

1. CAS Data
Country: South Africa
CAS Year: FY1999
CAS Period: FY2000 – FY2002
CASCR Review Period: FY2000 – FY2006
Date of this review: January 8, 2008
2. Executive Summary

i. The outcome of Bank support to South Africa over the period FY 2000-2006 is rated Moderately Unsatisfactory. Country-level macroeconomic management and performance outcomes were good, and structural policies, as reflected in policy and institutional indicators, improved slightly. Little progress was made in reducing unemployment, inequality, and income and non-income poverty, which were the overarching objectives of the Bank's strategy. The CAS outcome targeted by the Bank, establishment of a knowledge partnership supporting South Africa's development program, was not achieved. In line with the 1999 CAS, the Bank delivered TA, ESW and modest lending and supervision in support of a Government strategy aimed at fostering employment-generating growth, improved service delivery and asset distribution, and regional integration. Bank products were generally of satisfactory internal quality but, with some exceptions (macro-economic management, environmental management, regional institutions), had little or no direct effect on policies and/or institutional capacity and, also with some exceptions, generally contributed little to outcomes with respect to employment-generating growth with macroeconomic stability, social and environmental sustainability, or strengthening SA's constructive role in regional integration. This was due to the fact that: (a) the Government was less prepared to work closely with the Bank within the traditional Bank-driven framework; and (b) the Bank was less prepared to deliver on an "on-demand knowledge only" agenda than suggested in the 1999 CAS. The Bank was slow to recognize and address these problems. IEG rates Bank performance over the period FY00-06 as a whole Moderately Unsatisfactory, with the rating driven mainly by its performance prior to recognizing and addressing the impasse (FY 2000-2003). Thereafter, Bank performance showed a distinct improvement, when steps were taken, jointly with the Government, to address problems in the relationship and improve the potential effectiveness and outcomes of future Bank assistance.

3. CASCR Summary
Overview of CAS Relevance:

1. **Context.** The 1999 CAS was the Bank's first and, to date, only CAS for South Africa. Between 1991 and 1999, the Bank provided support for policy and institutional development through informal analytical and advisory activities, many of which were trust fund-financed. Although the Government had a policy against borrowing, one IBRD loan, the Industrial Competitiveness and Job Creation Project, was made in 1996. At the time of the CAS, there was a mixed, but generally cautious, Government view toward formal engagement with the Bank, and the 1999 strategy was crafted, at the request of the Government, without significant formal interaction with ministries other than the National Treasury or, at the National Treasury's direction, with other potential stakeholders.

2. **The Bank's Strategy.** The overarching development objective targeted by the Bank's strategy was reducing poverty and inequality via labor-absorbing growth, improved service and asset delivery, and regional integration. To support South Africa in pursuing these objectives, the CAS envisioned establishment of a knowledge partnership in which the Bank would deliver timely analytical and capacity-building support related to South Africa's objectives. Instruments for implementation of IBRD component of

CASCR Reviewed by:	Peer Reviewed by:	Group Manager
Robert J. Anderson Jr. Consultant, IEGCR	Jaime Jaramillo-Vallejo, Lead Evaluation Officer, IEGCR	Ali Khadr, Senior Manager, IEGCR

the strategy were primarily TA and ESW to support policy development, implementation and capacity building, with roles defined for each of the Bank's operating arms (IBRD, IFC, MIGA, and WBI).

3. The broad development objective of the Bank's strategy (reducing poverty and inequality) was highly relevant, and the broad architecture of the means for achieving these objectives (labor-absorbing growth, improved service delivery and asset distribution, and regional integration¹) was well-grounded in analysis and in line with the Government's strategy and priorities. The Bank's planned instruments for contributing to these objectives (analytical and capacity-building support to the Government, on demand, to support implementation of its development strategy) was consistent with SA's policies regarding external borrowing and the role of donor financing that the Government foresaw in SA's development. Although no indicators were specified, nor targets established, for monitoring the program, the CAS provided for continuing re-assessment of its knowledge-based program² and for the possibility of future Bank lending as an additional vehicle for knowledge transfer should demand emerge.³

4. In retrospect, the Bank's strategy was unrealistic in two respects, and therefore largely unsuccessful. First, it was based on the premise that a sufficient foundation of trust and goodwill had been developed gradually since the mid-1990s and that this would lead to demand for Bank services and would provide a firm foundation on which to build a knowledge partnership. In the event, personal relationships seem to have outweighed the institutional ones. In addition, the strategy was based on the premise that the Bank, whose basic country business model and associated incentives had long been based on lending as a major element of country support strategies, would be able to deliver on a knowledge-only strategy.

