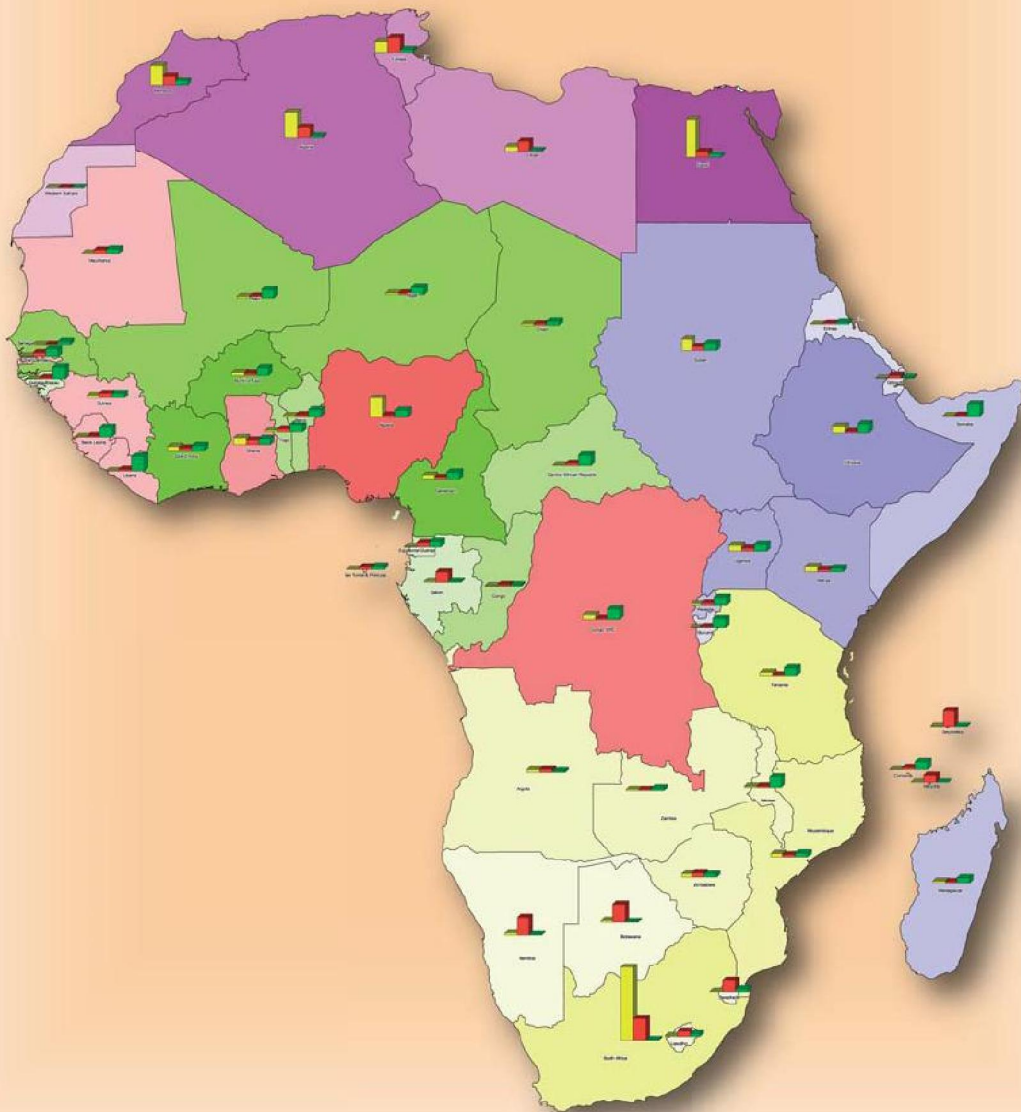


..... Africa .....

# ECONOMIC REVIEW

*Looking at 2004*



..... 2005 .....



agriculture

Department:  
Agriculture  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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## PREFACE

The core business of this directorate is to do analysis on national level in order to produce agricultural economic information and advice for sound decision-making on the South African (SA) agricultural sector. To support this important task the division (Economic Research) concentrates on economic analysis of performance– and external impact on the agricultural sector and its industries. This publication developed from a need within the Department of Agriculture (DoA) to be regularly informed on African economic trends in the agricultural sector. South Africa's economy is slowly integrating more with the rest of Africa and its future is part of African development.

This is the first report of its kind for the Department and the Directorate and The African Annual Review will now be established as an annual feature in the Directorate's work plan. The report is also published for outside consumption to add value to a number of existing regular economic publications on the agricultural sector. It is our vision to maintain it as indispensable reading for every serious students of the SA agricultural sector. At this stage most of the content is based on international statistics from the UN, IMF and CIA. Any comments on the content of this annual review series are most welcome. In time we hope to incorporate these comments to create a better product tuned to the market's needs.

Mr B J van Wyk

Senior Manager: Production and Resource Economics

December 2005

Pretoria

Compiled by Economic Research Unit  
In consultation with Senior Manager

Directorate Production and Resource Economics  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor – Maize Board  
503 Belvedere Street, Arcadia, South Africa

All correspondence can be addressed to:  
The Senior Manager: Production and Resource Economics  
Private Bag X416, Pretoria 0001, South Africa

Tel: +27 (12) 319 8457

Fax: +27 (12) 319 8093

e-mail: [secsmea@nda.agric.za](mailto:secsmea@nda.agric.za)

This publication is also available on the Internet at:

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In reviewing the economic situation of Africa, certain indicators will be investigated, analysed and compared. The most common macro economic indicators that are used for this purpose is the gross domestic product per capita, interest rates, the inflation rate and trade. To bring an agricultural perspective to the macro economy of a country, the food consumption per capita is useful and it indicates to the level of agricultural activity and effectiveness of a country. A statistical table of economic data on all the African countries is attached as an annexure. Lastly the political conditions can be discussed as a very important indicator making an impact on macro economic conditions. One of the characteristics of underdevelopment is the dominance of primary economic sectors, such as mining and agriculture, in the economy. Development is largely characterized by the shift in the structure of the economy in such a manner that the secondary and tertiary sectors play a leading

role, with the primary sector contributing less. Given the fact that the majority of people in Africa reside in the rural areas, the attainment of sustainable development could partly be achieved through policies that facilitate agricultural production. Also, given the high costs that are associated with investing in the secondary and tertiary sectors it means that growing agricultural production remains a viable vehicle for major national development strategies in Africa. Sustainable agricultural activities will not only bring about development, but also ensure that the majority of people are actively involved economically, improve food security, create jobs and minimize poverty. These could be attainable through the adoption of a conducive institutional structure. Agricultural production therefore continues to play an important role in Africa in so far as job creation and poverty alleviation are concerned. However, the reduction of poverty will improve people's access to basic services such as accommodation, primary health care, clean water and sanitation facilities, education and also guaran-

Table 1: Africa's Ten Largest Economies (ATLE) – 2004

Country	GDP(PPP) \$ (Billions)	Population (Millions)	GDP Growth Rate (%)	Country Weight in Total African GDP (%)
South Africa	491,40	46,9	3,5	24,9
Egypt	265,66	77,5	4,1	13,5
Algeria	168,34	32,5	5,3	8,5
Morocco	134,60	32,7	3,5	6,8
Nigeria	125,70	128,8	3,5	6,4
Sudan	76,19	40,2	6,4	3,9
Tunisia	70,88	10,1	5,8	3,6
Ghana	48,27	21,0	5,5	2,4
Ethiopia	44,45	73,1	11,6	2,3
Uganda	39,39	27,3	5,9	2,0
Total ATLE	1 440,74	490,1		73,1

Source: CIA World Fact Book, 2005

tee them access to food. Thus, the pursuance of national development strategies may be in vain without the promotion of agricultural production in the developing world.

