

PART

1

The setting

People and Demography

The population of all Africa was estimated at 802.5 million people in 2000 and it rose to 1 010.3 million inhabitants in 2010, which means an average annual growth rate of 2.3 percent. The population of the African region is low compared to the Asia developing regions (Asia DVG) (4 003.3 million) and the Developed Regions (DVD) (1243.8 million). However, its growth rate between 2000 and 2010 is almost double that in other parts of the world, including the Asia DVG (1.2 percent), and Latin America & the Caribbean (LAC) region (1.2 percent). The growth rate observed in Africa between 2000 and 2010 is above the world average (1.2 percent) and significantly higher than that of the DVD (0.4 percent). In the African region, the high population growth rates are recorded mainly in Central Africa (2.7 percent) followed by West Africa and East Africa (both 2.6 percent) and the region of Southern Africa (2 percent). North Africa has the lowest population growth rate (1.6 percent). (Table 1, Map 1, Chart 2)

Africa's population represented 13 percent of the total world population in 2000 and this share increased to 15 percent in 2010, an increase of two points within ten years. This population is unevenly distributed among different regions of the continent. Indeed in 2010, the population distribution was skewed in favor of West Africa (30 percent) because of the large population of Nigeria. This was followed by the East African region (27 percent), the regions of North Africa (16 percent) and Southern Africa (16 percent). Central Africa remains the least populated region (11 percent).

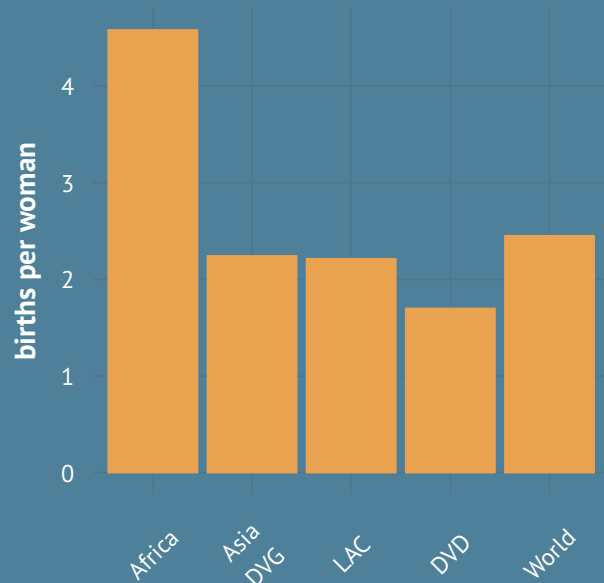
The age distribution reveals the extreme youth of the African population. In 2010, 40.3 percent of the population in Africa was under 15 years of age, while this age represented only 26.8 percent of the population for the world. In Africa, the very young are a high percentage in all regions except northern Africa, where this population is 29.3 percent. In the Asia DVG and in the LAC region, the population of youth under 15 years old is 26.3 percent and 27.9 percent, respectively. However, this part of the population is lower in the DVD (16.6 percent), where there are a large number of people over age 65 (15.9 percent), almost equal to the youth population. (Chart 5)

Essentially, much of the global population growth has taken place in least developed countries (LDCs), predominately in poor urban areas and slums. Urbanization rates in LDCs reached 4 percent per annum in the last decade. Allied to rising urbanization is an increase in population densities.

Fertility rates (as of 2010) showed that women in the African region have, on average, 4.6 children during their childbearing years. This rate is higher than the world average of 2.5 children per woman. Asia DVG, DVD and LAC regions have fertility rates below the world average. (Chart 1)

This high fertility rate underscores the importance of empowering women through education and promoting family planning, especially in Africa where population growth rates are currently the fastest. Approximately 215 million women in the poor countries who would use contraceptives lack access to them. At the same time, there are contexts in which poverty can be a reason for high fertility, given the role of children in providing a labour force for the household and support for the elderly.

CHART 1: Fertility rate (2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P1.DEM.UN.WPP.FER.TOT, p. 239

MAP 1: Population p.a. growth (% , 1990-2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

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Furthermore, in the African region, the crude death rate is highest (11.4 per 1000), compared with 8.2 per 1 000 for the world average. This high crude death rate is most pronounced in sub-Saharan Africa, where it is 15.7 per 1 000 for the Central Africa region, 13.7 per 1 000 for the Southern Africa region and 13 per 1 000 for the West Africa region. In contrast the North Africa region has recorded the lowest crude death rate which contributed to reduce the average rate in Africa.

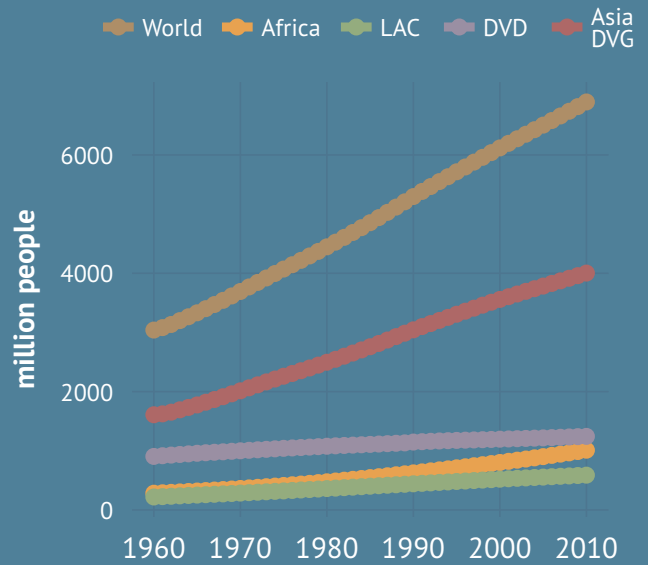
Moreover, in 2010, Africa was the continent where life expectancy at birth was the lowest (57.3 years). This low overall level of life expectancy is mainly attributable to the position of the sub-Saharan Africa region, where in the Central Africa region and Southern Africa region, it was 49.3 and 53.3 years, respectively. It should be noted that in the North Africa region the life expectancy level is 72.9 years, which contributes to the improvement of this indicator for the entire continent. For both life expectancy and crude death rate, the situation in the North Africa region is similar to that of developed regions.

In 2011, people in LDCs characterized by high fertility rates had an average life expectancy of 58 years, some 20 years less than their counterparts in developed countries. Nevertheless, this average is a significant increase over life expectancy in 1990, which stood at only 50 years. Improved access to clean water, better nutrition, better living and working conditions, and greater access to health services can account for the increase. These factors, in addition to raising life expectancy, have led to the decline in infant mortality rates, that nevertheless remains high in Africa.

In 2010, more than half of Africa's population made a living from agriculture. This proportion of the population is highest in sub-Saharan Africa where it is 55.2 percent of the total population. For Asia DVGs, LAC regions, DVDs, and the world as a whole, these proportions are relatively low, at 27.9 percent, 15.8 percent, 4 percent and 38 percent, respectively. In the East Africa region, 71.6 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, which contributes to making this proportion higher for the whole of Africa.

The agricultural population in Africa has grown faster than in other regions: 1.5 percent in Africa and 1.4 percent in the sub-Saharan Africa region. The average growth rate worldwide is about 0.3 percent. Conversely, agricultural population is declining in the DVD and in LAC regions and shows very low growth (0.6 percent) in Asia DVG. The North Africa region has seen a negative growth rate in contrast to the situation in sub-Saharan Africa.

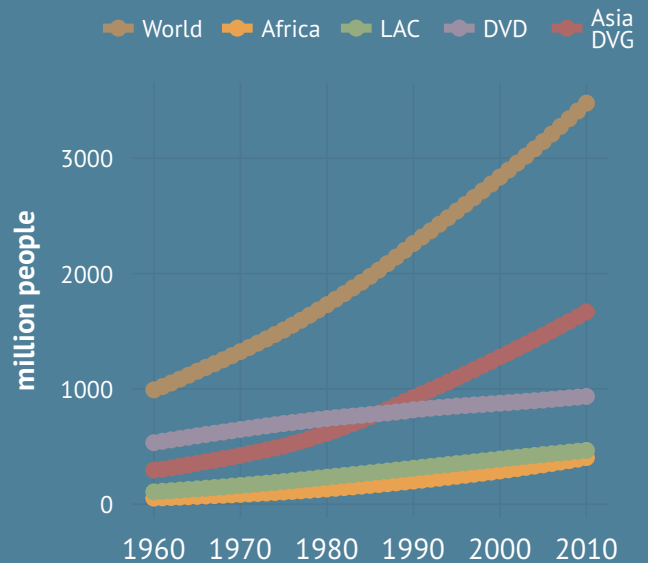
CHART 2: Total population (1960-2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

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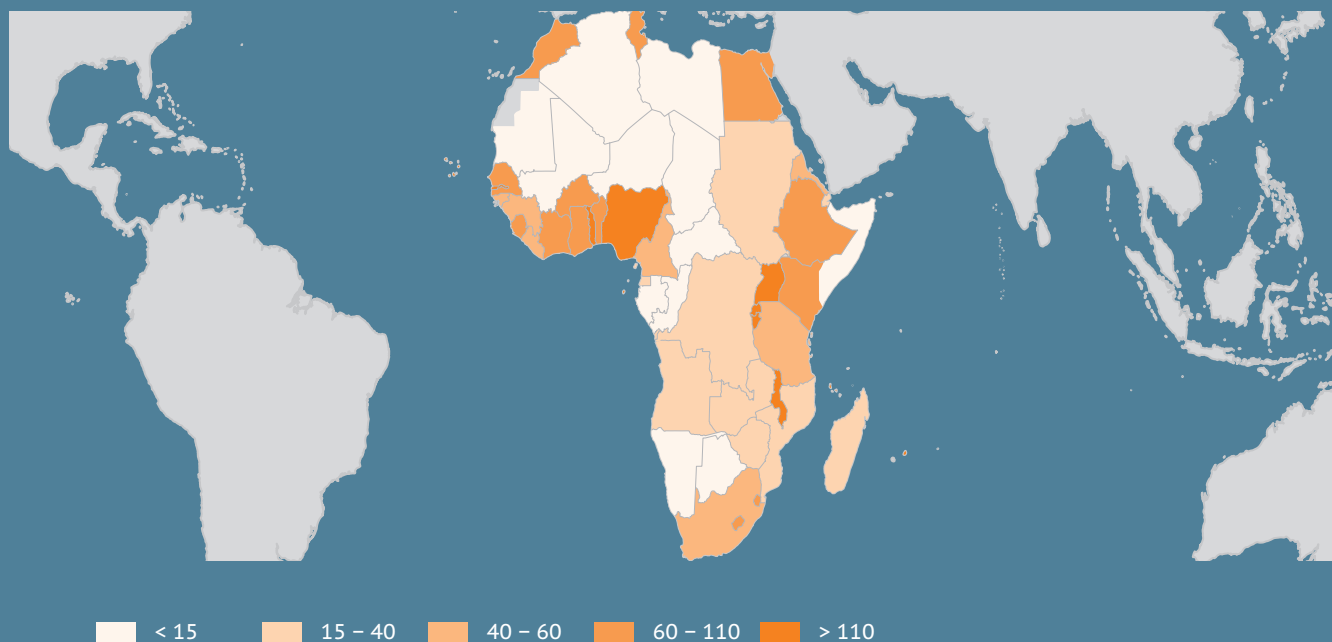
CHART 3: Total urban population (1960-2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

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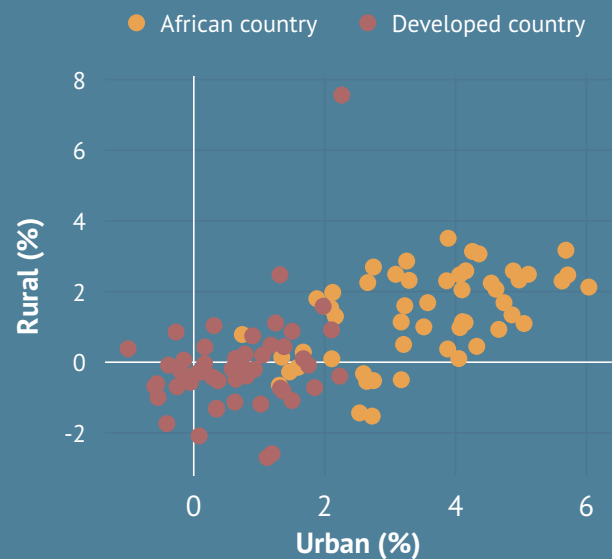
MAP 2: Population density, people per sq. km of land area (people, 2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

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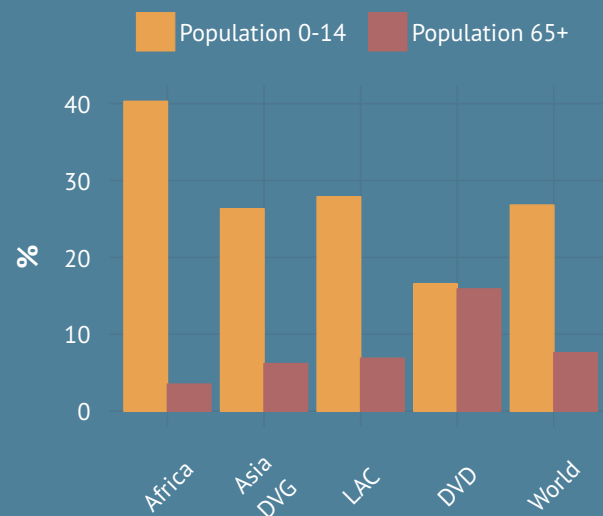
CHART 4: Rural/urban population p.a. growth (2000-2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

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CHART 5: Population, share of total (2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

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Women in agriculture

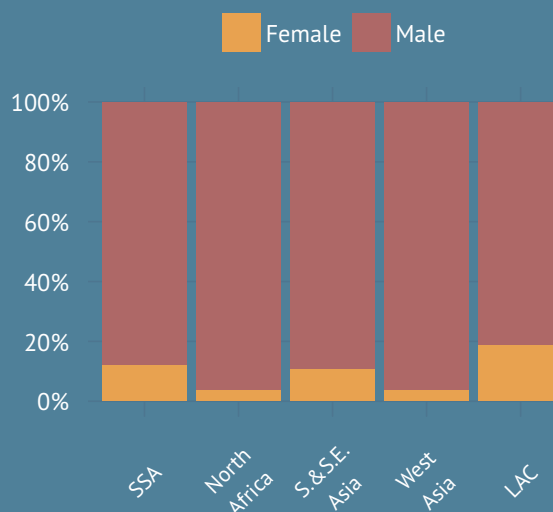
Increasing women's access to land is crucial in order to fight hunger and poverty. However, gender disparities in land access remain significant in most countries, regardless of their level of development. Chart 6 shows that in all developing regions, little space is given to women in agriculture. In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, women represented about 15 percent of agricultural holders in 2005. The proportion was almost the same as in South & Southeast Asia. This situation is worst in the Northern region of Africa, where women represent only 5 percent of agricultural holders. In Western Asia, this proportion is similar to that in North Africa. However, efforts have been made in the LAC regions to increase the share of female agricultural holders to 20 percent. (Chart 6)

In a small number of countries, the female share of the agricultural labour force (i.e. total number of women economically active in agriculture divided by the total population economically active in agriculture) is higher than 55 percent. These countries are Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Mozambique and Rwanda, which have the highest rates. Female share of the agricultural labour force ranges from 45 percent to 55 percent in Cameroon, Chad, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It ranges between 35 percent and 45 percent in six countries: Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mali, Morocco and Nigeria. In countries such as Egypt, Senegal and South Africa, female share of the agricultural labour force varies from 25 percent to 35 percent. It is very low (less than 25 percent) in Algeria and Niger. (Map 3)

Improving women's property rights in Burkina Faso would increase total household agricultural production by about 6 percent, with no additional resources—simply by reallocating resources (fertilizer and labour) from men to women. FAO estimates that equalizing access to productive resources between female and male farmers could increase agricultural output in developing countries by as much as 2.5 percent to 4 percent.¹

According to the World Bank, "If women farmers were to have the same access as men to fertilizers and other inputs, maize yields would increase by almost one-sixth in Malawi and Ghana. And eliminating barriers that discriminate against women working in certain sectors or occupations could increase labour productivity by as much as 25 percent in some countries."²

CHART 6: Share of male and female agricultural holders in developing regions (2005)



Source: Gender and Land Rights Database

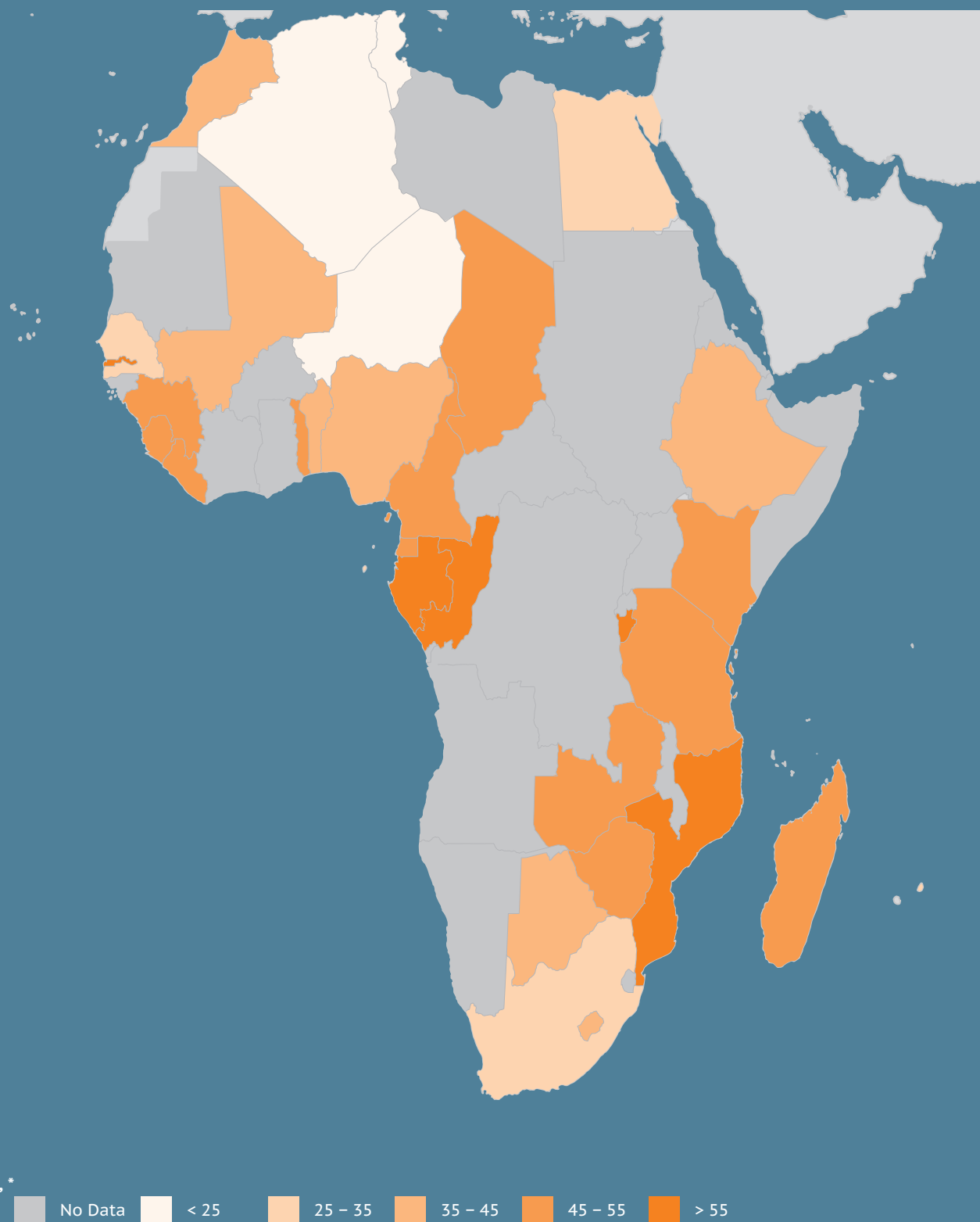
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¹FAO. The State of Food and Agriculture, FAO 2010–11. Women in Agriculture: Closing the Gender Gap for Development. FAO, Rome.

FAO, IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), and ILO (International Labour Office). 2010. Gender Dimensions of Agricultural and Rural Employment: Differentiated Pathways out of Poverty. Status, Trends and Gaps. FAO, IFAD, and ILO, Rome.

²World Bank. 2012. World Development Report: Gender, Equality and Development. World Bank, Washington DC.

