of performance indicators for the infrastructure sector is unfortunately rather sparse. One reason for the difficulties with data collection is the institutional fragmentation of the sectors, with information dispersed across a wide range of institutions including ministries, (often subnational) state-owned enterprises, roads funds, and regulatory entities.

Efforts have been made across all sectors to organize the limited data available according to a common conceptual framework that shed lights on some of the key policy issues affecting the sector, namely access, quality of service, pricing, and financing. The access indicators are further broken down between the supply side, which reflects the situation from the service provider's perspective, and the demand side, which reflects the situation from the user's perspective. The disconnect that sometimes exists between these two sets of indicators itself reveals some of the challenges inherent in providing effective infrastructure services.

Water and sanitation

There has been a great deal of international effort to improve measurement of access to water and sanitation, since increasing access is one of the Millennium Development Goals. The latest figures suggest that an average of 64 percent of the population has access to an improved water source and 37 percent to improved sanitation. Less than half of those with access to an improved water source enjoy a piped connection to the household.

Transportation

Road density for the region remains low by international standards. Due to the existence of relatively large sparsely populated areas in many countries, road density is less dramatic when measured relative to total arable land rather than total land area. Nevertheless, only about 33 percent of the rural population lives within 2 kilometers of an all-season road. Road quality is also a major concern, with only around 30 percent of the national network classified as being in reasonable condition. One area where significant progress has been made is the creation of road funds, which aim to provide a stable source of finance for road maintenance. More than 80 percent of countries for which data are available report having such a fund.

Information and communication technology

The information and communication technology sector is by far the best documented. The data testify to the huge expansion of cellular telephone coverage across Africa during the last decade, with the average number of mobile subscribers at the country level rising from 13 per 1,000 people in the late 1990s to 73 in the early 2000s. Nevertheless, unmet demand for fixed telephone lines remains high at 46 percent of existing capacity, and firms report average wait times of 69 days for a new connection. The cost of international telephone calls has declined significantly since the late 1990s but remains very high in absolute terms, with an average rate of \$4.85 for a three minute call to the United States.

Energy

Access and use of modern energy remains extremely limited in the region. In countries for which data are available around 27 percent of the population has access to electricity and 13 percent

to modern cooking fuels. Investment Climate Surveys indicate that unreliable power supply is a major constraint for firms in the region, with around 40 percent of enterprises identifying deficient power supply as a major constraint to doing business and as many as 50 percent maintaining their own generation facilities to insulate themselves from unreliable public supplies. Notwithstanding the major shortfalls in access, official development assistance flows to the sector are very low, at no more than a few million dollars per country per year.

Financial sector infrastructure

Macroeconomics. Low domestic savings and limited access to foreign savings through international borrowing constrain the supply of funding for viable investments. Domestic savings to gross domestic product (GDP) amounts to a low 15.5 percent on average for all of Africa and 15.2 percent for Sub-Saharan Africa. Low savings coupled with inefficient intermediation capacity of the financial sector result in high cost of finance. Interest rates average above 10 percent for the region, in some countries interest rates reach 20 percent and higher.

Size. Although figures vary drastically between countries, on average the size of the financial sector remains small. For a bank-dominated financial system, the economies exhibit a very low penetration of bank assets at 39 percent of GDP. The data also show the stark contrast between the average amount of bank assets in Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa. While Sub-Saharan Africa bank assets stand at 35 percent of GDP, with assets standing as low as 7 percent in some countries, North Africa registers a deep banking system with assets averaging 77 percent of GDP.

Intermediation. With very few exceptions, financial systems in the region fulfill their intermediation function poorly. Cross-country, industry-level, firm-level, and country case studies confirm that countries with higher levels of financial development experience better resource allocation, higher GDP per capita growth, and faster rates of poverty reduction. Financial intermediation contributes to economic growth through mobilizing savings and identifying, assessing, and monitoring productive investments in an economy. However, capacity for intermediation in many African countries is strained by inefficiency, high costs, and lack of outreach. Typically, banks have very high liquidity but fail to deploy funds into productive investments, and lending to the private sector is constrained. Domestic credit to the private sector averages less than 20 percent of GDP in Africa. Lack of competition and high overhead costs contribute to high interest rate spreads, which average 18 percent. Access to finance and outreach of the banking system are limited with many countries having less than 3 bank branches per 100,000 people. Financial systems are dominated by banks and lack product and institutional diversity. The share of nonbank financial institutions in the financial system, including pension funds and insurance companies, which have an important role in promoting long-term savings, remains negligible. At the same time, ongoing reforms in the pension and insurance sector in several African countries set the basis for in-

creased long-term savings which, subject to efficient intermediation, can be channeled to long-term investments in the future.

Capital markets. Capital markets act as a natural source of long-term finance in developed financial systems. Although capital markets are growing in Africa, most markets still play a limited role in funding investments. Security markets are small, underdeveloped, and illiquid both by global and emerging market standards, although 12 countries have set up stock exchanges in Sub-

Saharan Africa in addition to one regional exchange, the Bourse des Valeurs d'Abidjan. The markets suffer from poor liquidity and limited secondary market activity. Only 4 exchanges listed more than 50 domestic companies in 2004, and turnover averaged less than 10 percent of their market capitalization. While limited trading discourages further listings on the exchanges, additional listings can also contribute to improved scale and liquidity.

Turnover ratio for traded stocks is the total value of shares traded during the period divided by the average market capitalization for the period. Average market capitalization is calculated as the average of the end-of-period values for the current period and the previous period.

Source: Data on sovereign ratings are from Fitch Ratings. Data on gross national savings are from World Bank country desks. Data on claims on governments and other public entities are from the IMF's International Financial Statistics database and data files and the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on money and quasi money and domestic credit to the private sector are from the IMF's International Financial Statistics database and data files, World Bank and OECD estimates of GDP, and the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on real interest rates are from the IMF's International Financial Statistics database and data files using World Bank data on the GDP deflator and the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* database. Data on bank assets are from the IMF's International Financial Statistics database. Data on interest rate spreads are from the IMF's International Financial Statistics database and data files and the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on ratios of bank nonperforming loans to total are from the IMF's *Global Financial Stability Report* and the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on bank branches are from surveys of banking and regulatory institutions by the World Bank's Research Department and Financial Sector and Operations Policy Department and the World Development Indicators database. Data on listed domestic companies and turnover ratios

for traded stocks are from Standard & Poor's *Emerging Stock Markets Factbook* and supplemental data and the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Data on market capitalization of listed companies are from Standard & Poor's *Emerging Stock Markets Factbook* and supplemental data, World Bank and OECD estimates of GDP, and the World Bank's World Development Indicators database.

8. Human development

TABLE 8.1. EDUCATION

Youth literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15–24 who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.