## 2. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Africa's real GDP, which indicates the continent's economic performance, increased by 5,8% in 2004 according to the IMF, and this is somewhat higher than the 5,1% achieved in 2003. Some of the factors underlying the pickup in growth are the strength of the global economy resulting in higher commodity prices, improved domestic macroeconomic policies, progress with structural reforms and the ending of several prolonged armed conflicts. The growth rate, which is the highest in many years, has also been boosted by new oil fields in Southern and Central Africa, a recovery of agricultural production following the drought that affected some Eastern, Central and Southern African countries in 2003, as well as a few improvements in the security situation of some countries. Although some individual countries continue to face serious problems, the outlook for the continent is better than it has been for a while. South Africa, which is by far the continent's

largest economy, accounted for 24,9% of the continent's GDP in 2004, followed by Egypt contributing 13,5%. Although Ethiopia has been faced with famines for several years it has had a successful recovery indicating an 11,6% growth rate in 2004. The economic performance of the continent is heavily influenced by Africa's Ten Largest Economies (ATLEs), which accounted for 73,1% of the continent's GDP during 2004. Table 1 depicts economic data for Africa's Ten Largest Economies. In terms of regions, SADC and North Africa are the main economic drivers of the continent with GDP amounting to \$654,29 billion and \$676,96 billion respectively, during 2004. During the same period, South Africa's output accounted for 75,1% of the SADC region's output, 37,9% of the Sub-Saharan output and 24,9% of the continent's GDP. Table 2 indicates economic output per region, over the past 5 years. In Sub-Saharan Africa, real GDP increased by 5,1% during 2004, which is the highest increase in almost a decade. Growth was particularly strong in countries where oil production increased sharply, such as Angola, Chad and Equatorial Guinea, due to high oil prices (with Nigeria the exception). Countries such as Ethiopia and Rwanda, where agriculture recovered after a drought, also experienced strong growth. However, conflicts, political instabil-

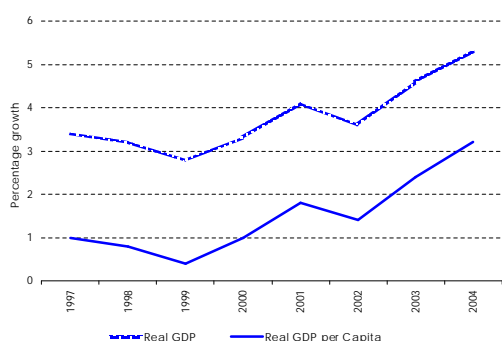
Table 2: Africa GDP (in Purchasing Power Parity in \$ billion)

REGION	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(est)
World	\$46 292	\$48 176	\$50 431	\$53 070	\$56 281
Sub Sahara Africa	\$1 143	\$1 190	\$1 243	\$1 317	\$1 410
Africa	\$1 489	\$1 551	\$1 631	\$1 725	\$1 845
Africa Growth*	4,0%	3,6%	4,6%	5,1%	5,0%

ity and poor governance continued to affect some other countries such as Ivory Coast and Zimbabwe. Prospects generally remain favourable for the African continent with the IMF projecting an economic growth of 5% and 5,4% for 2005 and 2006, respectively. Oil exporting countries are expected to enjoy the strongest growth, as production continues to expand, while growth in non-oil producing countries is expected to be affected by the slowdown in non-oil commodity prices.

### 1. 3. PER CAPITA GDP

Figure 1: Africa Real GDP and Real GDP per Capita growth rates



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, September 2005

Table 3: Africa regional per capita GDP

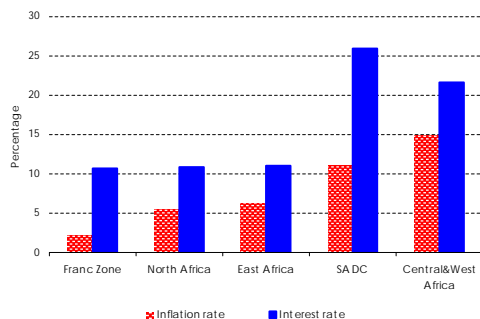
Region	Per capita GDP 2004
World	\$8 633,90
Total Africa	\$2 216,43
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$1 772,03
SADC	\$4 130,62
The Franc Zone	\$1 410,28
East Africa	\$1 066,65
Central and West Africa	\$1 025,94
North Africa	\$4 386,16

Source: CIA World Fact Book, 2005

Figure 1 depicts Africa's real GDP and real GDP per Capita growth rates over the past eight years. Accompanying a higher overall GDP growth rate, Africa's real per capita GDP increased by 3,2% in 2004 and it is the highest per capita growth recorded for Africa in many years. This represents a marked improvement over the 2003 GDP per capita growth of 2,4%, confirming a rising trend since 1999. The North Africa region recorded the highest GDP per capita of \$4386 in 2004, followed by the SADC region with \$4131 (2 regions above \$4000). The Central and West Africa region recorded the lowest per capita GDP (2 regions below \$1100). The per capita GDP for the African continent amounted to \$2216 (see table 5). The United Nation's Millennium Development Goals report for 2005 indicated that millions more people in Sub-Saharan Africa, which already has the highest poverty rates in the world, fell deep into poverty during the period 1990-2001. Whilst the proportion of extremely poor people fell to 21% in the developing countries, the percentage of population living below \$1 per day within Sub-Saharan Africa increased from 44,6% in 1990 to 46,4% in 2001. The vast majority of the world's hungry live in rural areas and are landless or smallholder farmers or people depending on herding, fishing or forest resources. Declining agricultural productivity and the inability to meet the needs of growing populations is cited as the main reason for food shortages in many African countries.

## 4. INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES

Figure 2: Africa Inflation & Interest, 2004

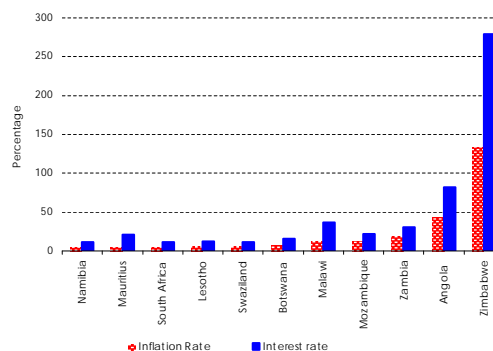


Data Source: CIA World Fact Book, 2005

Africa's weighted average inflation rate in 2004 was 8,3%. Two regions had relative high inflation and interest rates and 3 regions had relative lower inflation and interest rates. Inflation in most African countries is dependent on food prices. The Franc Zone had the lowest inflation at 2,2% in 2004. Inflation rates in other regions were North Africa (5,5%), East Africa (6,3%), SADC (11,1%) and Central and West Africa (14,9%). Interest rates measures the opportunity cost of capital, and it is therefore the principal indicator of the monetary stance of the country. Low interest rates encourage firms to borrow for investment purposes. However, in Africa interest rates are still high, at a weighted average of 17,5% in 2004. SADC had the highest weighted average interest rate of 26% (with Zimbabwe included), followed by Central and West Africa region at 21,6%. Other regions East Africa (11%), North Africa (10,9%) and the Franc Zone (10.1%). The correlation between inflation and interest rate for African

countries is 96%. The higher the rate of inflation, the more interest rates are likely to rise. Real interest rates are the difference between inflation and nominal interest rates. The correlation between inflation and real interest rates is still very strong – 86%. This occurs because lenders will demand higher interest rates as compensation for the decrease in the purchasing power of the money they will be repaid in the future. Therefore inflation affects interest rate levels. Central banks use interest rates as an instrument to target inflation. South Africa is an example where the South African Reserve Bank uses the repo rate as a monetary instrument to target (influence) inflation rates.