MAP 3: Female, share of the agricultural labour force (% , 2005-2010*)



Source: World Bank
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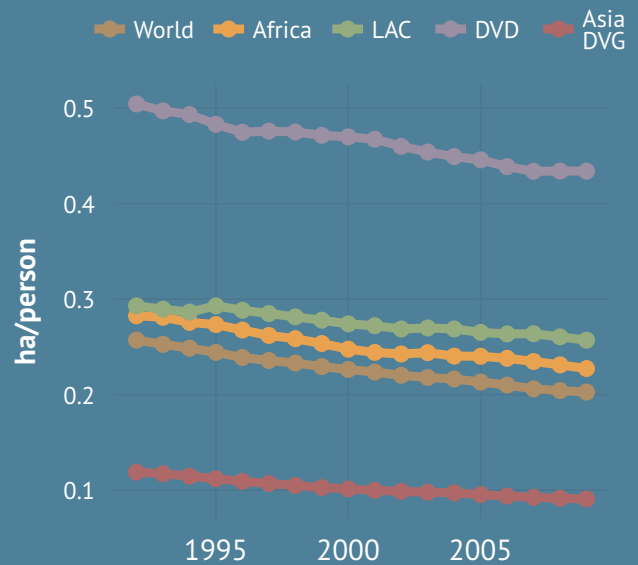
Land and water resources

After the DVD, the African continent has more land than Asia DVG or the LAC region. The agricultural land in 2009 comprised pastureland (30.6 percent), arable land (7.6 percent) and permanent crops (1.0 percent), for a total (39.2 percent) higher than world levels, in which agricultural land represents 37.6 percent of total landcover, as pastureland (25.8 percent), arable land (10.6 percent), and permanent crops (1.2 percent). This means that Africa has devoted more agricultural land to pastureland than the rest of the world but less to permanent crops and arable land. However, the Asia DVG has more agricultural land (51 percent of landcover) and devotes more agricultural land to permanent crops and arable land than the Africa region. But Asia DVG has the lowest amount of arable land per person, at approximately 0.1 hectares (ha) per person. The arable land in Africa is 0.2 ha/person; this is equal to the world average, but remains below the average for the DVD, which is twice that amount (0.4 ha/person). (Table 3)

The area in hectares per person of arable land is gradually declining in the world. This indicator is very low in Asia DVG, and is still decreasing. In Africa it was approximately 0.3 ha/person in 1990; it experienced a gradual decline and stabilized at around 0.2 ha/person in 2009. In the LAC regions, it is slightly above that of the Africa region and shows the same downward trend. The DVD level is far above levels in the developing regions. However, after just over 0.5 ha/person in 1990 in the DVD, the area of arable land has diminished to the level of about 0.4 ha/person. (Chart 7, Chart 8, Chart 9)

Within the African continent, the highest areas of arable land (greater than 0.3 ha/person), are located in two zones. The first zone is formed by Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sudan and Togo. A second zone is located in Southern Africa, represented by Zimbabwe. The lowest areas per person of arable land, less than 0.15 ha/person, are located mainly in Botswana, Côte D'Ivoire, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Somalia. (Map 4)

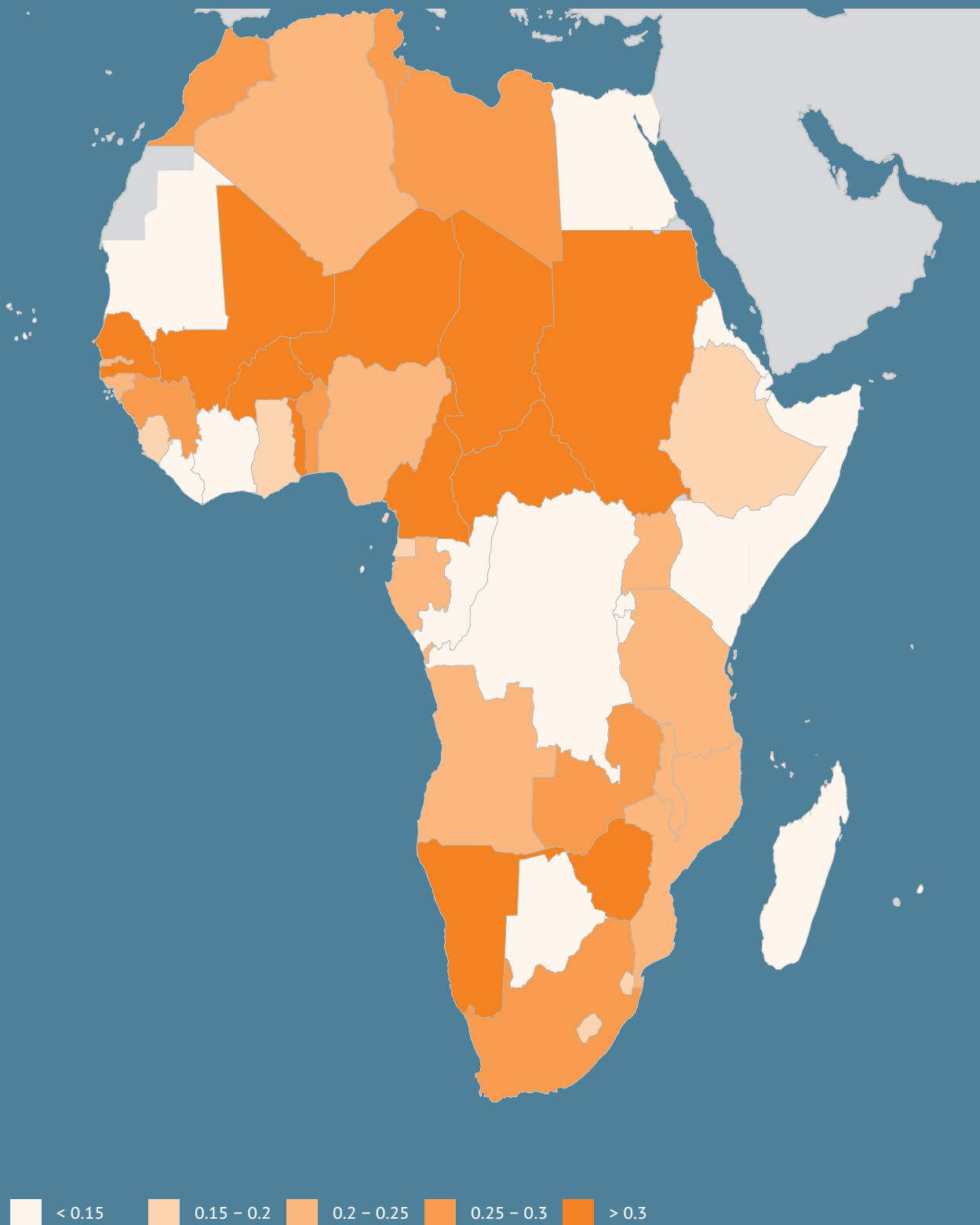
CHART 7: Arable land (1992-2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

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MAP 4: Arable land (ha/person, 2009)



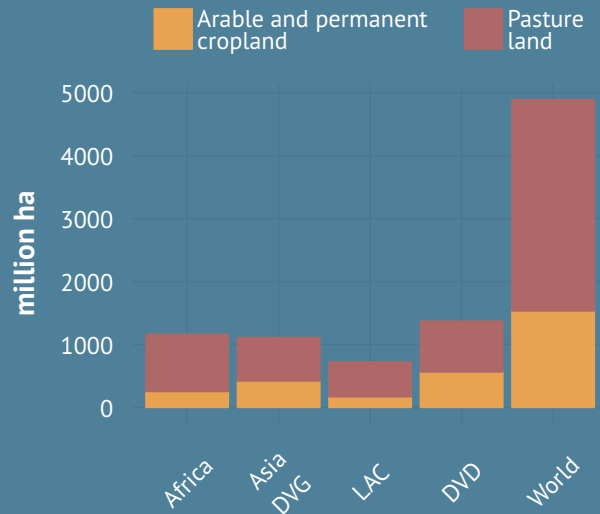
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
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Three areas of Africa have a significant potential for renewable water resources. In 2009, they were characterized by a level of renewable water resource above 15 000 m³/person/year. The first zone is located in West Africa and includes Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. The second is located in central Africa, formed by Cameroon, the Central Africa Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Gabon. Madagascar is the third zone.

In contrast, some countries, such as those primarily from North Africa on the one hand, and the sub-Saharan African countries – including Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Kenya and Rwanda – on the other, have only a very low level of renewable water resources. Indeed, their renewable water resource is below 1 000 m³/person/year. (Map 5, Chart 10)

Chart 11 shows that the total area equipped for irrigation is very weak in Africa compared with the Asia DVG region. Indeed for about 400 million ha of arable and permanent cropland, half of this area is equipped for irrigation in the Asia DVG region, whereas in Africa, for roughly 300 million ha, less than 20 percent is equipped for irrigation. In the LAC regions, the arable and permanent cropland equipped for irrigation is also weak, as it is in Africa. (Chart 11)

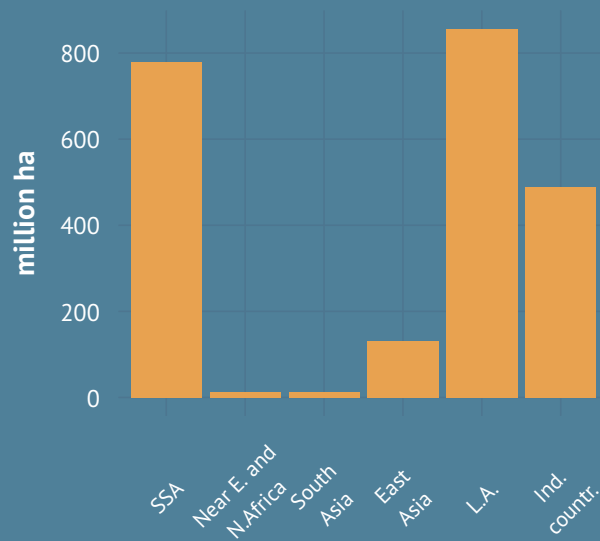
CHART 8: Agricultural land area (2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

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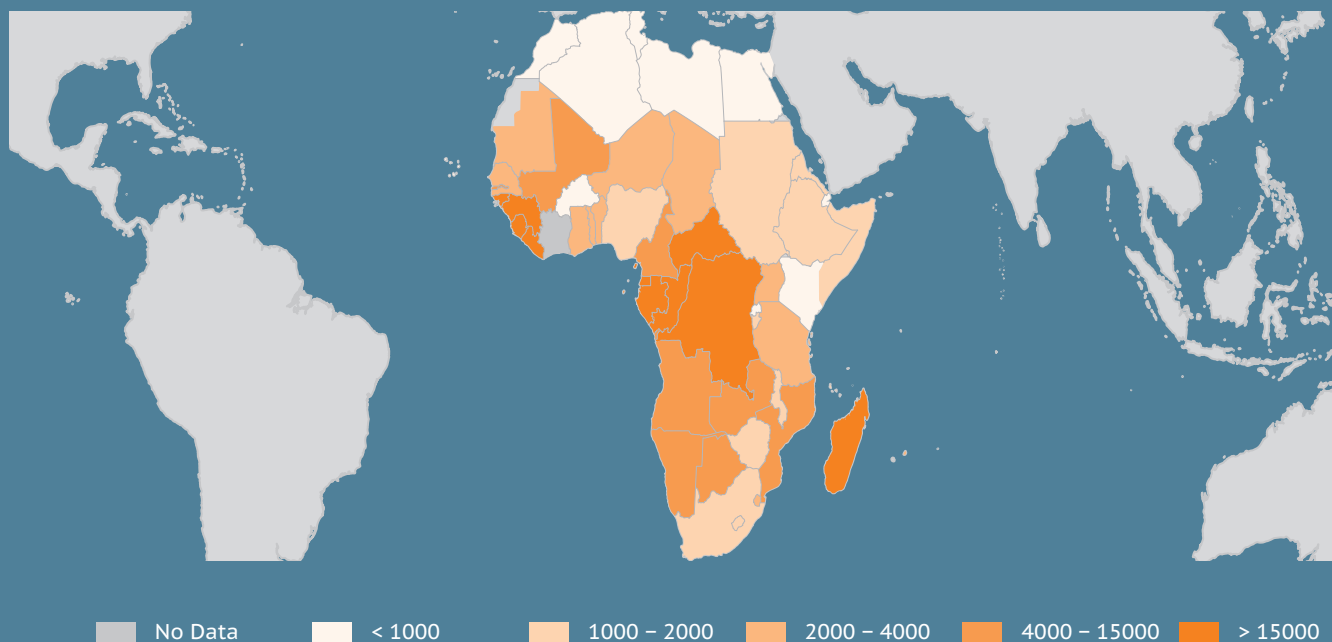
CHART 9: Arable land potential (2009)



Source: Agricultural Development Economics Division

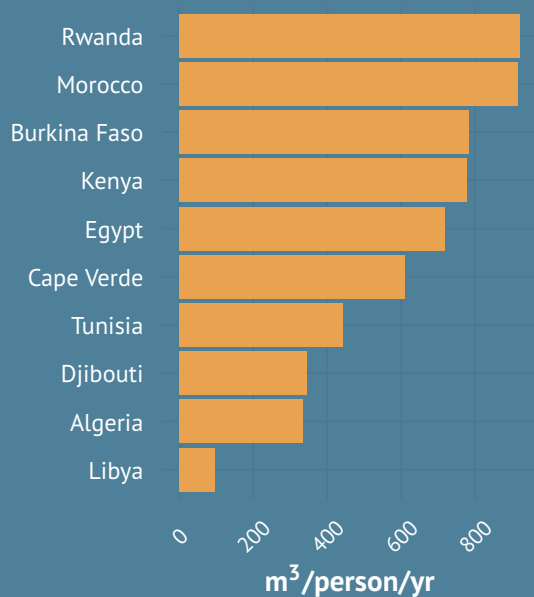
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MAP 5: Water resources, renewable per capita (m^3 /person/yr, 2009)



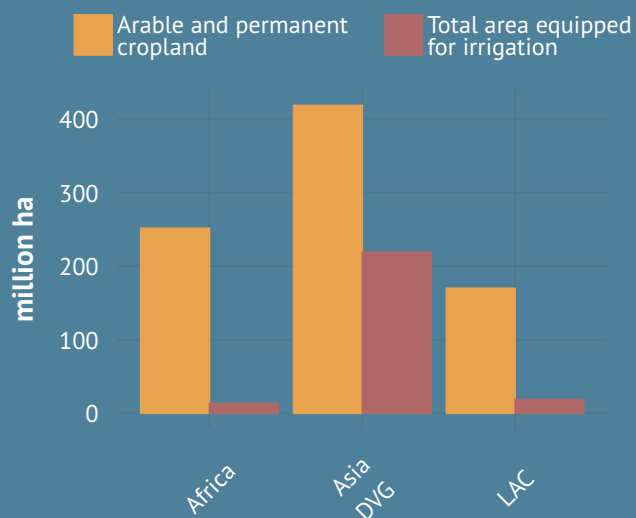
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
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CHART 10: Water resources, renewable per capita (lowest 10) (2009)



Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
 Metalink: P1.RES.FAO.NRL.WTRpc, p. 248

CHART 11: Total area equipped for irrigation (2008)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ_ARPCL, p. 235

Labour

The employment to population ratio for all Africa is about 60.7 percent, nearly the same ratio as for Asia DVG and the LAC regions, which are at 61.5 percent for each region. (Table 6) For the DVD, it is about 55 percent, less than for Africa where it is a little above the mean world level of 60.3 percent. This ratio for Africa is explained mainly by the high ratios in East Africa and Central Africa. However, this indicator obscures the gender disparity. Indeed, while the employment to population ratio for men in Africa is estimated at 70.3 percent, the figure for women is only 51.3 percent.

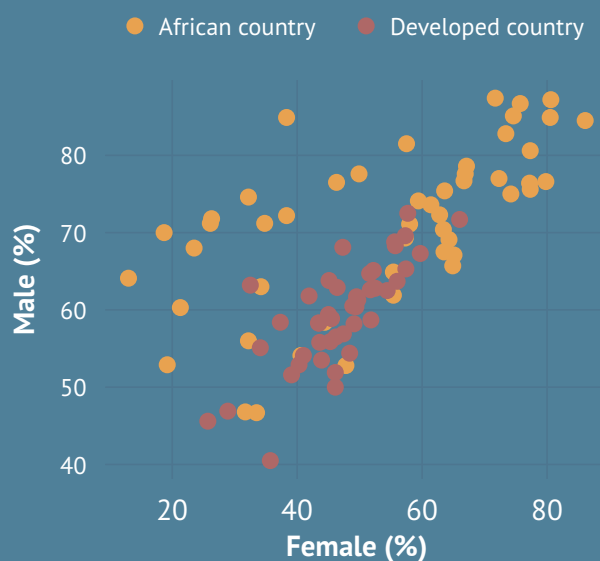
This same disparity is also observed in other regions, even in the DVD, where the employment to population ratio is evaluated at 48.9 percent for women and 62 percent for men. The gap is much larger in North Africa, where the proportions are 18.9 percent for women and 67.8 percent for men, indicating a gap of 49 points. In Asia DVG and the LAC countries, the gender gaps are also wide: 31 points and 27 points, respectively. (Table 6)

Labour force participation rates are usually highest in the poorest countries. More people are employed out of necessity than by choice, as only a fraction of the working-age population can afford not to work. In these countries, low unemployment figures in conjunction with high labour participation rates are a result of large numbers of people engaged in vulnerable employment and many in working poverty. This holds true for many economies in sub-Saharan Africa, where female participation rates are among the highest in the world.

Map 6 shows that in countries such as Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique and Tanzania, over 75 percent of those employed work in agriculture, which means that employment in agriculture as a share of total employment is very high in these countries. This share varies from 60 percent to 75 percent in Cameroon, Kenya, Mali, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Ghana, Liberia and Niger, 45 percent to 60 percent of those employed are engaged in agriculture. In Congo, Egypt, Morocco and Senegal, 30 percent to 45 percent of employed people work in agriculture. In Algeria, Gabon, Namibia and South Africa, employment in agriculture is less than 30 percent. (Map 6)

The unemployment rate in Africa is very high (over 18 percent) in Ethiopia, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa. It varies from 10 percent to 18 percent in Algeria, Botswana, Senegal and Zambia and from 6 percent to 10 percent in Egypt, Malawi and Mali. However, the unemployment rate is low – between 4 percent and 6 percent – in Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe, and very low – less than 4 percent – in Benin, Liberia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Niger, and Madagascar. (Map 7)

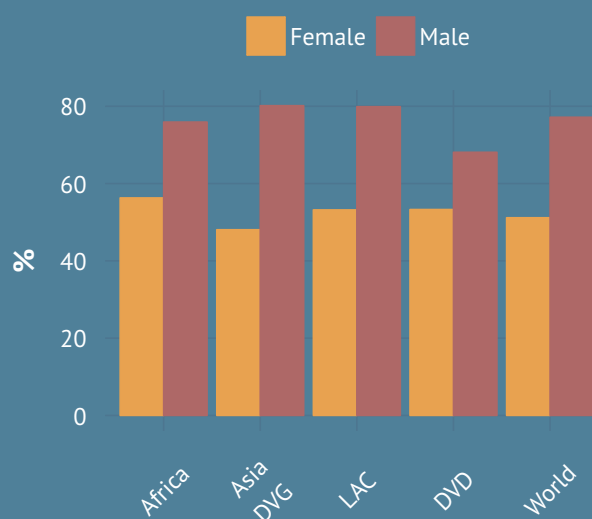
CHART 12: Gender employment to population ratio (2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

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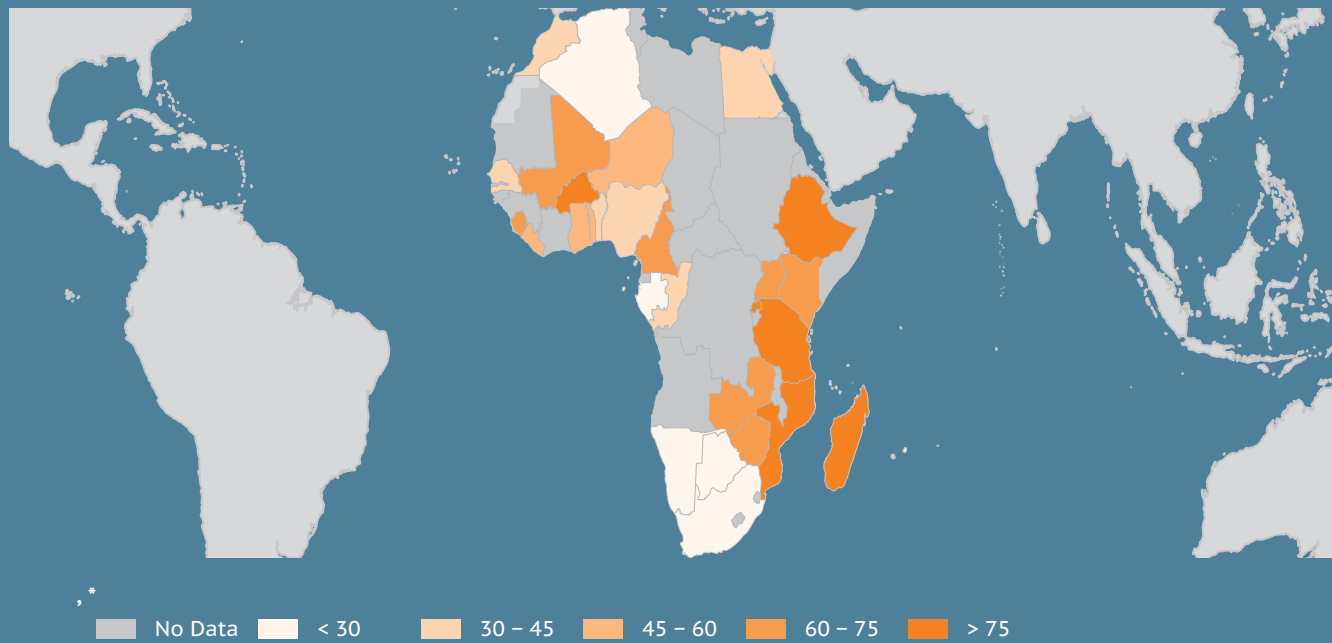
CHART 13: Labour force participation rate by gender, ages 15+ (2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