Overview of CAS Implementation:

5. The 1999 CAS, at the request of the Government, set forth no base case lending or non-lending program against which to compare and evaluate deliveries and/or portfolio management and CAS implementation. The relevant standard in this case is the extent to which implementation delivered knowledge and built a partnership that contributed to South Africa's efforts to reduce poverty and inequality.

6. Contrary to plans, coherent demand from the Government for Bank knowledge services did not emerge. The CAS's offer to engage on a knowledge-only demand-driven basis, notwithstanding, the Bank apparently continued to pursue the possibility of a lending relationship.⁴ The country relationship, instead of maturing along the lines expected (in the event unfounded, in view of the deep reservations about the Bank in SA and the internal difficulties that the Bank faced in implementing a knowledge strategy) in the 1999 CAS, became increasingly strained, as reflected in the breakdown of efforts initiated in 2002 to prepare a successor to the 1999 CAS.

7. A substantial number of analytical and technical assistance products were delivered through a variety of Bank, IFC, and WBI instruments, complemented by a modest amount of IBRD lending (one IBRD project, Municipal Financial Management Technical Assistance, was approved during the CAS period) and supervision (two IBRD projects). Most of the Bank's investment and supervision activity was related to a substantial GEF-financed program.⁵ Individual products delivered were generally of satisfactory quality, as reflected both in self- and, where undertaken, independent assessments. Two projects closed during the CAS period, Industrial Competitiveness and Job Creation, and Cape Peninsula (GEF). Industrial Competitiveness was rated by IEG as Moderately Satisfactory, and Cape Peninsula was rated Highly Satisfactory. QAG assessed three GEF projects and found two to be Satisfactory (score of 2) and one to be Moderately

¹ The role – specific objectives - of the regional integration pillar of the strategy and the roles of the SA country program in relation to that of the Southern Africa Regional Program – are not entirely clear. The 1999 CAS emphasizes the demonstration role that transfers of knowledge from South Africa development successes could play in the rest of Africa, and on this basis, seeks to promote the constructive participation of SA in regional integration. This is presumably intended to promote poverty reduction in other countries, and is distinct from the benefits of integration to South Africa itself, in terms of poverty reduction, from greater economic integration.

² 1999 CAS, paragraph 67 and paragraph 84.

³ 1999 CAS, paragraph viii.

⁴ CASCR, paragraphs 12, 74, and 91.

⁵ CASCR Tables B2, B3, B4, B5.

Satisfactory (score of 3) under QAG's new six-point rating scale. Of nine AAA tasks assessed by QAG (including tasks assessed in the context of a Country AAA) review, seven were rated Satisfactory (2), one Moderately Satisfactory (score of 3), and one Highly Satisfactory (score of 1). With some exceptions, however, these products did not contribute as directly or fully as they might have to SA's priority policy-making or institutional development processes. In consequence, QAG's assessment of the SA country AAA program resulted in a rating of Unsatisfactory (score of 4).

8. Prior to 2004, the program was opportunistic, with deliveries driven primarily by the initiatives of individual task managers in developing relationships with line ministries interested in working with the Bank, to the consternation of the Bank's formal counterpart, the National Treasury. The intended (per the 1999 CAS) focus of the Bank program on the issues of dualism and inequality as critical constraints on the reduction of poverty was not reflected in many of these deliveries.⁶

9. In 2004, the Bank and the Government took a number of steps to re-align the Bank's substantive program and modus operandi with the spirit of the on-demand, knowledge-based strategy outlined in the 1999 CAS. Steps taken include establishing and maintaining close, regular communication with the National Treasury, decentralization of Bank Group staff, increased administrative budget for the country program, stepped up dissemination and outreach efforts, increased involvement in regional efforts, and strengthened focus on priority areas.

