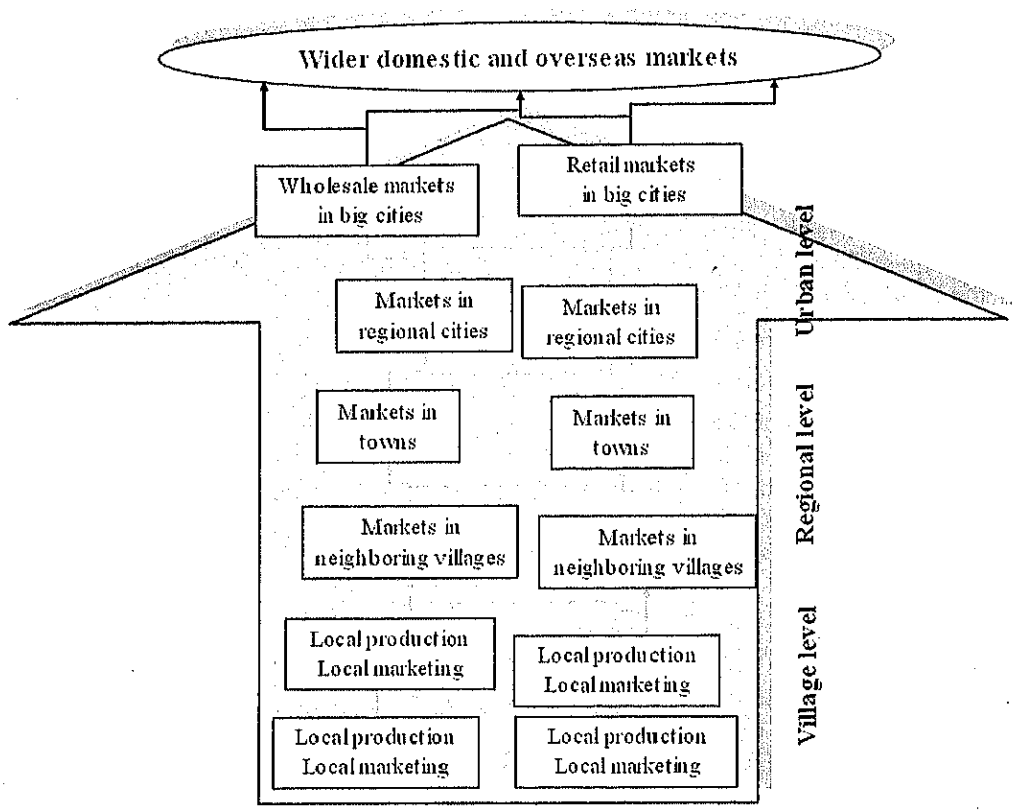
The management staff of the thatched marketplace is selected from among the villagers and a nominal levy is collected for market maintenance. A well-organised market will also have manufactured goods brought in by external traders.

Market management staff should observe what kind of produce is in demand and inform the farmers accordingly. Then farmers can plan their production. Thus, the Local Production Local Market ideal generates a market among villagers, builds capacity and develops and institution.

In some SSA countries, small-scale farmers have been integrated into the large market economy through out-grower schemes and contract farming. The main constraint is the initial investment especially in irrigation equipment, improved (recommended) seed, fertilizers and approved chemicals for disease and pest control. These are sometimes provided in form of seasonal credit and recovered by the contract buyer at harvest. Any produce not meeting the required standards is lost or sold at a throwaway price. Whereas it is clear that it will take a long time for small scale SSA farmers to integrate into the market economy, the concept of ***'from thatched marketplace to supermarket'*** is a sure path in that direction.

Figure 13.6: Concept of fostering market 'from hut markets' towards 'super markets'



Source: Author

CHAPTER 14

REGIONAL DISSEMINATION OF PASViD

14.1 JICA for African Development

(1) JICA Briefs

Founded in 1974, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is an implementation agency for Japanese technical assistance, focusing on institution building, organization strengthening, and human resources development that will enable developing countries to pursue their own sustainable socio-economic development. JICA's work is broad in scope and reflects international concerns and changing needs in developing countries (Figure 14.1).

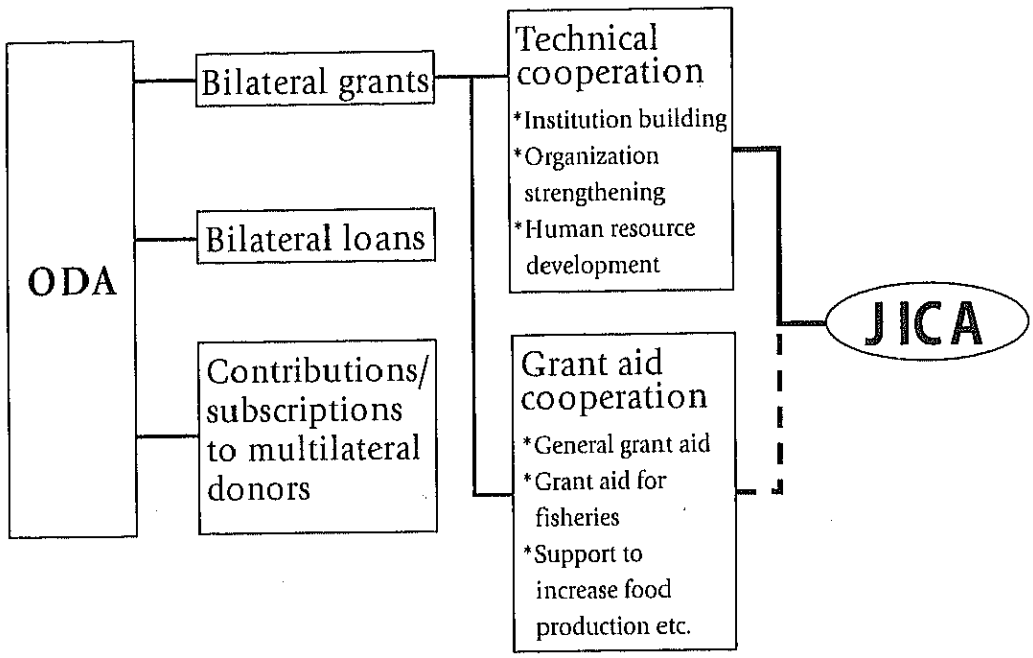
Region-Based or Country-Based Approach
Problems vary from region to region and country to country. To address the diverse development issues affecting particular regions or countries, JICA uses its network of overseas offices to formulate project implementation plans for individual countries and to decide on how these should proceed. Furthermore, JICA modifies its programmes to suit local circumstances and works to ensure that local views are incorporated.

Issue-Based Approach
With full respect for the developing country's ownership, JICA uses an issue-based approach to comprehensively analyze issues to be resolved and to expedite the following types of programs: Technical Cooperation Projects; Acceptance of Trainees; Development Studies; Grant Aid; Emergency Disaster Relief; Citizen Participation; Volunteers; JICA Partnership Programme; Youth Invitation Programme.

(2) Regional Support Office for Eastern and Southern Africa (ReSOESA)

JICA activities are being reorganized around the three principles of (1) a field-oriented approach, (2) human security, and (3) effectiveness, efficiency, and speed. The first principle - a field-oriented approach - embodies six (6) Regional Support Offices throughout the World. Two of these offices are located in SSA, one in Dakar, Senegal for Western and Central Africa, and one in Nairobi, Kenya for Eastern and Southern Africa. These two Regional Support Offices are intended to assist JICA Country Offices in the Region in various activities and particularly project formulation. A brief presentation of the ReSOESA is contained in Box 14.1.

Figure 14.1: The Role of JICA in Japanese Government ODA



Source: Author

Box 14.1: JICA Regional Support Office for Eastern and Southern Africa (ReSOESA)

Objectives of the ReSOESA

The priority of development issues and the government capacity to effectively manage and absorb development resources vary from country to country and from institution to institution. Thus, aid strategies and approaches must be tailored to each particular set of circumstances. In this context, JICA country offices must strengthen their capacity to formulate more effective country assistance programmes and projects in line with partner countries' development strategies. Furthermore, such programmes and projects must be carefully monitored and evaluated, in close collaboration with other concerned actors.

As this capacity of JICA country offices varies from one office to another, there is a great need for upward grading. In order to meet the capacity required for sound programme formulation and effective programme implementation, JICA country offices need support. Thus, the objective of ReSOESA is to improve JICA's region-specific programme/project formulation and implementation capabilities, as well as its aid effectiveness and impact on development.