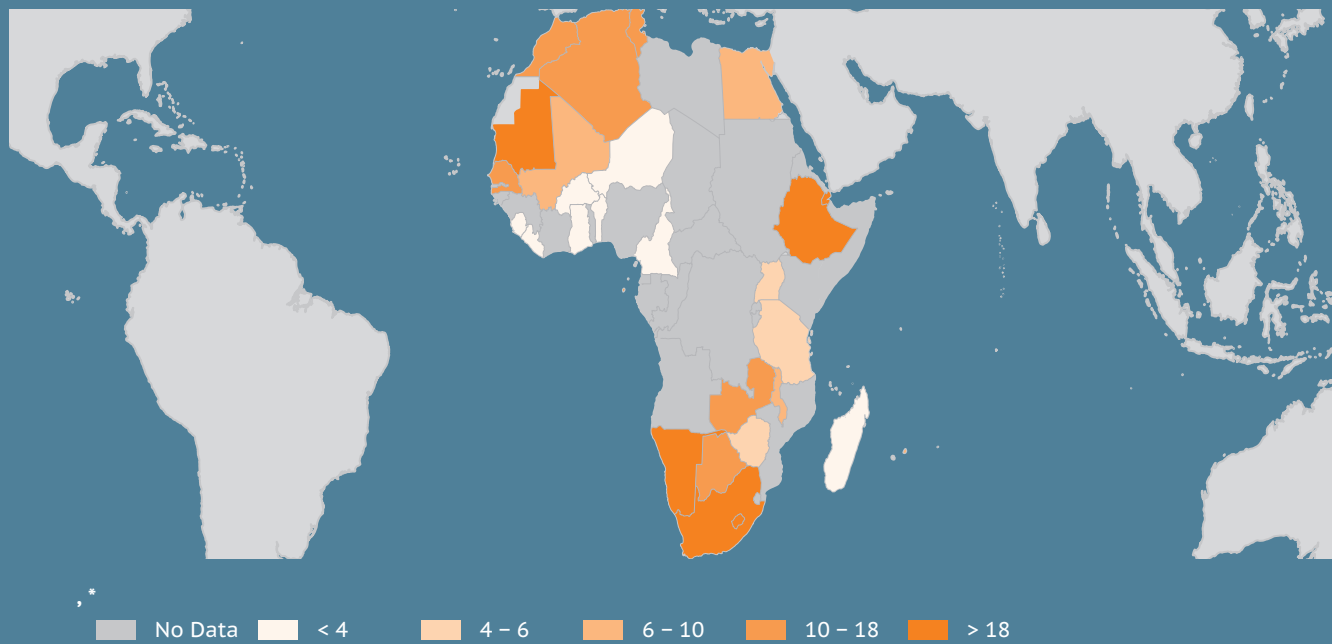
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MAP 6: Employment in agriculture, share of total employment (% , 2000-2010*)



Source: World Bank (WDI)
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MAP 7: Unemployment rates (% , 2000-2010*)



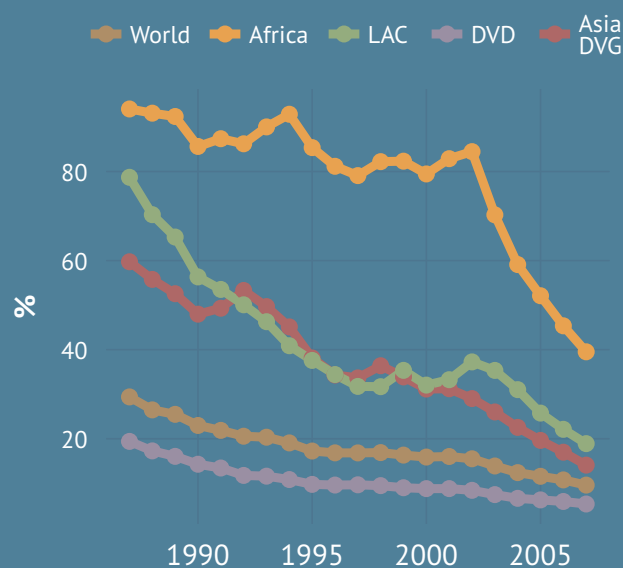
Source: World Bank (WDI)
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Capital and investment

Given its strong impact on welfare, investment is particularly important in agriculture: countries that perform best in terms of reducing poverty and hunger are also those that have achieved higher net investment rates per agricultural worker. However, there has been a global slowdown in the rate of capital formation in primary agriculture. While the rate grew annually at 1.1 percent in the period 1975-1990, the rate of capital formation was only 0.5 percent during 1991-2007. This reduction was recorded in both developed and developing countries. As a consequence, in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, regions where many countries experience the highest prevalence and greatest depth of hunger, the growth of the population active in agriculture has outstripped growth of agricultural capital stock.

In Africa, a few countries have shown a positive annual change in agricultural capital stock as share of GDP in 2006-2007. These include: Algeria, Libya and Tunisia in North Africa; Ghana in West Africa; Democratic Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea in Central Africa; Rwanda in East Africa; and Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe in Southern Africa. In contrast, countries with a negative annual change in agricultural capital stock as share of GDP (less than 20 percent) are mainly located in sub-Saharan Africa. These countries are: Guinea, Mali and Niger in West Africa; Ethiopia, Sudan, and Tanzania in East Africa; and Madagascar in Southern Africa.

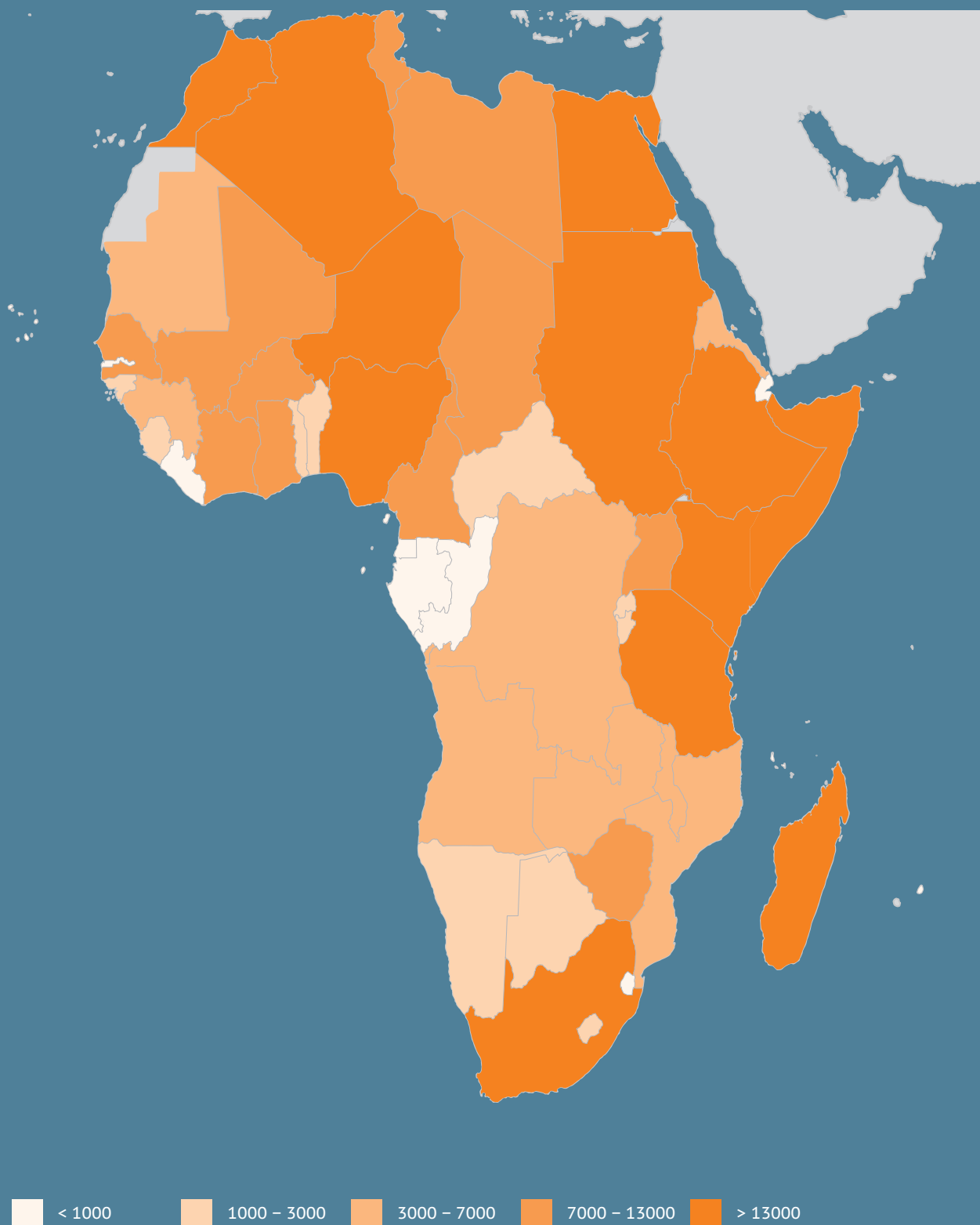
CHART 14: Change in agricultural capital stock as share of GDP (1987-2007)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

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MAP 8: Agricultural capital stock (million USD, 2007)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

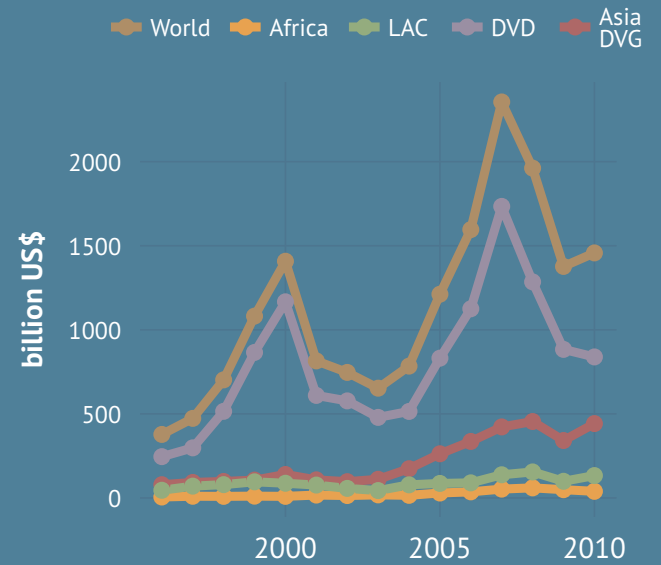
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In 2000, the gross capital formation in Africa accounted for 19.6 percent of GDP; it rose to 24.1 percent of GDP in 2010, exceeding its corresponding share in the LAC region and the DVD. In 2000, this share was below the world average but it rose above the mean in 2010, which means that an effort has been made in investment and equipment in Africa. But compared with the Asia DVG, this effort is still insufficient. Indeed, for the Asia DVG region the gross capital formation represented 29.2 percent of GDP in 2000 and this share increased to 37.0 percent in 2010. (Table 9)

Chart 16 highlights the share of components in capital stock (2007). It shows that, in Africa, the most important ones are livestock fixed assets, in first place, and land development, in second. These are followed by plantation crops, livestock inventory, and structures for livestock, machinery and equipment. The LAC regions show the same pattern, whereas for Asia, structures for livestock are most important and for the DVD, it is machinery and equipment. (Chart 16)

Map 9 shows that net Official Development Assistance (ODA) received per capita is important in countries such as Congo, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritania, Namibia and Rwanda. Net ODA is less important in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Madagascar, Nigeria, and South Africa, and of even less significance in North Africa. (Map 9)

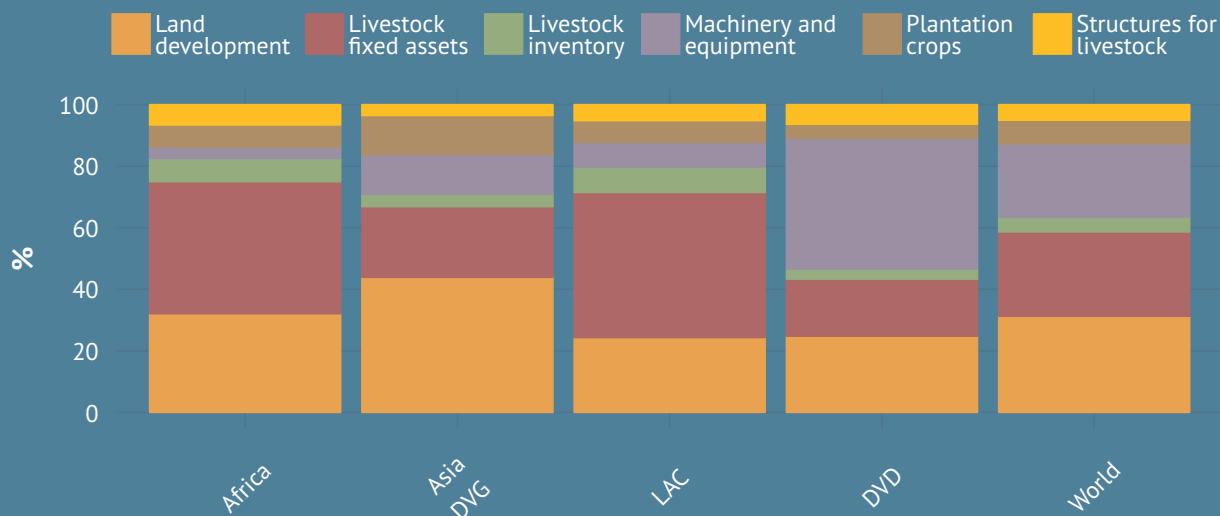
CHART 15: Foreign direct investment, BoP net inflows in current US\$ (1996-2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

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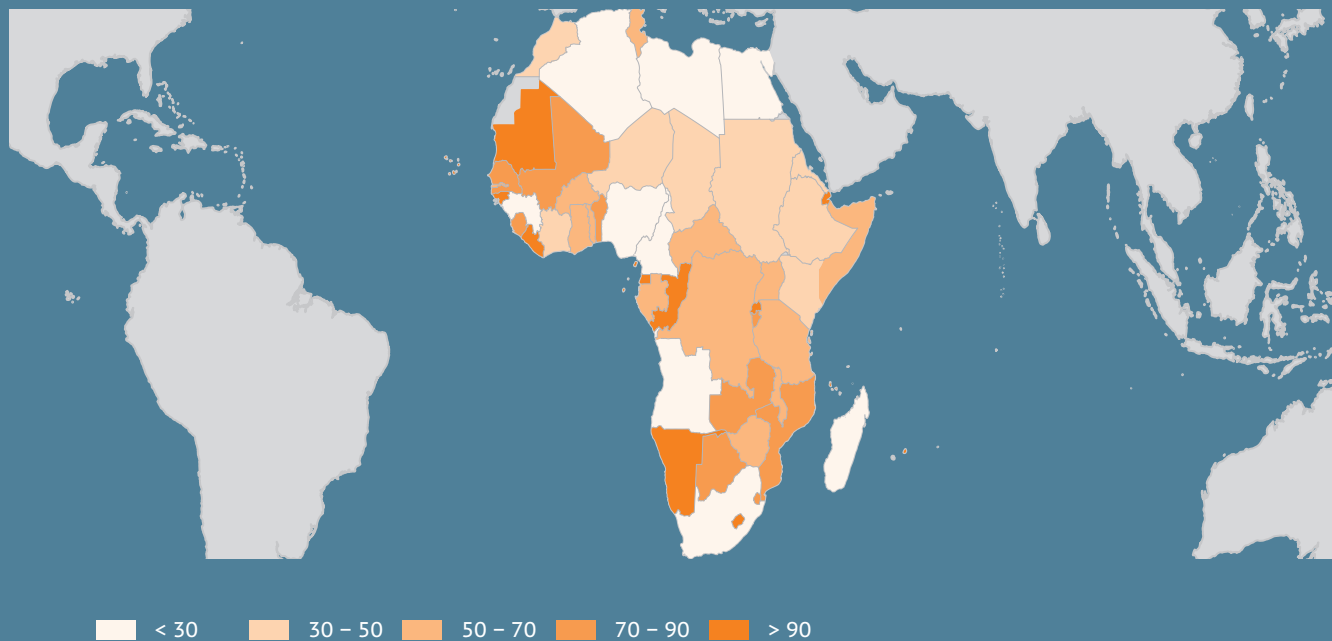
CHART 16: Share of components in capital stock (2007)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P1.RES.FAO.ESS.CAP.STK.LD.SH, p. 240

MAP 9: Net ODA received per capita, current US\$ (US\$, 2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

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Inputs

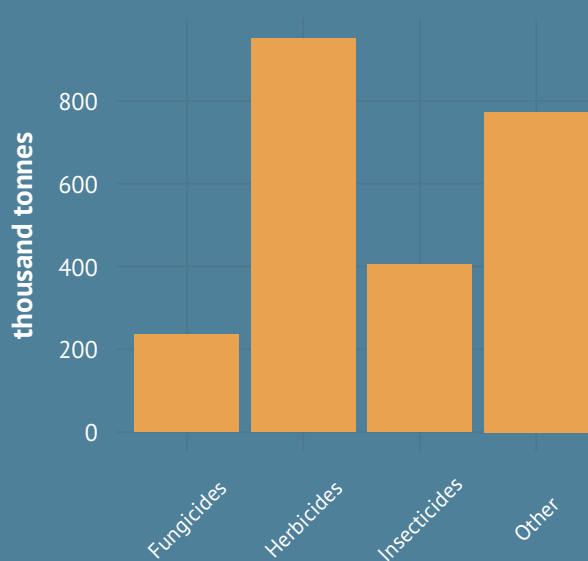
Herbicides were the pesticide most used in the world in 2007, followed by other types of pesticides, insecticides and, finally, fungicides. (Chart 17) Egypt, Tunisia, Kenya, Mauritius, and Libya are the heaviest users of fertilizer in Africa. Indeed, in these countries the consumption of fertilizer is greater than 30 kg/ha. Some countries, such as Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Namibia and Niger, have consumed very little fertilizer: less than 2 kg/ha in 2009. (Map 10)

Throughout Asia and in parts of Latin America, expanding seed and fertilizer use has been accompanied by corresponding investments in irrigation, rural roads, marketing infrastructure and financial services that have subsequently paved the way for dynamic commercial input markets. Developing such markets is vital for agricultural productivity growth, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, where large commercial input enterprises have yet to emerge because of high transaction costs, risks, and the major economies of scale involved in producing, importing, and transporting inputs such as fertilizer. A key reason for the region's low input uptake is that it is generally cheaper to expand cropland in order to achieve production targets. As a consequence, chemical fertilizer usage is much lower in sub-Saharan Africa than elsewhere.

Pesticides can increase agricultural productivity but when handled improperly they are toxic to humans and other species. Usage can be reduced through the practice of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which uses information on pest populations to estimate losses and adjust pesticide doses accordingly.

Plant breeding also plays an important role in bolstering productivity by adapting cultivated varieties to local conditions and making them more resilient to biotic (e.g. insects, diseases, viruses) and abiotic (e.g. droughts, floods) stresses.