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

10. Growth and Employment, Macroeconomic management was strong and macroeconomic performance was good⁷ if not exceptional (SA's performance was about average for the Region-see Annex Table 7, and lower than the Middle Income Country average), but no progress was made in reducing SA's critically high levels of unemployment or the economic dualism that characterize SA's economy. Unemployment ranged between 23 and 31 percent over the CASCR period, with no clear tendency toward decline. The Bank provided potentially useful TA and analytical products relevant to Macro Management (e.g., economic modeling, public procurement), Structural Reform (e.g. SMME enterprise survey, Investment Climate Analysis, Sources of Growth analysis, and a major international conference on Growth) and Labor-Absorbing Growth (e.g., lending support through implementation of the Industrial Competitiveness and Job Creation project approved in the period prior to the 1999 CAS). The contribution of these Bank products to improvements in policies, institutions and employment and growth outcomes was modest to nil since they were, until 2004, largely disconnected from the policy dialogue. The outcome of Bank assistance in this area is thus rated Moderately Unsatisfactory.

11. Social and Environmental Sustainability, Country-level indicators of development outcomes and trends on the social sustainability side indicate that some progress has been made since 2002 in reducing the percentage of households with extremely low incomes. However, the percentage of poor households in 2005 (the last year for which data are presented), between 60 and 65 percent, remained higher than it was in 1999, about 50 percent, as a result of sharp increases between 1999 and 2002. There was some progress in extending infrastructure services, with the percentages of households with access to piped water and electricity increasing. Progress on health and education was mixed, and status indicators remain very low in relation to those in MICs, with no clear evidence that the gap is closing. Bank support focused on efforts to decentralize service delivery and financing (e.g., through support to development of an intergovernmental finance system, development of municipal finances via the Municipal Finance Management Technical Assistance Project, and municipal development strategies), strengthen health and education services (through development of reform programs financed by PHRD grants and IDF grants), and continuation of Bank analytical support (initiated in the mid-1990's) for SA's land reform program. This support contributed to the development of SA's poverty analysis capacity and land reform. The Bank was, however, unable to engage directly on HIV/AIDS. Development outcome indicators on the environmental side indicate progress on adoption of improved environmental policies, although these are still in the early stages of implementation and have, therefore, had only modest impacts on environmental outcomes. Bank support made contributions

⁶ Bank deliveries are listed in Annex Tables 1 and 2.

to SA's engagement on global environmental issues through GEF-funded operations. Overall, despite tentative signs of progress in some areas, progress was elusive in many others, including poverty headcount and several human development indicators. The outcomes of Bank assistance in this area were similarly varied, with some interventions (e.g., support under Cities Alliance, GEF, and on land reform) gaining traction and others (e.g., on HIV/AIDs, health, and education) not. The outcome of Bank assistance in this area is rated Moderately Unsatisfactory.

12. Regional Integration and Development. Progress was made in development cooperation in regional infrastructure development, harmonization of sector policies, and coordination of trade and investment policies. The Bank Group provided support to these developments via AAA and IDF grants through the country program and through a regional program.⁸ The extent of progress achieved, and relative roles of the Bank's country program (which is the focus of this review) and its Southern Africa Regional Program (which is guided by a separate strategy and managed by another unit with a separate budget) in contributing to this progress are unclear. According to the CASCR, Bank involvement in Regional Integration and Development was not guided by a coherent strategy. Nevertheless, individual activities, mostly IDF grant-financed, achieved specific operational objectives and contributed to regional integration. Outcomes in this area are therefore rated as Moderately Satisfactory.