Figure 3: SADC Inflation & Interest, 2004



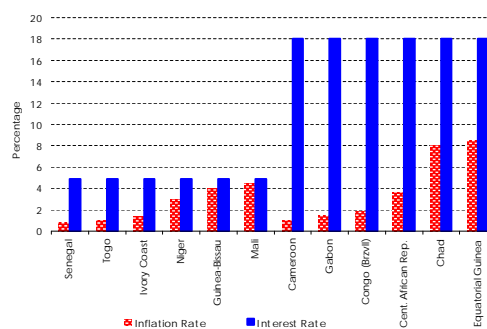
Data Source: CIA World Fact Book, 2005

In 2004 the weighted average inflation for SADC countries stood at 11,1%. Approximately 14 percentage points less than in 2002. Sound economic policies and some countries with inflation targeting, are reasons for the decrease. With the exclusion of Angola and Zimbabwe, SADC inflation was only 4,9%. Angola has moved from a 3000% inflation rate in 1999 to 43,8% in 2004. Civil



unrest and political instability have disrupted economic activity in Angola in the past. In recent years, following a major change in macroeconomic policy implementation in September 2003, known as the “hard kwanza” policy, Angola has largely stabilised its nominal exchange rate. This involved liberalisation of the foreign exchange market, and active absorption of domestic liquidity by central bank sales of foreign currency, to support a tightening in monetary policy based on improvements in fiscal control and domestic debt sales. The growth rate of local currency reserves fell from 160% in 2003 to 19% in 2004. Zimbabwe’s inflation rate was 133% in 2004 (*CIA World Fact Book*). Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe have been hit by high shortages of food. All had inflation rates of 12% and more. Prices are still increasing dramatically in these countries. Zimbabwe had the highest interest rates of 278,9% in 2004 followed by Angola at 82,3%. Food supply in Zimbabwe remains low. This is due to sharp decline in agricultural productivity combined with the effects of foreign currency and working capital shortages. Botswana, Lesotho and Namibia had interest rates of 15,8%; 12,4% and 11,4% respectively. South Africa and Swaziland had the lowest interest rates at 11,3% each.

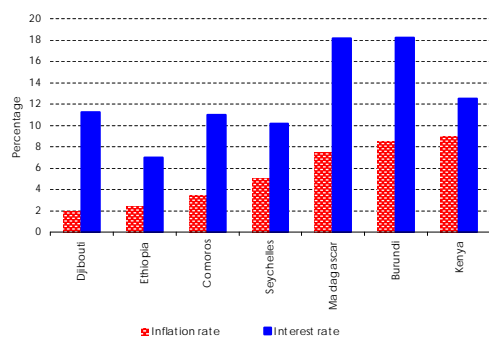
Figure 4: Franc Zone Inflation &amp; Interest 2004



Data Source: *CIA World Fact Book*, 2005

The average weighted inflation rate of the Franc Zone was 2,2% in 2004. Equatorial Guinea had the highest inflation rate of 8,5%. Senegal experienced the lowest inflation rate of 0,8%. This is mainly due to economic reforms that the country undertook such as the devaluation of the currency, and price controls and subsidies that have been dismantled. Of the countries that reported their interest rates, half had an interest rate of 18% and the other half had an interest rate of 4,9% in 2004. Countries that recorded 18% interest rate are members of the West African Monetary Union (WAMU, see Figure 4), which is characterised by the recognition of a common monetary unit, the Franc of the African Financial Community (CFA F), which is issued by the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO). Countries that reported a 4,9% interest rate are all members of ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States, see Figure 4). There is a big difference between interest and inflation rates in WAMU countries, reflecting a relative high real interest rate (between 9% - 17%)

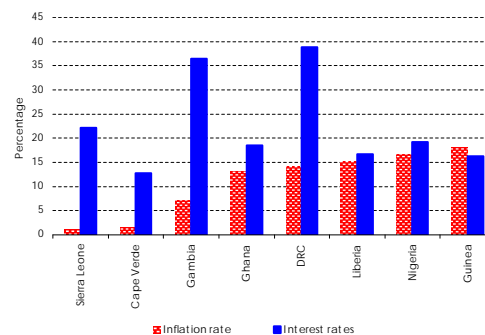
Figure 5: East Africa Inflation &amp; Interest, 2004



Data Source: CIA world fact book, 2005

The average inflation rate in the East African region was 6,3% in 2004 (excluding Mayotte, Reunion and Somalia due to unavailability of data). The region has been hit by drought in the past three years. Kenya had the highest inflation rate (9%) in 2004. Kenya's main problem is corruption and a lack of transparency. Eritrea is still recovering from the war with Ethiopia, and the continuous drought over several years and widespread presence of land mines, have played a role in the declining productivity of the agricultural sector. Burundi and Madagascar had the highest interest rates of 18,2% each. Economic development in Burundi is impeded by ethnic war between the Tutsis and Hutus. Madagascar experienced separatist political developments in 2002 that undermined macroeconomic stability, where GDP declined by 12% in that year. Ethiopia, on the other hand, had the lowest interest rate in the region (7%). This is mainly due to low inflation that Ethiopia enjoyed during 2004.

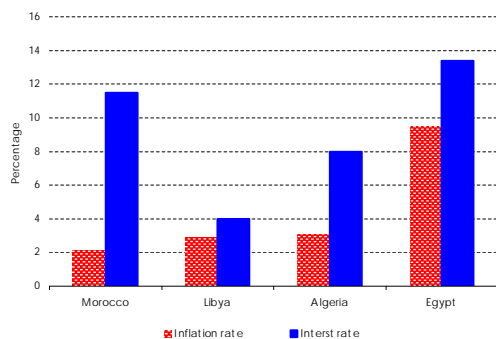
Figure 6: Central and West Africa Inflation &amp; Interest, 2004



Data Source: CIA world fact book, 2005

The weighted average inflation rate in the Central and West African region was 14,9% in 2004 and it was the highest in Africa. This is the region where the inflation rate and interest rate is the least correlated. Cape Verde (1,5%) and Sierra Leone (1%) had low inflation rates. The fiscal position in Cape Verde is strong, the external and internal debt has declined as a percentage of GDP, and international reserves have increased. Countries of this region have interest rates ranging between 12% and 39%. Cape Verde had the lowest interest rate of 12,7% and the DRC had the highest at 38,9% in 2004. The war, that started in August 1998, reduced national output and government revenue, increased external debt, and resulted in the deaths of about 3,5 million people from war, famine, and disease in the DRC.

Figure 7: North Africa Inflation & Interest, 2004

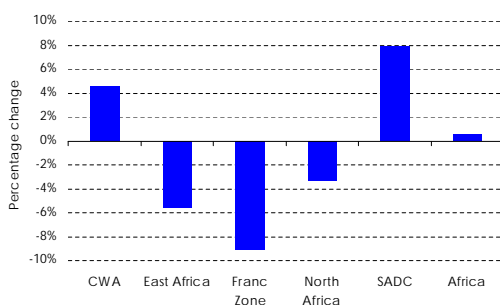


Data Source: CIA world fact book, 2005

North Africa: The region experienced an average inflation of 5,5%. Egypt had the highest inflation rate of 9,5%. This is due to monetary pressures on an overvalued Egyptian pound which led the government to float the currency in January 2003, leading to a sharp drop in its value and as result high inflation rates. This is the region with some of the lowest interest rates in Africa with a weighted average of 11,9%. Libya and Algeria had 4% and 8% respectively. Morocco and Egypt had 11,5% and 13,4% respectively.