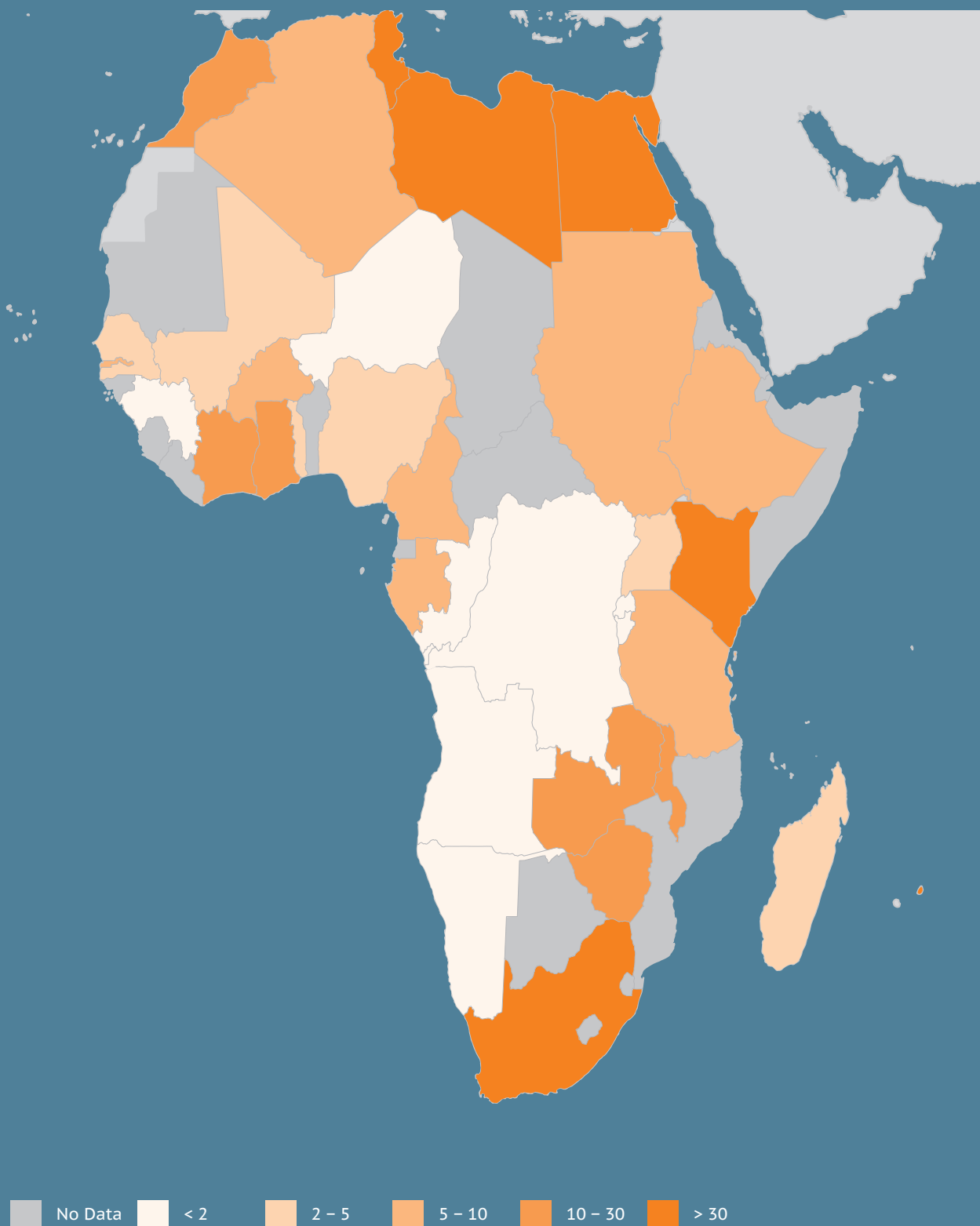
CHART 17: Global pesticide usage (2007)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

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MAP 10: Fertilizer consumption, kilograms per hectare of arable land (kg/ha, 2009)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P1.RES.WBK.WDI.FER.HA, p. 239

Infrastructure

One of the key factors holding back agricultural development is the absence of adequate rural infrastructure. Improvements to basic rural infrastructure, particularly roads, electrification and storage are a prerequisite for agricultural sectors to thrive. Considerable synergies can enhance infrastructure. Investments in cold storage, for instance, are only viable with reliable and sufficient rural electrification. Likewise, investments in milling facilities must be planned along with adequate dry storage, electrification and feeder roads. Roads, storage and processing facilities together foster the creation of value chains that increase efficiency and minimize losses.

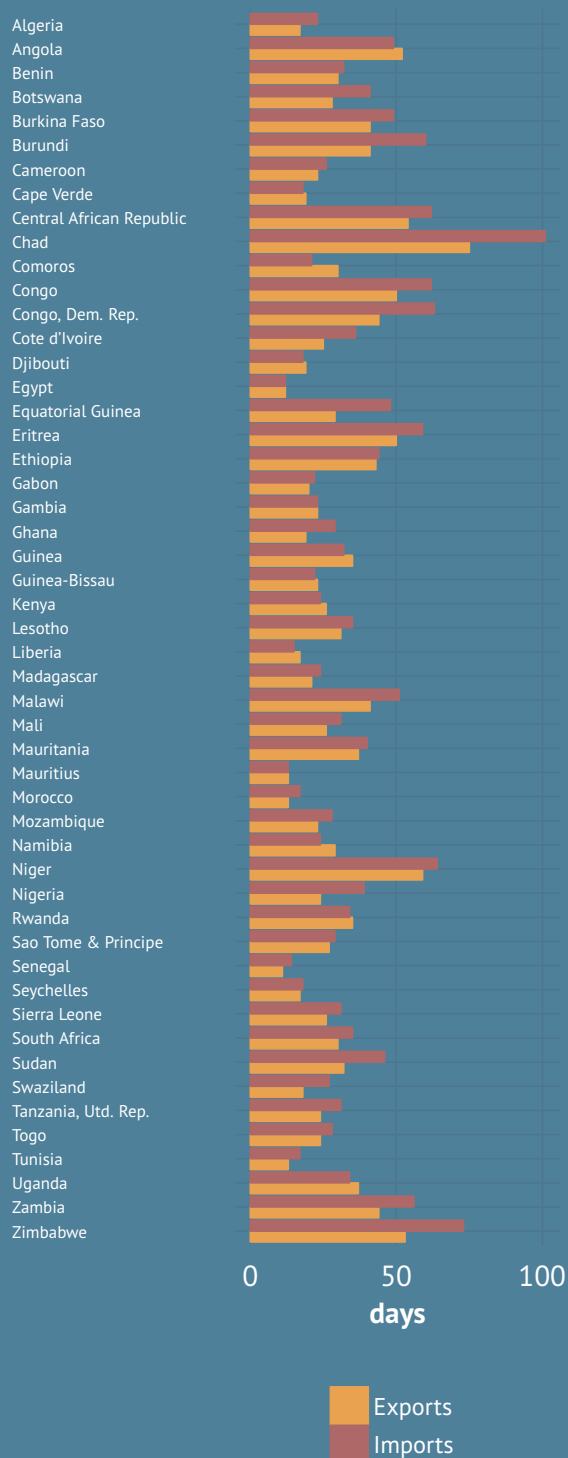
To measure the quality of infrastructure, scores ranging from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest) were assigned to each group of regions in the world in 2010. On this basis, Africa recorded the poorest quality infrastructure, with a score slightly above 2 while other parts of the world had scores greater than or equal to 2.5. The DVD had the highest score, followed by Asia DVG and LAC regions. However, comparing the poor quality infrastructure in Africa to global levels hides differences at country level. In fact, countries like Madagascar and South Africa in Southern Africa; Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal in West Africa; and Tunisia in North Africa all have scores above 2.4. In contrast, the poorest quality of infrastructure (scores less than 2) is seen in such countries as Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, and Zambia. (Map 11)

In addition, Africa has less than 50 agricultural tractors per 100 square kilometres of arable land, whereas for Asia DVG, that number is about 150; for the LAC regions, it is higher than 100 and for the DVD, it reaches 300. This is clear evidence of the lack of agriculture mechanization in Africa. (Chart 20)

Countries such as Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Niger, Zambia and Zimbabwe, have an overly long lead time to trade – at least equal to 50 days. Burkina Faso and Sudan are in this category to a lesser extent. Some countries, such as Chad and Zimbabwe, have lead times to import well beyond 50 days. This situation impedes international trade in these countries. However their lead times to export are below the lead times to import as is the case for all countries in general. (Chart 18)

In sub-Saharan Africa, whether rural or urban, the electrification rate is very low in general, compared to the countries of North Africa and the global average. Indeed, Chart 20 shows that while the electrification rate of almost 100 percent was observed in North Africa in both rural and urban areas, this rate is below 40 percent – and less than 20 percent for rural areas – in sub-Saharan Africa.

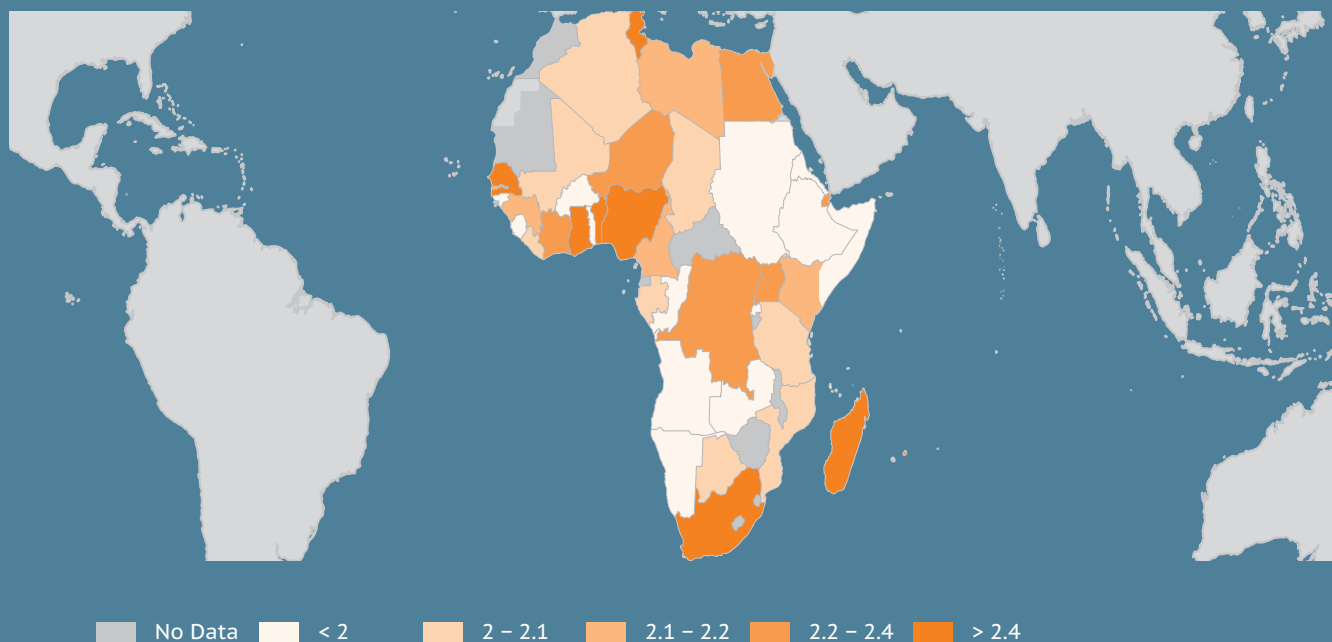
CHART 18: Lead time to trade (2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

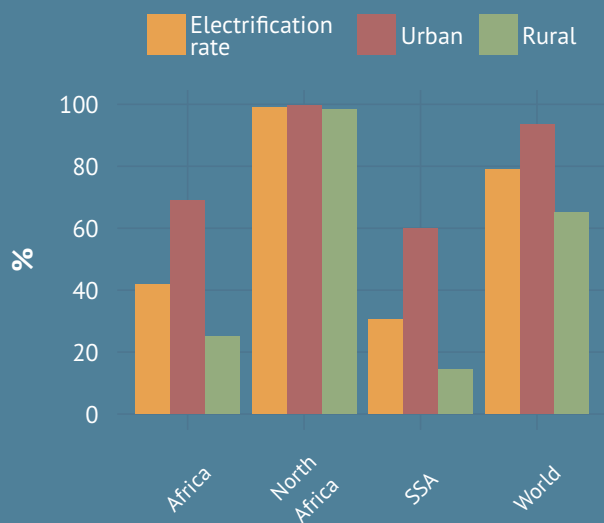
Metalink: P1.RES.WBK.WDI.EXP.DAY, p. 242

MAP 11: Quality of infrastructure, score (1 = lowest to 5 = highest) (score, 2010)



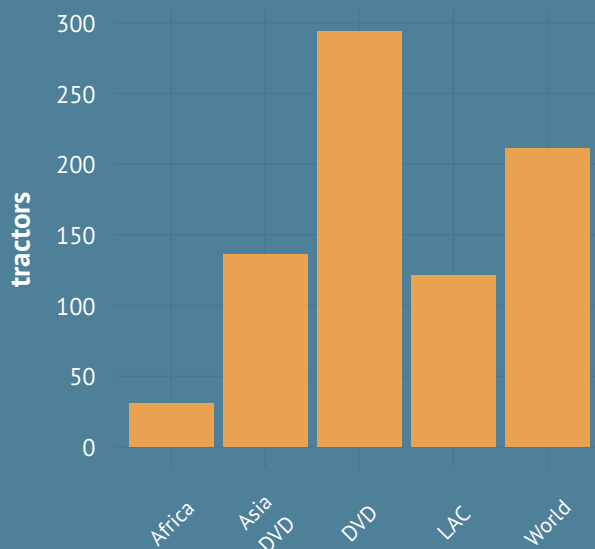
Source: World Bank (WDI)
 Metalink: P1.RES.WBK.WDI.INF.IX, p. 243

CHART 19: Electricity access (2008)



Source: World Energy Outlook 2010
 Metalink: P1.RES.IEA.WEO.ELEC.AC.ER, p. 237

CHART 20: Agricultural tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land (2009)



Source: World Bank (WDI)
 Metalink: P1.RES.WBK.WDI.TRA.SKM, p. 235

Macroeconomy

Changes in the wider economy and macroeconomic policies affect the performance of the agricultural economy. Higher economic growth raises incomes and hence demands.

Changing interest rates influence capital investments, land values and storage, while inflation affects input prices, commodity prices, real interest rates and land prices. Exchange rate fluctuations have an important bearing on international competitiveness and trade flows. Given the growing integration of the global economy, macroeconomic policies are playing an increasingly important role in determining the performance of agricultural sectors.

After the subprime mortgage-linked banking crisis in the United States of America, sharp contractions in output, employment, investment and trade prompted governments and central banks around the world to respond swiftly, with an unprecedented array of monetary and fiscal stimulus measures.

After expanding by less than 4 percent in 2010, global GDP growth in real terms was expected to slow to around 3 percent in 2011. With real growth in developed economies predicted to rise by a total of 2 percent in the current year, a prediction based on an expected 6 percent rise in the economies of developing countries. The recovery is mostly complete in all developing regions, with the pace of growth increasingly dictated by rapidly improving global trade, robust domestic demand and increasingly binding capacity constraints.

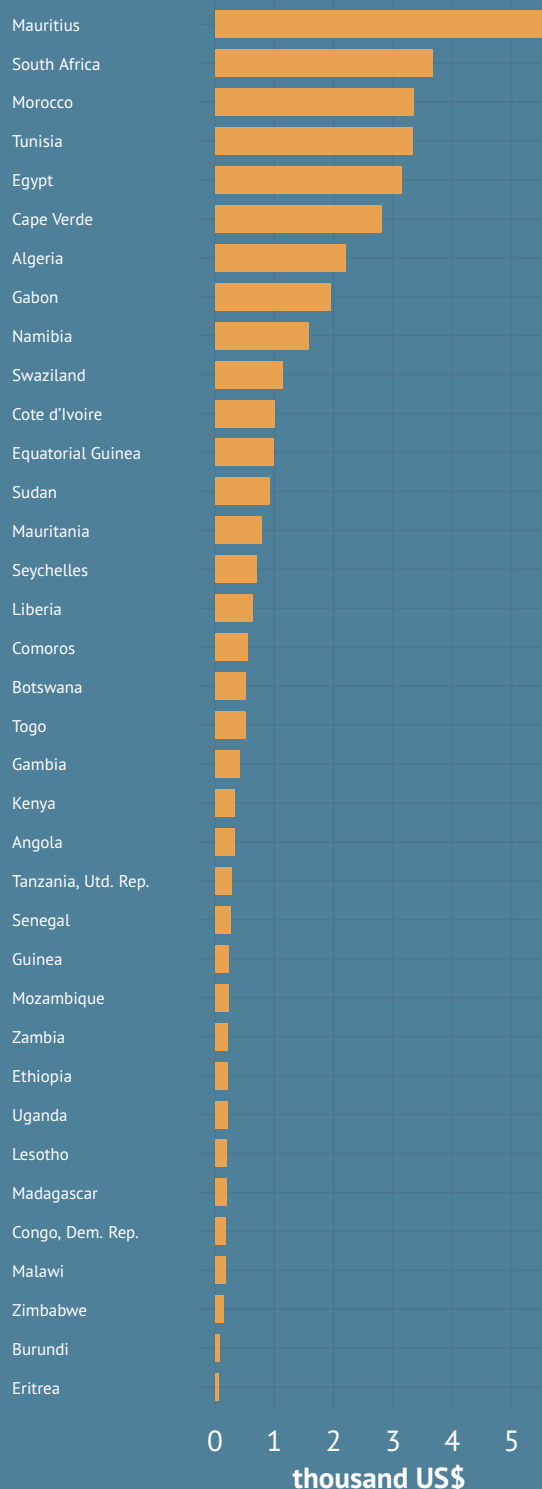
The agriculture sector, buoyed by very high commodity prices, has demonstrated astonishing resilience during the global economic turmoil. In 2009, agricultural value added at the world level rose by 4 percent, in contrast to a 5 percent fall in global sector-wide GDP. In developing countries, the increase in agricultural GDP over this period was far more pronounced, at 8 percent.

The GDP of all of Africa was estimated at USD 1 629.5 billion in 2010. Africa has the lowest overall GDP in the world. Indeed in Asia DVG, GDP is more than eight times greater than in Africa; in the LAC region it is five times greater and in the DVD it is 26 times greater than that of the African region.

The GDP per capita in the African region was USD 1 623.6 in 2010. Compared with other world regions, it is two times smaller than per capita GDP in the Asia DVG, five times smaller than in the LAC region and almost 21 times smaller than per capita GDP in DVD.