Achievement of CAS Objectives			
Objectives	CASCR Rating	IEG Rating	Explanation / Comments
1. Growth and Employment with Macroeconomic Stability	NR	MU	Output growth was good, although no different from that in much of Sub-Saharan Africa, and macroeconomic policies were broadly satisfactory. However, the CAS growth target of 6 percent by 2002 was not achieved, and what output growth occurred did not translate into unemployment reduction. The Bank's contributions to outcomes in this area, via analytical work and capacity-building, were generally modest in relation to CAS expectations, and a knowledge partnership in this area only began to emerge late in the CAS period.
1a. Macro Management	NR	MS	Macroeconomic management met CAS targets for inflation and fiscal deficits, and real interest rates declined. 2006 and 2007 IMF Article IV Consultation reports generally endorse SA's macroeconomic policies. CPIA macro policy indicators are rated high. Bank AAA support contributed to strengthened capacity for macro modeling and macro policy analysis, debt analysis, and public procurement policy, particularly in the latter part of the CAS period.
1b. Structural Reform and Improved Sector Policies	NR	MS	Policy indicators (CPIA, Heritage Foundation) indicate a marginal improvement in SA's structural policies, particularly its economic policies, between 1999 and 2006. Its ranking on the Global Competitiveness Index, however, declined, owing primarily to institutional constraints, as well as other factors such as infrastructure, basic health and education, unemployment, labor market inflexibility, shortages of

⁷ CASCR, Table B.1.

⁸ The Bank also supports regional integration in the Southern Africa sub-region of Africa, via a Southern Africa Strategy and Southern Africa Program that is distinct from the South Africa country program. This CASCR Review rates only the country program contribution.

			skilled labor, and crime. Bank-supported policy analytical work contributed beginning in 2004, to the dialogue and analytical underpinnings for the Government's program to accelerate growth and reduce poverty and inequality.
1c. Labor-absorbing Growth	NR	U	CAS output and employment growth targets were not met. SA's unemployment rate remained roughly constant in the high twenties percent range between 1999 and 2006. Youth unemployment increased from about 45 percent of the youth labor force in 1999 to about 60 percent in 2003. Bank lending and analytical work contributed to the development of support services geared primarily to SMEs, but these contributed little for most of the period to policy and have had little effect yet on the growth and employment creation performance of this segment of the economy,
2. Social and Environmental Sustainability and Improved Delivery of Assets	NR	MU	The UNDP Human Development Index indicates deterioration in SA's human development indicators since the mid-1990s. In part, this reflects the impact of HIV/AIDs. The Bank was for the most part not successful in engaging on human development issues. Some engagement was achieved on service delivery through the municipal development and finance operations. South Africa's progress with regard to environmental sustainability development outcomes was good. The Bank engaged successfully and contributed in this area, primarily through GEF operations.
2a.Reduction of Poverty and Inequality	NR	MU	CASCR notes substantial increases in transfers to the poor, and the percentage of extremely poor households has trended downward since 2002, but still exceeds the 1999 base (about 60 percent in 2005 versus 50 percent in 1999). The CPS indicates uncertainty about recent poverty developments, but notes the possibility that there has been some recent progress. Progress was made in the latter part of the CAS period in developing a poverty reduction strategy (Accelerated and Shared Growth-South Africa), as envisaged in the CAS. Bank support contributed in the latter part of the CAS period to development of capacity to monitor poverty and analyze poverty implications of alternative policies, which contributed to the development of this strategy.
2b. Delivery of Social Services and Infrastructure	NR	MU	MDG service access indicators show a mixed picture with relatively few improvements. Primary school net enrollment has remained at about 90 percent. Secondary school gross enrollment percentages have increased. Gender parity in primary and secondary has been maintained. Some progress has been made in increasing child immunization rates; access to telephony has increased in line with global trends; and percentages of households with access to piped water and electricity increased. Overall levels remain very low for a country of SA's income level as a result of