## 5. EXCHANGE RATES

Figure 8: Exchange rates, % change 2004



Data Source: CIA world fact book, 2005

Theoretically there are numerous factors that could affect the exchange rate between countries. All exchange rates are prone to political instability and anticipative of government decisions or policies as the case may be in Africa. Confidence in national currency is the greatest determinant of the exchange rate. The weighted average of all African currencies have depreciated slightly by 0,56% during 2004. The weighted average currency of the SADC region depreciated the most (7,9%) and the Franc Zone's weighted currency appreciated the most (9,1%). SADC: Hyper inflation in Zimbabwe is the main reason that weakened the Zimbabwean dollar by 517% in 2004. This drags down the whole SADC region. All countries in the Franc Zone use a common currency. Between 2003 and 2004 the US dollar depreciated by 9,1% to the African Franc. During this period the Franc Zone was enjoying low inflation rates and a modest interest rate in 2004. East Africa: In 2003, the government of Madagascar reintroduce currency notes denominated in ariary, the old currency of Madagascar. One ariary is equivalent to five Malagasy francs. The ariary appreciated by 70% against the US dollar. On the other hand the Kenyan shilling depreciated by 4,3% between 2003 and 2004. Central and West Africa: The national currencies of Cape Verde (9,2%), DRC (1,1%) and Liberia (7,6%) gained some ground against the US dollar. The gains of Cape Verde's escudos and the Congolese franc can be explained by economic reforms that are in place. Sierra Leone is a nation with tremendous inequal-

ity in income distribution. Its economy depends upon maintenance of domestic peace and international support. North Africa: The Egyptian pound is the only currency to loose about 5,1% against the US dollar in this region. In January 2003 monetary pressures on the overvalued Egyptian pound forced the government to float the currency, which caused it to depreciate. In 2004 the Central Bank implemented measures to improve the liquidity of the currency. The Libyan dinar gained 31,1% against the US dollar. The oil revenues and a small population create a situation where Libya has one of the highest per capita GDPs in Africa. Libyan officials in the past four years have made progress on economic reforms. This effort picked up steam after UN sanctions were lifted in September 2003 and as Libya announced in December 2003 that it would abandon programs to build weapons of mass destruction. Almost all US unilateral sanctions against Libya were removed in April 2004. All these factors boosted investor confidence.

## 6. DEMOGRAPHICS

The African population was estimated at 827,8 million in 2000, which accounted for 14,3% of the world's population (6,1 billion). By 2004, the African population had increased by 7,2% reaching about 887,2 million. Nigeria, which ranks 13<sup>th</sup> within the African continent in terms of land size, has the highest population on the continent, recording 128,8 million persons in 2004 (*CIA World Fact Book*). Egypt has the second largest population of 77,5m followed by Ethiopia (73,1m), Democratic Republic of Congo (60,1m) and South Africa (46,9m). Seychelles, which ranks second last in terms of land size, has the lowest number of inhabitants recording only 81 188 persons in 2004. Table 3 shows the regional population and land area in 2004. In terms of regions, Central and West Africa has the largest population, estimated at 234,1 million in 2004. East Africa has the second largest population of 222,5m followed by North Africa with 158,9m; SADC with 158,4m and the Franc Zone with 115,8m. Recent global trends have indicated that as economic

Table 4: Africa Regional Population 2004

Region	Population (million) 2003	Population (million) 2004	Land Area Sq km (million)	Population Density 2004 (Persons/km <sup>2</sup> )
World	6 272,5	6 446, 1	148, 9	43,3
Total Africa	854,1	889,7	30,1	29,6
Sub-Saharan Africa	708,9	730,8	24,1	30,3
SADC	156,3	158,4	6,9	23,0
The Franc Zone	112,4	115,8	6,4	18,1
East Africa	207,8	222,5	5,8	38,4
Central and West Africa	232,4	234,1	4,9	47,8
North Africa	145,2	158,9	6,0	26,5

Source: *CIA World Fact Book 2005; Statistics South Africa; World Bank*

prosperity continues to rise around the world, fertility rates have fallen and life expectancy have risen, resulting in a lower population growth and slower aging. This generalised increase in life expectancy does not, however, apply to Africa due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic which in some countries has decreased life expectancy by more than 25%. Fertility rates are also high in Africa (as it is likely to be the case in developing countries), contrary to low fertility rates in advanced economies. As a result of these trends, population growth is much higher in developing countries, particularly Africa and the Middle East, than in advanced countries. The United Nation's 2005 Human Development Report shows that in general, the Human Development Index (HDI) for countries around the world is improving except for Post-Soviet states and Sub-Saharan African states, which showed a steady decline. With the exception of two countries, all thirty-two countries which fall under the low human development category are African countries and only one African country, Seychelles, is within the high human development category. The HDI for South Africa decreased from 0,696 in 2000 to 0,658 in 2003.

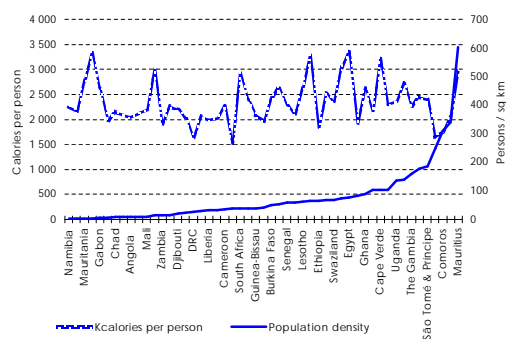
As seen from table 4, the HDI for all African regions, except for the North Africa region, is below 0,5 which places them in the low human development category. HIV/AIDS is seen as the principal cause of the HDI decline in the Sub-Saharan African states. According to UNAIDS, more than 60% (about 25,4 million) of all people living with HIV in the world are in Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2004, an estimated 3,1 million people in the Sub-Saharan Africa region became newly infected, while 2,3 million died of AIDS. While adult HIV prevalence in the region has roughly stabled in recent years, an estimated 6,9% of women and 2,2% of men among people aged 15-24 years were living with HIV at the end of 2004. According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the UN, agriculture is the most important sector in the African continent providing a livelihood for at least 70% of the population in most countries. The great majority of the agricultural population in Africa lives in rural communities, which are among the least privileged and bear the greatest burden of the HIV/AIDS impact. Hence it is expected that the HIV/AIDS epidemic will cause serious damage to the agricultural sector in those countries, especially in those countries that rely heavily on manpower for production. The major impacts of the epidemic on agriculture are food insecurity, caused by reduction in production and loss of income from household members employed in the sector; loss of labour supply; inability to cultivate traditional crops due to illness and loss of farming skills.

Table 5: Africa, HDI per region

Region	HDI value 2003
World	0,741
Total Africa	0,490
Sub-Saharan Africa	0,448
SADC	0,499
The Franc Zone	0,401
East Africa	0,447
Central and West Africa	0,439
North Africa	0,677

Source: UN Human Development Report, 2005

Figure 9: Population density & food intake



Data Source: CIA World Fact Book, 2005

A simple correlation coefficient calculation indicated no significant relationship between food intake and population density (see Figure 9). This implies that the amount of Calorie intake per person is not significantly influenced by the land available for cultivation. This is confirmed by the non-correlation of agricultural output and food intake (Figure 12). It could be explained by the fact that countries with little land available import a big portion of its food.

