

# **African Development Indicators 2005**

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## Foreword

With nearly 700 million people in 47 countries, Sub-Saharan Africa continues to present the world with its most formidable development challenge. Africa is home to 34 of the world's 48 poorest countries. The average income, excluding the Republic of South Africa, is only US\$342 per person. Of the 32 countries in the world with the lowest levels of human development, 24 are in Africa, and few countries on the continent are on track to meet many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In contrast to other regions, in which poverty levels have declined dramatically over the past four decades, the number of poor people in Africa has increased. From 1981 to 2001, the number of Africans living in poverty doubled from 164 million to 314 million.

Yet we are making progress in crucial areas, and many are calling 2005 “the Year of Africa.”

- Gross national income (GNI) per head averaged \$506 in Sub-Saharan Africa, ranging from under \$100 per head in Burundi to over \$7000 in the Seychelles.
- Access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) while still limited, is increasing. In 2002, there were about 12 personal computers per thousand people in Sub-Saharan Africa, a rise of more than 30 percent from 2000.
- Africa's political leadership is taking ownership of conflict resolution, good governance, and

poverty reduction at both a national and regional level.

- A substantial improvement in economic governance has taken place across Sub-Saharan Africa; since the mid-1990s, the gross domestic product (GDP) in 15 countries grew consistently at a rate over 6 percent per year.
- Several countries have increased exports by more than 10 percent per year; new exports—cut flowers, horticultural products, and manufactures—are reaching an increasingly diverse set of markets.
- Skilled political leadership, international support, and Africans' desire for peace have led to real progress in addressing conflicts—Uganda, Rwanda, and Mozambique are examples of countries that have made turnarounds.

***Economic Growth.*** However, achieving the Millennium Development Goals requires still broader and faster progress and a sharpened focus on economic growth. Historically, growth has not been sufficient to reduce poverty in Africa substantially. Despite progress in some countries, overall growth in Africa has averaged about 3 percent, compared to the 5 percent needed to keep the number of poor from rising and the 7 percent needed to achieve the goal of halving poverty by 2015. GDP growth in Sub-Saharan

Africa in 2003 was 3.9 percent, barely exceeding the growth of the population.

**International Trade.** Low growth is closely linked with trade performance. From 1970 until the end of the 1990s, Africa's share of world trade dropped from 3.5 percent to 1.5 percent. That decline translates to an amount equivalent to one-fifth of the GDP of Sub-Saharan Africa, or about \$70 billion annually, five times the level of development assistance. To sustain a broad-based export drive, Africa needs more efficient ports, smoother customs administration and processes, and rehabilitated roads. Additionally, any strategy to accelerate international trade must embrace agriculture, which accounts for 70 percent of Africa's labor force and 40 percent of its exports. Expanding the contribution that international trade can make to growth depends on effective regional integration. African economies remain small and fragmented, with intraregional trade accounting for only about 10 percent of total trade. "Open regionalism"—using regional solutions to integrate more fully into global markets—is needed to support national efforts to boost trade.

**Private Sector Growth.** Africa's private sector—too long marginalized—must be given the space it needs to realize its potential as an engine for growth and job creation. The private sector includes not only a handful of large corporations involved in mining or industry, but the full array of private actors in the economy—including small enterprises, the service sector, and farms—where the largest share of the African population earns its living. Of a total US\$135 billion of foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2003, only US\$9 billion went to Sub-Saharan Africa, and half of that went to only three oil-exporting countries. The challenge is to raise the capacity of African countries to attract and make good use private investors, large and small, foreign and domestic, which in turn will require improvements in education, infrastructure, and governance.

**Shared Growth Strategy.** Growth alone, however, is not sufficient. In Africa, the fortunes of the poor have changed over time and across countries, depending on the pattern of growth and external shocks. In

Ethiopia and Mali, for example, the growth of household consumption by the bottom 20 percent of the population lagged behind mean consumption between 1981 and 2001. During this same period in Madagascar and Ghana, consumption by the poorest 20 percent increased at a rate greater than the mean in some years and less in others. A strategy of shared growth that invests in the poor to help them to contribute to and benefit from the growth process is needed.

**Health and Education Improvements.** Central to a shared growth strategy are greater investments in such areas as education, health, and rural development, accompanied by improvements in the delivery of these services to the poor. HIV/AIDS, for example, already may be costing Africa 1 percent of per-capita income growth per year. Each year nearly 1 million African pupils lose a teacher to the epidemic. About 150,000 African children die per month as a result of malaria, the "silent Tsunami." Public intervention, which could prevent this, will have to be a substantial effort. Health expenditures averaged only \$13 per head in Sub-Saharan Africa, excluding South Africa, and were below \$10 per head in 16 countries. Education trends are somewhat more favorable, with a steady fall in illiteracy, from 42 percent in 1997 to 35 percent in 2003. The gross primary enrollment rate at 96 percent has recovered and now exceeds its 1980 level of 80 percent.

**Role of International Community.** Africa is the major test of the international community's determination to defeat global poverty. This can only be accomplished through a strong partnership, led by Africans and supported by the international community. Here, too, are some positive signs. Net aid to Sub-Saharan Africa rose about 40 percent in 2003, because of higher bilateral and multilateral flows. As of July 2004, 11 countries had reached Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt relief decision points and 12 had reached completion points. Total debt service relief represented about \$43 billion, and pro-poor expenditures had begun to increase in most of the countries. However, much remains to be done; on a per-capita basis development assistance at \$37 is still below its level in 1992 of US\$40.