			the continuing dualism of SA's economy. Bank involvement in this area focused on municipal finance and municipal development strategies. The Bank's contribution to outcomes per se was modest.
2c. Human Resource Development and Better Distribution of Assets	NR	MU	The Human Development Index has declined, both in absolute and relative terms in SA, as in much of the rest of Southern Africa, due in large part to HIV/AIDS. More broadly, indicators of trends in learning (based on standardized tests) and health indicators show poor outcomes. Bank involvement in health and education was modest, although some attempts to engage were made (e.g., PHRD grants to develop programs in health and education that did not materialize), and the CASCR notes that work on these sectors was under-represented in the Bank's program. Bank technical support for land reform, which began in the 1990s, continues and has contributed positively to South Africa's program.
2d. Environmentally Sustainable Growth	NR	S	Adjusted Gross Savings (indicated by the CAS as an indicator) remained roughly constant. Progress was made in bringing environmentally important areas under protective management. The CPIA component for environmental sustainability showed some improvement during the CAS period, and SA's environmental management policies, institutions and performance are considered to be strong. Bank support contributed to this performance, particularly with regard to global environmental issues, through a program of GEF supported operations.
3. Strengthening South Africa's Constructive Role in Regional Integration and Development	MU	MS	SA has assumed a leading role in a number of regional programs and institutions, as well as serving as an engine of investment and growth in the region. The Bank contributed analytical support and support for development of regional policies and institutions, primarily through IDF grants and WBI programs through the South Africa CAS program and through a Southern Africa Regional Program, which is distinct from the SA country program. But is difficult to disentangle the specific strategic roles and contributions of these programs to regional integration and development over the CAS period. The Bank's program in this area developed opportunistically, and successful implementation of most supported activities notwithstanding, the CASCR notes that overall outcomes are not fully satisfactory.
3a. Cooperation in Infrastructure Development	NR	MS	The CAS set forth a number of indicators of infrastructure performance (e.g., traffic volumes, transport efficiency, volume of investment in infrastructure) to be affected by Bank support. Data on various dimensions of infrastructure performance in SA show a mixed picture, but overall growth in infrastructure services outputs. Bank support was provided through the Bank's Southern Africa Regional Program and focused on regional transport, energy, and in comparing infrastructure availability and

			performance with other regions. There appears to have been little strategic integration of this work with the SA country program.
3b. Harmonization of Sector Policies	NR	MS	The CAS established no indicators or benchmarks for assessing progress in this dimension. Support was provided though the Southern Africa regional program for regional telecommunications policies, water resource management, drought monitoring, strengthening the statistical capacity of SADC, public debt management, agricultural development and food security, strengthening the capacity of education policy-makers in SADC countries, HIV/AIDS knowledge-sharing, and cooperation on shared marine resources.
3c. Coordination of Trade and Investment Policies	NR	MS	The CAS envisaged reduction of trade barriers and harmonization of investment policies. Progress was made toward establishment of a SADC Free Trade Area (now envisaged to be established in 2008), and an EU-South Africa Free Trade Agreement was concluded. The trade/GDP ratio increased by about 7 percentage points over the CAS period, compared with a 14 percentage point increase for Middle Income Countries. In 2005, SA's trade/GDP ratio stood at 56 percent, compared to 69 percent for MICs. Bank analytical support contributed to progress in SA's trade policies (e.g., through analyses of fiscal effects and effects of standards, as well as knowledge-sharing). Bank support to the South Africa Reserve Bank through IDF grants supported SARB's participation in and efforts to strengthen financial infrastructure in the Southern Africa region.

Comments on Bank Performance:

13. The Bank's performance at a "product level" was strong. Individual AAA⁹, lending, and supervision products delivered were overall of satisfactory internal quality, and no fiduciary or safeguard issues arose. However, the Bank's assessment of context for and risks at the time of the 1999 CAS and its reaction to experience during CAS implementation were, in retrospect, inadequate. The Government's receptivity to a Bank knowledge-based strategy, at least as conceived and implemented by the Bank at the time, was less favorable than assessed by the Bank in 1999. The Bank apparently also did not understand the strength of the Government's determination not to borrow, and was perceived by the Government to continue to push lending against the responsible Government agency's wishes. The Bank did not follow through with the continuing assessment of the efficacy of its program, as it undertook to do in the 1999 CAS, and did not react or otherwise adjust its program to the failure to engage the Government in a new CAS beginning in 2002. The Bank should have kept its program under review, as indicated in the 1999 CAS. It should have recognized that dialogue and partnership were not emerging as envisaged, and taken steps at that time (e.g., engage with the National Treasury, address skill mix, staffing levels and location problems, address Bank Group coordination issues – steps that were taken subsequently beginning in 2004) to address problems in the relationship. Bank performance during the period FY 2000 – 2003 is therefore rated as Moderately Unsatisfactory.

⁹ Donor coordination was, as per the National Treasury's wish, the responsibility of the Government.

