

SSA Chapter 1- Tables and Figures

Table 1.1 Land use in SSA (2000)

Land-use	Percentage cover
Permanent pasture	35
Arable and permanent cropland	8
Forested (FAO estimates for 2000 >10% cover)	20
All other land	37
Total	100

Source: WRI, 2005.

*In this table sub-Saharan Africa includes Mauritania, Somalia and Sudan, and excludes Cape Verde, Comoros, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Swaziland, for which data is not available

Table 1.2 IAASTD sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) countries and regions

Central Africa	West Africa	East Africa
Burundi	Benin	Ethiopia
Cameroon	Cape Verde	Eritrea
Central African Republic	Cote d'Ivoire	Kenya
Democratic Rep. Congo	Gambia, The	Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Ghana	Uganda
Gabon	Guinea	
Republic of Congo	Guinea-Bissau	Southern Africa
Rwanda	Liberia	Angola
	Sierra Leone	Botswana
	Togo	Lesotho
Sudano-Sahel	Sao Tome and Principe	Malawi
Burkina Faso		Mozambique
Chad	Indian Ocean Islands	Namibia
Mali	Comoros	South Africa
Niger	Madagascar	Swaziland
Nigeria	Mauritius	Zambia
Senegal	Seychelles	Zimbabwe

*Some of the data used in assessment differ in definition of SSA, but differences are marginal for purposes of assessment.

Table 1.3 Measures of inequality for Africa relative to other world regions in the 1990s

Inequality indicators	Average	Standard deviation	Max	Min	E Asia & Pacific	South Asia	Latin America	Industrial countries
Gini Coefficient	44.4	8.9	58.4	32	38.1	31.9	49.3	33.8
Share of top 20%	50.6	7.4	63.3	41.1	44.3	39.9	52.9	39.8
Share of middle class	34.4	4.3	38.8	38.8	37.5	38.4	33.8	41.8
Share of bottom 20%	5.2	5.2	8.7	2.1	6.8	8.8	4.5	6.3

Source: UNECA, 1999

Table 1.4 Total public agricultural research expenditures in sub-Saharan Africa, 1981, 1991, and 2000

	Agricultural R&D spending ^a			Annual growth rates ^b		
	1981	1991	2000	1981-91	1991-2000	1981-2000
	<i>(million 2000 international dollars)</i>			<i>(percentage)</i>		
Public sector						
Kenya	65	106	130	5.0	0.6	4.5
Nigeria	144	77	117	-6.7	4.7	-2.4
South Africa	296	309	360	0.1	1.9	1.5
Subtotal	1,196	1,365	1,461	1.3	0.8	1.0
Private sector	na	na	26	na	na	na
Total	na	na	1,486	na	na	na

Source: Beintema and Stads, 2006; Pardey et al., 2006

* The total includes 44 sub-Saharan African countries. Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa were the only countries that spent over \$100 million (2000 international dollars) in 2000. The research capacity of 17 countries was estimated in line with their share of total agricultural output.

^a Spending data are expressed in international financial data and were converted to 2000 international dollars by deflating current local currency units with local GDP deflator (base year 2000) and then converted to international dollars using a 2000 purchasing power parity (PPP) index. PPP's are synthetic exchange rates used to reflect the purchasing power of currencies, typically comparing prices among a broader range of goods and services than conventional exchange rates.

^b Annual growth rates are calculated using the least-squares regression method, which takes into account all observations in a period. This results in growth rates that reflect general trends that are not disproportionately influenced by exceptional values, especially at the end point of the period.

Table 1.5. Variation in annual growth rates in total spending in 27 sub-Saharan African countries, 1991-2000

Positive	Stagnating	Negative
South Africa (1.8%)	Benin (-0.7%)	Burundi (-16.2%)
Mauritania (3.7%)	Kenya (0.6%)	Congo (-12.7%)
Gabon (4.1%)	Mali (1.1%)	Sudan (-11.0%)
Botswana (5.6%)	Ghana (1.1%)	Niger (-8.4%)
Mauritius (6.2%)		Madagascar (-7.9%)
Nigeria (6.3%)		Zambia (-7.3%)
Ethiopia (7.1%)		Gambia (-7.1%)
		Malawi (-5.5%)
		Togo (-4.4%)
		Côte d'Ivoire (-3.4%)
		Burkina Faso (-3.2%)
		Senegal (-3.1%)
		Guinea (-2.8%)

Source: Beintema and Stads, 2006.