Main functions

1. Project Formulation
2. Monitoring and Evaluations (M&E)
3. Aid Strategy Formulation
4. Cross-Country Networking
5. Training Programme

Source: Author

14.2 PaViDIA Experiences in Zambia

(1) Background of the Project

The JICA Project for Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas (PaViDIA) in Zambia has been realized through a series of efforts ranging from international cooperation and field experiences to mutual cooperation of villagers. Working with JICA, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO) applied a participatory methodology evolved by CIRDAP called CARD as mentioned in Chapter 5. CARD evolved through practical experiences gained by the centre over time in micro-projects. Using this approach, two pilot projects in Mukunya and Malisawa villages of Chongwe district, Zambia, were initiated at the end of 1999. The pilot areas were selected to apply, adopt and modify CARD to the Zambian conditions while addressing poverty issues. Following the successful implementation of the pilot projects and modification of CARD, the Participatory Approach to Sustainable Village Development (PASViD) method was born, and was applied to seventeen villages in Chongwe and Luangwa districts through 2000 and 2001.

Based on these experiences, a request for the Project for Participatory Village Development in Isolated Areas in Zambia (PaViDIA) was formulated and submitted to JICA. The project received support and was implemented in 2002. Although the concept of PASViD values the idea of sustainable agriculture, it does not prescribe the technology to be applied. Therefore, the PaViDIA Project tries to verify and demonstrate sustainable agriculture technology in order to increase the prospects for sustainable food self-sufficiency and improved standards of living. The project will also improve the training programme for extension officers to give them the orientation of PASViD implementers, and will aim to institutionalize the model within the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MACO).

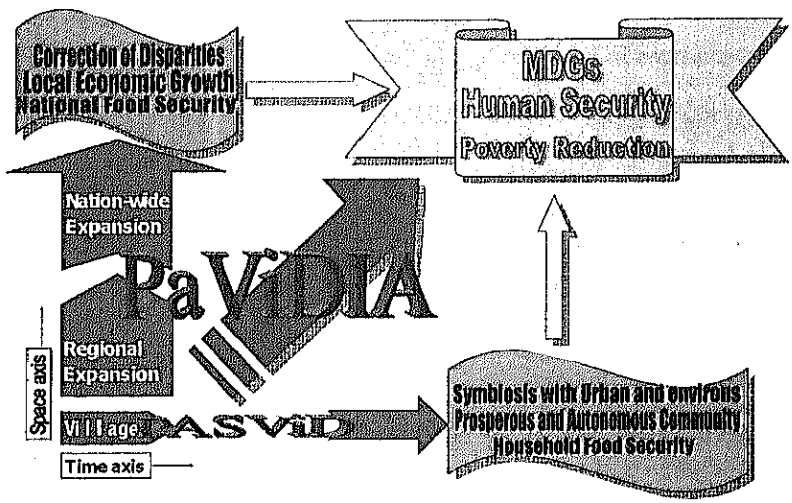
(2) PASViD and PaViDIA

PASViD is an approach for single village development, while PaViDIA, as a project, aims to apply PASViD at regional and national level. PaViDIA Operation Room (POR) was established within MACO in order to institutionalize PaViDIA until it is implemented in all the villages in the isolated areas of Zambia on a time limit basis. The objectives of PASViD and PaViDIA are illustrated in Figure 14.2.1.

(3) Outline of the Project

The first phase of the PaViDIA Project in Zambia will run for five years from 2002 to 2007, while the second and final phase will be for two years from 2007 to 2009. It is expected that MACO will continue with PaViDIA after the project term until it covers all the villages in isolated areas. The project aims to establish a practical model for expanding PASViD to achieve sustainable village development based on implementation of participatory micro-projects. The capacity of the concerned personnel at regional and national level as well as the institution of PaViDIA Operation Room will be strengthened. Further details are to be found at http://www.pavidia.org.zm/top-japanese.html English HP.

Figure 14.2: Conceptual Chart of PASViD in PaViDIA with the objectives of each



Source: Author

(4) PaViDIA and the Concept of Human Security

The three pillars of the JICA Reform Plan are a) human security, b) a field-oriented approach, and c) effectiveness, efficiency and speed. Therefore, operations in the past have been reviewed in order to examine specific methods for putting the concept of human security into practice. PaViDIA addresses the key aspects of human security recognised by JICA as shown in Table 14.2.

Table 14.2: Human Security in PaViDIA Project

JICA human security perspective	*PaViDIA role in addressing human security*
1. Human-centered approach to reach needy people.	• Use of participatory village development methods – PCM and PRA • Targeting vulnerable people in isolated areas • Use of village leadership in project
2. Perceiving people not only as recipients of assistance but also as future leaders of development, and empowering them accordingly.	• Training of local leadership in project management – managing project funds, project implementation and monitoring etc. • Training of extension personnel
3. Placing emphasis on the benefits to vulnerable people whose survival, livelihoods and dignity are at risk.	• Selecting villages on basis of level of food insecurity and lack of social infrastructure • Micro-projects designed to meet highest priority needs of villagers
4. Focusing both on "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear", including the gap between post-conflict emergency humanitarian aid and subsequent reconstruction assistance.	• Micro-projects targeting aspects of greatest want e.g. food production, rural access roads/bridges etc. • Removal of fear and uncertainty due to famine, malnutrition, lack of access to markets etc.
5. Comprehensive and inter-sectoral approaches to analyze and resolve threats directed at people.	• Working through government line ministry to address issues at the village level • Promoting decentralised decision-making
6. Approaching both the government (central and local) and local communities/people to realize sustainable development in developing countries.	• Full involvement of central and local govt. • Working directly with the villagers and giving them responsibility over their own development
7. Cooperating with various actors, donors and NGOs in developing countries for higher assistance impact.	• Collaboration with government, UN bodies, local and international NGOs in project activities

Source: Author

14.3 PaViDIA in Sub-Saharan Africa Region

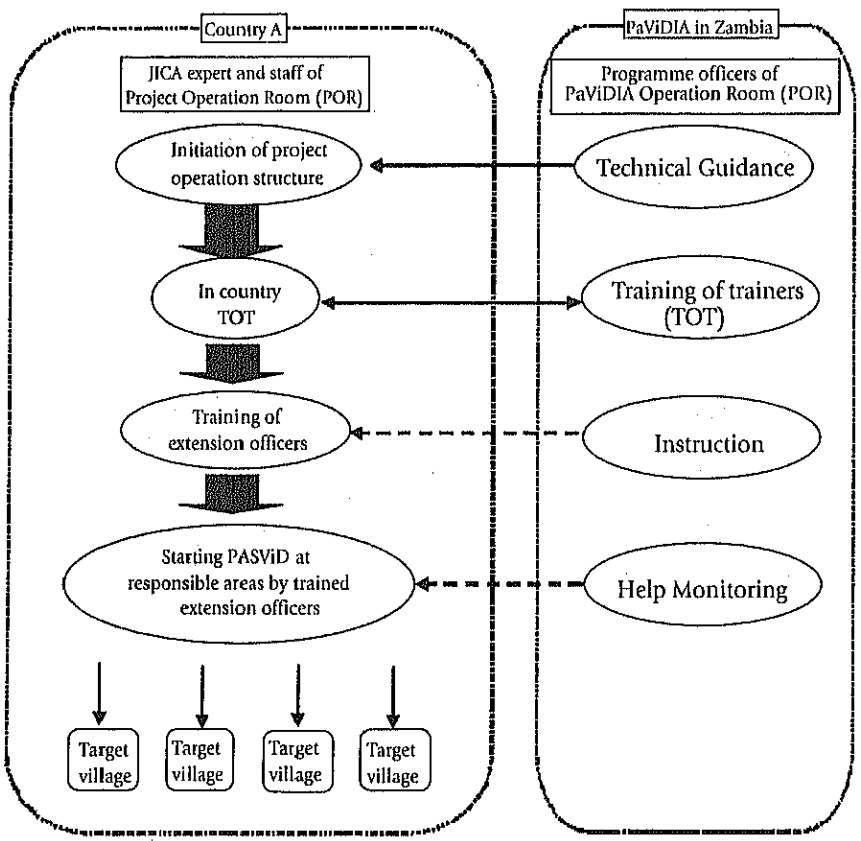
The 2005 World Summit which was also the 60th Session of the UN General Assembly was held in New York from 14th to 16th September 2005. The Session reaffirmed that the pursuit of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals was the world development focus of the coming decades. The Overview Report of the MDGs also reiterates the importance of the eradication of poverty and hunger. Nevertheless, in the MDG Report of 2005, the UNDP recognized that "During the 1990's, extreme poverty dropped in much of Asia, fell slowly in Latin America, changed little in Northern Africa and Western Asia, and rose and started to

decline in the transition economies. But in Sub-Saharan Africa, which already had the highest poverty rate in the world, the situation deteriorated further and millions more fell into deep poverty" (page 6).