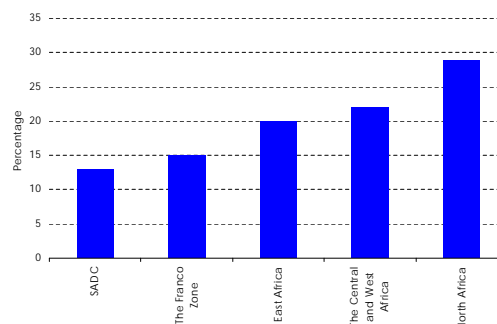
## 7. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Africa can be divided into different economic region or zones. Some are related to geography, others to currency:

SADC	The Franc Zone
Angola	Benin
Botswana	Burkina Faso
Lesotho	Cameroon
Malawi	Central African Republic
Mauritius	Chad
Mozambique	Congo (Brazzaville)
Namibia	Ivory Coast
South Africa	Equatorial Guinea
Swaziland	Gabon
Tanzania	Guinea-Bissau
Zambia	Mali
Zimbabwe	Niger

- East Africa
  - Burundi
  - Comoros
  - Djibouti
  - Eritrea
  - Ethiopia
  - Kenya
  - Madagascar
  - Mayotte
  - Reunion
  - Rwanda
  - Seychelles
  - Somalia
  - Sudan
  - Uganda
- Senegal
  - Togo
- Central and West Africa
  - Cape Verde
  - Democratic Rep of Congo
  - The Gambia
  - Ghana
  - Guinea
  - Liberia
  - Mauritania
  - Nigeria
  - São Tomé and Príncipe
  - Sierra Leone
- North Africa
  - Algeria
  - Egypt
  - Libya
  - Morocco
  - Tunisia
  - Western Sahara

Figure 10: Regional share of total Agricultural output (2004 estimates)



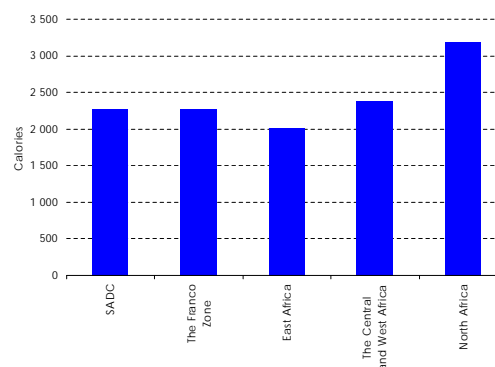
Data Source: CIA World Fact Book, 2005

Africa's total agricultural production in 2004 was estimated at \$339billion, and this accounted for 19,7% of the continent's GDP. The region with the largest contribution was North Africa's agricultural sector which accounted for 29% of GDP, followed by Central and West Africa (22%), East Africa (20%), the Franc Zone (15%) and lastly SADC (13%). North Africa: The region's 29% share is largely contributed by Egypt that

produced an estimated \$45 billion (46%) worth of agricultural output, with Morocco producing about \$24 billion (24%) and Algeria \$17,3 billion (18%). The rest of the sub region's member states contributed less than \$10 billion worth of agricultural output during the same period. Central and West Africa: Within this region Nigeria has the largest share of \$35 billion (47%), followed by the DRC and Ghana with 23% and 18% respectively. The remaining member states each contribute less than 10% of the value of the region's agricultural produce. East Africa: The largest contributor to the sub region's agricultural output is Ethiopia, which contributed 31% (\$28,9 billion) in 2004. Sudan is the second largest contributor with 28% during the same period and Uganda 15% (\$10 billion). The rest of the countries in the region contributed less than \$5 billion each to the region's agricultural output. The Franc Zone: Cameroon is the dominant member of the Franc Zone, contributing 31% (\$15,4 billion) of the sub region's agricultural output. This is followed by Ivory Coast 16% (\$8,1 billion) and Burkina Faso 13% (\$6,7 billion). The rest of the countries in the sub region contribute less than \$4 billion each. SADC: South Africa, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe contribute 37% (\$17,1 billion), 21% (\$9,7 billion), 10% (\$4,6 billion) and 10% (\$4,5 billion) respectively. The least contributors to the region's \$45,8 billion are Botswana, Namibia and Swaziland, that each contributed less than \$1 billion in 2004.

## 8. FOOD SECURITY

Figure 11: Average Calorie intake per person per sub region

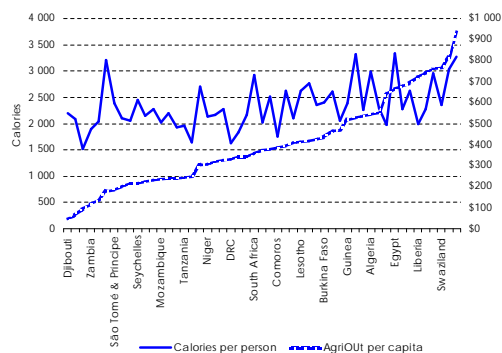


Data Source: World Bank, 2005

According to Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the minimum energy intake required per person per day is 2000 kilo calories (2000 kcalories = 2000 Calories). However, the latest information available on Calorie intake indicates that based on average intake there are only a few countries in Africa that are below the minimum required Calorie intake. Eritrea has the lowest average intake of 1520 Calories per person per day and Egypt has the highest of 3340 Calories. North Africa: This sub region has the highest average Calorie intake of 3192 per person. Egypt leads the cluster with an intake of 3340 Calories, followed closely by Libya with 3320 Calories, Tunisia with 3270 Calories, Morocco with 3040 Calories and Algeria with 2990 Calories. Central and West Africa: Second after North Africa is the Central and West African area with an average Calorie intake of 2390 per person per day.

The sub region is led by Cape Verde with an average intake of 3 210 Calories. Mauritania and Nigeria recorded Calorie intakes of over 2700, with Sierra Leone, Liberia and the DRC averaging below the minimum required daily intake of 2000 per person. SADC: The group of countries averages a 2283 Calorie intake per person per day, with Mauritius leading at 2960 Calories per day. Behind Mauritius is South Africa and Lesotho with 2920 and 2620 respectively. Tanzania and Zambia's, averages lie below the minimum required daily intake of 2000 Calories at 1900 and 1960 Calories respectively. The sub region's daily average Calorie intake is likely to deteriorate given developments in Zimbabwe. The Franc Zone: Close to the SADC daily average is that of the Franc Zone with 2282 Calories per person per day. The sub region is headed by Ivory Coast with a 2320 Calorie intake per person per day. Last in the group is the Central African Republic, whose 1980 average Calorie intake per person is below the minimum required daily intake. East Africa: This sub region ranks lowest (2022 Calories, see Figure 11) in terms of average Calorie intake per person per day. Uganda leads the group with the average Calorie intake per person standing at 2360 per day. The group also hosts the largest number of countries whose average daily intake is below the minimum required. These countries are Eritrea, Burundi, Comores and Ethiopia.

Figure 12: Calorie intake per person per day and per capita agricultural output

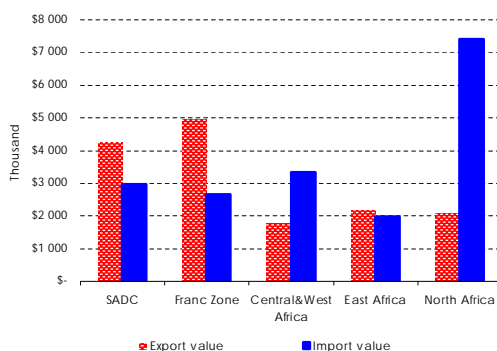


Data Source: CIA World Fact Book, FAO, 2005

The normal expectation is that the more food a country produces, the more its people should be able to eat. However, the correlation between Calorie intake and agricultural output per person is only 0,48. Figure 12 also depicts that although some countries have a very low agricultural output, they are still capable to feed their populations sufficiently. The reason would be that they specialize in other industries and import most of their food.