Adult literacy rate is the proportion of adults ages 15 and older who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level and aims to lay the foundations for lifelong learning and human development by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown.

Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age.

Student-teacher ratio is the number of students enrolled in school divided by the number of teachers, regardless of their teaching assignment.

Public spending on education is current and capital public expenditure on education plus subsidies to private education at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics.

TABLE 8.2. HEALTH

Life expectancy at birth is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to remain the same throughout its life. Data are World Bank estimates based on data from the United Nations Population Division, the United Nations Statistics Division, and national statistical offices.

Under-five mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births.

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births.

Deaths due to HIV/AIDS are the estimated number of adults and children that have died in a specific year based in the modeling of HIV surveillance data using standard and appropriate tools.

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people ages 15–49 who are infected with HIV.

Prevalence of tuberculosis is the number of tuberculosis cases (pulmonary, smear positive, and extrapulmonary) in a population at a given point in time, per 100,000 people. This indicator is sometimes referred to as “point prevalence.” Estimates include cases of tuberculosis among people with HIV.

Deaths due to malaria is the number of malaria deaths per 100,000 people.

Child immunization rate is the percentage of children ages 12–23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey for four diseases: measles and diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT). A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine and against DPT after receiving three doses.

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually measured for married women ages 15–49 only.

Children sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets are the percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an insecticide-treated bednet to prevent malaria.

People with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy are the percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved treatment protocol (or World Health Organization/ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/ AIDS standards).

Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS are the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS, the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy.

DOTS treatment success rate is the percentage of new smear-positive tuberculosis cases registered under DOTS in a given year that successfully completed treatment, whether with bacteriologic evidence of success (“cured”) or without (“treatment completed”).

Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs are the percentage of children under age 5 in malaria-risk areas with fever being treated with effective antimalarial drugs.

Population with sustainable access to an improved water source is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection,

public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within 1 kilometer of the dwelling.

Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation is the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. The excreta disposal system is considered adequate if it is private or shared (but not public) and if it hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Physicians are the number of physicians, including generalists and specialists.

Nurses are the number of nurses, including professional nurses, auxiliary nurses, enrolled nurses, and other nurses, such as dental nurses and primary care nurses.

Midwives are the number of midwives, including professional midwives, auxiliary midwives, and enrolled midwives. Traditional birth attendants, who are counted as community health workers, are not included.

General government expenditure on health is the direct outlays earmarked for the enhancement of the health status of the population and for the distribution of medical goods and services among the population. They can be financed through domestic funds or through external resources.

Out-of-pocket expenditure is any direct outlay by households, including gratuities and in-kind payments, to health practitioners and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals or population groups. It is a part of private health expenditure.

Total government expenditure includes consolidated direct outlays and indirect outlays, including capital of all levels of government, social security institutions, autonomous bodies, and other extrabudgetary funds

Source: Data are from the latest Core Health

Indicators from World Health Organization sources, including World Health Statistics 2006 and World Health Report 2006 (http://www3.who.int/whosis/core/core_select.cfm?path=whosis,core&language=english).

9. Agriculture

TABLE 9.1. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural population is the difference between the total population and the urban population.

Rural population density is the rural population divided by the arable land area. Arable land includes land defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Rural population below the poverty line is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line.

Share of rural population with sustainable access to an improved water source is the percentage of the rural population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within 1 kilometer of the dwelling.

Share of rural population with sustainable access to improved sanitation is the percentage of the rural population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. The excreta disposal system is considered adequate if it is private or shared (but not public) and if it hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Share of rural population with access to electricity is the percentage of the rural population living in households with access to electricity.

Share of rural population with access to transportation is the percentage of the rural

population who live within 2 kilometers of an all-season passable road as a share of the total rural population.

Share of rural households with own telephone is the percentage of rural households possessing a telephone.

Source: Data on rural population are calculated from urban population shares from the United Nations Population Division's *World Urbanization Prospects* and from total population figures from the World Bank. Data on rural population density are from the FAO and World Bank population estimates. Data on rural population below the poverty line are national estimates based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Data on rural population with access to water and rural population with access to sanitation are from World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund's *Meeting the MDG Water and Sanitation Target* (www.unicef.org/wes/mdgreport). Data on rural population with access to electricity are from household survey data, supplemented by World Bank Project Appraisal Documents. Data on rural population with access to transport are from the World Bank's Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy Program (SSATP). Data on rural households with own telephone are from Demographic and Health Surveys.

TABLE 9.2. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture value added is shown at factor cost in current U.S. dollars divided by nominal gross domestic product. Value added in agriculture comprises the gross output of forestry, hunting, and fishing less the value of their intermediate inputs. However, for Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, and Zambia, it is shown at market prices, that is, including intermediate inputs.

Crop production index shows agricultural production for each year relative to the base period 1999–2001. It includes all crops except fodder crops. Regional and income group aggregates for the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) production indexes are calculated from the underlying values in international dollars, normalized to the base period 1999–2001.

Food production index covers food crops that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value.

Nonfood production index includes 29 products that are not considered nutritious, including coffee, rubber, cotton lint, and tobacco leaves.

Cereal production is crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereals include wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Livestock production index includes meat and milk from all sources, dairy products such as cheese, and eggs, honey, raw silk, wool, and hides and skins.

Food production index per capita is the ratio of food production index to the estimated total midyear population figures.

Agricultural exports and imports are expressed in current U.S. dollars at free on board prices.

Permanent cropland is land under permanent crops as defined and reported by the FAO.

Land under cereal production refers to harvested area, although some countries report only sown or cultivated area.

Irrigated land is areas equipped to provide water to the crops, including areas equipped for full and partial control irrigation, spate irrigation areas, and equipped wetland or inland valley bottoms.

Fertilizer consumption is the aggregate of nitrogenous, phosphate, and potash fertilizers.

Agricultural machinery refers to the number of wheel and crawler tractors (excluding garden tractors) in use in agriculture at the end of the calendar year specified or during the first quarter of the following year. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Agricultural employment includes people who work for a public or private employer and who receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A

and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Incidence of drought shows whether a country experienced a significant shortage of rain that unfavorably affected agricultural production.

Agricultural productivity measures agriculture value added per worker. Value added in agriculture measures the output of the agricultural sector (ISIC divisions 1–5) less the value of intermediate inputs. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Cereal crop yield includes wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Source: Data on agriculture value added are from World Bank country desks. Data on crop, food, nonfood, cereal, and livestock production, agricultural exports and imports, permanent cropland, land under cereal production, and agricultural machinery are from the FAO. Data on irrigated land are from the FAO's *Production Yearbook* and data files. Data on fertilizer consumption are from the FAO database for the *Fertilizer Yearbook*. Data on agricultural employment are from the International Labour Organization. Data on incidence of drought are from the Southern Africa Flood and Drought Network and East Africa Drought (CE). Data on agricultural productivity are from World Bank national accounts files and the FAO's *Production Yearbook* and data files.