14. Adjustment of the implementation of the strategy was undertaken in 2004. Changes effected since then, jointly with the Government, address issues raised in QAG's 2004 review of the Bank's SA AAA program and the concerns of the Government about the Bank's modus operandi, and have brought the Bank's program into line with the intent of the strategy outlined in the 1999 CAS. Bank performance must therefore be recognized as improving during the latter part of the period (FY 2004 – 2006).

4. Overall IEG Assessment

Outcome:	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>
Bank Performance:	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>

15. There were a number of modestly positive developments with regard to macroeconomic policies and performance, structural policies, and institutional development over the period under review. However, little if any headway was made in reducing poverty and disparities in the South African economy. Bank support, while generally of satisfactory technical quality throughout the period was, for the most part, disconnected from the development policy dialogue and development policy-making prior to 2004, and thus made at best modest contributions to South Africa's program. The overall outcome of Bank support during the review period is therefore rated as Moderately Unsatisfactory.

16. The limited impact of Bank support was due at least in part to Government ambivalence about engaging with Bank. There is some suggestion in the CASCR that the Bank was not as flexible and forthcoming as it might have been in addressing this problem. The progress that has been made since 2004 in establishing a relationship with the Government that could lead to greater effectiveness of future Bank support suggests that earlier Bank action to address constraints impeding the implementation of the planned demand-driven knowledge partnership could have improved outcomes. Overall, Bank performance is rated Moderately Unsatisfactory.

5. Assessment of CAS Completion Report

17. The CASCR is candid and thorough in its assessment of outcomes of the 1999 CAS program, and – importantly – represents a joint Government-Bank assessment. It rates Bank performance over the CAS period reviewed as Moderately Unsatisfactory. While it does not rate CAS outcomes explicitly (with the exception of the regional integration objective), it recognizes and attempts to address the problems of distilling from a “pre-results-based CAS” an objectives framework that is consistent with CAS scope and objectives, and that is operational in the context of strategy geared primarily toward the delivery of knowledge products. It does a good job in covering implementation, including roles and interactions of the Bank's various operating entities and support instruments. However, it focuses primarily on specific Bank activities and outputs, and less on outcomes of this assistance. The focus on country-level development outcomes is adequate in some areas (e.g., macro performance), but should have been stronger in areas relating to policy and institutional development, service delivery and other dimensions of income and non-income poverty and regional development. The report is candid and correct, in IEG's view, concerning the modest contribution of Bank support to country-level development outcomes and modest-to-negligible achievements with regard to the intended specific outcomes of Bank support – particularly the failure to establish a knowledge partnership, which was the intended outcome of the 1999 CAS.

18. The lessons drawn by the CASCR are well-supported by the CASCR's analysis of experience during the FY00-06 period, including consultations with a range of participants representing different points of view on that experience. These lessons are consistent with, and underscore many of the lessons of IEG's recent evaluation of Bank support to middle-income countries.

19. The CASCR could have been strengthened by: (i) greater use of indicators concerning country and sector level outcomes in the policy and institutional area and with regard to service delivery, as well as income and non-income poverty; (ii) clarification of the relative roles played by the SA country program and the Southern African Regional Program with respect to SA's participation in regional development;

and (iii) explicit ratings of outcomes in each sub-area addressed by the CAS.

6. Findings and Lessons

20. In addition to the lessons drawn in the CASCR, which IEG endorses, there is a broader lesson for the Bank as an institution. Many of the deficiencies in the Bank's support to South Africa during the period reviewed and that led to the CASCR lessons can be traced, at least in part, to the incentives and constraints created by the Bank's standard business models, systems and processes on implementation of non-standard programs like that proposed in the 1999 CAS, and programs that more broadly and appropriately meet the needs of MICs. Country budget norms that are strongly driven by portfolio and lending activities are one example, but other constraints (e.g., in personnel systems, contracting, operations review policies, etc.) may also pose constraints on the Bank's ability to provide timely, demand-responsive support. Key among these was the absence of a business model to finance the activities of the "knowledge Bank." Many of these constraints, because they derive from broader institutional policies, practices and constraints, are beyond the remit of the Country Director to address in a timely and efficient manner. To ensure that the new Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) does not founder on these Bank institutional constraints, implementation of the strategy should be closely monitored and prompt action taken at the appropriate level of Bank management to ensure that Bank operational policies and systems do not impede fulfillment of the Bank's commitments. In addition to self-monitoring by Bank management, it would be appropriate to review this dimension of Bank performance in the context of the independent mid-term review that is envisaged to be commissioned under the new CPS.