***African Development Indicators 2005.*** As in previous years, *African Development Indicators (ADI) 2005* assembles economic, social, and environmental data from a variety of sources to present a broad picture of development across Africa. Some of the key improvements in this year's edition are the reduction of macroeconomic and other data lags, enabling external debt reporting up to 2003 and updates on the HIPC initiative. Chapter 12 on aid flows includes Official Development Assistance to the region that is not allocated by country. The Household Welfare Chapter 16 contains a more recent set of standardized household indicators for selected countries. New tables have been added on the cost of "Doing Business."

The detailed World Bank Africa Database 2005, consisting of almost 1200 indicators, including the World Bank's Country at a Glance Tables and an electronic copy of *ADI 2005*, is available on

CD-ROM, together with a user-friendly interface to facilitate downloading and analysis. Directions for obtaining both the publication and the CD-ROM can be found on the World Bank's external web site ([www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)). With increased demand for information to monitor poverty reduction strategies, national development programs, and the Millennium Development Goals, and access to electronic media widening in Africa, *ADI* will evolve further with the goal of offering the most relevant information to monitor development progress in a combination of print and electronic forms. We welcome user feedback and suggestions for improving *ADI* in future years.



John Page  
Chief Economist, Africa Region





## Preface

*African Development Indicators 2005* continues the data publication series started by the World Bank in 1989 with *African Economic and Financial Data* (published jointly with the United Nations Development Programme), followed by *African Development Indicators 1992, 1994/95, 1996, 1997, 1998/99, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003* and *2004*. These data volumes are intended to provide Africans and those interested in Africa with a consistent and convenient set of data to monitor development programs and aid flows in the region. Each successive volume provides access to more focused information and represents an improvement in the quality and availability of the data.

The data in this volume derive from a variety of sources. In most cases, the original source is national statistical services in Africa. In addition, many international agencies collect or compile data on Africa and organize national data in a standardized framework. This volume draws heavily from such sources. The data have been supplemented by World Bank

staff estimates to help address problems of missing or inconsistent data from standard sources. Some of the estimation methods used here differ from methods used in other sources. This volume addresses these differences in methodologies in the chapter introductions and in the technical notes.

In the tradition of the first nine volumes, this data collection is intended to serve as a prime source of information on Africa. Its wide dissemination to African and non-African analysts and policymakers will contribute to a better understanding of Africa and to development on that continent.



Gerard A. Byam  
Director, Operational Quality and Knowledge  
Services  
Africa Region





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The chapters on national accounts, balance of payments, trade, and government finance draw heavily on the work of World Bank Africa country desks. The chapters on power, communications and transportation, labor force, and social indicators tap the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. The chapter on external debt is heavily drawn from the Debt Reporting System (DRS) of the World Bank, while the chapter on environment was prepared with data from the World Resources Institute. The chapter on "Doing Business" is drawn from the World Bank's Doing Business database. The update for the chapter on the HIPC Initiative was provided by Francis

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The World Bank Office of the Publisher—in particular, Richard A. Crabbe, Mary Fisk, and Nancy A. Lammers—prepared and coordinated final production of the book including desktop publishing. Other staff aided and advised on the design and content of this volume.

*ADI 2005* was produced primarily using the data reporting tool of the Africa Live Database (LDB) system. This tool was programmed to generate automatically all the tables in this volume and can be used for other publications. Using data warehousing technology, the LDB instantly recalculates all indicators and aggregates them once new information is available. This guarantees that the most recent data are reflected in this and future volumes.



## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	African Development Bank	DRS	Debtor Reporting System (World Bank)
<i>ADI</i>	<i>African Development Indicators</i>	ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
AEFD	African Economic and Financial Data (UNDP/World Bank 1989)	ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	FDI	Foreign direct investment
BIS	Bank for International Settlements	f.o.b.	Free on board
CDIAC	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center	GDF	<i>Global Development Finance</i> (formerly <i>World Debt Tables</i> [ <i>WDT</i> ])
CFA	Communauté Financière Africaine (franc zone)	GDI	Gross domestic investment
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	GDP	Gross domestic product
c.i.f.	Cost, insurance, freight	GDS	Gross domestic savings
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna	<i>GFS</i>	<i>Government Finance Statistics</i> (IMF)
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	GNFS	Goods and nonfactor services
COMTRADE	Commodity Trade database (United Nations)	GNI	Gross national income
CPI	Consumer price index	GNP	Gross national product
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD	GNS	Gross national savings
DDG	Development Data Group, World Bank	HIPC	Heavily indebted poor countries
		IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
		ICP	International Comparison Project
		IDA	International Development Association

IEA	International Energy Agency	SIMA	Statistical Information
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development		Management and Analysis Database (World Bank)
<i>IFS</i>	<i>International Financial Statistics</i> (IMF)	SITC	UN Standard International Trade Classification
ILO	International Labour Organization	SNA	System of National Accounts
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
ISIC	UN International Standard Industrial Classification	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
LIBOR	London interbank offered rate	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
LIMIC	Low-income and middle-income countries	UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
MBO	Management employee buyout	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
METMIN	Metals and Minerals Database (World Bank)	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MPA	Marine protected area	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
NPV	Net present value	UNSO	United Nations Statistical Office
ODA	Official development assistance	UNSTAT	United Nations Statistical Department
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	UNTA	United Nations Technical Assistance
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	WFP	World Food Programme
ORT	Oral rehydration therapy	WHO	World Health Organization
PE	Public enterprise	WRI	World Resources Institute
PPP	Purchasing power parity	ZIMCO	Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation
SDA	Social dimensions of adjustment		
SDR	Special drawing right		