* Stagnating countries have annual growth rates between -1.5 and 1.5%. Annual growth rates are calculated using the least-squares regression method.

Figure 1.1 IAASTD Conceptual Framework

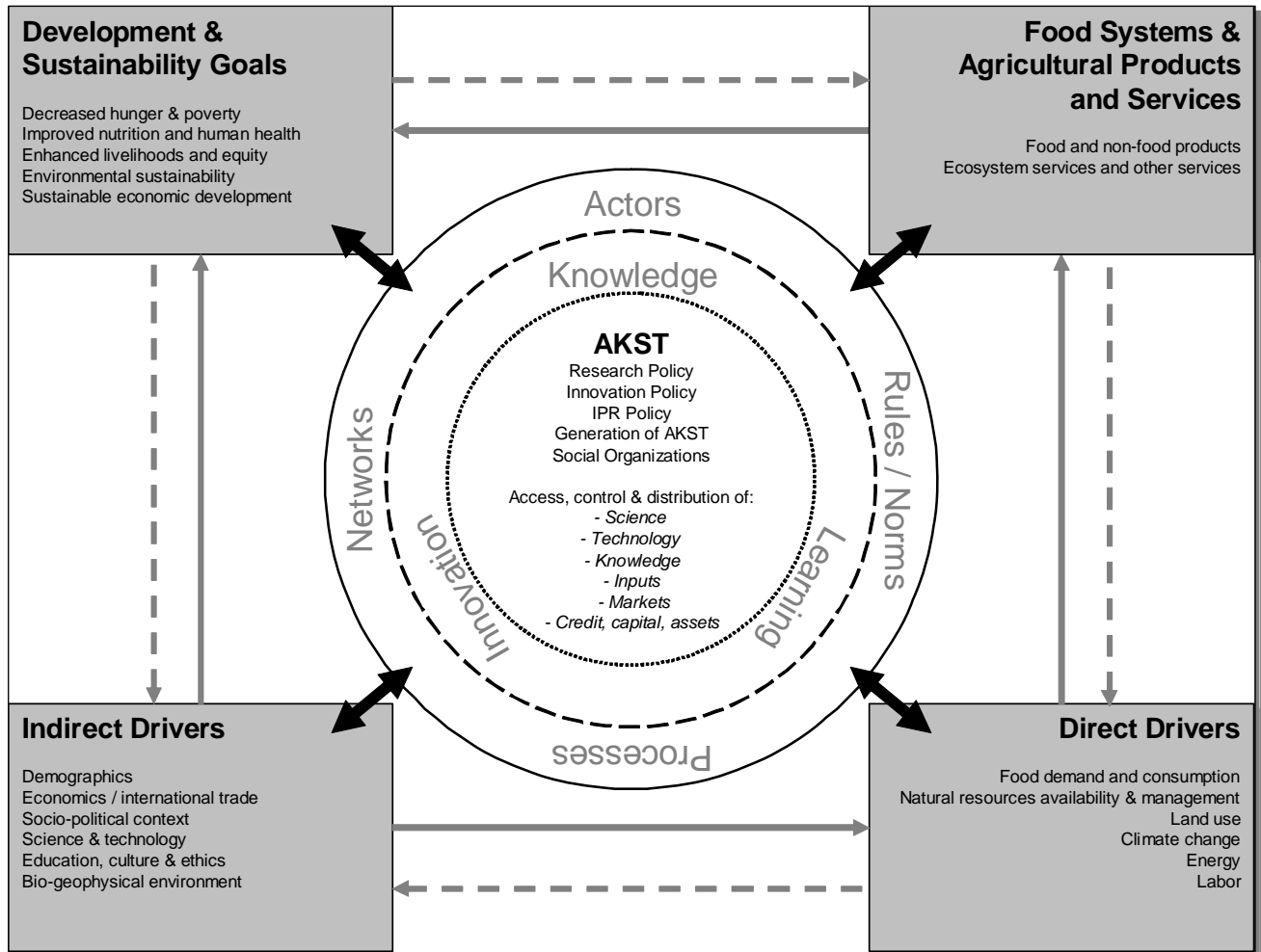
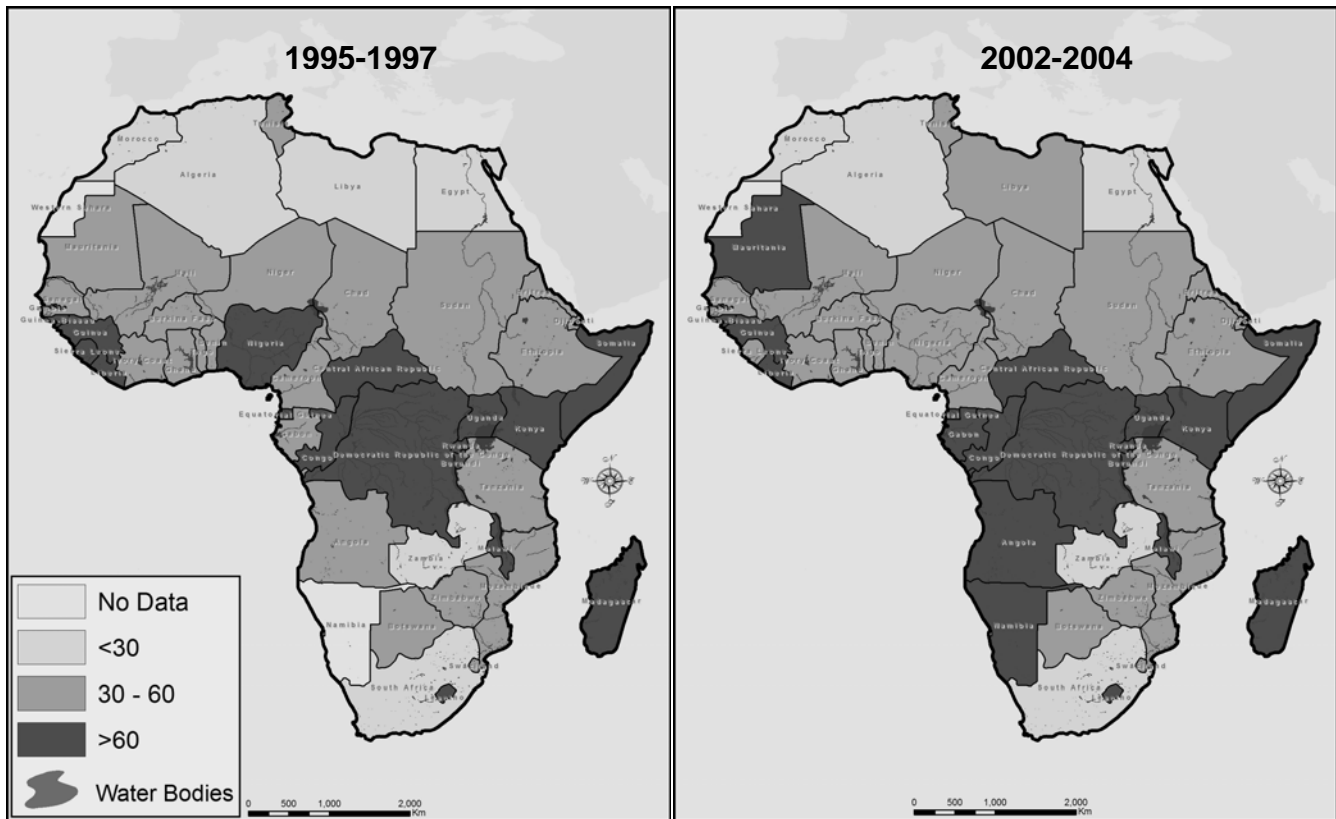
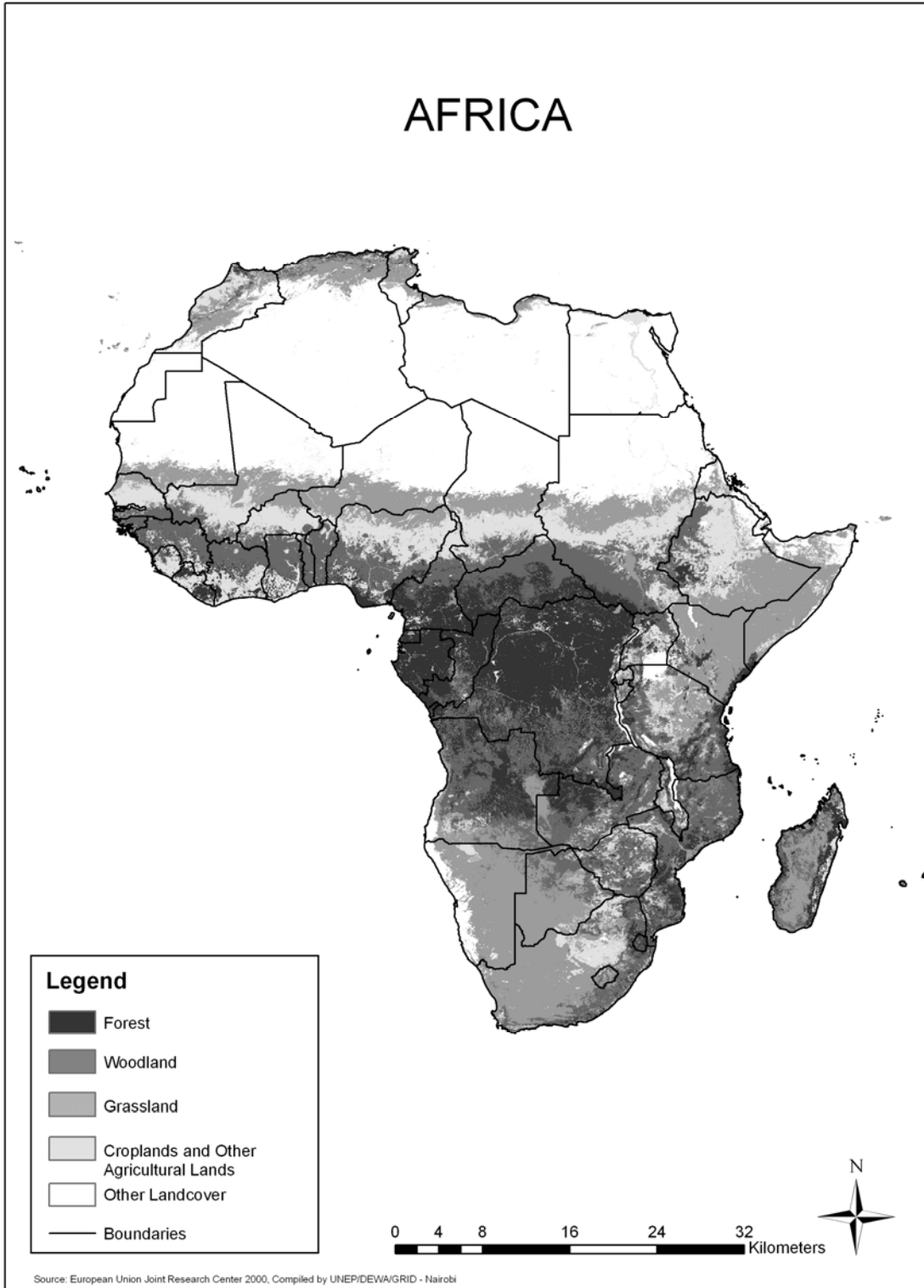


Fig. 1.2 Net annual rates of macronutrient (NPK) depletion for Africa



Source: Henao and Baanante, 2006

Figure 1.3 Africa's land cover



Source: UNEP/DEWA/GRID, 2005; ECJRC, 2003