## 9. AGRICULTURAL TRADE

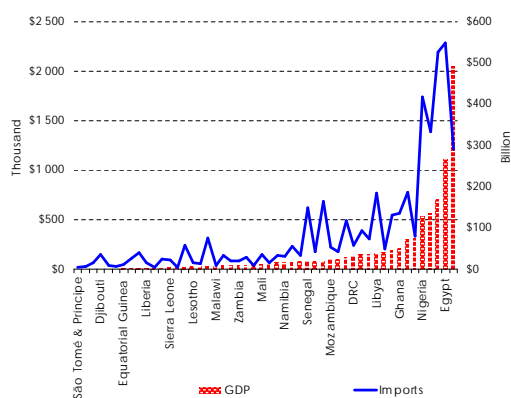
Figure 13: Agricultural Trade 2003



Data Source: FAO



Figure 14: Imports (2003) and GDP (2004)



Data Source: CIA World Fact Book, FAO

Africa was a net importer of agricultural products to the value of \$3 billion in 2003. SADC: The region was a net exporter of \$1,3 billion in 2003. Angola, Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique were net importers in the region. Zimbabwe with a net export of \$510 million is second to South Africa with a net export of \$936 million. In Zimbabwe's export earning, 68% comes from tobacco leaves and 12% from cotton lint, while 47% of its import expenditure was on maize. The Franc Zone was the largest net export earner in Africa with \$2,3 billion in 2003. Ivory Coast and Chad were the largest export earners in the region at \$2,6 billion and \$79 million respectively. Cocoa beans constitute 55% of export earnings in Ivory Coast while 25% of their expenditure on imports was made for milled paddy rice. Gabon was a net importer of agricultural products at \$137 million. Gabon's export constituted natural rubber (74%), and bran of wheat (15%). Central and West Africa: Ghana was the only country to receive a net export earning in the region in terms of agricultural products. Cocoa beans constituting 77% of

export earnings. Refined sugar and wheat is 19% and 13% of import expenditure respectively. East Africa: Ethiopia was the largest net export earner in the region at \$576 million. Coffee green constitutes 42% of its export earnings and wheat 67% of import expenditure. Kenya is second at \$47 million net export earnings. Tea made 50% of Kenya's export earnings, and oil of palm contributing 37% to imports expenditure. Djibouti was the net importer in the region with net imports worth \$100 million. Cigarettes and oil of palm contributing 24% and 14% to import expenditure respectively. North Africa: All the countries are net importers of agricultural products with total import valued at \$5 billion. Import expenditure of wheat in Algeria is 31% and 26% in Egypt.

## 10. MAIN EXTERNAL PROBLEMS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE

Drought and Diseases: Some African countries are plagued by famine as a result of recurrent drought, especially in the SADC and East African sub regions. To deal with such natural phenomena there is a need to develop and maintain well coordinated early warning systems. Such systems will not only curb the effect of drought but also that of disease outbreaks and controls. Impact of the HIV/Aids pandemic: The disease is more prevalent among the young and economically active members of populations. It is alleged that prevalence of the disease within the productive cohort has

dissipated the agricultural productive capacity of the rural community of Africa, especially in the SADC region. It is argued by some that the pandemic has had a direct and negative impact on food security in countries such as Lesotho and Zimbabwe. The World Food Program's Lesotho office contends that Lesotho needs more food aid, for more than half a million people, despite a "bigger maize crop this year", as a result of the loss of farming skills due to HIV/Aids. Political instability: In the last five years Zimbabwe has been characterized by farm invasions which have reduced agricultural production significantly in that country. This has not only affected food security in Zimbabwe alone, but the rest of the region due to uncertainties that such developments have brought to SADC's farming community.

Table 6: Elections in Africa, 2004

Country	Date	Won By:
Botswana	30 October	BDP, 52%
Comoros	18 – 25 April	MA
Ghana	7 December	MPP, 128 seats
Guinea Bissau	28 March	PAIGC, 31.5%
Malawi	20 May	UDF, 74 seats
Mozambique	1-2 Dec	Frelimo, 62%
Namibia	15 – 16 Nov	SWAPO, 55 seats
Niger	4 December	MNSD, 45 seats
South Africa	14 April	ANC, 69,7%
Tunisia	24 October	Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, 94,5%

Source: CIA World Fact Book, 2005

Also, countries around the Great Lakes: Rwanda, Burundi, D.R. Congo, Congo Brazzaville and Uganda have not been able to realize their full agricultural potential for years due to ethnic conflicts. Wars and political instability affect agricultural produc-

tion in a number of ways; the marketing of output becomes impossible or costly due to the destruction of the infrastructure; production is hampered by lack of inputs as a result of foreign currency shortages; the labour force is curtailed by casualties, absorption by warring factions or flight to safer havens (more than 22 million people were reported to have been displaced in Central and Eastern Africa during the 1990s); arable land becomes unusable because of landmines, such as in Mozambique and Angola. As a result, total loss in agricultural production was estimated at \$52 billion (in 1995 \$) between 1970 and 1997 (FAO, 2000). Also, wars do not only affect agricultural production directly, but rather indirectly by harming the environment, biodiversity and the natural resources upon which most people depend in the developing world. Though warring parties in some countries such as Rwanda, Burundi, Congo Brazzaville, Liberia and Sierra Leone, have managed to reach some peace agreements, the political climate in these countries is not yet conducive to productive economic activities. Several thousand French and West African troops remain in Ivory Coast to maintain peace and facilitate the disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation process after a civil war that started in 1999. Also, populations that were displaced during the climax of the conflicts are either reluctant to go back or are still awaiting repatriation to their former homelands. Examples include Burundi and Rwandan former Hutu extremists that are still carrying out cross border raids from the DRC and the volatility

of the situation in the eastern part of the DRC bordering Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.

## 11. CONCLUSION

From the high economic growth figures of 2004, it can be concluded that Africa's situation is slowly improving. Most countries are able to feed its people either by domestic food production or imports. There are some exceptions and it will take a long time for these countries (such as Zimbabwe) to recover and catch up. The number of countries that had peaceful elections is remarkable, reflecting a continent that is slowly finding itself politically. On the long run political stability will transform into economic prosperity. However, one dark cloud is casting a shadow over the future of Africa: HIV/Aids. It has a negative impact on productivity and may consequently translate into decreasing food production in the subsistence sector, worsening the effect of the disease. Inflation and interest rates are stable in most countries, with some exceptions such as Zimbabwe. The exchange rates of most countries have appreciated against the US dollar, indicating that Africa is becoming more competitive globally. Looking onto the future it can be expected that Africa's economy will grow more than its population, translating into improved living standards. Agriculture will remain a corner stone of the African economy for a long time to come, even more so when the EU and US cuts on agri-

cultural subsidies around 2010.