10. Labor, migration, and population

TABLE 10.1. LABOR

Labor force is people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition of the economically active population. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, the labor force generally includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers

and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.

Participation rate is the percentage of the population ages 15–64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Industry corresponds to divisions 2–5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C–F (ISIC revision 3) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).

Services correspond to divisions 6–9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G–P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are workers who hold the type of jobs defined as paid employment jobs, where incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent on the revenue of the unit for which they work.

Self-employed workers are self-employed workers with employees (employers), self-employed workers without employees (own-account workers), and members of producer cooperatives. Although the contributing family workers category is technically part of the self-employed according to the classification used by the ILO, and could therefore be combined with the other self-employed categories to derive the total self-employed, they are reported here as a separate category in order to emphasize the difference between the two statuses, since the socioeconomic implications associated with each status can be significantly varied. This practice follows that of the ILO's Key Indicators of the Labour Market.

Contributing family workers (unpaid workers) are workers who hold self-employment jobs as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.

Employers are workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few

Data availability. The main source for labor market indicators is the International Labour Organization. It has two main data repositories: LABORSTA and Key Indicators of the Labour Market. LABORSTA has information on labor force, employment, unemployment, wages, and hours worked. Key Indicators of the Labour Market includes these indicators as well as others on status in employment, time-related underemployment, long-term unemployed, part-time workers, youth unemployment, and employment in the informal economy. It also contains some estimated and predicted indicators, which are an attempt to remedy data unavailability (labor force participation rates, inactivity rates, working poor, labor productivity and labor cost, and employment elasticities) as well as indicators indirectly related to labor markets that come from other sources (inequality, poverty, and educational attainment). However, in both sources coverage of Sub-Saharan Africa is low. For example, the most available indicator in LABORSTA is unemployment, with only 40 percent of the countries having at least one data point between 1985 and 2005. The most available indicators in Key Indicators of the Labour Market are the ones that are estimated or predicted, as well as those indirectly related to the labor market. Unemployment follows, with 55 percent of the countries having at least one data point between 1985 and 2005. Information on informal employment, which can account for more than 60 percent of employment in some countries, is scarce. The most available indicator, employment in the informal economy according to national definitions, is available for only 11 countries, with coverage varying from national to only urban population to capital cities to excluding agriculture.

Data comparability. The lack of comparability has to do with differences in measurement. Although there are standard definitions,

in practice, the indicators are constructed from different sources of information. The data on which they rely vary widely by country: from administrative records, such as social security registries and employment offices, to labor force surveys, household budget surveys, population censuses, establishment surveys or censuses, and economic censuses. Countries also vary in whether they include specific professional categories such as family workers, particularly women, who assist in family enterprises, people in the military, clergy, seasonal workers, part-time workers, sex-workers, and the like. There is also variation in the age brackets used to construct some indicators.

Data measurement. The underlying concepts are less appropriate and more difficult to measure in low-income countries. For example, unemployment, which is the most available and used indicator, is typically different in nature in low-income countries, where it is often concentrated among middle class workers. The prevalence of unemployment among poor people is relatively low, since they cannot afford to be unemployed. The current definition relies very much on whether a person has actively searched for a job, which seems less appropriate when labor markets are less developed and mechanisms for looking for jobs are less institutionalized. Both labor supply and income are more difficult to measure for informal activities, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers, which often account for more than half of employment. Multiple job-holdings are common. Current data provide underestimates of labor supply and earnings when they do not take second or third jobs into account. Agriculture accounts for a large share of the labor force, and its inherent seasonality makes labor market indicators more sensitive to the chosen reference period.

partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a self-employment jobs (that is, jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent on the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employees.

Own-account workers are workers who, working on their own-account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a self-employment jobs, as have engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them.

Members of producer cooperatives are workers who hold self-employment jobs in a cooperative producing goods and services.

Source: The ILO publishes estimates of the economically active population in its *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. Labor force numbers were calculated by World Bank staff, applying labor force participation rates from the ILO database to population estimates. The labor force participation rates are from the ILO's *Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population, 1980–2020*, fifth edition. The World Bank's population estimates are compiled and produced by its Human Development Network and Development Data Group in consultation with its operational staff and country offices. Important inputs to the World Bank's demographic work come from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*; census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices; household surveys conducted by national agencies, Macro International, and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Eurostat, *Demographic Statistics* (various years); Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, *Boletín Demográfico* (various years); and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Database. Data on status in employment and composition of self-employment are from the ILO's *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, fourth edition.

TABLE 10.2. MIGRATION AND POPULATION
Stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It includes refugees.

Net migration is the net average annual number of migrants during the period, that is, the annual number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Workers remittances received comprise current transfers by migrant workers and wages and salaries by nonresident workers.

Population is World Bank estimates, usually projected from the most recent population censuses or surveys (mostly from 1980–2004). Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin.

Fertility rate is the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.

Age composition refers to the percentage of the total population that is in specific age groups.

Dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents—people younger than 15 or older than 64—to the working-age population—those ages 15–64.

Rural area population is calculated as the difference between the total population and the urban population.

Urban area population is midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country.

Source: World Bank's World Development Indicators database.

11. HIV/AIDS

TABLE 11.1. HIV/AIDS

Estimated number of people with HIV/AIDS is the number of people in the relevant age group living with HIV. Depending on the reliability of the data available, there may be more or less uncertainty surrounding each estimate. Therefore, plausible bounds have been presented for adult rate.

Estimated prevalence rate is the percentage of the population of the relevant age group who are infected with HIV.

Deaths due to HIV/AIDS are the estimated number of adults and children that have died in a specific year based in the modeling of HIV surveillance data using standard and appropriate tools.

AIDS orphans are the estimated number of children who have lost their mother or both parents to AIDS before age 17 since the epidemic began in 1990. Some of the orphaned children included in this cumulative total are no longer alive; others are no longer under age 17.

Source: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the World Health Organization's *2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*.

12. Malaria

TABLE 12.1. MALARIA

Population is World Bank estimates, usually projected from the most recent population censuses or surveys (mostly from 1980–2004). Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally con-

What is causing the apparent stabilization of HIV prevalence in Sub-Saharan Africa?

Two factors are causing the apparent stabilization or leveling off of HIV prevalence rates observed in much of Sub-Saharan Africa: AIDS mortality rates and HIV incidence. High and, in some countries, rising rates of AIDS mortality and continuing high HIV incidence offsetting this mortality are the cause of this appearance of leveling off. In Zambia, for example, national HIV prevalence appears to have stayed relatively stable for the past 8–10 years. Since it is estimated that close to 100,000 people living in Zambia have been newly infected annually over that period, overall prevalence has remained level because AIDS has killed about the same number of people each year. HIV prevalence might therefore appear stable, but it hides a persistently high number of annual, new HIV infections and an equally high number of AIDS deaths.