Taking into account the value added per worker in agriculture, African countries could be classified into three groups. A first group of countries has a value added of agriculture per worker higher than USD 3 000. In order of importance, these are: Mauritius, South Africa, Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt. It should be noted that Mauritius is far above the others, with more than USD 5 000 value added per worker. This is followed by the group of countries in which the value added of agriculture per worker is between USD 2 000 and 3 000; these include Algeria, Cape Verde and Gabon. Finally, the third group is composed of most other countries, with the value added per worker of less than USD 1 000. (Chart 21)

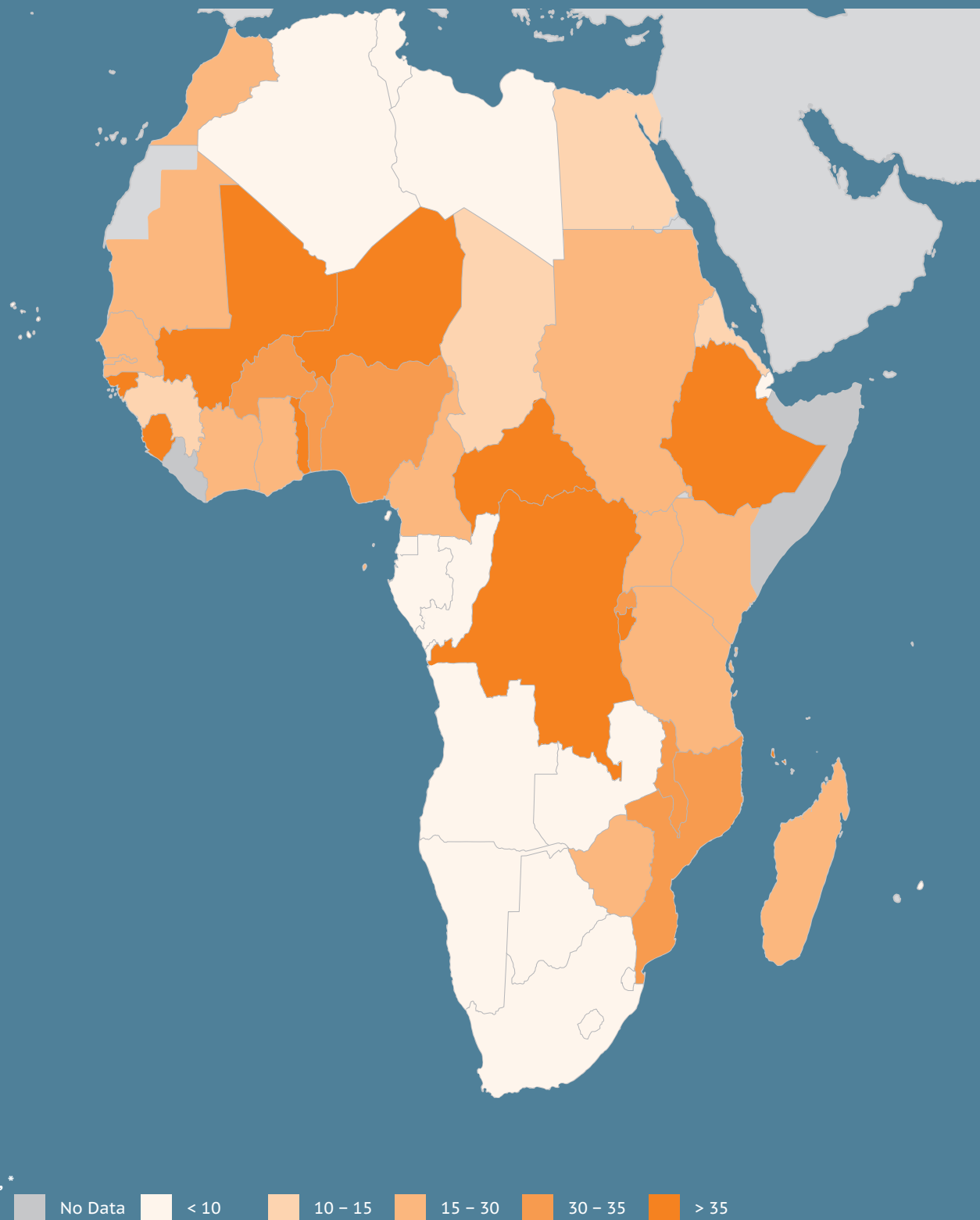
CHART 21: Agriculture value added per worker, constant 2000 US\$ (2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P1.MAC.WBK.WDI.AGV.PWK, p. 235

MAP 12: Share of agriculture in GDP (% , 2000-2010*)



Source: World Bank (WDI)
 Metalink: P1.MAC.WBK.WDI.AGV.GDP, p. 235

Burundi, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Togo in West Africa, Ethiopia in East Africa, and the Central African Republic, and Democratic Republic of the Congo in Central Africa are the countries in which the share of agriculture in GDP is very important because it represented over 35 percent of GNP in 2010. However, for countries such as Angola, Botswana, Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zambia in sub-Saharan Africa, and Algeria and Libya in North Africa, the share of agriculture in GDP was very low, less than 10 percent of GNP. (Map 12)

Nevertheless, the growth rate of real GDP in the African region was 4.5 percent in 2009 and this rate improved in 2010, moving to 5.6 percent. Real growth in the African region remained insufficient in 2010, however, as the global average level in the world was around 6.9 percent. Asia DVG held the real growth record: from 6.3 percent in 2009, it grew to 8.8 percent in 2010. With regard to the LAC region, after negative growth in 2009, it reached 5.8 percent in 2010, representing a significant positive difference between 2009 and 2010. However, in the DVD, the growth rate remained low, with negative GDP growth in 2009 and weak growth of 2.7 percent in 2010.

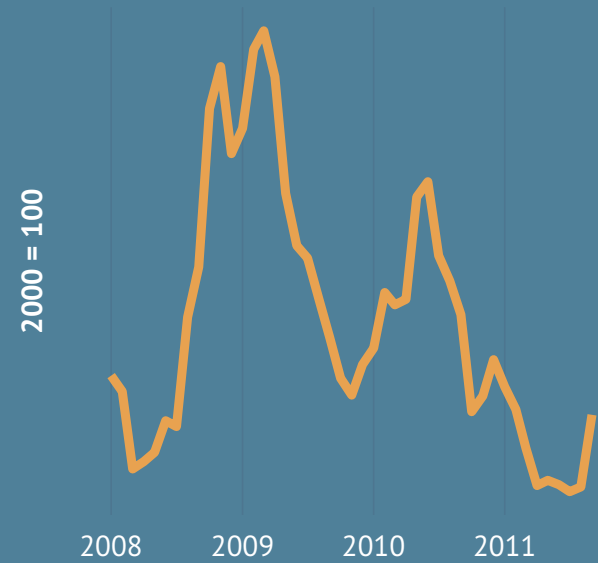
The real GDP growth in Africa in 2010 was more than 6 percent for Botswana, Congo, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In contrast, it was very low – less than 3 percent – for some countries, such as Angola, Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Guinea, Lesotho, Madagascar, South Africa and Swaziland. (Map 13)

Rising commodity prices, especially for food and fuel, combined with the rapid closing of output gaps and strong capital inflows, have contributed to an acceleration of inflation in many developing countries. While the extent of the increase and its underlying factors differ across countries, headline inflation approached 7 percent in mid-2011, representing about a 1 percent year-on-year increase. In the DVD, inflation rose to almost 3 percent in April 2011, allaying the fears of deflation that had begun to surface during the peak of the crisis.

In 2010, the consumer price index was higher (greater than 10 percent) in Angola, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Sudan. This means there was inflation in these countries. Conversely, for countries in the West Africa Monetary Union and those of the Central Africa Monetary Union, the consumer price index has been less than 2 percent, which means that inflation in these countries is low. (Map 14)

However, monetary authorities in many developing countries are responding to inflation pressures and the narrowing of output gaps by tightening monetary policy through increasing interest rates.

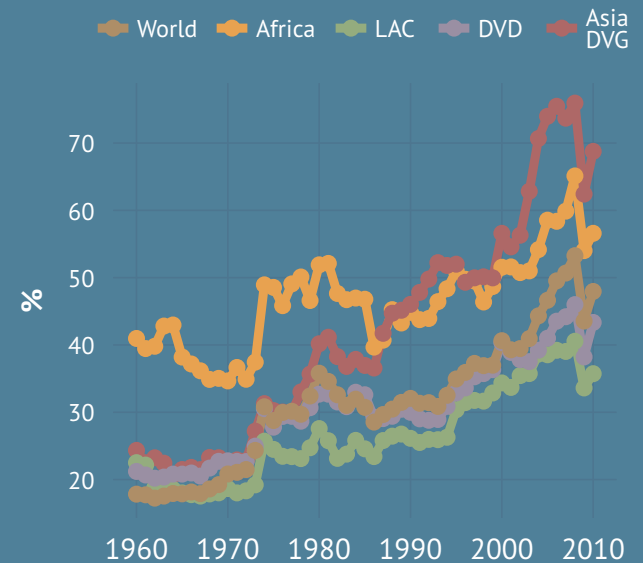
CHART 22: Monthly USD trade weighted index (2008-2011)



Source: United States Federal Reserve

Metalink: P1.MAC.USA.FR.EXR.MAJ, p. 246

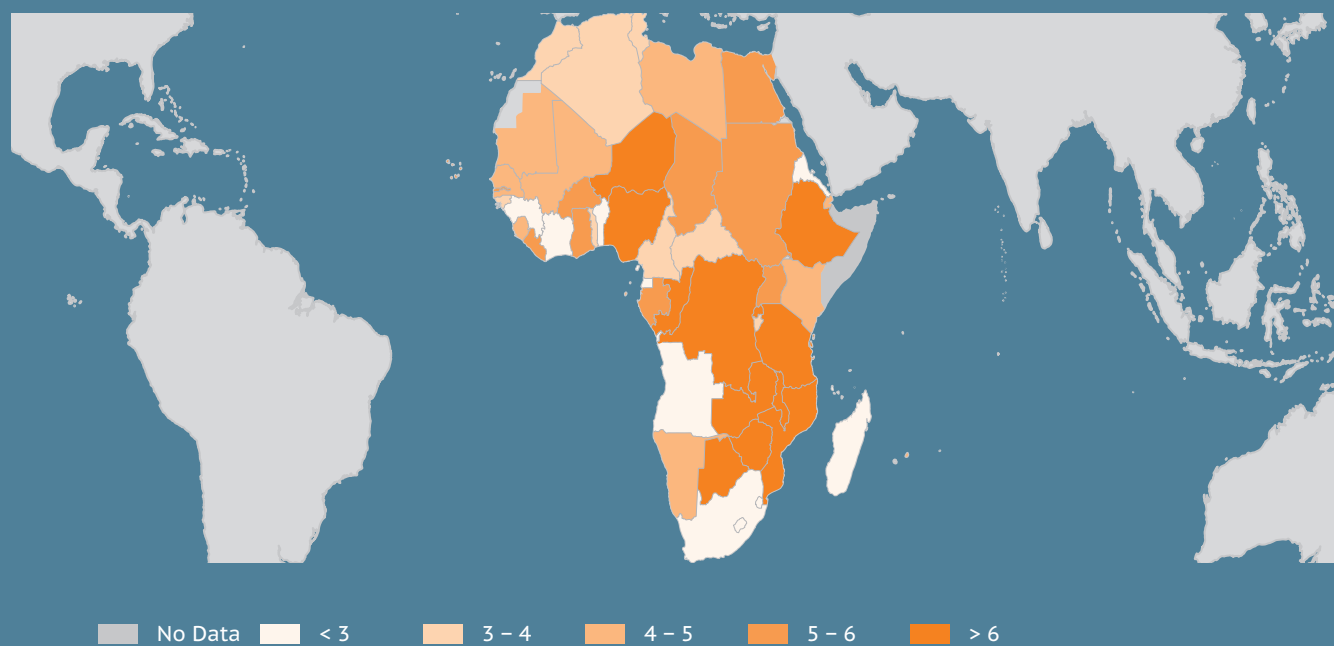
CHART 23: Merchandise trade share of GDP (1960-2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P1.MAC.WBK.WDI.MCH.GDP, p. 243

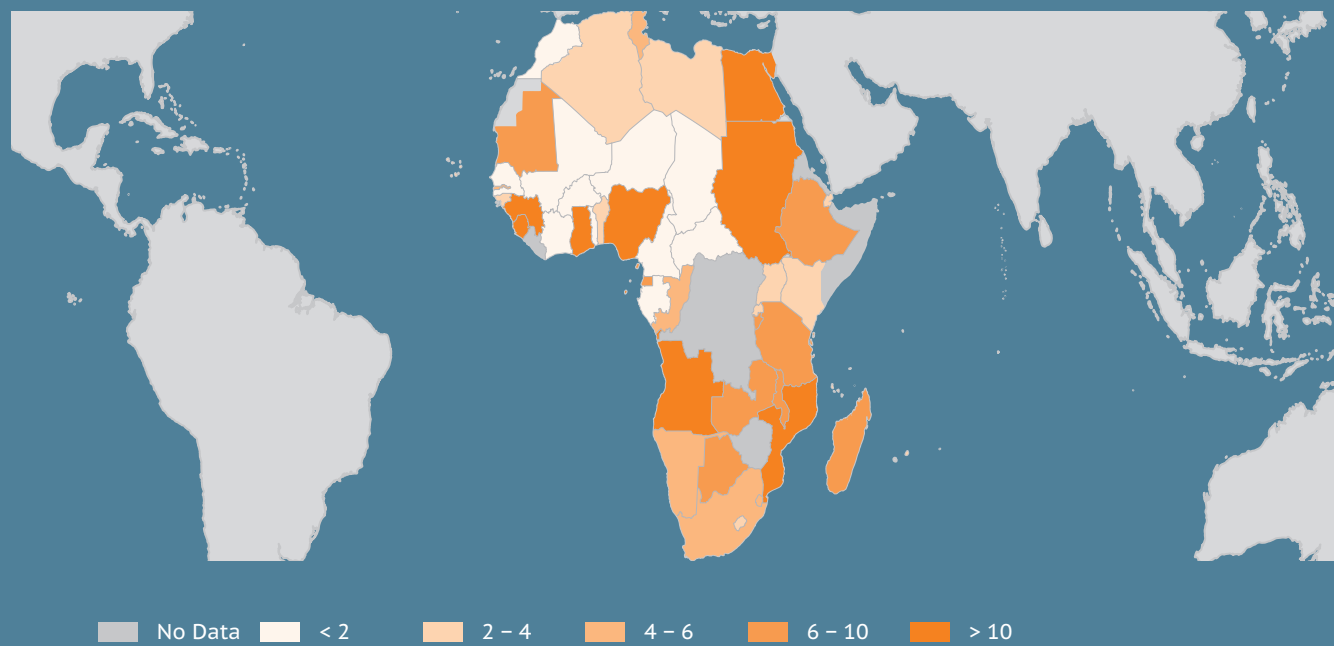
MAP 13: Real GDP growth, % p.a. (% , 2010)



Source: World Economic Outlook

Metalink: P1.MAC.IMF.WEO.GDP.RGR, p. 248

MAP 14: Inflation, consumer prices, annual (% , 2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P1.MAC.IMF.WEO.INF.PER, p. 242

TABLE 1: Population and structure

	Population				Age composition		Agricultural population		
	total		growth (p.a.)		between	over	total	share	growth (p.a.)
	million people	million people	%	%	0-14	65 +	million people	%	%
	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010	%	%	2010	2010	1990-2010
NORTH AFRICA	141.8	165.4	1.7	1.6	29.3	5.1			
Algeria	30.5	35.5	1.9	1.5	27.0	4.6	7.4	20.9	0.5
Egypt	67.6	81.1	1.8	1.8	31.5	5.0	22.7	27.9	-0.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5.2	6.4	1.9	2.0	30.4	4.3	0.2	3.0	-4.1
Morocco	28.8	32.0	1.5	1.0	28.0	5.5	8.3	25.9	-1.1
Tunisia	9.6	10.5	1.6	1.0	23.5	7.0	2.2	20.4	-0.1
WEST AFRICA	235.7	304.3	2.6	2.6	43.0	3.2			
Benin	6.5	8.8	3.2	3.1	43.7	3.0	3.9	44.3	1.3
Burkina Faso	12.3	16.5	2.8	3.0	45.3	2.2	15.2	92.1	2.9
Cape Verde	0.4	0.5	2.3	1.3	31.8	5.9	0.1	16.9	-1.2
Cote d'Ivoire	16.6	19.7	2.9	1.8	40.9	3.8	7.5	37.9	0.0
Gambia	1.3	1.7	3.0	2.9	44.0	2.2	1.3	76.0	2.6
Ghana	19.2	24.4	2.6	2.4	38.6	3.8	13.1	53.8	2.1
Guinea	8.3	10.0	3.8	1.8	42.9	3.3	8.0	79.8	2.3
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	41.3	3.3	1.2	79.3	1.6
Liberia	2.8	4.0	3.0	3.4	43.5	2.8	2.5	62.0	2.4
Mali	11.3	15.4	2.7	3.1	47.2	2.2	11.5	74.9	2.3
Mauritania	2.6	3.5	2.8	2.7	39.9	2.7	1.7	50.3	2.3
Niger	10.9	15.5	3.4	3.6	49.0	2.2	12.9	82.9	3.2
Nigeria	123.7	158.4	2.4	2.5	42.8	3.4	39.4	24.9	-0.3
Senegal	9.5	12.4	2.8	2.7	43.7	2.4	8.7	70.2	2.3
Sierra Leone	4.1	5.9	0.4	3.5	43.0	1.9	3.5	60.0	1.1
Togo	4.8	6.0	2.7	2.3	39.6	3.4	3.2	53.4	1.5
CENTRAL AFRICA	82.3	107.6	3.0	2.7	44.5	3.0			
Cameroon	15.7	19.6	2.6	2.3	40.6	3.5	8.0	40.9	0.1
Central African Republic	3.7	4.4	2.3	1.7	40.4	4.0	2.8	63.2	0.9
Chad	8.2	11.2	3.2	3.2	45.4	2.9	7.4	65.7	2.0
Congo	3.1	4.0	2.8	2.6	40.6	3.7	1.3	31.9	0.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	49.6	66.0	3.1	2.9	46.3	2.7	37.7	57.2	2.2
Equatorial Guinea	0.5	0.7	3.4	3.0	39.2	2.9	0.4	64.2	2.5
Gabon	1.2	1.5	2.9	2.0	35.5	4.3	0.4	25.7	-1.1
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1	0.2	2.0	1.6	40.3	3.9	0.1	57.4	0.9
EAST AFRICA	208.9	269.8	2.8	2.6	42.8	3.1			
Burundi	6.4	8.4	1.3	2.8	37.9	2.9	7.5	89.2	1.9
Djibouti	0.7	0.9	2.7	2.0	35.8	3.3	0.7	74.0	1.8
Eritrea	3.7	5.3	1.5	3.7	41.6	2.5	3.9	73.8	
Ethiopia	65.6	82.9	3.1	2.4	41.5	3.3	64.2	77.3	
Kenya	31.3	40.5	2.9	2.6	42.5	2.7	28.6	70.6	2.2
Rwanda	8.1	10.6	1.3	2.8	42.6	2.7	9.5	89.4	1.9
Somalia	7.4	9.3	1.2	2.3	44.9	2.7	6.1	65.6	1.1
Sudan (former)	27.6	33.6	3.0	2.0	40.1	3.6	22.4	66.8	1.0
Uganda	24.2	33.4	3.2	3.3	48.4	2.5	24.6	73.5	2.6
United Republic of Tanzania	34.0	44.8	2.9	2.8	44.7	3.1	32.9	73.3	2.3
SOUTHERN AFRICA	133.9	163.2	2.5	2.0	39.4	3.7			
Angola	13.9	19.1	3.0	3.2	46.6	2.5	13.2	69.2	2.7
Botswana	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.3	32.6	4.0	0.8	42.1	1.6
Comoros	0.6	0.7	2.5	2.7	42.6	2.7	0.5	69.4	2.1
Lesotho	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.0	37.4	4.3	0.8	38.9	0.8
Madagascar	15.4	20.7	3.1	3.0	43.1	3.1	14.5	70.1	2.5
Malawi	11.2	14.9	1.8	2.9	45.8	3.1	10.9	72.9	1.7
Mauritius	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	21.9	6.9	0.1	8.1	-2.5
Mozambique	18.2	23.4	3.0	2.5	44.1	3.3	17.8	76.0	2.5
Namibia	1.9	2.3	3.0	1.9	36.4	3.7	0.9	40.9	0.7
Seychelles	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.6			0.1	74.0	0.4

TABLE 1: Population and structure (continued)

	Population				Age composition		Agricultural population		
	total		growth (p.a.)		between	over	total	share	growth (p.a.)
	million people	million people	%	%	0-14	65 +	million people	%	%
	2000	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	1990-2010
South Africa	44.0	50.0	2.3	1.3	30.1	4.6	4.9	9.8	-1.8
Swaziland	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	38.4	3.4	0.3	32.4	-0.4
Zambia	10.2	12.9	2.6	2.4	46.4	3.1	8.3	64.0	1.8
Zimbabwe	12.5	12.6	1.8	0.0	38.9	4.2	7.1	56.3	-0.1
AFRICA	802.5	1 010.3	2.5	2.3	40.3	3.5	513.4	50.8	1.5
ECOWAS	233.1	300.8	2.6	2.6	43.0	3.2			
SADC	217.0	273.3	2.7	2.3	41.9	3.3			
COMESA	342.1	433.4	2.6	2.4	40.9	3.4			
UMA	76.8	87.8	1.7	1.4	27.7	5.1			
ECCAS	102.6	135.1	2.9	2.8	44.4	2.9			
IGAD	160.4	206.0	2.9	2.5	42.6	3.1			
CEMAC	32.5	41.5	2.7	2.5	41.7	3.4			
UEMOA	73.2	95.9	2.9	2.7	44.5	2.7			
CEN-SAD	429.8	539.9	2.4	2.3	39.7	3.6			
ASIA Developing	3 557.9	4 003.3	1.6	1.2	26.3	6.2			
LAC	520.2	588.5	1.6	1.2	27.9	6.9			
DEVELOPED REGIONS	1 196.2	1 243.8	0.4	0.4	16.6	15.9			
WORLD	6 118.1	6 894.4	1.5	1.2	26.8	7.6	2 619.1	38.0	0.3