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Country, 2004 values	Population (2005 est)	Land Size (Sq km)	GDP billion (PPP)	Economic Growth	Inflation Rate	Interest rate	Calory consumption /person /day	Main Agric Products Produced	Agric Products Exported	Main Industries
Algeria	32 531 853	2 381 740	\$168.34	5.3%	3.1%	8.0%	2990	Wheat, barley,oats, grapes, olives, citrus fruits, sheep, cattle	None	Petroleum, natural gas, light industries, mining, electrical, petrochemical and food processing
Angola	11 190 786	1 246 700	\$19.59	11.2%	43.8%	82.3%	2040	Bananas, sugarcane, coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, manioc, tobacco, vegetables, plantains, forest products, fish	Coffee, sisal, fish and fish products, timber and cotton.	Totalpetroleum, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, feldspar, bauxite, uranium and gold, cement, basic metal products, fish processing, food processing, brewing, tobacco products, sugar, textiles and ship repair
Benin	7 460 025	110 620	\$6.83	3.0%	2.8%	4.9%	2520	Cotton, corn, cassava, yams, beans, palm oil, peanuts, livestock	Cotton, palm products, cocoa	Textiles, food processing, construction materials, cement
Botswana	1 640 115	583 370	\$12.67	5.2%	7.0%	15.8%	2160	Livestock, sorghum, maize, millet, beans, sunflowers, groundnuts	Meat	Diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, livestock processing, textiles
Burkina Faso	13 925 313	273 800	\$16.86	4.8%	2.4%	4.9%	2410	Cotton, peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, sorghum, millet, corn, rice, livestock	Cotton, livestock	Cotton lint, beverages, agricultural processing, soap, cigarettes, textiles, gold
Burundi	6 370 609	25 650	\$3.06	5.5%	8.5%	18.2%	1640	Coffee, cotton, tea, corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bananas, manioc, beef, milk, hides	Coffee, tea, sugar, cotton, hides	Shoes, soap, assembly of imported components, public works construction, food processing, light consumer goods
Cameroon	16 380 005	469 440	\$35.17	4.3%	1.0%	18.0%	2270	Coffee, cocoa, cotton, rubber, bananas, oilseed, grains, root starches, livestock, timber	Lumber, cocoa beans, coffee, cotton	Petroleum production and refining, aluminium production, food processing, light consumer goods, textiles, lumber, ship repair
Cape Verde	418 224	4 033	\$0.60	4.0%	1.5%	12.7%	3210	Bananas, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, coffee, peanuts, fish	Fish, hides	Food and beverages, fish processing, shoes and garments, salt mining, ship repair
Central African Republic	3 799 897	622 984	\$4.10	0.9%	3.6%	18.0%	1980	Cotton, coffee, tobacco, manioc, yams, millet, corn, bananas, timber	Timber, cotton, coffee, tobacco	Gold and diamond mining, logging, brewing, textiles, footwear, assembly of bicycles and motorcycles
Chad	9 826 419	1 259 200	\$10.10	30.5%	8.0%	18.0%	2150	Cotton, sorghum, millet, peanuts, rice, potatoes, manioc, cattle, sheep, goats, camels	Cotton, cattle	Oil, cotton textiles, meat-packing, beer brewing, natron, soap, cigarettes, construction material
Comoros	671 247	2 170	\$0.56	1.9%	3.5%	11.0%	1750	Vanilla, cloves, perfume essence, copra, coconuts, bananas, cassava	Vanilla, ylang-ylang, cloves, perfume oil, copra	Tourism, perfume distillation

Country, 2004 values	Population (2005 est)	Land Size (Sq km)	GDP billion (PPP)	Economic Growth	Inflation Rate	Interest rate	Calory consumption /person /day	Main Agric Products Produced	Agric Products Exported	Main Industries
Congo (Brazzaville)	3 039 126	341 500	\$2.85	4.0%	1.8%	18.0%	2090	Cassava, sugar, rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables, coffee, cocoa, forest products	Lumber, plywood, sugar, cocoa, coffee	Petroleum extraction, cement, lumber, brewing, sugar, palm oil, soap, flour, cigarettes
Ivory Coast	17 298 040	318 000	\$29.13	-0.9%	1.4%	4.9%	2620	Coffee, cocoa beans, bananas, palm kernels, corn, rice, manioc, sweet potatoes, sugar, cotton, rubber, timber	Cocoa, coffee, timber, cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil, fish	Foodstuffs, beverages, wood products, oil refining, truck and bus assembly, textiles, fertilizer, building materials, electricity, ship construction and repair
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	60 085 804	2 267 600	\$31.22	6.8%	14.0%	38.9%	1630	Coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber, tea, quinine, cassava, bananas, root crops, corn, fruits, wood products	Coffee	Mining(diamonds, copper, zinc), mineral processing, consumer products, cement, commercial ship repair
Djibouti	476 703	22 980	\$0.61	3.0%	2.0%	11.2%	2200	Fruits, vegetables, goats, sheep, camels, animal hides	Hides and skins, coffee	Construction, agricultural processing, salt
Egypt	77 505 756	995 450	\$265.66	4.1%	9.5%	13.4%	3340	Cotton, rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruits, vegetables, cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats	Cotton	Textiles, food processing, tourism, chemicals, hydrocarbons, construction, cement, metals
Equatorial Guinea	535 881	28 051	\$1.53	34.2%	8.5%	18.0%		Coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, cassava, bananas, palm oil nuts, livestock, timber	Timber, cocoa	Petroleum, fishing, saw-milling, natural gas
Eritrea	4 561 599	121 320	\$3.13	1.8%	10.0%		1520	Sorghum, lentils, vegetables, corn, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sisal, livestock, goats, fish	Livestock, sorghum, food	Food processing, beverages, clothing and textiles, salt, cement, commercial ship repair
Ethiopia	73 053 286	1 119 683	\$44.45	11.6%	2.4%	7.0%	1 840	Cereals, pulses, coffee, oilseed, sugarcane, potatoes, qat, hides, cattle, sheep, goats	Coffee, qat, live animals, oilseeds	Food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals, metals processing, cement
Gabon	1 389 201	267 667	\$7.97	1.9%	1.5%	18.0%	2 610	Cocoa, Coffee, Sugar, Palm Oil, Rubber, Cattle, Okoume, Fish	Timber	Petroleum extraction and refining, Manganese, Gold mining, Chemicals, Ship repair, Food and beverages, Textile, Lumbering and plywood, Cement
Ghana	21 029 853	239 460	\$48.27	5.5%	13.0%	18.5%	2 620	Cocoa, Rice, Coffee, Cassava, Peanuts, Corn, Sheanuts, Bananas, Timber	Timber, Tuna, Bauxite	Mining, Lumbering, Light manufacturing, Aluminium smelting, Food processing, Cement, Small commercial ship building
Guinea	9 467 866	245 857	\$19.50	2.5%	18.0%	16.3%	2 380	Rice, Coffee, Pineapple, Palm kernels, Cassava, Bananas, Sweet potatoes,	Bauxite, Coffee, Fish, Agricultural products	Bauxite, Gold, Diamonds, Alumina refining, Light manufacturing, Agricultural