On the other hand, as antiretroviral therapy coverage increases, it is possible that prevalence levels will increase as more people infected with HIV live longer. But we are not, unfortunately, witnessing a regionwide decline in the epidemic. In the absence of effective

interventions, the epidemic will continue to wreak havoc in these countries.

It is important to remember that there is not one typical African AIDS epidemic. In 10 countries adult HIV prevalence is below 2 percent, while in 5 other countries it is over 20 percent. These extreme differences in prevalence rates fall roughly into geographically separate areas. Eight countries of Southern Africa (Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) have prevalence rates above 15 percent, with Swaziland over 30 percent. In West Africa HIV prevalence is much lower, with no country having a prevalence rate above 10 percent and most having prevalence between 1 percent and 5 percent. Adult prevalence in countries in Central and East Africa falls somewhere between these two groups.

The countries of the region also differ in the time course of their epidemics, with epidemics starting earlier in East and Central Africa and much later in Southern Africa. Uganda is an example where adult HIV prevalence peaked in the early 1990.

Source: UNAIDS 2006.

sidered to be part of the population of their country of origin.

Endemic risk of malaria is the percentage of the population living in areas with significant annual transmission of malaria, be it seasonal or perennial.

Epidemic risk of malaria is the percentage of the population living in areas prone to distinct interannual variation, with no transmission taking place at all in some years.

Negligible risk of malaria is the percentage of the population living in areas where malaria is ordinarily not present and where the risk of malaria outbreaks is negligible.

Deaths due to malaria are the number of malaria deaths per 100,000 people.

Under-five mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

Children sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets are the percentage of children under

age 5 who slept under an insecticide-treated bednet to prevent malaria.

Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs are the percentage of children under age 5 in malaria-risk areas with fever being treated with antimalarial drugs.

Pregnant women receiving two doses of intermittent preventive treatment are the number of pregnant women who receive at least two preventive treatment doses of an effective antimalarial drug during routine antenatal clinic visits. This approach has been shown to be safe, inexpensive, and effective.

Source: Data on population are from the World Bank's Development Data Platform. Data on risk of malaria, children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs, and pregnant women receiving two doses of intermittent preventive treatment are from Demographic Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, and national statistical offices. Data on deaths due to malaria are from the United Nations Statistics Division based on World

Health Organization (WHO) estimates. Data on under-five mortality are harmonized estimates of the WHO, United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Bank, based mainly on household surveys, censuses, and vital registration, supplemented by World Bank estimates based on household surveys and vital registration. Data on children sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets are from Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys.

13. Capable States and partnership

TABLE 13.1. AID AND DEBT RELIEF

Net aid from all donors is net aid from DAC, non-DAC bilateral (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the former Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) countries, and China (OECD data). OPEC countries are Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The former CMEA countries are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the former German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the former Soviet Union) and multilateral donors.

Net aid from DAC donors is net aid from OECD's DAC donors, which include Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Ireland and New Zealand have been excluded in this compilation because their aid to Africa is negligible.

Net aid from multilateral donors is net aid from multilateral sources, such as the African Development Fund, the European Development Fund for the Commission of the European Communities, the International Development Association, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, Arab and OPEC financed multilateral agencies, and UN programs and agencies. Aid flows from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Trust Fund and Structural Adjustment Facility are also included. UN programs and agencies include the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's

Fund, and the World Food Programme. Arab and OPEC financed multilateral agencies include the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Islamic Development Bank, the OPEC Fund for International Development, the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development, the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African and Arab Countries, and the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

Aid as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) is calculated by dividing the nominal total net aid from all donors by nominal GDP. For a given level of aid flows, devaluation of a recipient's currency may inflate the ratios shown in the table. Thus, trends for a given country and comparisons across countries that have implemented different exchange rate policies should be interpreted carefully.

Aid per capita is calculated by dividing the nominal total net aid by midyear population. These ratios offer some indication of the importance of aid flows in sustaining per capita income and consumption levels, although exchange rate fluctuations, the actual rise of aid flows, and other factors vary across countries and over time.

Net aid as a share of gross capital formation is calculated by dividing the nominal total net aid by gross capital formation. These data highlight the relative importance of the indicated aid flows in maintaining and increasing investment in these economies. The same caveats mentioned above apply to their interpretation. Furthermore, aid flows do not exclusively finance investment (for example, food aid finances consumption), and the share of aid going to investment varies across countries.

Total net aid as a share of imports of goods and services is calculated by dividing nominal total net aid by imports of goods and services.

Total net aid as a share of central government expenditure is calculated by dividing nominal total net aid by central government expenditure.

Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Debt Initiative decision point is the date at which a HIPC with an established track record of good performance under adjustment programs supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank commits to undertake additional reforms and to develop and implement a poverty reduction strategy.

The Fourteenth Replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA14) in fiscal 2006–08 provides for approximately \$33 billion in development assistance, about \$18 billion of which is from 40 donor countries. As in IDA13, IDA14 places special emphasis on meeting the exceptional development challenges faced by Africa by directing half of its resources to the region, subject to performance. This translates into an approximately 25 percent increase over the amount of IDA financing available for Africa in IDA13. These resources account for 13 percent of all external aid to Africa (Development Committee 2006). While this is a large share for one institution, it is clear that IDA alone cannot address the analytical and operational challenges to accelerate growth and progress toward the Millennium Development Goals in every African country. IDA therefore strives to work effectively with other donors and with governments to maximize the impact of all external aid.

A key focus during IDA14 is the debt sustainability of African countries. To this end, financial support from IDA to poor countries now takes systematic account of countries' risk of debt distress. The countries facing the greatest risk of debt distress—most of which are in Sub-Saharan Africa—will receive all of their support in the form of grants, while less debt-burdened countries will receive credits or a 50-50 mix of grants and credits. As a result, grant-financed operations will account for a substantial share of total IDA14 commitments (initial estimates point to 30 percent). Over 70 percent of total grant resources would likely go to Africa. Africa will also benefit greatly from the ongoing Heavily Indebted Poor Country Debt Relief Initiative and from the recently approved Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).

To maximize the impact of increased concessionality and debt reduction, these initiatives must be complemented by increased

development assistance. Donors therefore agreed to offset the financial impact of grants on IDA's finances, and to compensate dollar-for-dollar IDA's forgone credit reflows that result from the MDRI debt cancellation. The agreements on financial compensation to offset the cost of debt relief will ensure that IDA's financial integrity is preserved and additional resources are available to help poor countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals and support their development efforts. To encourage effective use of these additional resources, they will be allocated on the basis of policy performance to IDA-only countries, which in turn means that a large share will go to Africa.