Africa undoubtedly needs world attention if it has to alleviate its poverty and eradicate hunger. PaViDIA in Zambia demonstrates how other SSA countries can approach this task in an efficient and effective manner. The key issue is the feasibility of the scheme to be implemented. This feasibility should address resources (human, materials and budget) and the institution. Capacity development must be tackled relentlessly though it sometimes takes decades to yield the desired take effects. Therefore, the existing resources and institutions should form the basis for the development of capacities in such countries.

Using this plan, PaViDIA is slowly covering more and more isolated villages in Zambia, JICA assistance is shrinking and will eventually cease, and the PaViDIA Operation Room (POR) will become independent and operate the entire project. This experience can be duplicated in any other SSA country with a JICA long-term expert as coordinator, a few short-term experts from Zambia and local technical personnel. To build local capacity three to four local staff should be trained as trainers of extension officers, a task which can be conducted locally or in Zambia.

Figure 14.3: Implementation Process of Village Development Project in Country "A" in Sub-Saharan Africa



Source: Author

While it would be ideal to train a cohort of 15 to 20 extension officers in one two-week session, the number often depend on the allocated budget. Extension officers are supposed to start PASViD after they are back in their villages after the training, and POR may monitor their activities through regional (provincial or district) offices. A typical implementation process of a village development project in an imaginary country is illustrated in Figure 14.3.1. A country interested in this project would be expected to consult the JICA office in their country for further guidance. Even without immediate probability of JICA support, it is possible for a country to start this process on their own.

14.4 Budget for the Project

Ideally, all the target villages should be covered under the national budget. However, since allocations under the national budget may not be sufficient to cover all the needs of the country, other sources such as the trust fund for human security, counterpart fund of 2KR or non-project type grants as indicated below may be applied. PASViD in a village should not require an unrealistically high budget, human resources, technology or institutional capacity. Its design should be such that it can be easily repeated by each country afterwards. Even then, possible financial resources for replication of the model should be sought *a priori*. In Kenya, for instance, part of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), which is a standard annual allocation for every electoral constituency in the country, could be used for this purpose. Following are some possible sources of project funding:

(1) Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid by the Japanese Embassy

The Japanese Embassy has a cooperation scheme called Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid. The scheme is meant for micro-financial support for small-scale development projects ranging from 10,000 to 100,000 US Dollars. The scheme is used for human-centred community empowerment projects. Funding requests are submitted through the Japanese Embassy in each country. Integrated and value adding approaches in rural development are some of the most welcome ideas in this scheme. According to the nature and the needs, the fund could be granted up to 1,000,000 US Dollars as an exceptional case. Regional government offices or NGOs are eligible to apply for funding from this scheme.

(2) The Trust Fund for Human Security

The late Japanese Prime Minister Obuchi announced that a Trust Fund for Human Security would be established in the United Nations. The Government of Japan fulfilled its commitment to the founding of the Trust Fund for Human Security in March 1999 with an initial contribution of about US$ 5 million. By Fiscal Year 2004, the total contribution had increased to some US$ 250 million. The request for funds should be channelled through the Human Security Unit in the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (HSU/OCHA) of the UN to the Japanese Embassy. Only UN agencies in each country are eligible for submission of the request. The Government of Japan assesses the proposed project ideas for their relevance and makes a decision accordingly. It is recommended that any interested country should establish a linkage with some UN agency in order to place a request.

(3) Counterpart Fund of 2KR or Non-project type Grant

Most African countries are beneficiaries of the Second Kennedy Round (2KR, or "Increase of Food Production"), and/or Non-Project Type Grant Aid.

The programme advises each recipient country to have a counterpart fund which used to vary between two thirds and a half of the FOB price of each donated commodity. This counterpart fund is now fixed at a half of the FOB price. Provided that there are available amounts remaining, this fund may be a possible own source of funds for the project under the agreement of each government. However, this fund depends on several factors including the performance of the counterpart fund, policy of the country on its use, consultation with the Japanese Embassy, and so on. Therefore, the availability of this fund should be confirmed in each country before requesting funds from it.

(4) The Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)

The Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) was established by the Government of Japan and the World Bank in June 2000 as an untied mechanism for providing direct assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable groups in eligible member countries of the World Bank Group. As of March 2005, the Government of Japan had provided over US$250 million to the JSDF and over 160 grants, amounting to more than US$180 million had been approved.

The main purposes of the JSDF are to:

- Support innovative programmes which directly respond to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable groups in society;
- Provide rapid and demonstrable benefits, which can be sustained, to the poorest and most vulnerable groups; and
- Build capacity, participation and empowerment of civil society, local communities and NGOs.

14.5 Toward Eradication of Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa

There are 440 million people or about 80 million households living in the rural areas in SSA in 2001. As mentioned earlier PASViD requires US$100 per household. A simple calculation indicates that US$8 billion would be needed for PASViD to be applied to all the villages in SSA. Additional operational costs of the projects and all training activities may require a further US$100 million.

By comparison, according to the US Air Force, a multi-role heavy bomber - B-2 Spirit or Stealth - cost approximately US$1.157 billion in 1998. It is easy to see that the value of about eight (8) units of the bomber can trigger eradication of poverty in the entire Sub-Saharan African Region.

Just imagine how such a move would contribute to world peace!

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Annex 1: Risk Management of Micro Project for Extension Officer

All countermeasures *a priori* should be taken into consideration before the initiation of the project. However, those which are inevitable regardless of the project type are underlined. Countermeasures *a posteriori* are to be applied whenever problems arise during project implementation.

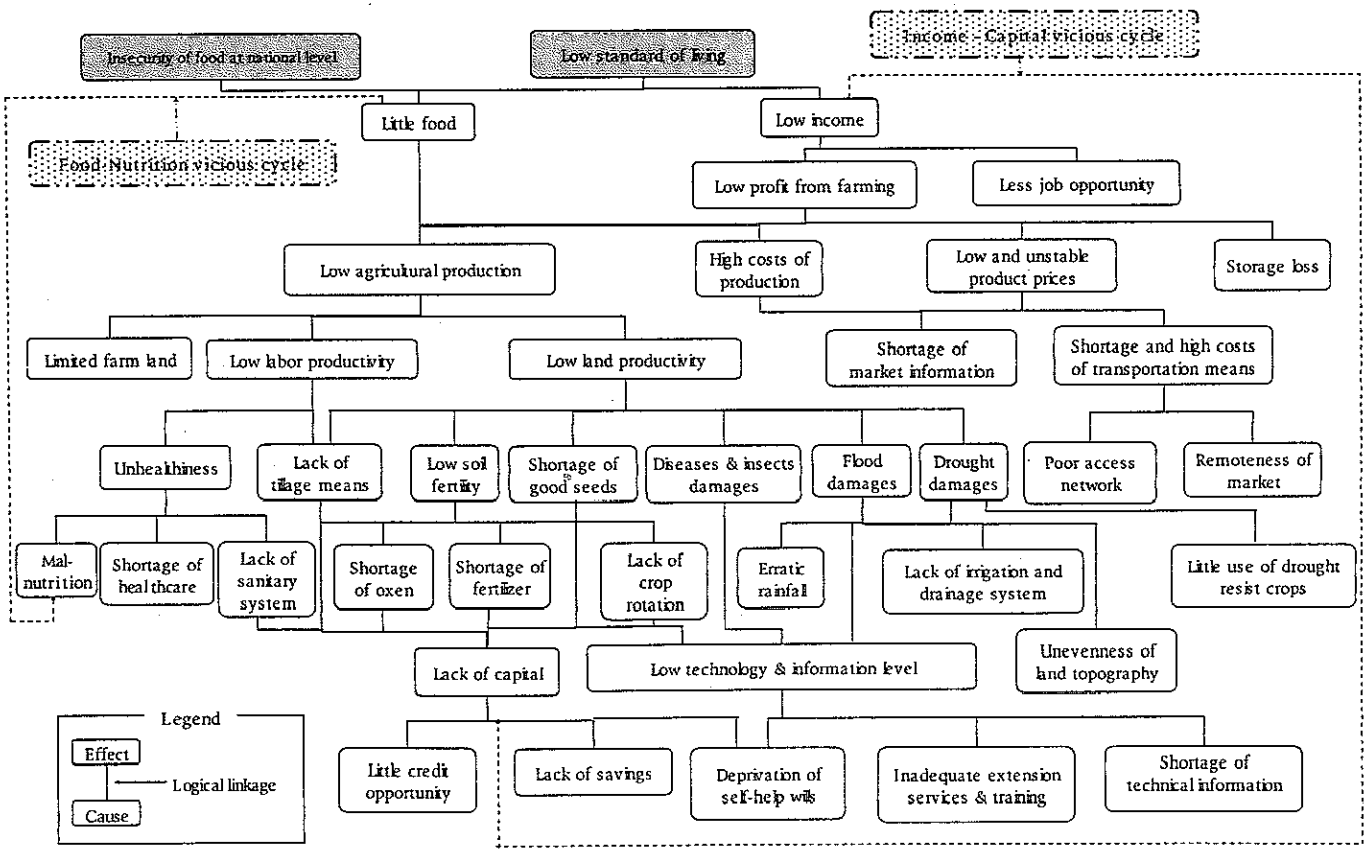
Items	Risk Factors	Risk Reduction Measures	
		Countermeasures a priori (prior to project initiation)	Countermeasures a posteriori (during the implementation)
Villagers	1. Non-cooperation	1.Invite as many villagers as possible to PCM workshop 2.Persuade the village chief for the cooperation of villagers 3.Explain their benefit in prior meetings 4.Find opinion leader	1.Change project components 2.Change schedule 3.Explain again in the meeting 4.Reiterate the relevance 5.Change the leader
Village Committee	2. Group conflict	1.Analyze beneficiary groups and stakeholders 2.Coordinate at the Alternatives analysis of PCM workshop	1.Analyze original cause of the conflict 2.Seek as many means as possible
	3. Low credibility	1.Have a management training 2.Select members based on the villagers' agreement 3.Set some mechanism to avoid corruption or abuse	1.Meeting with all the villagers to regain the credibility 2.Change the members
	4. Non-transparency	1.Set rule to open all documents 2.Set rule to periodical report to villagers	1.All documents be opened at villagers' meeting