21. Grant financing and national implementation seem to be common features of the areas where the Bank's program has made its greatest contributions in South Africa (e.g., the GEF portfolio, IDF grants for regional integration, and AAA drawing upon South African specialists) during the period under review. These are features, identified by IEG's evaluation of Bank assistance to MICs as key factors in successful Bank support programs, particularly the heavy reliance on national capacity in implementation.

Annex Tables

Annex Table 1	:	Actual vs. Planned Lending
Annex Table 2	:	Analytical and Advisory Work: actual vs planned
Annex Table 3	:	IEG Project Ratings
Annex Table 4	:	Portfolio Status Indicators by Year
Annex Table 5	:	IBRD / IDA Net Disbursements and Charges
Annex Table 6	:	Net Aid Flows (net or gross, ODA or ODA+OOD, as relevant)
Annex Table 7	:	Economic and Social Indicators
Annex Table 8	:	Millennium Development Goals

Annex Table 1: Planned and Actual Lending 1999-2006

FY	Proj ID	Project Name	Amount (million USD)
<i>Non planned lending</i>			
2003	P076901	Municipal Financial Management Technical Assistance Project	15

Source: WB Business Warehouse as of February 8, 2007.

Annex Table 2: Delivered ESW and NLTA, 1999-200

Delivered Client FY	Proj ID	Name	Report Type	Output Type
ESW				
FY98	P051308	MACROECONOMIC MODELL	MAC	EW/RPT
	P051945	FISCAL,FIN.&INST.	FIN	EW/RPT
FY99	P058392	SOURCE OF GROWTH	OTH	EW/RPT
	P058781	SPATIAL DIMENSIONS	OTH	EW/RPT
FY00	P065975	TRADE,EMPL. & GROWTH	Other	Report
	P065992	Loc Econ Devp & Inf Sector	Other	Report
	P066541	MACRO IMPACT OF AIDS	Macroeconomics, and Growth	Report
	P066548	RURAL STRATEGY NOTE	Other Rural Study	Report
FY02	P065612	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	Not assigned	Consultations/CD
	P070061	Sources of Growth - Phase 2	Macroeconomics, and Growth	Report
	P076044	AFTPC--South Africa CPAR	CPAR	Report
	P078598	Constraints to Black Informal Sector	Macroeconomics, and Growth	Report
FY03	P075745	Disability and Social Development in SA	Other Social Protection Study	Report
	P080292	South Afr:Nature Tourism & Conservation	Country Environmental Analysis (CEA)	Report
	P081524	South Africa - Micro Fin Background-FSE	Other Financial Sector Study	Report
FY04	P083418	S. Africa - PSD/ICA	Not assigned	Consultations/CD
FY05	P079201	ZA-Improving Intergovtl Fiscal Perf&Prog	Other Urban Study	Report
	P083285	South Africa ICA (FY05)	Investment Climate Assessment (ICA)	Report
	P087423	South Africa - Insolvency ROSC	Insolvency Assessment (ROSC)	Report
	P095688	ZA-Agr Land Redistrib Policy Note (FY05)	Not assigned	Policy Note
FY06	P078963	ZA-Fisc Inc & Serv Del Analysis (FY06)	Other Public Sector Study	Report
	P090855	ZA-MSME Study	PSD, Privatization and Industrial Policy	Report
	P097247	ZA-Land Reform (FY06)	Not assigned	Policy Note
	P098944	ZA - Electricity Sector Dialogue (FY06)	Energy Study	Report
	P099576	ZA-Infrastructure Performance (FY06)	Other Infrastructure Study	Report
	P100643	ZA-Jobs and Growth (FY06)	Not assigned	Policy Note
NLTA				
FY98	P041445	HEALTH TA	TA/NA	
	P051612	SUB-NAT'L CAP BLDG	TA/NA	
	P052197	PRIV FINAN OF INFRA	TA/NA	
	P052370	MTEF	TA/NA	
FY99	P050541	POV. CAPACITY BLDG	TA/NA	
	P051946	PUB SECT DEBT MGT.	TA/NA	
	P058971	INST.PUB.FIN.&AUDIT.	TA/NA	
FY00	P052198	MAPUTO CORRIDOR DEVP	TA/NA	
	P058405	GLOBAL CARBON INIT	TA/NA	
	P059695	JI AND CDM STUDY	TA/NA	
	P066545	HIGHER EDUCATION	TA/NA	
	P070482	(LKD)PPIAF:S. Africa Power Sctr Seminar	TA/NA	
FY01	P073518	Post-retreat growth framework TA	TA/NA	
	P074540	Constraints to SMME Growth (TA)	TA/NA	
FY02	P051401	South Africa:LAND REFORM FOLLOWUP	Institutional Development Plan	
	P071310	South Africa Poverty Monitoring	Model/Survey	
	P075655	Constraints to Growth in SMMEs in SA	"How-To" Guidance	
FY04	P073235	(LKD)PPIAF:South Africa Natural Gas	Institutional Development Plan	
	P080524	RURAL AND LAND REFORM SUPPORT	Institutional Development Plan	
	P084918	(LKD)PPIAF: S.Africa PSP-King Shaka Airp	Institutional Development Plan	
FY05	P078974	ZA - MACRO MODELING (MACRO-MICRO LINKS)	Model/Survey	
	P095026	ZA-MS Impact Assessment (FY05)	"How-To" Guidance	
FY06	P081835	CA: South Africa Cities Network	Knowledge-Sharing Forum	
	P089760	ZA-Depart. Minerals& En. Dialogue (FY06)	"How-To" Guidance	
	P090977	ZA-Rural & Land Reform Supt (FY06)	Institutional Development Plan	
	P098529	ZA-Economic Modeling (FY06)	Model/Survey	