Africa also receives the lion's share of the resources allocated under IDA's allocation system for post-conflict countries. These special post-conflict allocations are provided for a limited period of time to support the exceptional needs of countries emerging from conflict. In these difficult situations, it is critical that IDA work closely with other partners—particularly the United Nations—to ensure that countries receive timely and appropriate support throughout the recovery period, while maintaining a strong focus on performance.

During IDA14 it is envisaged that around \$450 million will be committed each year for regional projects, \$300 million of which will come from a special provision, with the rest contributed from each participating country's allocation. This regional program is particularly important for Africa, where there is significant potential for countries to work together on a regional basis to achieve greater economies of scale. During IDA13, 88 percent of regional projects were in Africa, and in July 2004 the Bank established a regional integration department for the Africa region that will fund regional pilot projects worth about \$500 million by fiscal 2007.

HIPC completion point is the date at which the country successfully completes the key structural reforms agreed on at the decision point, including developing and implementing its poverty reduction strategy. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC Initiative without further policy conditions.

Estimated total nominal debt service relief committed under Enhanced HIPC Initiative is the amount of debt service relief, calculated at the decision point, that will allow the country to achieve debt sustainability at the completion point.

Source: OECD and World Bank data.

TABLE 13.2. CAPABLE STATES

Public financial management is the number of Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Debt Initiative benchmarks on managing and tracking public spending that have been met, as reported to the executive boards of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund

Courts are the share of senior managers who ranked courts and dispute resolution systems as a major or very severe constraint.

Crime is the share of senior managers who ranked crime, theft, and disorder as a major or very severe constraint.

Number of procedures to enforce a contract is the number of independent actions, mandated by law or courts, that demand interaction between the parties of a contract or between them and the judge or court officer.

Time required to enforce a contract is the number of calendar days from the filing of the lawsuit in court until the final determination and, in appropriate cases, payment.

Cost to enforce a contract is court and attorney fees, where the use of attorneys is mandatory or common, or the cost of an administrative debt recovery procedure, expressed as a percentage of the debt value.

Protecting investors disclosure index measures the degree to which investors are protected through disclosure of ownership and financial information.

Director liability index measures a plaintiff's ability to hold directors of firms liable for damages to the company).

Shareholder suits index measures shareholders' ability to sue officers and directors for misconduct.

Investor protection index measures the degree to which investors are protected through disclosure of ownership and financial information regulations.

Number of tax payments is the number of taxes paid by businesses, including electronic filing. The tax is counted as paid once a year even if payments are more frequent.

Time to prepare and pay taxes is the number of hours it takes to prepare, file, and pay (or withhold) three major types of taxes: the corporate income tax, the value added or sales tax, and labor taxes, including payroll taxes and social security contributions.

Total tax payable is the total amount of taxes payable by the business (except for labor

taxes) after accounting for deductions and exemptions as a percentage of gross profit.

For further details on the method used for assessing the total tax payable, see the World Bank's *Doing Business 2006*.

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) implementing or endorsed indicates whether a country has implemented or endorsed the EITI, a multistakeholder approach to increasing governance and transparency in extractive industries. The EITI includes civil society, the private sector, and government and requires a work plan with timeline and budget to ensure sustainability, independent audit of payments and disclosure of revenues, publication of results in a publicly accessible manner, and an approach that covers all companies and government agencies.

Corruption perceptions index transparency index is the annual Transparency International corruption perceptions index, which ranks more than 150 countries in terms of perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys.

Source: Data on public financial management are from the World Bank and the IMF. Data on investment climate constraints to firms are based on enterprise surveys conducted by the World Bank and its partners during 2001–05 (<http://rru.worldbank.org/EnterpriseSurveys>) (see box 4). Data on enforcing contracts, protecting investors, and regulation and tax administration are from the World Bank's *Doing Business* project (<http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/>). Data on the EITI are from the EITI website, www.eitransparency.org. Data on corruption perceptions index are from Transparency International (www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi).

TABLE 13.3. GOVERNANCE AND ANTICORRUPTION INDICATORS MATRIX

Source: World Bank Institute (see box 9).

TABLE 13.4. COUNTRY POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT RATINGS

The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) assess the quality of a country's present policy and institutional framework. "Quality" means how conducive that framework is to fostering sustainable, poverty-reducing growth and the effective use of devel-

Governance is a key determinant for development and poverty alleviation. To improve governance, however, it is essential to be able to measure it. Skeptical views abound among practitioners:

- The composite and subjective nature of governance makes it difficult to measure it correctly.
- Where aspects of governance have been measured, the tendency has been to provide a single aggregate rating per country that has little value for policy at the country level.
- Measures of governance are also subject to such large errors because they are based on unreliable perceptions, and, even if governance could be measured with some accuracy, the measures would merely confirm what is widely known by country observers.

But researchers have increasingly challenged these views, used to criticize existing measures, leading to a growth in governance indicators in recent years. This box focuses on a few selected indicators developed by the World Bank Institute on quality of governance and presents some recent empirical findings for Sub-Saharan Africa (Kaufman, Mraay, and Mastruzzi 2005).

The first group of indicators, the Kaufmann-Kraay indicators, uses different sources, as well as a new aggregation technique, to trace six areas of governance from 1996 to the present in almost 200 countries:

- Voice and accountability.
- Political stability.
- Government effectiveness.
- Regulatory quality.
- Rule of law.
- Control of corruption.

These indicators show, on average, a marginal deterioration of governance in Sub-Saharan Africa since 2000. A closer look at each indicator reveals, however, significant differences in term of quality of governance across countries. Consider, for example, control of graft. Burkina Faso and Madagascar's scores significantly improved, while Namibia's significantly deteriorated. Overall, these indicators can help countries identify general areas of governance weakness. However, the authors caution against using this data to run "horse races" among countries with similar ratings. While the methodology used reduces the margins of error,

Source: World Bank Institute.

the margins of error can still be large enough to make precise rankings of similarly rated countries impossible.

The second group of indicators attempts to provide operational guidance either to policymakers or to donors on specific governance challenges. Such more comprehensive unbundling of governance can be achieved through country-level diagnostic surveys. These tools attempt to measure governance through surveys of three different respondents—public officials, firms, and households—and focus on state-firm and state-citizen interactions, as well as on the institutional arrangements in the public sector that drive good or bad performance. These surveys are calibrated to the country context and collect a core of detail data that can be used to benchmark performance across agencies and over time. The wealth of information collected allows also policymakers to prioritize governance challenges and design appropriate policy responses.