Meeting	5. If no capable leader exists	1.P/C to take initiative to lead the committee 2.Change leader in turn 3.Foster young leader	1.Distribute the responsibility among several members
	6. Low attendance	1.Plan some items of amusement in each meeting 2.Set merit to attend meetings 3.Invite outsiders to meetings	1.Change the meeting time, place, topic, etc.
	7. Irregularity	1.Set regular schedule for meeting 2.Think of some factors to keep the villagers' interests	1.Give more interval time for each meeting 2.Change the meeting time, place, topic, etc.
	8. Non-availability of meeting place	1.Approach school, church, office buildings, etc. 2.Build new community hall by villagers' initiatives	
Construct-ion of infra-structure	9. Low efficiency at meeting	1.Give guidance about meeting methodology 2.Set time-frame in each meeting 3.Set decision-making mechanism	1.Change chairman by turns 2.Seek objective-oriented meeting
	10. Delay in implementation	1.Prepare plan of operation (PO) as realistic as possible 2.Prepare periodical monitoring system to check the progress 3.Clarify responsible persons for each operation in PO	1.Revise PO according to the delay 2.Change responsible persons 3.Analyze the real causes
	11. Low durability	1.Consult experts 2.Observe similar facilities 3.Give technical training for the concerned persons 4.Invite the experts to the construction sites	1.Change the materials, methodology, design, etc. 2.Invite the experts to the constructed sites
IGA	12. Scarcity of materials	1.Consult experts 2.Conduct simple market research 3.Use only locally available materials wherever possible	1.Change priority of materials to others, which are abundant 2.Change the design
	13. Low service delivery	1.Approach relevant offices and persons 2.Invite them to PCM workshop and village meeting 3.Consider their accessibility to the village	1.Analyze the problems 2.Consider some merit for those who deliver services
	14. Low productivity	1.Consult extension workers or related experts 2.Train field workers for each IGA 3.Obtain relevant information	1.Consult extension workers or related experts 2.Conduct problem analysis of PCM 3.Change the kind of IGA 4.Introduce new IGA

Seed money	15. Low profit	1.Study all the prices of products, materials, labour, marketability, etc., as well as costs in each season and market 2.Prepare individual financial plan with book keeping 3.Give training to beneficiaries about book keeping	1.Change the kind of IGA 2.Analyze the market 3.Analyze individual financial balance from his/her record book 4.Introduce new IGA
	16. Low repayment ratio	1.Set practical plan, conditions, interests, etc. 2.Set penalty for delay of repayment 3.Plan for periodic defaulter's meeting	1.Change the leader 2.Analyze the reasons for non-repayment 3.Discuss individual cases in the meeting
	17. No transparency	1.Set rule to open account book for the members	1.Open the account book at the meeting
	18. Bad management	1.Give book-keeping training 2.Select good leader and members of the village committee 3.Set periodical audit system 4.Observe other group management	1.Change personnel 2.Give special training 3.P/C be involved in the management
	19. Low revolving ratio	1.Prepare schedule for revolving fund 2.Set clear rules for seed money revolving 3.Set up periodical reporting system 4.Set clear responsibility for the committee 5.Have frequent meetings	1.Analyze the real cause of low revolving ratio 2.Discuss in the meeting for the best solution
Others	20. Misuse of the fund	1.Seek clarity of seed money book keeping 2.Select trustful manager 3.Set periodical audit system	1.Change the manager 2.Introduce stricter audit system 3.Suspend project
	21. Shift of P/C	1.Prepare PDM and PO which can be understood by anybody 2.Submit periodical progress report	1.Have a handing-over meeting at Implementing Agency 2.Visit project site together with the successor
	22. Delay of fund disbursement	1.Seek clarity in the Minutes of Understanding (MOU) 2.Confirm the budget allocation plan in it	1.Request contributor of the budget at the earliest opportunity
	23. Natural hazards or political & social turmoil	1.Consider them at preparation of PDM and PO 2.Give flexibility in schedule according to the possibility of those hazardous events	1.Change schedule according to the situation

Source: Author

Annex 2: Sample Problem Tree



Source: Author

Annex-3: Sample Project Design Matrix (Mukunya Village, Chainda Camp)

	Narrative Summary	Verification	Important Assumption
Overall Goal	To uplift the villagers standard of living with total parity amongdifferent strata and to sustain agriculture	Raised indicator of standard of living measured by benchmark survey	*Symbiotic advancement with urban area must be ensured
Project Objectives	1. To increase income and improve BHN of the villagers focussed on the vulnerables 2. To identify the viability of CARD, to modify it and to think out appropriate technologies for peripheral infrastructure	1. Raised income, improved BHN and parity measured by benchmark survey 2. Scrutiny of CARD components to identify the strengths and weaknesses	* Other sectoral development should be secured * Natural environment is to be maintained
Outputs	1-1 Increased Farm Yield -2 Increased Fish Production -3 Improved Market -4 Created Self Employment 2-1 Submission of Study Report -2 Evaluation Workshop	1-1 Farm outputs of the villagers -2 Fish production -3 Commodity prices -4 Generated income 2-1 Study Report -2 Workshop assessment	* Market prices of the products, farming inputs and other commodities should be stabilized
Activities	Construction and three(3) year's activities of the villagers 1-1-1 Supply of Fertilizer -2 Supply of Donkey -3 Construction of Shed -4 Rehabilitation of Community Hall -2-1 Preparation of Weir for Fish Pond -3-1 Rehabilitation of Road -4-1 Provision of Sewing Machine -2 Provision of Ram Press -3 Provision of Sunflower seed 2-1 Monitoring and Evaluation of the project -2 Open Evaluation Workshop	*Inputs Budget; Infrastruct. K13,500,500 Seed Money K 7,560,000 Training K 3,000,000 Transportation of Project Coordinator Fuel(30l/mx3y)K1,512,000 Personnel; Facilitator 1 Superviser 2 Advisor 1	* Proper guidances by the patron side must be given * Communication among stakeholders should be strengthened

Source: Author

Annex-4: Sample Plan of Operation (Mukunya Village, Chainda Camp)