TABLE 2: Demographic change and indicators

	Population					Mortality and fertility			
	rural		urban		density	life expectancy at birth	death rate	infant mortality	fertility rate
	share	growth (% p.a.)	share	growth (% p.a.)	people per sq. km of land area	total	per 1000	per 1000 live births	
	%	%	%	%	people	years	people	people	births per woman
	2010	2000-2010	2010	2000-2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
NORTH AFRICA	46.5	1.1	53.5	2.0		72.9	5.2		2.5
Algeria	33.5	-0.3	66.5	2.6	14.9	72.9	4.9	30.5	2.3
Egypt	57.2	1.8	42.8	1.9	81.5	73.0	5.1	18.6	2.7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	22.1	1.3	77.9	2.2	3.6	74.8	4.0	13.4	2.6
Morocco	43.3	0.3	56.7	1.7	71.6	71.9	5.8	30.4	2.3
Tunisia	32.7	-0.1	67.3	1.6	67.9	74.6	5.6	13.8	2.0
WEST AFRICA	55.5	1.6	44.5	4.0		53.7	13.0		5.4
Benin	58.0	2.5	42.0	4.1	80.0	55.6	11.8	73.2	5.3
Burkina Faso	79.6	2.5	20.4	5.1	60.2	54.9	11.9	92.6	5.8
Cape Verde	38.9	-0.5	61.1	2.6	123.1	73.8	5.3	29.2	2.4
Cote d'Ivoire	49.9	0.5	50.1	3.2	62.1	54.7	12.1	85.9	4.4
Gambia	41.9	0.9	58.1	4.7	172.8	58.2	9.2	56.9	4.9
Ghana	48.5	1.0	51.5	4.1	107.2	63.8	7.8	50.0	4.2
Guinea	64.6	1.1	35.4	3.2	40.6	53.6	13.1	81.2	5.2
Guinea-Bissau	70.0	2.0	30.0	2.1	53.9	47.7	16.7	92.0	5.1
Liberia	38.5	1.7	61.5	4.7	41.5	56.1	11.0	73.6	5.2
Mali	66.7	2.3	33.3	5.0	12.6	51.0	14.6	99.2	6.3
Mauritania	58.6	2.5	41.4	3.1	3.4	58.2	9.7	75.3	4.5
Niger	83.3	3.5	16.7	3.9	12.2	54.3	12.9	72.5	7.1
Nigeria	50.2	1.1	49.8	4.1	173.9	51.4	14.3	88.4	5.5
Senegal	57.1	2.3	42.9	3.3	64.6	59.0	9.0	49.8	4.8
Sierra Leone	61.6	3.1	38.4	4.4	81.9	47.4	15.7	113.7	5.0
Togo	56.6	1.1	43.4	4.1	110.8	56.6	10.8	66.0	4.1
CENTRAL AFRICA	59.4	1.8	40.6	4.2		49.3	15.7		5.4
Cameroon	41.6	0.4	58.4	3.9	41.5	51.1	14.3	84.4	4.5
Central African Republic	61.1	1.5	38.9	2.1	7.1	47.6	16.4	106.0	4.6
Chad	72.4	2.6	27.6	4.9	8.9	49.2	16.4	98.9	6.0
Congo	37.9	1.6	62.1	3.2	11.8	57.0	11.2	60.8	4.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	64.8	2.1	35.2	4.6	29.1	48.1	16.5	111.7	5.8
Equatorial Guinea	60.3	2.9	39.7	3.3	25.0	50.8	14.6	80.5	5.2
Gabon	14.0	-1.5	86.0	2.7	5.8	62.3	8.9	54.4	3.2
Sao Tome and Principe	37.8	-0.5	62.2	3.2	172.3	64.3	7.8	53.1	3.7
EAST AFRICA	75.7	2.1	24.3	4.3		57.3	10.5		4.9
Burundi	89.0	2.5	11.0	5.7	326.4	49.9	14.2	87.8	4.3
Djibouti	11.9	-1.4	88.1	2.5	38.3	57.5	10.2	73.0	3.8
Eritrea	78.4	3.2	21.6	5.7	52.0	61.0	7.7	42.3	4.5
Ethiopia	82.4	2.0	17.6	4.1	82.9	58.7	9.6	67.8	4.2
Kenya	77.8	2.3	22.2	3.9	71.2	56.5	10.5	55.1	4.7
Rwanda	81.1	2.1	18.9	6.0	430.6	55.1	11.8	59.1	5.4
Somalia	62.6	1.7	37.4	3.6	14.9	50.9	15.0	108.3	6.3
Sudan (former)	54.8	0.4	45.2	4.3	18.3	61.1	9.0	66.4	4.4
Uganda	86.7	3.1	13.3	4.3	167.3	53.6	12.3	63.0	6.1
United Republic of Tanzania	73.6	2.2	26.4	4.5	50.6	57.4	10.5	60.2	5.5
SOUTHERN AFRICA	55.1	1.2	44.9	3.1		53.3	13.3		4.2
Angola	41.5	1.1	58.5	5.0	15.3	50.7	14.4	97.9	5.4
Botswana	38.9	-0.5	61.1	2.7	3.5	53.1	13.1	36.1	2.8
Comoros	71.8	2.7	28.2	2.7	395.0	60.6	8.8	62.8	4.9
Lesotho	73.1	0.1	26.9	4.0	71.5	47.4	15.8	64.6	3.2
Madagascar	69.8	2.6	30.2	4.2	35.6	66.5	6.5	43.1	4.7
Malawi	80.2	2.3	19.8	5.6	158.0	53.5	12.7	58.1	6.0
Mauritius	57.4	0.8	42.6	0.7	631.0	73.0	7.1	13.0	1.5
Mozambique	61.6	1.3	38.4	4.9	29.7	49.7	14.6	92.2	4.9

TABLE 2: Demographic change and indicators (continued)

	Population					Mortality and fertility			
	rural		urban		density	life expectancy at birth	death rate	infant mortality	fertility rate
	share	growth (% p.a.)	share	growth (% p.a.)	people per sq. km of land area	total	per 1000	per 1000 live births	
	%	%	%	%	people	years	people	people	births per woman
	2010	2000-2010	2010	2000-2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Namibia	62.0	1.0	38.0	3.5	2.8	62.1	8.2	29.3	3.2
Seychelles	44.7	-0.3	55.3	1.5	188.1	73.0	8.0	11.7	2.5
South Africa	38.3	0.1	61.7	2.1	41.2	52.1	14.9	40.7	2.5
Swaziland	74.5	0.1	25.5	1.3	61.4	48.3	14.4	55.1	3.4
Zambia	64.3	2.3	35.7	2.7	17.4	48.5	15.6	68.9	6.3
Zimbabwe	61.7	-0.7	38.3	1.3	32.5	49.9	13.3	50.9	3.3
AFRICA	59.9	1.7	40.1	3.4		57.3	11.4		4.6
ECOWAS	55.4	1.5	44.6	4.1		53.6	13.0		5.4
SADC	60.4	1.6	39.6	3.6		52.7	13.6		4.8
COMESA	69.5	2.0	30.5	3.4		59.0	10.3		4.5
UMA	37.1	0.2	62.9	2.1		72.3	5.4		2.4
ECCAS	58.7	1.8	41.3	4.4		49.5	15.4		5.4
IGAD	75.4	2.1	24.6	4.1		57.7	10.3		4.7
CEMAC	51.0	1.4	49.0	3.7		51.2	14.6		4.9
UEMOA	65.5	2.2	34.5	3.9		54.7	12.1		5.5
CEN-SAD	56.5	1.6	43.5	3.4		58.9	10.7		4.6
ASIA Developing	58.3	0.2	41.7	2.7		69.5	7.2		2.2
LAC	20.7	-0.5	79.3	1.8		74.1	5.9		2.2
DEVELOPED REGIONS	24.9	-0.4	75.1	0.6		78.0	9.9		1.7
WORLD	49.3	0.4	50.7	2.1	53.2	69.6	8.2	41.2	2.5

TABLE 3: Land availability

	Land area		Share of land area			Arable land	
	total	agricultural	permanent crops	arable	pasture	hectares per person	growth (p.a.)
	million ha	%	%	%	%	ha/person	%
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	1970-2009
NORTH AFRICA	573.8	17.5	0.9	4.0	12.6	0.1	-1.8
Algeria	238.2	17.4	0.4	3.1	13.8	0.2	-1.9
Egypt	99.5	3.7	0.8	2.9		0.0	-1.9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	176.0	8.8	0.2	1.0	7.7	0.3	-2.9
Morocco	44.6	67.3	2.2	18.0	47.1	0.3	-1.5
Tunisia	15.5	63.0	14.3	17.4	31.2	0.3	-2.2
WEST AFRICA	606.1	47.1	2.0	13.6	31.5	0.3	-1.6
Benin	11.1	29.8	2.7	22.1	5.0	0.3	-1.0
Burkina Faso	27.4	43.7	0.2	21.6	21.9	0.4	-0.1
Cape Verde	0.4	21.8	0.7	14.9	6.2	0.1	-0.3
Cote d'Ivoire	31.8	63.8	13.5	8.8	41.5	0.1	-2.0
Gambia	1.0	66.5	0.5	40.0	26.0	0.2	-0.4
Ghana	22.8	68.1	12.3	19.3	36.5	0.2	-0.1
Guinea	24.6	58.0	2.8	11.6	43.5	0.3	-2.6
Guinea-Bissau	2.8	58.0	8.9	10.7	38.4	0.2	-1.8
Liberia	9.6	27.1	2.2	4.2	20.8	0.1	-2.3
Mali	122.0	33.7	0.1	5.2	28.4	0.4	1.0
Mauritania	103.1	38.5	0.0	0.4	38.1	0.1	-1.9
Niger	126.7	34.6	0.0	11.8	22.7	1.0	-2.4
Nigeria	91.1	81.8	3.3	37.3	41.2	0.2	-2.0
Senegal	19.3	49.4	0.3	20.0	29.1	0.3	-2.2
Sierra Leone	7.2	47.7	1.8	15.1	30.7	0.2	0.5
Togo	5.4	62.1	3.3	40.4	18.4	0.4	-2.1
CENTRAL AFRICA	525.0	19.5	0.5	3.8	15.2	0.2	-2.4
Cameroon	47.3	19.8	3.0	12.6	4.2	0.3	-2.4
Central African Republic	62.3	8.4	0.1	3.1	5.1	0.5	-1.9
Chad	125.9	39.2	0.0	3.4	35.7	0.4	-1.8
Congo	34.1	30.9	0.2	1.5	29.3	0.1	-2.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo	226.7	9.9	0.3	3.0	6.6	0.1	-2.8
Equatorial Guinea	2.8	10.9	2.5	4.7	3.7	0.2	-2.0
Gabon	25.8	19.9	0.6	1.3	18.1	0.2	-1.1
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1	58.3	46.9	10.4	1.0	0.1	4.0
EAST AFRICA	583.3	52.5	1.1	10.3	41.1	0.2	-1.8
Burundi	2.6	83.7	13.6	35.0	35.0	0.1	-2.2
Djibouti	2.3	73.4		0.1	73.3	0.0	-2.5
Eritrea	10.1	75.2	0.0	6.8	68.3	0.1	
Ethiopia	100.0	35.0	1.0	13.9	20.0	0.2	
Kenya	56.9	48.1	1.1	9.5	37.4	0.1	-2.1
Rwanda	2.5	81.1	11.3	52.7	17.0	0.1	-0.3
Somalia	62.7	70.2	0.0	1.6	68.5	0.1	-2.2
Sudan (former)	237.6	57.5	0.1	8.5	49.0	0.6	-1.4
Uganda	20.0	69.9	11.3	33.0	25.6	0.2	-1.7
United Republic of Tanzania	88.6	40.1	1.7	11.3	27.1	0.2	-2.0
SOUTHERN AFRICA	649.6	55.7	0.4	6.0	49.2	0.2	-1.6
Angola	124.7	46.8	0.2	3.2	43.3	0.2	-2.1
Botswana	56.7	45.6	0.0	0.4	45.2	0.1	-3.8
Comoros	0.2	83.3	32.2	43.0	8.1	0.1	-2.6
Lesotho	3.0	77.0	0.1	11.0	65.9	0.2	-2.1
Madagascar	58.2	70.2	1.0	5.1	64.1	0.1	-1.9
Malawi	9.4	59.1	1.3	38.2	19.6	0.2	-1.2
Mauritius	0.2	48.3	2.0	42.9	3.4	0.1	-1.5
Mozambique	78.6	62.7	0.3	6.4	56.0	0.2	-0.7
Namibia	82.3	47.1	0.0	1.0	46.2	0.4	-2.2
Seychelles	0.0	6.5	4.3	2.2		0.0	-1.2
South Africa	121.4	81.7	0.8	11.8	69.1	0.3	-1.7

TABLE 3: Land availability (continued)

	Land area		Share of land area			Arable land	
	total	agricultural	permanent	arable	pasture	hectares	growth
	million ha		crops			per person	(p.a.)
	2009	%	%	%	%	2009	1970-2009
Swaziland	1.7	71.0	0.9	10.2	60.0	0.2	-1.8
Zambia	74.3	31.5	0.0	4.5	26.9	0.3	-2.4
Zimbabwe	38.7	42.4	0.3	10.8	31.3	0.3	-0.7
AFRICA	2 964.7	39.2	1.0	7.6	30.6	0.2	-1.8
ECOWAS	503.0	48.9	2.4	16.3	30.2	0.3	-1.6
SADC	964.7	43.5	0.5	5.8	37.2	0.2	-1.9
COMESA	1 116.9	31.9	0.7	6.7	24.5	0.2	-1.8
UMA	577.4	23.6	0.8	3.5	19.3	0.2	-1.9
ECCAS	652.2	25.0	0.5	3.8	20.7	0.2	-2.4
IGAD	489.6	54.4	0.9	9.8	43.8	0.2	-1.8
CEMAC	298.2	26.8	0.6	4.4	21.8	0.3	-2.1
UEMOA	346.4	39.0	1.5	11.2	26.2	0.4	-1.5
CEN-SAD	1 499.5	41.1	1.2	8.8	31.2	0.2	-1.6
ASIA Developing	3 057.1	53.5	2.5	15.3	35.6	0.1	-1.4
LAC	2 024.1	35.7	1.0	7.4	27.3	0.3	-1.0
DEVELOPED REGIONS	4 903.5	27.9	0.5	11.0	16.4	0.4	-1.0
WORLD	13 003.5	37.6	1.2	10.6	25.8	0.2	-1.5

TABLE 4: Water resources and irrigation

	Water resources		Irrigation			
	renewable		irrigation potential	total area equipped for irrigation	% of equip. area irrigated by groundwater	% of equip. area actually irrigated
	m ³ /person/yr	m ³ /person/yr				
	1992	2009	2008	2008	2008	2008
NORTH AFRICA				6 340		
Algeria	439	334	510	569	64	80
Egypt	971	719	4 420	3 422	10	100
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	133	96	40	470	99	67
Morocco	1 129	917	1 664	1 485	46	98
Tunisia	539	443	560	394	59	100
WEST AFRICA				997		
Benin	5 166	3 068	322	12	18	10
Burkina Faso	1 270	782	165	25	12	100
Cape Verde	822	610	3	3	14	66
Cote d'Ivoire						
Gambia	7 737	4 756	80	2	1	65
Ghana	3 398	2 233	1 900	31	20	90
Guinea	34 952	23 153	520	95	0	100
Guinea-Bissau	29 273	20 889	281	23	22	100
Liberia	112 950	60 480	600	2	1	
Mali	11 018	6 707	566	236	0	75
Mauritania	5 408	3 375	250	45	11	51
Niger	4 054	2 248	270	74	2	89
Nigeria	2 794	1 853	2 331	293	23	75
Senegal	5 047	3 205	409	120	9	97
Sierra Leone	40 201	27 879	807	29	1	
Togo	3 845	2 491	180	7	1	86
CENTRAL AFRICA				83		
Cameroon	22 161	14 889	290	26	4	
Central African Republic	46 807	33 441	1 900	0	0	51
Chad	6 731	3 932	335	30	20	87
Congo	330 159	211 114	340	2	0	11
Democratic Republic of the Congo	32 527	19 983	7 000	11	0	76
Equatorial Guinea	65 000	38 179	30			
Gabon	165 489	110 961	440	4	0	
Sao Tome and Principe	18 017	13 374	11	10	0	
EAST AFRICA				2 702		
Burundi	2 149	1 535	215	21	0	
Djibouti	505	344	2	1	100	38
Eritrea		1 236	188	22	24	62
Ethiopia		1 503	2 700	290	1	
Kenya	1 226	778	539	103	1	94
Rwanda	1 472	921	165	9	1	
Somalia	2 247	1 612	240	200	5	
Sudan (former)	2 315	1 518	2 784	1 863	4	43
Uganda	3 485	2 039	90	9	1	64
United Republic of Tanzania	3 535	2 212	2 132	184	9	
SOUTHERN AFRICA				3 251		
Angola	13 451	7 976	3 700	80	20	29
Botswana	8 355	6 176	13	1	46	100
Comoros	2 609	1 676	0	0	4	65
Lesotho	1 779	1 406	13	3	2	3
Madagascar	28 142	16 746	1 517	1 086	0	100
Malawi	1 785	1 197	162	56	0	96
Mauritius	2 526	2 129	33	21	25	98
Mozambique	15 163	9 497	3 072	118	1	34

TABLE 4: Water resources and irrigation (continued)

	Water resources		Irrigation			
	renewable		irrigation potential	total area equipped for irrigation	% of equip. area irrigated by groundwater	% of equip. area actually irrigated
	m ³ /person/yr	m ³ /person/yr	thousand ha	thousand ha	%	%
	1992	2009	2008	2008	2008	2008
Namibia	11 712	7 904	47	8	22	100
Seychelles			1	0	0	77
South Africa	1 294	1 005	1 500	1 498	9	100
Swaziland	4 967	3 861	93	50	2	90
Zambia	12 718	8 268	523	156	4	100
Zimbabwe	1 817	1 603	366	174	12	71
AFRICA				13 374		
ECOWAS				952		
SADC				3 446		
COMESA				7 764		
UMA				2 963		
ECCAS				184		
IGAD				2 488		
CEMAC				62		
UEMOA				497		
CEN-SAD				8 994		
ASIA Developing				218 918		
LAC				18 502		
DEVELOPED REGIONS						
WORLD	7 878	6 242		304 398	38	

TABLE 5: Labour force structure

	Labour force	Share of employment in			Agricultural employment by gender			
	total	agriculture	services	industry	female (share of female empl)	male (share of male empl)	female (share of female empl)	male (share of male empl)
	million people	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*
NORTH AFRICA								
Algeria	11.2							
Egypt	27.1	31.6	45.3	23.0	45.6	28.2	45.6	28.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.4							
Morocco	11.4	40.9	37.2	21.7	59.2	34.2	59.2	34.2
Tunisia	3.8							
WEST AFRICA								
Benin	3.6							
Burkina Faso	7.5	84.8	12.2	3.1	87.2	82.3	87.2	82.3
Cape Verde	0.2							
Cote d'Ivoire	7.8							
Gambia	0.8							
Ghana	10.4	57.2	29.1	13.6	53.2	61.4	53.2	61.4
Guinea	4.1							
Guinea-Bissau	0.6							
Liberia	1.4	48.9	41.9	9.2	48.3	49.5	48.3	49.5
Mali	4.3	66.0	28.3	5.6	63.9	67.8	63.9	67.8
Mauritania	1.1							
Niger	5.1	56.9	31.1	11.1	37.8	64.1	37.8	64.1
Nigeria	50.3							
Senegal	5.4	33.7	36.1	14.8	33.0	34.1	33.0	34.1
Sierra Leone	2.3							
Togo	2.9	54.1	37.5	6.8	48.2	60.5	48.2	60.5
CENTRAL AFRICA								
Cameroon	8.2							
Central African Republic	2.1							
Chad	4.4							
Congo	1.7	35.4	42.2	20.6	39.3	31.3	39.3	31.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	25.3							
Equatorial Guinea	0.4							
Gabon	0.6	24.2	64.0	11.8	33.7	17.3	33.7	17.3
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1							
EAST AFRICA								
Burundi	4.3							
Djibouti	0.3							
Eritrea	2.6							
Ethiopia	40.8	79.3	13.0	6.6	10.3	8.7	10.3	8.7
Kenya	15.5	61.1	32.2	6.7	68.0	54.5	68.0	54.5
Rwanda	5.2	78.8	16.6	3.8				
Somalia	2.9							
Sudan (former)	10.8							
Uganda	13.4	65.6	28.4	6.0	81.7	68.6	81.7	68.6
United Republic of Tanzania	22.1	76.5	19.2	4.3	80.0	72.7	80.0	72.7
SOUTHERN AFRICA								
Angola	7.1							
Botswana	1.0	29.9	54.9	15.2	24.3	35.1	24.3	35.1
Comoros	0.2							
Lesotho	0.9							
Madagascar	10.1	80.4	15.8	3.7	81.1	79.8	81.1	79.8
Malawi	6.7							
Mauritius	0.6	8.7	63.1	28.2	7.8	9.5	7.8	9.5
Mozambique	11.1							
Namibia	0.9	16.3	65.9	17.7	8.2	22.7	8.2	22.7

TABLE 5: Labour force structure (continued)