The availability of such data has deepened the understanding of the costs of poor governance on users of public services. Poor accountability systems and limited transparency can allow public officials to set different prices for the same public service and to limit access. Thus, the cost and the access of publicly provided services may differ across citizens because of bribery. In Sub-Saharan Africa the data offer ample evidence on how bribery can limit access to specific public services by discouraging users who need that service. These tools collect information also from public officials, allowing an examination of the quality of governance by public agency. The cross-evidence available suggests that governance has an important within-country variation that needs to be explained. In the presence of such diverse patterns across and within countries, the key question becomes whether any general conclusion can be drawn on specific measures that might help these countries curb corruption. Most recently, Recanatini, Prati, and Tabellini (2005) analyzed the data from

diagnostic surveys in eight countries and found that specific agency-level institutions—such as auditing mechanisms, publicly announced budget and personnel decisions, and merit-based personnel management—are associated with lower corruption in public agencies.

opment assistance. The CPIA is conducted annually for all International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association borrowers and has evolved into a set of criteria grouped into four clusters:

- Economic management.
- Structural policies.
- Policies for social inclusion and equity.
- Public sector management and institutions.

Within these clusters are 16 criteria that reflect a balance between ensuring that all key factors that foster pro-poor growth and poverty alleviation are captured, without overly burdening the evaluation process. Country scores reflect a variety of indicators and judgments that are based on country's knowledge; analytic work, policy dialogue, or work done by partners; and relevant publicly available indicators. The rating scale for each criterion varies from 1 (low) to 6 (high). A

rating of 1 indicates a very weak performance and a rating of 6 very strong performance. However, intermediate scores of 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, and 5.5 may be given to a country. The ratings derived are the main determinant of present aid effectiveness prospects. Improvements in policies and institutions during the course of the year are reflected in the subsequent year's performance ratings.

Source: World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2005.

14. HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

The questions asked in household surveys vary by country. Quintiles are derived by ranking weighted sample population by area of residence (rural and urban) and per capita expenditure. Two sets of quintiles are calculated, one for rural and one for urban. Each quintile contains an equal number of people rather than households. The definition of rural and urban also vary by country.

Sample size is the number of households surveyed in the country.

Total population is the weighted estimate of all the surveyed population in the country based on the survey—that is, it is the weighted sample population.

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents—people younger than 15 or older than 64—to the working-age population—those ages 15–64.

Average household size is the average number of people in a household.

Monogamous male is a household headed by man who has no more than one spouse (wife).

Polygamous male is a household headed by a man who has more than one spouse (wife).

Single male is a household headed by a man who is widowed or divorced or who has never married.

De facto female refers to a household without a resident male head or where the male head is not present and the wife is the head by default and serves as the main decision-maker in his absence or a household where the resident male head has lost most of his functions as the economic provider due to infirmity, inability to work, or the like.

De jure female refers to a household headed by a woman who is widowed, separated, or divorced or who has never been married.

Mean monthly expenditure is the average

monthly expenditure on both food and non-food items.

Mean monthly share on food is total monthly food expenditure and food own consumption as a share of total household expenditure.

Mean monthly share on health is total health expenditure (consultation, medical procedure, among other) as a share of total household expenditure. Health expenditure excludes hospitalization.

Mean monthly share on education is total education expenditure (tuition, transport, and the like) as a share of total household expenditure

Primary school within 30 minutes is the share of households that live within 30 minutes of a primary school.

Net primary enrollment rate is the ratio of children of a country's official primary school age who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of the corresponding official primary school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Net secondary enrollment rate is the ratio of children of a country's official secondary school age who are enrolled in secondary school to the total population of the corresponding official secondary school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level and aims to lay the foundations for lifelong learning and human development by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Tertiary enrolment rate is the number of students currently in tertiary education per 10,000 people. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of adults ages 15 and older who can both read and write a simple sentence in any language.

Youth literacy rate is the percentage of youth ages 15–24 who can both read and write a simple sentence in any language.

Health center less than 1 hour away is the percentage of the population living less than 1 hour away from a health center.

Health center less than 5 km away is the percentage of the population living less than 5 kilometers away from a health center

Morbidity is the percentage of the population who were sick or injured within a given number of weeks before the survey.

Health care provider consulted when sick is the percentage of sick people who took any remedial action when sick.

Type of health care provider consulted is the type of facility visited by a sick household member. *Public* includes fully government-owned as well as semi-public health facilities. *Private, modern medicine*, is facilities set up with profit as their main focus and includes private doctors. *Private, traditional healers* refer to health care providers whose knowledge, skills, and practices are based on the experiences indigenous to different cultures and whose services are directed toward the maintenance of health, as well as the prevention, diagnosis, and improvement of physical and mental illness. *Other* is other types of health providers that cannot be classified by the categories described above.

Birth assisted by trained staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Immunization coverage, 1-year-olds, is the percentage of children ages 12–23 months at the time of survey who received one dose of Bacille Calmette Guérin vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, three doses of diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine.

Measles immunization coverage, 1-year-olds, is the percentage of children ages 12–23 months at the time of survey who received a dose of measles vaccine. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine.

Stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 6–59 months. The reference population, adopted by the World Health Organization in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished.

Wasting is the percentage of children under

age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 6–59 months. The reference population, adopted by the World Health Organization in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished.

Underweight is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 6–59 months. The reference population, adopted by the World Health Organization in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished.

Water source less than 1 hour away is the percentage of the population living less than 1 hour away from a water source.

Water source less than 5 km away is the percentage of the population living less than 5 kilometers away from a water source.

Market less than 1 hour away is the percentage of the population living less than 1 hour away from a market.

Market less than 5 km away is the percentage of the population living less than 5 kilometers away from a market.

Access to improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. *Own tap* is a household water connection. *Other piped* is a public water connection. *Well, protected*, is a ground water source.

Traditional fuel use is the percentage of the population using traditional fuels such as firewood and charcoal as the main source of cooking fuel

TABLE 14.1. BURKINA FASO HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 2003

Household is the basic socioeconomic unit in which the different members—related or living in the same house or property—put together their resources and jointly meet their basic needs, including food, under the authority of one person who is recognized as the head.

Source: Burkina Faso's Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie carried out the Enquête Prioritaire II sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages au Burkina. Data were collected in 2003. The project was funded by the government of Burkina Faso, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations through the United Nations Development Programme.

TABLE 14.2. BURUNDI HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 1998

Household is people who habitually live and eat their meals in the same compound. One member is recognized as the head.

Source: The Institut de Statistiques et d'Études économiques of Burundi, in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme, carried out the Enquête Prioritaire—Étude nationale sur les conditions de vie des populations. Data were collected in 1998.

TABLE 14.3. CAMEROON HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 2001

Household is people who live under the same roof, take their meals together or in little groups, and put some or all of their incomes together for the group's spending purposes, at the head of household's discretion.