No	ACTIVITIES		SCHEDULE			EXPECTED RESULT (OUTPUTS)	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	INPUTS			CONDITIONS
	MAIN	*SUB*	*DURATION*	*STARTING D.*	*ENDING D.*			*PERSONNEL*	*GOODS*	*FUNDS (K)*	
1.	Construction of community hall	1.Mobilisation of local material 2.Purchase of materials 3.Construction work	1 Week 1 week 3 Weeks	1899 1899 1899	8899 8899 24899	All necessary materials available	1.Chairman 2. C.E.O 3.Mr Fute	Community Chairman Community	R&Bsand Stones Cement Iron sheets, nails etc	200,000 200,000 6,184,500	Availability of transport Availability of transport 315 md of villagers participation
2.	Construction of storage shade	1.Mobilisation of local material 2.Purchase of materials 3.Construction work	1 week 1 week 1 month	1999 1899 9999	8999 8899 151099	All necessary materials available	Gumboh 1.Lazarous Mutinta 2.C.E.O 3.Chairman	labour Community Mr. L.Mutinta Community	R&B/sand stones, Cement, tools, iron sheets, nails etc.	200,000 250,000 5,716,000	Availability of transport Availability of transport Availability of community labour
3.	Construction of weir dam	1.Mobilisation of local material 2.Purchase of materials 3.Construction of weir	1 week 1 week 1 week	161099 1899 161099	23109 9 8899 151199	All necessary material available	Mukosi 2. C.E.O 3.Mr L.Mutinta	Community L. Mutinta Community	R/sand, B/ sand stones, Cement, tools etc. Transport	100,000 150,000 850,000	Availability of transport Availability of transport 315 md of villagers participation
4.	1. Purchase of donkeys 2. Hiring and maintenance		1 week	25899	30899	Donkeys	1. C.E.O 2.Mr.Ndhlovu	Mr.Ndhlovu Committee	Allowance Donkeys	250,000 500,000 2,400,000	Availability of transport Stock permit Animal feed, water during transport
5.	1. Purchase of sewing machines, fertilisers and s/flower 2. Operation and maintenance of sewing machines 3. Distribution and recovery		2 weeks 3 years	161099	301099	Sewing machines, fertilisers, s/flower seed available	1. C.E.O 2. Mrs Ruzani 3.MrNamukombo	Mrs Ruzani Women's committee Committee	Sewing machines fertiliser s/flower seed, Rumpress	200,000 1,550,000 3,200,000 410,000	Availability of transport
6.	1. Grading of road 2. Road maintenance		1 week	1899	8-8-99	All roads graded in the village	1. Mr Ruzan 2. D. Mukosi	Community Committee &community		750,000	
7.	Training	1. Crop production 2. Care & management of donkeys 3. Care & maintenance of sewing machines 4. Care & maintenance of Rampress	4 days				1. C.E.O 2. C.E.O 3. C.E.O 4. C.E.O				

Source: Author

Annex-5: SUMMARY OF OVERALL EVALUATION

Project Name: _____	Score*	

Effectiveness	Score	
Impact	Score	
Rationale	Score	
Efficiency	Score	
Sustainability	Score	
Feedback Lessons Recommendation		

Note: * Score = 4 (excellent), 3 (very good), 2 (good), 1 (standard) and 0 (poor)
Source: Author

Annex-6: Sample Baseline Survey (Questionnaire Notes)

I. General Information

1.1 Village name

1.2 Name of the house owner, age and sex (M or F)

1.3 Interviewee (name,sex, age, Relation with HH head and education)

II. House-hold (HH) Composition

2.1 Number of Family members

2.2 # adult males 16 years & up

2.3 # adult females 16 years & up

2.4 Highest education level (a.University, b. College, c. High Sch., d. Secondary, e. Primary)

2.5 # adults in permanent employment

2.6 Description of employment

2.7 # adults in casual/temporary employment

2.8 # children

2.9 Highest education level amongst children (same as 2.4)

III. House condition

3.1 House type, house number and number of bed-rooms in total

3.2 Latrine or toilet facilities of the house

3.3 Drinking water (source and cleanliness)

3.4 Electricity (Yes or No)

3.5 Roof materials (a. thatch b. slate c. iron tin)

3.6 Wall materials (a. adobe b. read c. wood d. concrete e. other)

3.7 Floor type (a. earth b. tyle c. wood d. concrete e. other)

IV. House Economy

4.1 Main income sources

4.2 Amount of main income per annum

4.3 Other sources of income

4.4 Amount of other income sources per annum (total of the family)

4.5 Savings at the moment

4.6 Credits

4.7 Debts

4.8 Expenditure on food per month

4.9 Main assets

V. Standard of Living in average of family member

5.1 Clothes (quality and quantity: 5 good pairs=good, 3 good pairs=fair, 1 good pair=poor)

5.2 Footwear (shoes=good, tropicals= fair, none=poor)

5.3 Health and frequency of ailments per annum (< 2=good, < 5= fair, > 5=poor)

5.4 Food (3 meals per day=good, 2 meals = fair, 1 meal = poor)

5.5 Education (Secondary and up= good, primary=fair, None=poor)

VI. Farming

6.1 Land ownership (1) lease (2) own land (3) borrow from chief

6.2 Total land holdings in all types of ownership (ha)

6.3 Cultivated land for each main crops (ha) in the last season

6.4 Crop rotation system in main farm (e.g. maize-cotton-beans)

6.5 Irrigation facility

6.6 Farm machineries

6.7 Animal holdings (kind and number)

6.8 Animal traction (kind of animal, number and attachments)

6.9 Average Production (crops and number of bags or kgs)

6.10 Production at the last season (crops and bag number or kgs)

6.11 Fertilizer usage (1) chemical (2) organic or compost manure

6.12 Seed source

6.13 Other chemicals used

6.14 Total income from the cropping per annum

6.15 Total income from other agricultural activities per annum (livestock, fisheries, others)

VII. Needs in agriculture

List three most critical wishes such as; more extension services, higher product prices, need fertilizer, need better seeds, nearer market, irrigation facility, more veterinary services, etc.

VIII. Needs in daily life

List five most critical wishes such as; higher education to children, better food, clinical services in village, better road, better transportation, community hall, better furniture, better house, more job opportunities, more entertainment, electricity, good quality drinking water, sewage system, nearer market, etc.

IX. Future Aspects

Question; Is your life becoming better every year? (the reason and other special remarks)

Annex 7: Baseline Survey Answer Sheet

Province	District	Block	Camp	Village

Serial No.	Name of HH Head	Age	Sex	Date	Enumerator
				, , 2000	

I	1.3			Sex:	Age:		Rel.:		Edu.:
II	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6		2.7	2.8	2.9
III	3.1						3.2			
	3.3					3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	
IV	4.1		4.2 K		4.3a		4.4a K			
	4.3b		4.4b K		4.3c		4.4c K			
	4.5		4.6		4.7		4.8			
	4.9									
V	5.1	5.2		5.3		5.4		5.5		
VI	6.1				6.2 ha					
	6.3a (ha), b (ha), c (ha)									
	6.4				6.5					
	6.6 a b c									
	6.7 a ( ), b ( ), c ( ),									
	6.8									
	6.9 a ( ), b ( ), c ( ),									
	6.10 a ( ), b ( ), c ( ),									
	6.11	6.12		6.13						
	6.14 K	6.15 a (K), b (K), c (K),								
VII	a		b			c				
VIII	a		b			c				
	d		e							
IX	Yes or No (Tick) Reasons and other special remarks									