	Labour force	Share of employment in			Agricultural employment by gender			
	total	agriculture	services	industry	female (share of female empl)	male (share of male empl)	female (share of female empl)	male (share of male empl)
	million people	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*
Seychelles								
South Africa	18.2	5.1	69.8	25.0	3.7	6.3	3.7	6.3
Swaziland	0.4							
Zambia	5.5	72.2	20.6	7.1	78.9	65.9	78.9	65.9
Zimbabwe	6.6							
AFRICA								
ECOWAS								
SADC								
COMESA								
UMA								
ECCAS								
IGAD		73.0	20.1	6.2	74.5	72.7	74.5	72.7
CEMAC								
UEMOA								
CEN-SAD								
ASIA Developing		46.3	32.4	21.2				
LAC		14.3	62.6	22.7	7.8	18.7	7.8	18.7
DEVELOPED REGIONS		3.8	73.1	22.4	3.1	4.4	3.1	4.4
WORLD	3 219.9	35.0	42.9	21.9				

TABLE 6: Employment

	Employment to population ratio			Labour participation rate		Unemployment	
	age 15+ female	age 15+ male	age 15+ total	age 15+ female	age 15+ male	female	total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*
NORTH AFRICA	18.9	67.8	43.1	22.5	73.6	19.1	9.7
Algeria	13.0	64.1	38.6	14.7	71.7	20.0	11.4
Egypt	18.7	70.0	44.2	23.5	74.2	22.9	9.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	26.3	71.8	49.2	30.4	76.9		
Morocco	23.5	68.0	45.0	25.9	74.7	10.5	10.0
Tunisia	21.3	60.3	40.7	25.3	69.7	17.3	14.2
WEST AFRICA	50.1	66.3	58.2	53.2	71.0		
Benin	66.9	77.6	72.1	67.1	78.3		
Burkina Faso	75.7	86.7	81.1	77.5	90.5	1.7	3.3
Cape Verde	46.3	76.5	61.2	50.2	83.1		
Cote d'Ivoire	49.9	77.6	64.2	51.5	81.3		
Gambia	66.7	76.7	71.5	72.4	83.2		
Ghana	64.3	69.1	66.8	66.8	71.6	3.6	3.6
Guinea	63.6	75.4	69.5	65.2	78.3		
Guinea-Bissau	62.8	72.3	67.5	67.8	78.2		
Liberia	55.4	61.9	58.6	57.8	64.0	4.1	3.7
Mali	34.2	63.0	48.3	36.8	69.7		
Mauritania	19.2	52.9	36.0	28.4	79.1		
Niger	38.3	84.9	61.3	39.8	90.1		
Nigeria	44.4	58.4	51.4	47.8	63.0		
Senegal	57.5	81.5	69.2	66.0	88.3	13.6	10.0
Sierra Leone	64.9	65.7	65.3	66.4	68.9		
Togo	74.2	75.0	74.6	80.3	81.2		
CENTRAL AFRICA	63.7	69.4	66.5	68.3	74.7		
Cameroon	61.4	73.6	67.5	63.9	77.3	3.3	2.9
Central African Republic	67.1	78.6	72.7	72.5	85.2		
Chad	59.4	74.1	66.7	64.5	80.2		
Congo	63.5	67.5	65.5	68.2	72.7		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	65.1	67.1	66.1	70.2	72.4		
Equatorial Guinea	74.6	85.1	80.1	80.6	92.3		
Gabon	47.8	52.8	50.3	56.0	64.9		
Sao Tome and Principe				43.2	76.4	24.5	16.7
EAST AFRICA	62.7	78.2	70.4	68.8	83.1		
Burundi	77.3	75.6	76.5	83.7	81.9		
Djibouti				35.5	67.0		
Eritrea	73.4	82.8	77.9	79.6	90.0		
Ethiopia	71.7	87.4	79.5	78.3	89.9	29.9	20.5
Kenya	55.4	64.9	60.1	61.2	71.5		
Rwanda	86.1	84.5	85.3	86.3	85.2		
Somalia	34.8	71.2	52.6	37.6	77.0		
Sudan (former)	26.1	71.2	48.6	30.8	76.5		
Uganda	72.3	77.0	74.6	76.2	79.6	5.1	4.2
United Republic of Tanzania	77.3	80.6	78.9	88.3	90.3	5.8	4.3
SOUTHERN AFRICA	58.8	67.3	63.0	66.9	76.2		
Angola	58.0	71.1	64.4	62.7	77.0		
Botswana	57.3	69.3	63.4	71.6	81.5	19.9	17.6
Comoros	32.2	74.6	53.4	34.7	80.4		
Lesotho	40.6	54.1	47.2	58.7	73.3	28.0	25.3
Madagascar	80.6	87.2	83.9	83.5	88.7	3.5	2.6
Malawi	77.2	76.4	76.8	85.0	81.2		
Mauritius	38.3	72.2	54.9	43.9	75.7	12.8	7.7
Mozambique	79.8	76.6	78.3	86.3	83.0		
Namibia	33.5	46.7	40.0	58.4	69.8	43.0	37.6
Seychelles						4.9	5.5

TABLE 6: Employment (continued)

	Employment to population ratio			Labour participation rate		Unemployment	
	age 15+ female	age 15+ male	age 15+ total	age 15+ female	age 15+ male	female	total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*
South Africa	31.7	46.8	39.1	43.8	60.4	25.9	23.8
Swaziland	32.2	56.0	43.7	43.5	70.7		
Zambia	63.4	70.4	66.9	73.3	85.7		15.9
Zimbabwe	80.5	84.9	82.6	82.9	89.5		
AFRICA	51.3	70.3	60.7	56.3	75.9		
ECOWAS	50.5	66.5	58.5	53.5	70.9		
SADC	63.4	69.4	66.4	71.3	77.6		
COMESA	55.2	75.1	65.1	60.4	79.6		
UMA	19.0	65.2	41.8	21.7	73.2	14.5	10.1
ECCAS	63.7	70.0	66.9	68.5	75.4		
IGAD	57.9	77.4	67.6	63.3	81.5		
CEMAC	61.4	73.1	67.2	65.4	78.3		
UEMOA	54.2	78.3	66.2	57.1	83.0		
CEN-SAD	41.8	67.7	54.7	45.6	72.8		
ASIA Developing	45.8	76.5	61.5	48.1	80.2		5.4
LAC	48.4	75.3	61.5	53.2	79.9	9.8	8.0
DEVELOPED REGIONS	48.9	62.0	55.0	53.3	68.1	8.4	8.8
WORLD	47.9	72.7	60.3	51.2	77.2		6.1

TABLE 7: Capital and investment in agriculture: total

	Agricultural capital stock					
	constant 2005 prices				growth (% p.a.)	
	million US\$ 1980	million US\$ 1990	million US\$ 2000	million US\$ 2007	% 1990-2000	% 2000-2007
NORTH AFRICA	67 564.0	77 996.6	89 391.6	95 179.8	1.4	0.9
Algeria	9 406.8	12 186.0	13 422.5	14 545.2	1.0	1.2
Egypt	22 972.3	26 280.8	33 097.1	36 793.4	2.3	1.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4 751.9	7 216.9	7 169.8	7 531.4	-0.1	0.7
Morocco	23 390.2	24 123.8	25 957.1	26 006.1	0.7	0.0
Tunisia	7 042.8	8 189.2	9 744.9	10 303.7	1.8	0.8
WEST AFRICA	78 497.0	92 374.4	118 377.6	142 135.1	2.5	2.6
Benin	1 642.2	1 832.5	2 578.0	2 956.7	3.5	2.0
Burkina Faso	3 395.1	5 276.6	7 672.6	10 177.3	3.8	4.1
Cape Verde	76.8	123.7	153.9	207.5	2.2	4.4
Cote d'Ivoire	4 600.3	6 634.4	7 373.7	7 852.5	1.1	0.9
Gambia	219.8	248.1	282.8	376.0	1.3	4.2
Ghana	3 983.1	4 540.4	5 895.6	7 208.7	2.6	2.9
Guinea	2 220.2	2 292.2	3 890.1	5 398.9	5.4	4.8
Guinea-Bissau	873.7	1 167.9	1 717.8	1 820.7	3.9	0.8
Liberia	562.2	504.8	598.0	637.3	1.7	0.9
Mali	7 134.7	6 734.7	10 026.4	12 642.0	4.1	3.4
Mauritania	2 575.4	2 934.6	3 992.7	4 330.7	3.1	1.2
Niger	8 524.9	7 542.9	10 610.0	13 095.5	3.5	3.1
Nigeria	33 843.6	41 305.8	50 742.0	60 871.4	2.1	2.6
Senegal	6 976.4	8 442.8	9 813.8	10 560.6	1.5	1.1
Sierra Leone	943.8	1 320.3	1 456.6	2 224.4	1.0	6.2
Togo	924.7	1 472.9	1 573.7	1 774.9	0.7	1.7
CENTRAL AFRICA	17 295.4	20 065.4	22 017.0	23 722.3	0.9	1.1
Cameroon	5 436.6	6 640.8	7 294.2	7 423.3	0.9	0.3
Central African Republic	1 290.0	1 719.3	2 201.1	2 492.1	2.5	1.8
Chad	4 313.0	4 380.3	5 731.0	7 110.6	2.7	3.1
Congo	451.0	511.4	572.5	635.7	1.1	1.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4 794.8	5 754.6	5 098.5	5 022.5	-1.2	-0.2
Equatorial Guinea	423.9	426.7	429.6	369.1	0.1	-2.1
Gabon	389.2	425.1	467.3	443.5	1.0	-0.7
Sao Tome and Principe	197.0	207.2	222.9	225.3	0.7	0.2
EAST AFRICA	103 010.7	118 911.6	140 346.7	166 898.5	1.7	2.5
Burundi	1 373.1	1 367.4	1 237.4	1 685.2	-1.0	4.5
Djibouti	242.6	318.0	385.1	386.5	1.9	0.1
Eritrea			3 518.9	3 396.1		-0.5
Ethiopia			33 094.4	48 890.8		5.7
Kenya	12 787.2	17 497.4	16 175.1	18 542.0	-0.8	2.0
Rwanda	1 268.8	1 343.8	1 420.1	2 007.4	0.6	5.1
Somalia	11 712.1	13 552.3	13 203.3	13 261.2	-0.3	0.1
Sudan (former)	25 365.2	28 075.5	43 763.9	48 105.8	4.5	1.4
Uganda	4 875.6	6 139.7	7 367.5	8 729.8	1.8	2.5
United Republic of Tanzania	15 337.3	16 982.9	20 180.8	21 893.8	1.7	1.2
SOUTHERN AFRICA	87 972.6	94 741.0	97 653.0	98 055.5	0.3	0.1
Angola	5 841.6	5 963.2	6 380.0	6 663.0	0.7	0.6
Botswana	1 865.0	2 137.5	2 083.2	1 869.9	-0.3	-1.5
Comoros	97.3	110.4	133.8	140.1	1.9	0.7
Lesotho	995.9	1 046.3	1 144.0	1 082.2	0.9	-0.8
Madagascar	14 780.8	17 477.6	17 980.5	17 688.7	0.3	-0.2
Malawi	1 631.4	1 914.0	2 515.4	3 125.0	2.8	3.1
Mauritius	230.5	252.9	266.6	273.6	0.5	0.4
Mozambique	2 916.4	3 667.7	4 504.5	4 952.8	2.1	1.4
Namibia	2 736.0	2 386.2	2 580.6	2 652.9	0.8	0.4
Seychelles	12.9	15.1	15.9	11.1	0.5	-5.1
South Africa	44 404.6	44 169.1	44 542.2	43 831.8	0.1	-0.2

TABLE 7: Capital and investment in agriculture: total (continued)

	Agricultural capital stock					
	constant 2005 prices				growth (% p.a.)	
	million US\$	million US\$	million US\$	million US\$	%	%
	1980	1990	2000	2007	1990-2000	2000-2007
Swaziland	811.2	887.4	863.6	820.3	-0.3	-0.7
Zambia	3 751.1	4 926.3	5 410.6	5 986.6	0.9	1.5
Zimbabwe	7 897.9	9 787.2	9 232.2	8 957.5	-0.6	-0.4
AFRICA	354 574.0	404 436.7	468 183.7	526 416.7	1.5	1.7
ECOWAS	75 921.6	89 439.8	114 384.9	137 804.4	2.5	2.7
SADC	108 007.4	117 368.1	122 798.6	124 831.7	0.5	0.2
COMESA	137 693.4	162 999.6	188 746.5	218 093.7	1.5	2.1
UMA	47 167.1	54 650.5	60 287.2	62 717.1	1.0	0.6
ECCAS	24 510.1	27 396.0	29 634.4	32 070.6	0.8	1.1
IGAD	85 031.5	99 217.4	117 508.3	141 312.1	1.7	2.7
CEMAC	12 303.7	14 103.6	16 695.7	18 474.5	1.7	1.5
UEMOA	34 072.0	39 104.6	51 365.9	60 880.2	2.8	2.5
CEN-SAD	192 581.7	223 921.8	279 527.9	316 221.9	2.2	1.8
ASIA Developing	780 317.9	967 005.4	1 246 622.5	1 373 406.2	2.6	1.4
LAC	594 289.1	650 882.0	684 301.9	727 155.6	0.5	0.9
DEVELOPED REGIONS	2 490 463.5	2 594 679.8	2 221 481.1	2 164 432.8	-1.5	-0.4
WORLD	4 581 002.2	5 053 080.9	5 138 395.0	5 356 830.5	0.2	0.6

TABLE 8: Capital and investment in agriculture: components

	Share of components in capital stock					
	land	plantation	livestock			machinery & equipment
	development	crops	fixed assets	inventory	structures	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
NORTH AFRICA	61.7	6.5	19.8	3.5	1.6	7.0
Algeria	42.0	6.9	28.8	5.1	1.4	15.8
Egypt	73.6	2.3	15.1	2.7	2.3	4.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	64.6	5.6	15.4	2.7	0.5	11.1
Morocco	63.2	4.9	22.9	4.0	1.2	3.7
Tunisia	40.5	25.5	19.2	3.4	0.9	10.5
WEST AFRICA	28.9	11.8	44.7	7.9	4.5	2.3
Benin	29.8	11.8	42.8	7.5	6.1	2.0
Burkina Faso	11.0	0.5	65.5	11.6	8.8	2.6
Cape Verde	19.1	1.9	64.5	11.4	2.5	0.7
Cote d'Ivoire	16.9	65.3	11.4	2.0	1.6	2.7
Gambia	21.8	1.1	51.2	9.0	11.2	5.5
Ghana	16.7	37.0	34.4	6.1	2.3	3.6
Guinea	12.4	8.0	59.3	10.5	7.2	2.6
Guinea-Bissau	24.9	29.3	35.6	6.3	3.0	0.9
Liberia	23.8	45.4	20.7	3.6	0.9	5.7
Mali	30.2	1.1	51.5	9.1	6.8	1.4
Mauritania	8.9	0.3	70.9	12.5	6.6	0.7
Niger	27.7	0.3	54.1	9.5	7.3	1.1
Nigeria	40.1	11.0	36.6	6.5	3.2	2.7
Senegal	11.9	0.4	70.3	12.4	3.5	1.4
Sierra Leone	44.2	9.7	34.5	6.1	3.3	2.1
Togo	34.7	9.0	43.2	7.6	2.6	2.9
CENTRAL AFRICA	25.5	11.9	43.5	7.7	7.7	3.8
Cameroon	24.0	17.5	41.4	7.3	7.8	1.9
Central African Republic	15.8	2.6	56.0	9.9	13.8	1.8
Chad	19.5	0.5	57.5	10.1	10.9	1.5
Congo	32.5	12.6	40.1	7.1	2.0	5.7
Democratic Republic of the Congo	38.4	16.6	27.5	4.9	2.1	10.6
Equatorial Guinea	27.1	66.8	3.4	0.6	0.1	1.9
Gabon	26.4	38.3	22.7	4.0	0.9	7.7
Sao Tome and Principe	54.1	42.7	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.8
EAST AFRICA	18.6	3.7	56.8	10.0	8.4	2.4
Burundi	16.0	17.8	46.7	8.2	3.4	7.7
Djibouti	2.4	0.0	73.2	12.9	9.1	2.4
Eritrea	17.8	0.1	63.4	11.2	5.8	1.8
Ethiopia	5.9	1.2	69.1	12.2	9.3	2.3
Kenya	15.4	4.1	59.0	10.4	7.2	3.8
Rwanda	11.4	9.0	57.5	10.1	5.2	6.8
Somalia	21.7	0.4	59.3	10.5	7.3	0.8
Sudan (former)	29.4	0.4	50.9	9.0	9.0	1.3
Uganda	12.8	19.8	45.9	8.1	8.3	5.2
United Republic of Tanzania	27.9	11.1	42.6	7.5	7.9	2.9
SOUTHERN AFRICA	32.4	5.6	38.9	6.9	11.2	5.0
Angola	32.7	7.4	42.5	7.5	5.9	4.0
Botswana	4.6	0.1	65.8	11.6	12.7	5.2
Comoros	17.3	47.5	21.3	3.8	3.8	6.3
Lesotho	12.2	0.5	64.7	11.4	7.1	4.0
Madagascar	46.5	4.2	36.3	6.4	4.9	1.6
Malawi	35.5	4.0	42.8	7.6	3.3	6.7
Mauritius	60.9	1.8	24.8	4.4	1.0	7.2
Mozambique	37.0	5.3	38.9	6.9	3.4	8.7
Namibia	14.8	0.5	61.4	10.8	9.4	3.1

TABLE 8: Capital and investment in agriculture: components (continued)

	Share of components in capital stock					
	land	plantation	livestock			machinery & equipment
	development	crops	fixed assets	inventory	structures	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Seychelles	3.6	43.0	33.9	6.0	1.0	12.5
South Africa	33.8	8.3	28.4	5.0	18.3	6.3
Swaziland	37.5	2.4	44.3	7.8	6.7	1.3
Zambia	30.9	0.8	50.7	8.9	4.6	4.1
Zimbabwe	7.7	0.6	68.5	12.1	5.8	5.3
AFRICA	32.1	7.1	42.9	7.6	6.6	3.8
ECOWAS	29.5	12.1	43.9	7.7	4.4	2.3
SADC	31.9	6.9	39.1	6.9	10.3	4.9
COMESA	31.4	3.2	47.3	8.3	6.5	3.4
UMA	51.0	8.5	26.1	4.6	1.5	8.3
ECCAS	26.5	11.3	43.4	7.7	7.1	4.0
IGAD	17.3	2.4	59.1	10.4	8.6	2.2
CEMAC	21.6	10.3	48.3	8.5	9.3	2.0
UEMOA	21.5	10.6	51.3	9.1	5.7	1.8
CEN-SAD	36.7	7.3	40.9	7.2	5.0	2.9
ASIA Developing	43.9	12.7	23.0	4.1	3.5	12.9
LAC	24.3	6.9	47.1	8.3	5.2	8.1
DEVELOPED REGIONS	24.8	4.5	18.5	3.3	6.4	42.5
WORLD	31.2	7.7	27.4	4.8	5.1	23.8