Source: Cameroon's Bureau Central des Recensements et des Enquêtes of the Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité carried out the Enquête Camerounaise auprès des Ménages in 2001.

TABLE 14.4. CÔTE D'IVOIRE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 1998

Household is a person or a group of people who live under the same roof, share the same meals, and recognize one person as the head.

Source: The Institut National de la Statistique carried out the Enquête Niveau de Vie, a priority survey, in 1998.

TABLE 14.5. ETHIOPIA HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 2000

Household is a person or a group of people who live under the same roof, share the same meals, and recognize one person as the head.

Source: The 1999/2000 Household Income, Consumption, and Expenditure Survey was carried out by the Central Statistical Office. The data collection process was carried out from June 1999 to February 2000.

TABLE 14.6. GAMBIA HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 1998

Household is the set of people who normally ate and lived together for at least 6 of the 12 months preceding the survey.

Information on literacy is not reliably available from this survey; less than one in 1,100 who could have responded did so.

Source: The Central Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Industrial Development of Ghana carried out the 1998 National Household Poverty Survey, an integrated survey. Data were collected between April 1998 and May 1998.

TABLE 14.7. GHANA HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 1998/99

Household is a group of people who have usually slept in the same dwelling and have taken their meals together for at least 9 of the 12 months preceding the interview.

Source: The Ghana Statistical Service carried out the Ghana Living Standards Survey IV, an integrated survey. Data were collected between April 1998 and March 1999.

TABLE 14.8. KENYA HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 1997

Household is the set of people who normally ate and lived together for 6 of the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: The Kenya Central Bureau of Statistics collected data for the 1997 Welfare Monitoring Survey III, a priority survey, in March and April 1997.

TABLE 14.9. MADAGASCAR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 1999

Household is the set of people who may but do not necessarily have family links between them, who live and sleep in the same housing, and who take their meals together regularly. The housing may be an individual house, an apartment, or one or more rooms in a larger building. The household is headed by one in-

dividual whose authority is recognized by all in the household.

Literacy measures the number of household members ages 5 and older who completed at least four years of primary school or who could read and write.

Source: The Institut National de la Statistiques carried out the Enquête Prioritaire auprès des ménages in 1999. The project was funded by the government of Madagascar and the World Bank (International Development Association).

TABLE 14.10. MALAWI HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 1997/98

Household is a person living alone or a group of people, either related or unrelated, who live together as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements (that is, share or are supported by a common budget). Someone who did not live with the household during the survey period was not counted as a current member of the household.

Literacy measures the ability to read and write a simple sentence for those who had not attended school in the past two months and was defined based on education attainment for those who had attended school in the past two months.

Source: The Malawi National Statistics Office carried out the Integrated Household Survey from November 1997 to October 1998.

TABLE 14.11. MOZAMBIQUE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 1996

Household is the set of people who partly or totally shared their expenditures, had not been absent for more than 6 of the 12 months preceding the survey, and were not domestic help. In the case of polygamous households, each wife and her children were considered to be a separate household.

Literacy measures the number of people with ability to read and write in Portuguese.

Source: The Instituto Nacional de Estatística carried out the Inquérito Nacional aos Agregados Familiares sobre as Condições de Vida, an integrated survey undertaken in 1996.

TABLE 14.12. NIGERIA HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 2004

Household is a group of persons who normally cook, eat, and live together. Number of months sharing in these activities was another criterion used to qualify as a household a member (minimum of three months). However, all heads of households irrespective of number of months living elsewhere were included as household members. These people may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food or other essentials for living, and they have one person whom they all regard as the head of the household.

Literacy measures the number of people with the ability to read and write either in English or any of the local languages.

Source: The Federal Office of Statistics, Abuja, of Nigeria carried out the Nigeria Living Standards Survey, an integrated survey. Data were collected between September 2003 and August 2004.

TABLE 14.13. SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 2000

Household is the set of people, related or not, who live together under the same roof, put their resources together, and address as a unit their primary needs, under the authority of one person whom they recognize as the head of the household.

Literacy measures the number of people with the ability to read and write a simple sentence.

Source: The Instituto Nacional de Estatística of the Ministério de Planamento, Finanças e Cooperaçao carried out the Enquête sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages in 2000. The project was financed by the government of São Tomé and Príncipe with assistance from the African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme. Technical assistance was provided by the International Labour Organization.

TABLE 14.14. SIERRA LEONE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 2002/03

Household is a group of people who normally cook, eat, and live together. Number of months sharing in these activities was another criterion used to qualify as a household a

member (minimum three months). However, all heads of households irrespective of number of months living elsewhere were included as household members. These people may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food or other essentials for living, and they have one person whom they all regarded as the head of the household.

Literacy measures the number of people with the ability to read and write a simple sentence in either English or the local languages.

Source: The Sierra Leone Central Statistical Office carried out the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey. Data were collected between 2002 and 2003.

TABLE 14.15. UGANDA HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 2002/03

Household is individuals who normally eat and live together.

Literacy measures the number of people who responded that they could both read and

write. The level of education was also used to determine literacy.

Source: The Uganda Bureau of Statistics carried out the National Household Survey. Data collection occurred between May 2002 and April 2003. The project was funded by the government of Uganda and the World Bank. Statistics Denmark and the World Bank provided consultants for technical support.

TABLE 14.16. ZAMBIA HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, 1998

Household is a group of persons who normally cooked, ate, and lived together. These people may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food or other essentials for living, and they have one person whom they all regarded as the head of the household.

Source: The Zambian Central Statistical Office carried out the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II. Data were collected between November 1998 and December 1998.

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Users Guide

World Bank Africa Database 2006 and Africa Development Indicators CD-ROM

Introduction

This CD-ROM is part of the *World Bank Africa Database* family of products. It was produced by the Operational Quality and Knowledge Services and the Office of the Chief Economist for the Africa Region, in collaboration with the Development Data Group of the Development Economics Vice Presidency. It uses the latest version of the World Bank's "STARS" data retrieval system, Win*STARS version 5.0.

The CD-ROM contains about 1,200 macroeconomic, sectoral, and social indicators, covering 53 African countries. Time series include data from 1965 to 2004. The CD-ROM includes two sets of tables: Country-at-a-Glance and Africa Development Indicators. It also contains a query tool that allows the user to display about 1,200 time series.

Win*STARS 5.0 features mapping and charting and several data export formats (Access™, ASCII, dBASE™, Excel™, and SAS™). We invite you to explore it.

A note about the data

Users should note that the data for *Africa Development Indicators*, *The Little Data Book on Africa*, and the *World Bank Africa Database* CD-ROM are drawn from the same database. The general cutoff date for data is May 2006.