Source: Author

Annex 8 - a

Food security and nutrition

	Number of people undernourished (Millions)		Proportion of undernourished in total population (%)		Dietary energy supply in total population (kcal/person/day)		(Average annual % increase)	Coefficient of variation of food consumption	Probability of actual consumption falling below 95% of trend (%)
	1990-92	1999-2001	1990-92	1999-2001	1990-92	1999-2001	1990-2001	1980-2001	1980-2001
WORLD	...	...	...	...	2 705	2 803	0.28	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	...	...	...	...	3 273	3 273	-0.07	...	...
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	816.6	797.9	20	17	2 535	2 677	0.49	...	...
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	165.5	198.4	35	33	2 185	2 255	0.45	7.1	19.4
Angola	6.1	6.4	61	49	1 734	1 903	1.08	4.8	19.3
Benin	1.0	1.0	20	16	2 334	2 481	0.59	16.6	38.2
Botswana	0.2	0.4	18	24	2 355	2 270	0.08	...	...
Burkina Faso	2.0	1.9	22	17	2 334	2 464	1.02	5.1	14.3
Burundi	2.8	4.5	49	70	1 886	1 609	-0.73	12.5	33.5
Cameroon	3.9	4.0	33	27	2 123	2 240	0.54	3.3	7.4
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	3 086	3 295	0.90	3.8	9.1
Central African Republic	1.5	1.6	50	44	1 875	1 955	0.34	5.6	20.7
Chad	3.5	2.7	58	34	1 781	2 143	2.60	3.2	5.9
Comoros	...	...	...	...	1 915	1 753	-0.61	3.0	4.9
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	12.1	38.3	31	75	2 175	1 566	-2.97	10.5	31.7
Congo, Republic of the	0.9	0.9	37	30	2 089	2 214	0.07	11.4	33.1
Côte d'Ivoire	2.4	2.4	18	15	2 457	2 586	0.52	4.9	17.4
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	1 884	2 161	1.43	7.0	23.6
Eritrea	...	2.2	...	61	...	1 667	...	5.9	19.9
Ethiopia	...	26.4	...	42	...	1 908	...	9.4	29.7
Ethiopia PDR	...	...	...	...	1 684	...	...	...	...
Gabon	0.1	0.1	11	7	2 462	2 580	0.37	...	...
Gambia	0.2	0.4	22	27	2 380	2 282	-0.24	7.8	26.0
Ghana	5.5	2.4	35	12	2 094	2 621	2.58	27.5	42.8
Guinea	2.5	2.3	40	28	2 092	2 327	1.56	5.4	19.7
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	2 485	2 440	0.42	3.9	10.0
Kenya	10.6	11.5	44	37	1 924	2 044	0.18	4.1	10.8
Lesotho	0.5	0.5	27	25	2 268	2 307	0.28	1.3	0.0
Liberia	0.7	1.2	33	42	2 224	2 080	-2.01	9.9	30.7
Madagascar	4.3	5.7	35	36	2 085	2 069	-0.19	4.1	11.3
Malawi	4.7	3.7	49	33	1 886	2 164	0.95	3.7	8.8
Mali	2.2	2.4	25	21	2 296	2 371	0.20	4.3	12.0
Mauritania	0.3	0.3	14	10	2 606	2 733	0.57	2.4	1.7
Mauritius	0.1	0.1	6	5	2 894	2 982	0.68	...	...
Mozambique	9.7	9.7	69	53	1 708	1 945	1.12	6.4	23.4
Namibia	0.3	0.1	20	7	2 292	2 698	1.98	...	...
Niger	3.3	3.7	42	34	2 006	2 128	0.28	3.9	9.9
Nigeria	11.2	9.1	13	8	2 559	2 768	1.54	18.4	39.3
Rwanda	2.8	3.1	43	41	1 957	1 992	0.54	13.6	35.5
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	...	...	2 313	2 464	1.07	11.5	33.2
Senegal	1.7	2.3	23	24	2 283	2 275	0.50	4.9	15.3
Seychelles	...	...	...	...	2 344	2 433	0.25	...	...
Sierra Leone	1.9	2.2	46	50	1 996	1 928	-0.03	5.6	18.8
Somalia	4.9	6.2	68	71	1 638	1 679	-0.69	9.9	30.7
South Africa	...	...	...	...	2 870	2 894	0.36	...	...
Sudan	7.9	7.7	31	25	2 168	2 290	0.51	5.2	16.6
Swaziland	0.1	0.1	10	12	2 606	2 565	0.05	2.7	3.2
Tanzania, United Republic of	9.5	15.2	35	43	2 078	1 970	-0.77	6.1	20.5
Togo	1.2	1.1	33	25	2 153	2 315	0.55	6.1	21.3
Uganda	4.1	4.5	23	19	2 291	2 371	0.15	6.4	23.0
Zambia	3.7	5.2	45	50	1 965	1 900	-0.61	2.8	3.6
Zimbabwe	4.5	4.9	43	39	2 015	2 095	-0.11	...	...

Source: FAO

Annex 8 - b

Agricultural production and productivity

	Crop and livestock production		Per capita food production		Cereal yields	
	(Average annual growth rate (%))				(hg/ha)	(Average annual growth rate (%))
	1983–1992	1993–2002	1983–1992	1993–2002	1998–2002	1993–2002
WORLD	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.8	30 885	1.1
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	0.5	0.0	–0.1	–0.3	36 602	1.1
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	3.6	3.4	–0.2	0.8	27 867	1.3
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	3.1	2.1	–1.0	0.0	10 792	1.9
Angola	1.8	4.9	–1.0	2.2	6 226	7.2
Benin	7.2	5.7	2.6	2.6	10 670	0.7
Botswana	0.9	–0.7	–2.2	–2.3	1 630	–2.3
Burkina Faso	6.5	5.1	3.5	2.5	9 143	1.7
Burundi	3.2	–1.3	0.2	–2.0	12 898	–0.5
Cameroon	2.0	2.8	–0.7	0.6	17 329	5.7
Cape Verde	8.2	4.5	6.3	2.4	6 762	62.8
Central African Republic	–0.5	1.9	...	...	10 618	1.0
Chad	4.1	3.8	1.3	1.0	6 296	0.9
Comoros	2.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	13 262	0.3
Congo, Democratic Republic of	2.6	–5.8	...	...	7 871	0.1
Congo, Republic of	2.7	4.4	...	...	8 149	0.9
Côte d'Ivoire	6.5	–1.2	...	...	13 815	3.8
Djibouti	5.6	0.8	0.9	–1.2	16 250	0.8
Equatorial Guinea	–1.3	1.9	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	–0.7	3.1	–5.7	2.2	6 189	...
Ethiopia	1.0	4.5	2.8	1.9	11 602	2.8
Ethiopia PDR	0.9	...	–2.1	...	0	...
Gabon	2.5	1.6	–0.5	–1.2	16 334	–0.7
Gambia	–3.9	4.5	–7.7	1.7	12 153	–0.8
Ghana	7.4	5.6	4.1	3.4	12 959	3.1
Guinea	2.6	3.9	–0.8	1.5	13 707	2.6
Guinea-Bissau	1.3	2.9	...	...	10 619	–3.6
Kenya	3.3	2.5	–0.3	0.2	15 073	1.3
Lesotho	0.2	3.6	–2.7	3.6	10 596	13.3
Liberia	–2.9	5.5	–2.2	–0.8	12 461	3.6
Madagascar	1.7	1.3	–1.0	–1.2	19 535	0.5
Malawi	–0.4	5.5	–6.1	6.6	13 817	21.9
Mali	2.5	4.1	–1.0	1.0	10 635	4.2
Mauritania	1.0	1.2	–1.5	–1.5	8 165	3.8
Mauritius	0.3	–0.1	–0.6	–0.5	77 317	9.6
Mozambique	–2.1	5.3	–3.3	2.5	8 882	26.7
Namibia	1.6	0.0	–1.8	–2.1	3 292	23.5
Niger	2.8	4.1	–0.5	0.9	3622	3.9
Nigeria	7.1	3.0	3.9	0.5	11 242	–1.0
Rwanda	2.0	3.2	0.9	0.0	9 236	3.0
Réunion	4.0	1.4	2.3	–0.1	67 244	1.5
Sao Tome and Principe	0.8	6.1	...	...	22 571	1.4
Senegal	1.2	1.9	–1.4	–0.3	7 761	–0.5
Seychelles	–0.9	3.3	–2.5	2.3	...	...
Sierra Leone	0.8	–0.6	–1.8	–1.5	11 520	0.1
Somalia	–2.7	4.5	–3.4	2.1	4 813	–0.3
South Africa	0.0	2.9	–2.0	1.6	24 873	19.3
Sudan	2.7	3.0	1.0	0.9	5 387	0.8
Swaziland	1.4	0.5	–1.4	–1.4	16 426	9.0
Tanzania, United Republic of	0.9	–0.9	...	...	13 532	3.9
Togo	3.7	3.9	–0.4	0.8	9 957	2.6
Uganda	2.6	3.4	–0.4	0.4	15 984	1.4
Zambia	2.2	4.6	–1.1	1.8	13 922	18.3
Zimbabwe	0.7	4.3	–4.0	4.3	10 605	30.1