TABLE 9: Additional investment indicators

	Gross capital formation		Foreign direct investment		Research and development		Net ODA received	
	share of GDP		net inflows		expenditure	number of persons	share of GNI	current per capita
	%	%	current million US\$	current million US\$	share of GDP	people	%	US\$
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2007-2010*	2007-2010*
NORTH AFRICA	21.9	29.6	2 629.0	13 075.1	0.3	616.8		
Algeria	25.0	41.4	280.1	2 264.0	0.1	170.1	0.1	5.6
Egypt	19.6	18.9	1 235.0	6 385.6	0.2	420.4	0.3	7.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13.4		141.0	1 784.0			0.1	1.3
Morocco	25.5	35.1	220.7	1 240.6	0.6	661.0	1.1	31.1
Tunisia	26.1	26.4	752.2	1 400.9	1.1	1 862.5	1.3	52.2
WEST AFRICA			1 963.4	11 326.5	0.2			
Benin	18.9	26.1	59.7	110.9			10.5	77.9
Burkina Faso	16.8		23.2	37.1	0.2	45.1	12.0	64.5
Cape Verde	30.7	46.8	33.4	111.7			20.7	661.1
Cote d'Ivoire	10.8	13.8	234.7	417.9		70.4	3.9	42.8
Gambia	4.6	19.4		37.4	0.0		11.9	69.5
Ghana	24.0	26.8	165.9	2 527.3	0.2	17.3	5.3	69.4
Guinea	19.7	20.0	9.9	101.3			5.1	21.8
Guinea-Bissau	11.3		0.7	8.8			16.7	92.0
Liberia	7.5	34.5	20.8	452.3			175.5	355.3
Mali	24.6		82.4	147.6	0.2	37.7	12.1	70.8
Mauritania	20.6	27.3	40.1	13.6			10.6	108.2
Niger	11.4		8.4	946.9		7.8	13.8	48.0
Nigeria			1 140.1	6 048.6	0.2	38.6	1.2	13.0
Senegal	20.5	29.0	62.9	237.2	0.4	384.1	7.3	74.6
Sierra Leone	6.9	15.8	39.0	86.6			24.4	79.6
Togo	15.2	18.9	41.9	41.1		38.2	13.3	69.5
CENTRAL AFRICA	24.0		628.4	7 498.2				
Cameroon	16.7		158.8	-0.6			2.4	27.6
Central African Republic	9.5		0.8	72.0			13.2	59.3
Chad	23.3	32.7	115.2	781.4			6.2	43.3
Congo	22.6	20.5	165.9	2 816.0			14.5	324.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3.5		72.0	2 939.3	0.5		29.0	53.7
Equatorial Guinea	61.3	28.2	154.5	695.0			0.9	120.9
Gabon	21.9	26.6	-42.6	170.4	0.6		0.9	69.1
Sao Tome and Principe			3.8	24.6			24.2	298.1
EAST AFRICA	18.3	22.8	1 313.3	3 762.3				
Burundi	2.9	18.0	11.7	0.8			31.0	75.1
Djibouti	8.8		3.3	36.5			14.9	148.8
Eritrea	23.8		27.9	55.6			7.7	30.6
Ethiopia	20.3	21.5	134.6	288.3	0.2	20.8	11.9	42.5
Kenya	17.4	19.3	110.9	185.8	0.4	56.2	5.1	40.2
Rwanda	18.3	21.0	8.3	42.3		11.9	18.5	97.2
Somalia			0.3	112.0				53.3
Sudan (former)	18.3	23.3	392.2	2 063.7	0.3		3.4	47.7
Uganda	19.5	23.5	160.7	543.9	0.4		10.2	51.6
United Republic of Tanzania	16.8	28.9	463.4	433.4	0.4		13.0	66.0
SOUTHERN AFRICA	16.9	18.7	2 829.6	3 542.4	0.8			
Angola	15.1	12.6	878.6	-3 227.2			0.3	12.5
Botswana	31.8	29.5	57.2	265.0	0.5		1.1	77.8
Comoros	10.1		0.1	9.4			12.5	91.5
Lesotho	44.2	28.0	32.4	117.0	0.0	21.3	9.5	118.0
Madagascar	15.0		83.0	860.4	0.1	46.2	5.4	22.7
Malawi	13.6	24.8	26.0	140.0		29.9	20.8	68.6
Mauritius	26.1	23.9	265.6	431.0	0.4		1.3	97.8
Mozambique	31.0	24.7	139.2	789.0	0.2	15.8	21.4	83.4
Namibia	17.1	25.7	118.9	795.9			2.4	112.3
Seychelles	25.2		24.3	167.3	0.3	155.7	6.3	647.7

TABLE 9: Additional investment indicators (continued)

	Gross capital formation		Foreign direct investment		Research and development		Net ODA received	
	share of GDP		net inflows		expenditure	number of persons	share of GNI	current per capita
	%	%	current million US\$	current million US\$	share of GDP	people	%	US\$
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2007-2010*	2007-2010*
South Africa	15.9	19.3	968.8	1 224.3	0.9	395.6	0.3	20.6
Swaziland	18.1	11.1	90.7	135.7			2.6	86.6
Zambia	17.4	22.4	121.7	1 729.3	0.3	43.3	6.4	70.7
Zimbabwe	13.6	3.0	23.2	105.4			10.1	58.3
AFRICA	19.6	24.1	9 363.7	39 204.5				
ECOWAS			1 923.3	11 312.9	0.2			
SADC	16.6	19.1	3 364.9	6 905.8	0.8			
COMESA	17.8	20.1	2 932.2	17 904.3	0.2			
UMA	23.2	36.8	1 434.1	6 703.1				
ECCAS	19.3	17.5	1 518.7	4 271.7				
IGAD	18.7	22.0	829.9	3 285.8	0.2			
CEMAC	27.5		552.6	4 534.2				
UEMOA	16.2		514.1	1 947.6				
CEN-SAD	19.8		4 933.3	25 367.0				
ASIA Developing	29.2	37.0	139 505.2	442 279.6	1.5	539.1		
LAC	20.0	21.9	87 385.2	133 016.8	0.7	479.4		
DEVELOPED REGIONS	21.5	18.1	1 166 585.7	838 746.4	2.4	3 301.6		
WORLD	22.3	19.9	1 408 074.0	1 457 514.9	2.1	1 269.5	0.2	18.9

TABLE 10: Inputs and infrastructure

	Fertilizer consumption		Pesticide consumption		Quality of infrastructure	Lead time to trade	
	per ha of arable land		per ha of arable land		score	export	import
	kg/ha	kg/ha	thousand kg	thousand kg	1 = lowest, 5 = highest	days	days
	2000-2004*	2005-2009*	2000-2004*	2005-2009*	score	2008-2010*	2008-2010*
NORTH AFRICA					2.3	13.8	17.2
Algeria	25.1	7.8		2 109	2.1	17.0	23.0
Egypt	557.6	502.8			2.2	12.0	12.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	51.7	40.3			2.2		
Morocco	49.0	20.8	28 042	25 437		13.0	17.0
Tunisia	32.5	42.3		2 136	2.6	13.0	17.0
WEST AFRICA					2.1	27.4	31.4
Benin	0.1	0.0			2.5	30.0	32.0
Burkina Faso	11.9	9.1	26	1 044	1.9	41.0	49.0
Cape Verde			10			19.0	18.0
Cote d'Ivoire	27.2	15.9			2.4	25.0	36.0
Gambia	7.5	6.8	559	597	2.2	23.0	23.0
Ghana	13.2	11.9	8 729	14 702	2.5	19.0	29.0
Guinea	1.0	0.6		899	2.1	35.0	32.0
Guinea-Bissau			164		1.6	23.0	22.0
Liberia					2.0	17.0	15.0
Mali	34.0	3.2			2.0	26.0	31.0
Mauritania						37.0	40.0
Niger	0.2	0.1	62	15	2.3	59.0	64.0
Nigeria	4.8	2.1			2.4	24.0	39.0
Senegal	12.5	4.9	563		2.6	11.0	14.0
Sierra Leone					1.6	26.0	31.0
Togo	3.4	3.3			1.8	24.0	28.0
CENTRAL AFRICA						40.2	51.6
Cameroon	11.1	7.4	6 728	6 248	2.1	23.0	26.0
Central African Republic						54.0	62.0
Chad					2.0	75.0	101.0
Congo	2.7	1.1			1.6	50.0	62.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.2	0.5			2.3	44.0	63.0
Equatorial Guinea						29.0	48.0
Gabon	5.1	6.1			2.1	20.0	22.0
Sao Tome and Principe						27.0	29.0
EAST AFRICA					1.9	34.1	38.9
Burundi	1.1	0.9	1 017	610		41.0	60.0
Djibouti					2.3	19.0	18.0
Eritrea	0.0	3.5	55		1.4	50.0	59.0
Ethiopia	5.6	7.9	1 260		1.8	43.0	44.0
Kenya	27.7	32.4	3 156		2.1	26.0	24.0
Rwanda	1.8	1.1	72		1.6	35.0	34.0
Somalia					1.5		
Sudan (former)	4.6	7.9	532		1.8	32.0	46.0
Uganda	1.5	2.1			2.4	37.0	34.0
United Republic of Tanzania	5.3	8.7			2.0	24.0	31.0
SOUTHERN AFRICA						30.7	35.4
Angola	4.5	1.1			1.7	52.0	49.0
Botswana					2.1	28.0	41.0
Comoros					1.8	30.0	21.0
Lesotho						31.0	35.0
Madagascar	2.2	2.6	43	36	2.6	21.0	24.0
Malawi	34.4	26.6	1 264			41.0	51.0
Mauritius	287.8	209.4	2 072	2 435	2.3	13.0	13.0
Mozambique	2.3	2.9			2.0	23.0	28.0
Namibia	3.2	1.6			1.7	29.0	24.0

TABLE 10: Inputs and infrastructure (continued)

	Fertilizer consumption		Pesticide consumption		Quality of infrastructure	Lead time to trade	
	per ha of arable land		per ha of arable land		score	export	import
	kg/ha	kg/ha	thousand kg	thousand kg	1 = lowest, 5 = highest	days	days
	2000-2004*	2005-2009*	2000-2004*	2005-2009*	2010	2008-2010*	2008-2010*
Seychelles	11.0	36.0				17.0	18.0
South Africa	54.5	49.2	53 714		3.4	30.0	35.0
Swaziland						18.0	27.0
Zambia	29.9	27.3			1.8	44.0	56.0
Zimbabwe	22.8	28.0				53.0	73.0
AFRICA					2.1	30.5	35.9
ECOWAS					2.1	26.8	30.9
SADC						31.2	37.9
COMESA					2.0	32.0	37.6
UMA						20.0	24.2
ECCAS						41.5	52.2
IGAD					1.9	34.5	37.5
CEMAC						41.8	53.5
UEMOA					2.1	29.9	34.5
CEN-SAD					2.1	29.7	34.3
ASIA Developing					2.6	28.5	30.3
LAC					2.5	18.0	19.9
DEVELOPED REGIONS					3.1	15.2	15.8
WORLD	111.1	122.1			2.6	22.9	25.5

TABLE 11: Macroeconomic environment

	Gross domestic product				Agriculture value added		
	total	per capita	real growth		share of GDP	constant US\$ per worker	
	current	current	%	%	%	US\$	US\$
	billion US\$ 2010	US\$ 2010	2009	2010	2005-2010*	2009	2010
NORTH AFRICA	515.9	3 233.2	3.9	4.2			
Algeria	162.0	4 566.9	2.4	3.3	6.9	2 194.6	2 254.2
Egypt	218.9	2 698.4	4.7	5.1	14.0	3 149.6	3 265.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			-2.3	4.2	1.9		
Morocco	90.8	2 795.5	4.9	3.1	15.4	3 340.5	3 315.0
Tunisia	44.2	4 193.6	3.1	3.7	8.0	3 328.4	3 050.2
WEST AFRICA	313.0	1 028.6	5.0	6.6			
Benin	6.6	741.1	2.7	2.5	32.2		
Burkina Faso	8.8	535.9	3.2	5.8	33.3		
Cape Verde	1.7	3 344.9	3.6	5.4	9.9	2 806.2	3 334.5
Cote d'Ivoire	22.9	1 161.2	3.8	2.6	22.8	1 007.8	1 056.2
Gambia	1.1	607.6	6.7	5.7	28.5	404.6	440.4
Ghana	32.2	1 319.1	4.7	5.7	29.9		
Guinea	4.7	474.5	-0.3	1.9	13.0	232.5	242.2
Guinea-Bissau	0.8	551.3	3.0	3.5			
Liberia	1.0	247.3	4.6	5.1		628.3	672.1
Mali	9.4	613.0	4.5	4.5	36.5		
Mauritania	3.6	1 044.5	-1.2	4.7	17.1	779.0	812.5
Niger	5.4	348.8	-0.9	7.5			
Nigeria	196.8	1 242.5	7.0	8.4	32.7		
Senegal	12.9	1 033.9	2.2	4.2	17.4	265.2	270.6
Sierra Leone	1.9	325.5	3.2	5.0	49.0		
Togo	3.2	526.9	3.2	3.4	42.8	517.3	530.6
CENTRAL AFRICA	86.0	799.3	2.5	6.1			
Cameroon	22.5	1 147.0	1.9	3.0	19.5		
Central African Republic	2.0	451.0	1.7	3.3	56.5		
Chad	8.5	760.7	0.3	5.1	13.6		
Congo	12.0	2 970.1	7.5	9.1	3.8		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13.1	198.7	2.8	7.2	42.9	172.7	
Equatorial Guinea	14.5	20 703.1	5.7	-0.8	3.2	993.1	
Gabon	13.2	8 767.8	-1.4	5.7	4.1	1 946.1	1 824.5
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2	1 215.5	4.0	4.5	16.8		
EAST AFRICA	178.8	665.8	6.8	6.2			
Burundi	2.0	241.8	3.5	3.8	35.1	82.8	84.1
Djibouti			5.0	4.5	3.9		
Eritrea	2.1	403.0	3.9	2.2	14.5	65.8	
Ethiopia	29.7	357.9	10.0	8.0	47.7	219.0	226.3
Kenya	32.2	794.8	2.6	5.0	25.2	336.8	351.2
Rwanda	5.6	529.4	4.1	6.5	32.2		
Somalia							
Sudan (former)	67.0	1 538.3	6.0	5.1	23.6	917.7	928.8
Uganda	17.2	514.5	7.2	5.2	24.2	205.0	200.2
United Republic of Tanzania	22.9	526.6	6.7	6.5	28.1	284.5	288.5
SOUTHERN AFRICA	535.8	3 285.2	1.9	4.0			
Angola	82.5	4 321.9	2.4	1.6	9.8	323.6	333.3
Botswana	14.9	7 426.6	-3.7	8.6	2.5	522.2	534.1
Comoros	0.5	736.4	1.8	2.1	46.3	551.4	
Lesotho	2.2	1 003.7	3.0	2.4	8.6	194.6	214.6
Madagascar	8.7	421.0	-3.7	-2.0	29.1	187.4	
Malawi	5.1	339.2	7.6	6.6	30.5	171.0	168.6
Mauritius	9.7	7 583.9	3.0	4.0	3.6	5 538.8	5 691.8
Mozambique	9.2	393.7	6.3	7.0	31.9	220.0	233.9
Namibia	11.1	4 876.0	-0.8	4.4	7.5	1 582.4	880.6
Seychelles	1.0	11 129.8	0.7	6.2	1.8	700.7	

TABLE 11: Macroeconomic environment (continued)

	Gross domestic product				Agriculture value added		
	total	per capita	real growth		share of GDP	constant US\$ per worker	
	current	current	%	%	%	US\$	US\$
	billion US\$ 2010	US\$ 2010	2009	2010	2005-2010*	2009	2010
South Africa	363.5	7 271.7	-1.7	2.8	2.5	3 661.7	3 950.9
Swaziland	3.7	3 503.2	1.2	2.0	8.0	1 136.4	1 213.2
Zambia	16.2	1 252.7	6.4	7.6	9.2	219.2	214.1
Zimbabwe	7.5	594.7	6.0	9.0	16.0	142.3	160.7
AFRICA	1 629.5	1 623.6	4.5	5.6			
ECOWAS	309.4	1 028.5	5.1	6.6			
SADC	571.3	2 096.3	2.9	5.2			
COMESA	440.2	1 010.6	5.2	5.8			
UMA	300.6	3 673.4	2.9	3.4			
ECCAS	170.5	1 262.4	2.5	5.3			
IGAD	148.2	720.5	7.1	6.2			
CEMAC	72.7	1 752.9	2.0	4.2			
UEMOA	70.0	729.9	2.7	4.5			
CEN-SAD	777.8	1 455.6	4.6	5.7			
ASIA Developing	13 408.4	3 480.7	6.3	8.8			
LAC	5 097.6	8 837.1	-1.4	5.8			
DEVELOPED REGIONS	41 949.1	33 666.6	-4.5	2.7			
WORLD	63 134.7	9 157.4	3.4	6.9	2.8	1 064.4	1 061.5

TABLE 12: Prices, trade and debt

	Inflation	USD Exchange rate	Real interest rate	Government debt	Merchandise trade	Trade performance		
	consumer prices	rate	rate	% of GDP	% of GDP	exports	imports	terms of trade
	annual %	per LCU	%	total %	%	2000 = 100 2009-2010	2000 = 100 2009-2010	2000 = 100 2009-2010
	2010	2011-2010	2010	2008-2010*	2010			
NORTH AFRICA		20.5			52.6			
Algeria	3.9	74.4	-7.1		60.0	259.0	448.0	177.5
Egypt	11.3	5.6	0.8		36.3	565.5	379.0	152.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.5	1.3				364.2	613.4	162.5
Morocco	1.0	8.4		50.3	58.2	244.4	308.0	134.2
Tunisia	4.4	1.4		40.5	87.4	280.8	259.3	95.2
WEST AFRICA		315.6			62.9			
Benin	2.3	495.3			51.8	353.8	352.5	103.5
Burkina Faso	-0.8	495.3			37.8	626.5	335.2	120.9
Cape Verde	2.1	83.3	7.5		47.4	419.2	322.9	104.0
Cote d'Ivoire	1.7	495.3			79.2	265.5	277.9	161.6
Gambia	5.0	28.0	20.0		27.7	100.0	147.5	93.3
Ghana	10.7	1.4			57.8	476.4	367.0	175.4
Guinea	15.5	0.0			49.6	220.9	229.6	110.2
Guinea-Bissau	2.5	495.3			41.3	193.4	383.7	83.5
Liberia		71.5	7.4		94.2	60.8	97.3	146.7
Mali	1.1	495.3			55.2	359.2	344.9	158.7
Mauritania	6.3	275.9	-2.0		106.7	576.3	401.3	132.7
Niger	0.8	495.3			56.9	367.3	607.0	150.1
Nigeria	13.7	150.3	7.6	3.0	64.1	336.5	467.4	186.9
Senegal	1.3	495.3			54.0	234.9	308.0	98.9
Sierra Leone	16.6	3978.1	6.0		58.0	2611.6	517.6	70.2
Togo	1.8	495.3			74.0	245.2	266.0	30.7
CENTRAL AFRICA		774.6			73.6			
Cameroon	1.3	495.3			39.4	211.6	346.0	143.8
Central African Republic	1.5	495.3			24.2	86.3	291.5	85.9
Chad	-2.1	495.3			70.8	1865.2	790.9	180.0
Congo	5.0	495.3			92.4	329.1	624.3	182.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo		905.9	28.2		74.8	655.7	645.5	137.9
Equatorial Guinea	7.8	495.3			111.7	908.3	1127.7	205.7
Gabon	1.5	495.3			93.6	321.8	261.8	195.8
Sao Tome and Principe	12.9	18498.6	15.3		61.3	237.0	376.8	135.9
EAST AFRICA		562.0			39.5			
Burundi	6.4	1230.7	4.4		30.1	200.8	344.3	153.1
Djibouti	4.0	177.7				222.5	201.4	80.2
Eritrea		15.4			33.2	63.7	146.4	77.2
Ethiopia	8.1	14.4			36.3	531.3	768.1	127.5
Kenya	4.0	79.2	11.9		53.5	297.1	389.3	91.7
Rwanda	2.3	583.1	13.8		30.7	560.9	671.2	234.4
Somalia		0.0				233.2	278.4	106.2
Sudan (former)	13.0	2.3			32.1	581.2	641.5	196.8
Uganda	4.0	2177.6	9.7	33.1	35.8	481.0	303.2	111.1
United Republic of Tanzania	6.2	1409.3	7.1		50.3	552.1	505.5	139.2
SOUTHERN AFRICA		682.0			60.3			
Angola	14.5	91.9	0.1		90.9	624.6	819.9	210.9
Botswana	6.9	6.8	-2.8		69.4	169.9	271.6	84.7
Comoros	3.4	371.5	6.4		38.4	94.8	428.2	71.4
Lesotho	3.6	7.3	6.8		138.6	363.0	272.3	66.2
Madagascar	9.2	2089.9	37.9		42.9	125.5	255.3	76.3
Malawi	7.4	150.5	16.5		58.7	281.1	408.2	87.7
Mauritius	2.9	30.8	6.9	37.8	68.4	123.7	199.4	73.2
Mozambique	12.7	34.0	5.7		83.6	616.3	306.7	108.9

TABLE 12: Prices, trade and debt (continued)

	Inflation	USD Exchange rate	Real interest rate	Government debt	Merchandise trade	Trade performance		
	consumer prices	rate	rate	% of GDP	% of GDP	exports	imports	terms of trade
	annual	per LCU	%	total	%	2000 = 100	2000 = 100	2000 = 100
	2010	2011-2010	2010	2008-2010*	2010	2009-2010	2009-2010	2009-2010
Namibia	4.5	7.3	8.6		84.5	311.4	364.4	120.3
Seychelles	-2.4	12.1	18.5	78.2	109.1	206.6	288.8	75.7
South Africa	4.3	7.3	1.8		48.4	268.2	318.6	139.4
Swaziland	4.5	7.3	3.4		87.9	169.8	161.9	110.1
Zambia	8.5	4 797.1	8.2		77.3	806.9	599.2	189.0
Zimbabwe		0.0			84.3	130.0	198.8	106.7
AFRICA		442.5			56.6			
ECOWAS		316.1			62.4			
SADC		855.9			60.2			
COMESA		592.7			41.7			
UMA		44.3			64.2			
ECCAS		706.5			81.8			
IGAD		359.1			38.2			
CEMAC		495.3			73.4			
UEMOA		495.3			61.2			
CEN-SAD		202.5			53.6			
ASIA Developing		1 225.3			68.8			
LAC		232.6			35.7			
DEVELOPED REGIONS		38.9			43.3			
WORLD		809.5			48.0			