Country, 2004 values	Population (2005 est)	Land Size (Sq km)	GDP billion (PPP)	Economic Growth	Inflation Rate	Interest rate	Calory consumption /person /day	Main Agric Products Produced	Agric Products Exported	Main Industries
								Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Timber		processing industries
Guinea-Bissau	1 416 027	36 120	\$1.01	4.3%	4.0%	4.9%	2 100	Rice, Corn, Beans, Cassava, Cashew nuts, Peanuts, Palm kernels, Cotton, Timber, Fish	Cashew nuts, Shrimp, Peanuts, Palm kernels, Sawn lumber,	Agricultural processing industries, Beer, Soft drinks
Kenya	33 829 590	582 650	\$34.68	3.1%	9.0%	12.5%	2 110	Tea, Coffee, Corn, Wheat, Sugarcane, Fruit, Vegetables, Dairy products, Beef, Pork, Poultry, Eggs	Tea, Horticultural products, Coffee, Fish	Small scale consumer goods, Agricultural products, Oil refining, Aluminium, Steel, Lead, Cement, Commercial ship repair, Tourism
Lesotho	1 867 035	30 335	\$5.89	2.3%	5.3%	12.4%	2 620	Corn, Wheat, Pulses, Sorghum, Barley, Livestock	Wool and mohair, Food and live animals	Food, Beverages, Textiles, Apparel assembly, Handcrafts, Construction, Tourism
Liberia	3 482 211	111 370	\$2.90	5.0%	15.0%	16.6%	1 990	Rubber, Coffee, Cocoa, Rice, Cassava, Palm oil, Sugarcane, Bananas, Sheep, Goats, Timber	Rubber, Timber, Cocoa, Coffee	Rubber processing, Palm oil processing, Timber, Diamonds
Libya	5 765 563	1 759 540	\$37.48	0.9%	2.9%	4.0%	3 320	Wheat, Barley, Olives, Dates, Citrus, Vegetables, Peanuts, Soybeans	None	Petroleum, Iron and steel, Food processing, Textiles, Handicrafts, Cement
Madagascar	18 040 341	587 040	\$14.56	5.3%	7.5%	18.2%	2 060	Coffee, Vanilla, Sugarcane, Cloves, Cocoa, Rice, Cassava, Beans, Bananas, Peanuts, Livestock products	Coffee, Vanilla, Shellfish, Sugar, Cotton cloth	Meat processing, Soap, Breweries, Tanneries, Sugar, Textile, Glassware, Cement, Automobile assembly plant, Paper, Tourism, Petroleum
Malawi	12 158 924	118 480	\$7.41	4.3%	12.0%	36.8%	2 160	Tobacco, Sugarcane, Cotton, Tea, Corn, Potatoes, Cassava, Sorghum, Pulses, Groundnuts, Mucadama nuts, Cattle, Goats	Tobacco, Tea, Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Peanuts, Wood products, Apparel	Tobacco, Tea, Sugar, Sawmill products, Cement, Consumer products
Mali	12 291 529	1 240 000	\$11.00	2.2%	4.5%	4.9%	2 200	Cotton, Millet, Rice, Corn, Vegetables, Peanuts, Cattle, Sheep, Goats	Cotton, Livestock	Food processing, Construction, Phosphate, Gold mining
Mauritania	3 086 859	1 030 700	\$5.53	5.2%	4.2%		2 770	Dates, Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Corn, Cattle, Sheep	Fish and fish products	Fish processing, Mining of iron ore, Gypsum
Mauritius	1 230 602	2 040	\$15.68	4.4%	4.5%	21.0%	2 960	Sugarcane, Tea, Corn, Potatoes, Bananas, Pulses, Cattle, Goats, Fish	Sugar, Cut flowers, Molasses	Food processing, Textile, Clothing, Chemicals, Metals products, Transport equipment, No electrical machinery, Tourism
Mayotte	193 633	374	\$0.47					Vanilla, Ylang-ylang, Coffee, Copra	Ylang-ylang, Vanilla, Coconuts, Coffee, Copra, Cinnamon	A newly created lobster and shrimp industry, Construction
Morocco	32 725 847	446 550	\$134.60	3.5%	2.1%	11.5%	3 040	Barley, Wheat, Citrus, Wine, Vegetables, Olives, Livestock	Fish, Fertilisers, Fruits, Vegetables	Phosphate rock mining and processing, Food processing, Leather goods, Textiles,

Country, 2004 values	Population (2005 est)	Land Size (Sq km)	GDP billion (PPP)	Economic Growth	Inflation Rate	Interest rate	Calory consumption /person /day	Main Agric Products Produced	Agric Products Exported	Main Industries
										Construction, Tourism
Mozambique	19 406 703	801 590	\$23.38	7.8%	12.8%	22.1%	2 030	Cotton, Cashew nuts, Sugarcane, Tea, Cassava, Corn, Rice, Citrus and Tropical fruits, Beef, Poultry, Coconuts, Sisal, Potatoes, Sunflowers	Cashews, Cotton, Sugar, Citrus, Timber	Food, Beverages, Chemicals, Petroleum products, Textiles, Cement, Glass, Asbestos, Tobacco
Namibia	2 030 692	825 418	\$14.76	4.4%	4.2%	11.4%	2 270	Millet, Sorghum, Peanuts, Livestock, Fish	Cattle, Processed fish, Karakul skins	Meat packing, Fish processing, Dairy products, Mining
Niger	11 665 937	1 267 000	\$9.72	0.9%	3.0%	4.9%	2 130	Cowpeas, Cotton, Peanuts, Millet, Sorghum, Cassava, Rice, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Camel, Donkey, Horses, Poultry	Livestock, Cowpeas, Onions	Uranium mining, Cement, Brick, Soap, Textiles, Food processing, Chemicals, Slaughter houses
Nigeria	128 771 988	923 768	\$125.70	3.5%	16.5%	19.2%	2 710		Crude oil, Coal, Tin, Columbite, Palm oil, Peanuts, Cotton, Rubber, Wood, Hides and skins, Textiles, Cement and other construction material, Food products, Footwear, Chemicals, Fertilisers, Printing, Ceramics, Steel, Small commercial ship construction and repair	Cocoa, Peanuts, Palm oil, Corn, Rice, Sorghum, Millet, Cassava, Yams, Rubber, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Pigs, Timber, Fish
Reunion	776 948	2 507	\$4.57	2.5				Tobacco	Sugar, lobster	Sugar, rum, cigarettes, handicraft items, flower oil extraction
Rwanda	8 440 820	24 948	\$10.43	0.9	7.0%		2 050	Food stuffs	Coffee, tea, hides	Cement, agricultural products, small-scale beverages, soap, furniture
São Tomé and Príncipe	187 410	1 001	\$0.21	6.0	14.0%		2 390	Food products	Cocoa, copra, coffee, palm oil,	Light construction, textiles, soap, beer, fish processing
Senegal	11 126 832	192 000	\$18.36	2.5	0.8%	4.9%	2 280	Food stuffs		
Seychelles	81 188	455	\$0.63	1.5	5.0%	10.1%	2 450		Fish, coir rope	Fishing, tourism, processing of coconuts and vanilla
Sierra Leone	6 017 643	71 620	\$3.34	6.0	1.0%	22.1%	1 930		Beans	Diamond mining, manufacturing, oil refining, commercial ship repair
Somalia	8 591 629	627 337	\$4.60	2.8					Livestock, bananas, hides, fish	Sugar refineries, textiles, wireless communications
South Africa	44 344 136	1 219 912	\$491.40	3.5	4.5%	11.3%	2 920		Corn,	Mining (gold, platinum, chromium), automobile assembly, metal working, machinery

Country, 2004 values	Population (2005 est)	Land Size (Sq km)	GDP billion (PPP)	Economic Growth	Inflation Rate	Interest rate	Calory consumption /person /day	Main Agric Products Produced	Agric Products Exported	Main Industries
Sudan	40 187 486	2 505 810	\$76.19	6.4	9.0%		2 260		Cotton, livestock, ground-nuts	Oil, cotton gining, textiles, cement
Swaziland	1 173 900	17 203	\$6.02	2.5	5.4%	11.3%	2 360		Wood pulp, cotton yarn citrus fruit	Mining coal & raw asbestos, wood pulp, sugar, soft drink concentrates
Tanzania	36 766 356	886 037	\$23.71	5.8	5.4%		1 960		Coffee, cashew nut, cotton	Agricultural processing, diamond, gold and iron mining, soda ash, oil refining
The Gambia	1 593 256	10 000	\$2.80	6.0	7.0%	36.5%	2 270		Fish, cotton lint, palm kernels	Peanuts processing, fishing, tourism, beverages
Togo	5 681 519	54 385	\$8.68	3.0	1.0%	4.9%	2 300		Cotton, coffee, cocoa	Phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, textiles
Tunisia	10 074 951	155 360	\$70.88		0.0%		3 270			Petroleum, phosphate and iron ore mining, tourism, textiles
Uganda	27 269 482	199 710	\$39.39		0.0%	20.6%	2 360		Coffee, fish, tea, cotton, flowers	Agriculture, services, manufacturing
Western Sahara	273 008	266 000			0.0%			Included in Moroccan trade figures	Included in Moroccan trade figures	Services, Agriculture
Zambia	11 261 795	740 724	\$9.41	4.6	18.3%	30.7%	1 900		Tobacco, cotton, flowers	Copper mining, agriculture (tobacco, cotton), services
Zimbabwe	12 746 990	386 670	\$24.37	-8.2	133.0%	278.9%	2 020	Corn, wheat	Cotton tobacco	Mining agriculture manufacturing