Help

This guide explains how to use the main functions of the CD-ROM. For details about additional features, click *Help* on the menu bar or the *Help* icon; or call one of the hotline numbers listed in the *Help* menu and on the copyright page of this booklet.

Installation

As is usual for Windows™ products, you should make sure that other applications are closed while you install the CD-ROM.

To install the single-user version:

1. Insert the CD-ROM into your CD drive.
 2. Click on *Start* and select *Run*. Type D:\SETUP.EXE (where D: is your CD-ROM drive letter), click *OK* and follow the instructions.
 3. Win*STARS 5.0 requires Microsoft Internet Explorer™ 4.0 or higher. If you do not have Internet Explorer, it may be downloaded at no charge from www.microsoft.com. It does not need to be your default browser. If you do not wish to use Internet Explorer, you have the option to install Win*STARS 4.2.
- You can delete this program at any time by clicking on *Start, Settings, Control*

Panel, Add/Remove Programs. To reinstall it, reboot your computer first.

Operation

To start the CD-ROM, go to the *WB Development Data* program group and click on the *WB Africa 2006 Database CD-ROM* icon.

Note that standard Windows™ controls are used for most functions. For detailed instructions, refer to the on-screen *Help* menu or tool tips (on-screen explanations of buttons that are displayed when the cursor rolls over them).

Features and instructions

Win*STARS has four main functions—*Home*, *Query*, *Result*, and *Map*. Move among them at any time by clicking on the respective tabs.

Home

On the *Home* screen you can access each element of the *World Bank Africa Database* CD-ROM. Use the browser controls to link to the Africa Development Indicator tables, Country-at-a-Glance tables, time series database, world map, and other related information.

Query

1. Click on the *Query* button to start your time series selection.
2. Click on each of the *Country*, *Series*, and *Periods* buttons and make your selections on each screen. There are many ways to make a selection—see below, or use the *Help* menu.
3. Highlight the items you want.
4. Click on the *Select* button to move them into the *Selected* box.
5. Deselect items at any time by highlighting them and clicking on the *Remove* icon.
6. When selection is complete, click on *OK* to return to the main *Query* screen.
7. If you want to, you can display information on data availability by clicking on the *Availability* icon. You can choose to count time series or total observations.
8. Click on *View Data* to see the data on the *Result* screen.

Making selections. Countries: You can select countries from an alphabetical list, by *Classification* (region, income group, or indebtedness), by *Criteria* (up to two can be specified), or by *Group* (aggregates have been calculated only when there were adequate data). *Series:* You can choose from an alphabetical list or by *Category*. When selecting series by category, the subcategory buttons change with each category. *Periods:* Select time periods from the *Periods* list box.

Creating your own country or indicator list.

You can create your own group of countries, series, or periods by saving your query on the appropriate screen. You can also save all elements of the query on the *Query* screen. You can reload a saved query in a future session.

To save a query:

1. Highlight items on any of the *Countries*, *Series*, or *Periods* (or any two or all three) selection screens and click on *Select* to place them in the *Selected* box.
2. Click on the *Save Query* icon and follow the naming prompts.

To load a query:

1. Go to the selection screen in which your query is saved. For example, if you have saved a set of countries, go to the *Countries* selection screen.
2. Click on the *Load Query* icon, select the query you want, and click on *OK*.

To modify a saved query:

1. Load the query.
2. In the *Selected* box, highlight the items to be removed and click on the *Remove* icon.
3. Add new items if necessary.
4. Resave the query.

Result

On the *Result* screen, data are presented in a three-dimensional spreadsheet and, initially, in scientific notation. Data for the third dimension are presented on separate screens. You can change the selection displayed by clicking on the third dimension scroll box. You can also change the scale and the number of digits after the decimal. If the column is too narrow to present all the digits, they will appear as a series of #####. Double click on the column's guideline to widen it, or choose a larger scale (millions, for example). To scale series individually, click *Options* and check *Enable Series-Level Scaling*. Click the far right scroll box to view the percentage change over each selected period or to index the data.

Changing the orientation. You can view the result in six different orientations (countries down/periods across, series down/countries across, etc.). To change the orientation, click on the *Orientation* scroll box.

Charting and mapping data. On the *Result* screen, you can chart or map the data displayed. Highlight a set of cells for charting or a particular cell for mapping. Click on the *Chart* or *Map* icon on the toolbar accordingly. The charting function has many features.

After you have displayed a chart, right click on the chart to open the *Chart Wizard* for more options. Mapping is described on page 8. From this screen you can choose to map all countries or only your selected countries. *Cutting, pasting, printing, and saving.* You can cut, paste, and print the result, or you can save the spreadsheet in another format. Click on the appropriate icon on the toolbar and follow the prompts. Click on Help for more details.

Map

On the *Map* screen, you can select a country and view a set of tables describing it, or you can map a series for all countries. In the upper left corner of the screen, the country name will appear as the cursor rolls slowly over the map. To zoom in for a closer look at the map, click on the *Zoom* icon.

Selecting a country or viewing country tables. To highlight a country and view any of its tables, click on the country on the map or select it in the *Locate a Country* scroll box in the upper right corner.

Mapping a series. On the *Map* screen, click on the *Series* icon. A list of key indicators will be displayed. (To show all available indicators, click on the box by *Show default series* to remove the *X*.) Highlight a series, select a period from the *Available Periods* list box (the default is the latest available) and click on *Paint Map*. The map will be colored according to the legend settings, any of which you can change. Note that as the cursor moves across the map, the series value is now also displayed in the upper left corner.

Changing the map legend and colors. The default interval range is an equal number of countries. To set an equal interval range or to map multiple periods, click on the *Recalculate* icon. Set your own intervals by editing the legend. To change map colors, double click on the legend color boxes. Press the *Remap* icon to see your changes.

Printing and saving. Click on the appropriate icon to print the map or save it as a bitmap or metafile.

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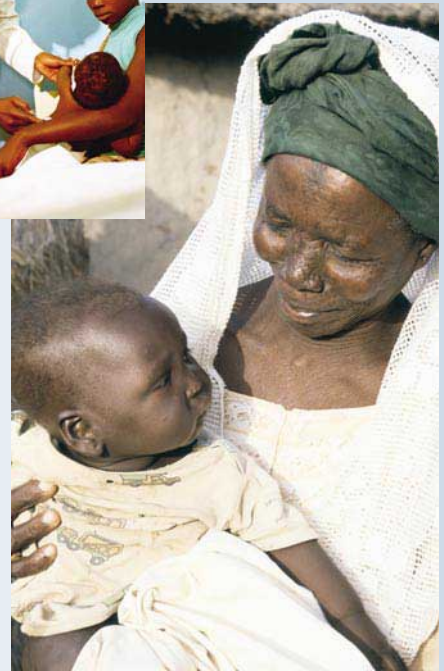
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