Source: FAO

Annex 8 - c

Land use

	Total land area (Thousand ha)	Forest and wood area (Thousand ha)	Agricultural area (Thousand ha)	Agricultural area per capita (ha/person)	Arable land (% of agricultural area)	Permanent crops (% of agricultural area)	Permanent pasture (% of agricultural area)	Irrigated area (% of arable + permanent crops area)	Fertilizer consumption (kg/ha arable land)
	2001	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001
WORLD	13 041 038	3 868 796	5 016 729	0.82	27.9	2.6	69.5	17.8	98.3
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	5 382 812	1 720 221	1 743 778	1.36	34.3	1.3	64.4	10.7	84.0
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	7 658 226	2 148 575	3 272 951	0.67	24.5	3.3	72.2	22.7	109.0
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	2 362 866	643 604	1 004 769	1.51	15.8	2.2	82.1	3.7	12.6
Angola	124 670	69 756	57 300	4.24	5.2	0.5	94.2	2.3	0.0
Benin	11 062	2 650	2 815	0.44	71.0	9.4	19.5	0.5	15.6
Botswana	56 673	12 427	25 973	16.71	1.4	0.0	98.6	0.3	12.4
Burkina Faso	27 360	7 089	10 000	0.84	39.5	0.5	60.0	0.6	8.2
Burundi	2 568	94	2 195	0.34	41.0	16.4	42.6	5.9	3.9
Cameroon	46 540	23 858	9 160	0.60	65.1	13.1	21.8	0.5	8.8
Cape Verde	403	85	66	0.15	59.1	3.0	37.9	7.3	2.6
Central African Republic	62 298	22 907	5 145	1.36	37.5	1.7	60.7	0.0	0.3
Chad	125 920	12 692	48 630	5.98	7.4	0.1	92.5	0.6	4.9
Comoros	223	8	147	0.20	54.4	35.4	10.2	0.0	3.8
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	226 705	135 207	22 880	0.44	29.3	5.2	65.6	0.1	0.2
Congo, Republic of the	34 150	22 060	10 220	3.29	1.7	0.4	97.8	0.5	28.6
Côte d'Ivoire	31 800	7 117	20 500	1.25	15.1	21.5	63.4	1.0	20.2
Djibouti	2 318	6	1 301	2.02	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	2 805	1 752	334	0.71	38.9	29.9	31.1	0.0	0.0
Eritrea	10 100	1 585	7 470	1.96	6.7	0.0	93.3	4.2	20.0
Ethiopia	100 000	4 593	31 462	0.49	34.0	2.4	63.6	1.7	12.6
Gabon	25 767	21 826	5 160	4.09	6.3	3.3	90.4	3.0	0.9
Gambia	1 000	481	714	0.53	35.0	0.7	64.3	0.8	3.2
Ghana	22 754	6 335	14 250	0.72	26.0	15.4	58.6	0.2	2.8
Guinea	24 572	6 929	12 225	1.48	7.3	5.2	87.5	6.2	3.6
Guinea-Bissau	2 812	2 187	1 628	1.33	18.4	15.2	66.3	3.1	8.0
Kenya	56 914	17 096	26 460	0.85	17.4	2.1	80.5	1.7	31.4
Lesotho	3 035	14	2 334	1.13	14.1	0.2	85.7	0.3	34.4
Liberia	9 632	3 481	2 600	0.84	14.6	8.5	76.9	0.5	0.0
Madagascar	58 154	11 727	27 550	1.68	10.7	2.2	87.1	30.7	2.3
Malawi	9 408	2 562	4 190	0.36	52.5	3.3	44.2	1.3	10.3
Mali	122 019	13 186	34 700	2.97	13.4	0.1	86.5	2.9	9.0
Mauritania	102 522	317	39 750	14.47	1.2	0.0	98.7	9.8	4.1
Mauritius	203	16	113	0.10	88.5	5.3	6.2	20.8	372.0
Mozambique	78 409	30 601	48 235	2.59	8.3	0.5	91.2	2.5	6.2
Namibia	82 329	8 040	38 820	21.71	2.1	0.0	97.9	0.9	0.4
Niger	126 670	1 328	16 500	1.47	27.2	0.1	72.7	1.5	1.1
Nigeria	91 077	13 517	70 400	0.60	40.5	3.8	55.7	0.7	7.8
Réunion	250	71	49	0.07	69.4	6.1	24.5	32.4	147.1
Rwanda	2 467	307	1 850	0.23	54.1	16.2	29.7	0.4	0.3
Saint Helena	31	2	12	2.00	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	96	27	54	0.39	11.1	87.0	1.9	18.9	0.0
Senegal	19 253	6 205	8 150	0.84	30.2	0.5	69.3	2.8	16.2
Seychelles	45	30	7	0.09	14.3	85.7	0.0	0.0	20.0
Sierra Leone	7 162	1 055	2 764	0.60	18.1	2.3	79.6	5.3	0.6
Somalia	62 734	7 515	44 071	4.81	2.4	0.1	97.6	18.7	0.5
South Africa	122 104	8 917	99 640	2.28	14.8	1.0	84.2	9.5	50.1
Sudan	237 600	61 627	133 833	4.21	12.1	0.3	87.6	11.7	4.9
Swaziland	1 720	522	1 390	1.48	12.8	0.9	86.3	36.8	39.3
Tanzania, United Republic of	88 359	38 811	39 950	1.11	10.0	2.4	87.6	3.4	5.6
Togo	5 439	510	3 630	0.78	69.1	3.3	27.5	0.7	7.6
Uganda	19 710	4 190	12 312	0.51	41.4	17.1	41.5	0.1	1.1
Zambia	74 339	31 246	35 280	3.31	14.9	0.1	85.0	0.9	6.9
Zimbabwe	38 685	19 040	20 550	1.60	15.7	0.6	83.7	3.5	47.3

Source: FAO

Annex 8 - d

Population and labour force indicators (2001)

	Total population	Rural population		Agricultural population		Economically active population	Economically active population in agriculture	
	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(% of total)	(Thousands)	(% of total)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(%)
WORLD	6 130 564	3 209 953	52	2 574 870	42	2 992 057	1 326 504	44
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	1 274 401	333 785	26	90 702	7	640 157	44 911	7
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	4 856 163	2 876 168	59	2 484 168	51	2 351 900	1 281 593	54
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	667 022	435 890	65	402 000	60	296 292	183 804	62
Angola	13 527	8 816	65	9 681	72	6 104	4 368	72
Benin	6 446	3 669	57	3 417	53	2 920	1 548	53
Botswana	1 554	791	51	688	44	680	301	44
Burkina Faso	11 856	9 841	83	10 937	92	5 609	5 174	92
Burundi	6 502	5 862	90	5 865	90	3 433	3 097	90
Cameroon	15 203	7 643	50	7 821	51	6 261	3 647	58
Cape Verde	437	159	36	98	22	179	40	22
Central African Republic	3 782	2 211	58	2 716	72	1 780	1 278	72
Chad	8 135	6 171	76	6 043	74	3 722	2 765	74
Comoros	727	481	66	532	73	341	250	73
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	52 522	36 308	69	32 948	63	21 286	13 353	63
Congo, Republic of the	3 110	1 054	34	1 241	40	1 268	506	40
Côte d'Ivoire	16 349	9 147	56	7 858	48	6 689	3 215	48
Djibouti	644	102	16	505	78	315	248	79
Equatorial Guinea	470	238	51	329	70	194	136	70
Eritrea	3 816	3 066	80	2 947	77	1 906	1 472	77
Ethiopia	64 459	54 222	84	52 842	82	28 416	23 294	82
Gabon	1 262	223	18	461	37	566	207	37
Gambia	1 337	919	69	1 052	79	687	540	79
Ghana	19 734	12 553	64	11 041	56	9 771	5 534	57
Guinea	8 274	5 977	72	6 907	83	4 104	3 426	83
Guinea-Bissau	1 227	829	68	1 013	83	560	462	83
Kenya	31 293	20 542	66	23 467	75	16 188	12 140	75
Lesotho	2 057	1 468	71	774	38	874	329	38
Liberia	3 108	1 705	55	2 083	67	1 237	829	67
Madagascar	16 437	11 488	70	12 133	74	7 861	5 803	74
Malawi	11 572	9 807	85	8 912	77	5 564	4 587	82
Mali	11 677	8 068	69	9 391	80	5 695	4 580	80
Mauritania	2 747	1 126	41	1 444	53	1 213	638	53
Mauritius	1 171	684	58	131	11	513	59	12
Mozambique	18 644	12 471	67	14 128	76	9 766	7 844	80
Namibia	1 788	1 226	69	862	48	708	287	41
Niger	11 227	8 859	79	9 827	88	5 170	4 525	88
Nigeria	116 929	64 384	55	37 880	32	46 450	15 048	32
Réunion	7 949	7 582	95	7 168	90	4 321	3 897	90
Rwanda	732	204	28	22	3	303	9	3
Sao Tome and Principe	140	73	52	89	64	59	38	64
Senegal	9 662	5 006	52	7 091	73	4 294	3 151	73
Seychelles	81	29	36	64	79	39	31	79
Sierra Leone	4 587	2 841	62	2 827	62	1 697	1 046	62
Somalia	9 157	6 593	72	6 475	71	3 906	2 762	71
South Africa	43 792	18 521	42	6 035	14	18 247	1 690	9
Saint Helena	6	2	33	3	50	3	1	33
Sudan	31 809	20 017	63	19 136	60	12 557	7 554	60
Swaziland	938	688	73	309	33	347	114	33
Tanzania, United Republic of	35 965	23 980	67	27 944	78	18 556	14 845	80
Togo	4 657	3 084	66	2 752	59	1 972	1 166	59
Uganda	24 023	20 527	85	18 851	78	11 714	9 326	80
Zambia	10 649	6 417	60	7 304	69	4 498	3 085	69
Zimbabwe	12 852	8 216	64	7 956	62	5 749	3 559	62

Source: FAO

Trade indicators (average 1999–2001)

	Agricultural exports	Agricultural imports	Agricultural exports as share of total exports	Agricultural imports as share of total imports	Net food imports	Agricultural exports relative to agricultural GDP
	(Million US$)	(Million US$)	(%)	(%)	(Thousand US$)	(%)
WORLD	414 219	437 650	6.9	7.1	15 934 841	33.4
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	289 662	306 612	6.9	6.9	13 803 974	64.1
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	124 558	131 039	6.9	7.7	2 130 867	18.3
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	11 905	10 340	13.6	12.7	-232 755	21.9
Angola	3	383	0.1	15.3	227 648	0.5
Benin	176	127	45.5	18.9	89 393	20.6
Botswana	117	376	4.4	17.3	205 818	87.0
Burkina Faso	118	184	56.4	31.6	110 133	12.6
Burundi	38	19	78.2	14.1	-20 062	11.8
Cameroon	456	240	26.4	17.5	-108 141	12.1
Cape Verde	0	80	2.4	31.9	59 951	0.4
Central African Republic	23	32	11.0	21.7	12 952	4.7
Chad	96	47	51.1	11.7	-19 757	16.8
Comoros	6	18	38.1	31.2	9 494	6.7
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	36	179	8.1	36.7	118 803	1.4
Congo, Republic of the	20	122	1.0	20.8	78 851	11.1
Côte d'Ivoire	2 027	617	49.1	15.1	-1 163 584	77.5
Djibouti	3	124	20.5	77.2	48 145	19.6
Equatorial Guinea	8	12	1.9	43.7	578	7.0
Eritrea	2	44	8.5	8.6	38 739	1.8
Ethiopia	319	207	62.8	14.3	-45 341	10.5
Gabon	8	141	0.3	16.6	100 418	2.5
Gambia	12	76	32.3	39.5	62 629	9.4
Ghana	464	363	28.2	12.2	-146 871	21.7
Guinea	10	153	1.5	17.2	108 630	1.3
Guinea-Bissau	65	35	95.3	48.2	-35 895	53.0
Kenya	986	464	52.5	13.8	-481 954	51.3
Lesotho	7	158	3.1	21.6	126 895	5.4
Liberia	71	71	14.2	17.8	50 864	...
Madagascar	105	92	22.4	14.0	-22 929	9.6
Malawi	442	55	96.6	10.1	-57 403	78.3
Mali	222	122	37.5	15.1	18 863	22.8
Mauritania	34	181	9.6	51.0	100 680	17.3
Mauritius	308	282	19.6	13.6	-80 033	116.0
Mozambique	49	218	12.5	17.3	128 812	5.6
Namibia	162	199	13.8	15.0	59 996	48.0
Niger	72	130	27.0	34.9	24 023	9.4
Nigeria	393	1 369	2.3	14.3	810 921	3.6
Rwanda	41	71	65.2	31.0	13 017	5.4
Sao Tome and Principe	4	10	31.5	20.4	2 080	44.2
Senegal	138	469	14.3	28.2	341 898	16.7
Seychelles	1	49	0.8	11.5	34 227	7.6
Sierra Leone	8	133	33.3	42.4	108 631	2.5
Somalia	59	75	44.3	24.5	7 839	...
South Africa	2 218	1 337	7.8	4.9	-720 989	61.4
Saint Helena	...	3	...	35.3	2 224	...
Sudan	344	317	27.6	20.8	74 068	7.7
Swaziland	307	197	36.4	20.6	-142 415	192.5
Tanzania, United Republic of	501	330	78.0	20.6	-102 260	13.3
Togo	89	56	27.0	12.1	6 285	17.4
Uganda	279	146	56.9	10.2	-127 113	14.0
Zambia	118	90	11.5	13.8	-4 797	17.4
Zimbabwe	940	135	43.3	6.7	-136 713	80.0

Source: FAO

Annex 8 - f

Economic indicators

	Poverty headcount, national (% of population)	GNP per capita (Current US$)	GDP (Annual % growth)	GDP per capita (Annual % growth)	GDP per capita, PPP (Current International $)	Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	Agriculture, value added (Annual % growth)	Agriculture, value added per worker (Constant 1995 US$)	Agriculture, value added per worker (Annual % growth)
	Latest year	2001	1990–2001	1990–2001	2001	2001	1990–2001	2001	1990–2001
WORLD	...	5 232	2.6	3.2	7 600	6.2	2.2	791	2.4
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	...	19 766	2.2	0.5	21 468	2.6	1.2	7 794	2.5
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	...	1 274	4.6	3.9	3 842	11.9	3.0	600	2.4
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	...	482	2.4	0.0	1 744	17.1	3.0	360	1.1
Angola	...	500	1.8	–1.3	1 815	8.0	2.3	147	–0.5
Benin	33.0	380	4.7	1.8	998	35.5	5.3	627	3.8
Botswana	...	3 100	5.7	2.9	7 954	2.4	–0.5	580	–2.3
Burkina Faso	45.3	220	4.3	1.8	976	38.2	3.9	185	1.8
Burundi	36.2	100	–0.7	–3.0	602	50.0	0.3	152	–0.9
Cameroon	...	580	1.4	–1.0	1 688	42.7	4.8	1 242	3.3
Cape Verde	...	1 320	5.4	2.8	4 657	11.0	4.2	2 646	2.8
Central African Republic	...	260	1.6	–0.7	1 155	55.4	3.6	511	2.5
Chad	64.0	200	3.0	–0.1	928	38.6	5.1	213	2.5
Comoros	...	380	1.4	–1.2	1 601	40.9	3.7	509	0.6
Congo, Democratic Rep. of the	...	80	–5.6	–8.1	629	56.3	0.6	204	–1.7
Congo, Rep. of the	...	650	1.8	–1.2	991	5.9	1.5	499	0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	36.8	640	2.3	–0.8	1 557	23.5	3.3	1 085	2.2
Djibouti	45.1	890	–0.8	–3.8	2 018	...	0.7	...	–1.1
Equatorial Guinea	...	700	22.1	16.1	23 086	8.5	6.7	953	4.1
Eritrea	53.0	160	5.8	3.0	888	18.7	9.2	80	5.4
Ethiopia	44.2	100	4.4	2.6	701	52.3	3.4	150	1.1
Gabon	...	3 160	2.7	–0.2	6 066	7.6	–0.1	2 157	0.8
Gambia	64.0	320	3.8	0.3	1 761	39.6	6.6	326	2.6
Ghana	31.4	290	4.2	1.7	1 985	35.9	3.0	574	0.4
Guinea	40.0	420	3.9	1.3	1 977	24.4	3.8	274	1.5
Guinea-Bissau	48.7	160	2.7	–0.2	860	56.2	3.9	323	1.8
Kenya	42.0	350	1.9	–0.7	996	19.0	1.0	212	–1.8
Lesotho	49.2	530	4.1	2.2	2 131	16.3	1.4	540	–0.4
Liberia	...	140	5.8	4.0	...	...	12.9	...	6.4
Madagascar	71.3	260	2.5	–0.5	848	29.8	2.0	156	–0.2
Malawi	65.3	160	3.6	1.4	582	34.0	8.7	116	5.8
Mali	...	230	3.6	1.0	824	37.8	2.2	265	0.2
Mauritania	46.3	360	3.8	0.7	1 727	20.9	4.0	492	1.7
Mauritius	10.6	3 850	5.4	4.2	10 090	6.3	1.7	6 015	3.2
Mozambique	69.4	210	6.8	4.0	...	23.2	4.3	139	1.5
Namibia	...	1 960	4.1	1.5	6 274	11.3	5.2	1 672	4.5
Niger	63.0	180	2.2	–1.2	772	40.6	3.8	208	0.4
Nigeria	34.1	290	3.1	0.3	871	34.6	3.5	742	3.2
Rwanda	51.2	240	3.9	0.5	1 143	40.5	5.4	259	2.3
Sao Tome and Principe	...	280	2.0	–0.5	...	20.0	3.9	396	3.2
Senegal	33.4	480	3.9	1.1	1 528	17.9	3.4	354	1.1
Seychelles	...	6 530	1.7	0.1	...	2.9	0.6	749	–0.9
Sierra Leone	68.0	130	–2.5	–4.8	480	50.1	–5.6	360	–5.4
Somalia	...	...	...	–8.1	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	...	2 840	1.8	–0.1	9 916	3.2	1.6	3 987	1.7
Sudan	...	340	5.2	2.7	1 735	38.9	...	...	...
Swaziland	40.0	1 300	3.4	0.4	4 405	16.8	1.2	1 933	0.2
Tanzania, United Rep. of	41.6	...	3.6	0.8	532	44.8	3.4	190	0.9
Togo	32.3	270	1.7	–1.2	1 438	39.4	3.3	528	1.2
Uganda	55.0	260	6.3	3.2	1 291	36.4	4.0	350	1.8
Zambia	72.9	320	1.2	–1.4	790	22.1	6.1	190	2.5
Zimbabwe	34.9	...	1.4	–1.0	2 322	17.6	3.8	331	2.1

Source: FAO