Source: WB Business Warehouse as of February 8, 2007.

Annex Table 3: IEG Project Ratings for South Africa FY99-06

	Approval FY	Exit FY	IEG Outcome	IEG Sustainability	IEG ID Impact
ZA-GEF Cape Peninsula SIL	1998	2005	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY	HIGHLY LIKELY	SUBSTANTIAL
IND.COMPET&JOB CREAT	1997	2005	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	NON-EVALUABLE	MODEST

Region	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	Inst Dev Impact % Subst (\$)	Inst Dev Impact % Subst (No)	Sustainability % Likely (\$)	Sustainability % Likely (No)
South Africa	34.4	2	100.0	100.0	0	50.0		100.0
SSA	21,345.0	564	68.7	64.3	40	40.5	63	57.7
Bankwide average	157,896.2	2,248	80.2	76.1	54	49.5	81	73.2

Source: WB Business Warehouse Tables 4a.5 and 4a.6 as of November 28, 2007.

Annex Table 4: Portfolio Status Indicators by Year

Fiscal year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
South Africa									
# Proj	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
# Proj At Risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% At Risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Comm Amt	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	39.5	39.5	15.0	15.0	15.0
Comm At Risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Commit at Risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lesotho									
# Proj	5	7	7	7	7	4	5	6	7
# Proj At Risk	1	2	1	3	2	0	1	1	1
% At Risk	20.0	28.6	14.3	42.9	28.6	0.0	20.0	16.7	14.3
Net Comm Amt	123.8	135.0	140.8	131.8	130.1	92.1	104.7	111.2	106.8
Comm At Risk	6.8	46.8	21.0	18.0	9.8	0.0	5.0	36.0	14.1
% Commit at Risk	5.5	34.7	14.9	13.6	7.5	0.0	4.8	32.4	13.2
Madagascar									
# Proj	19	18	17	18	15	17	14	13	17
# Proj At Risk	3	2	1	14	0	1	4	1	2
% At Risk	15.8	11.1	5.9	77.8	0.0	5.9	28.6	7.7	11.8
Net Comm Amt	590.5	590.9	772.2	782.9	717.2	897.2	847.9	872.9	1,007.0
Comm At Risk	93.3	100.0	65.0	683.0	0.0	16.4	341.0	89.1	70.0
% Commit at Risk	15.8	16.9	8.4	87.2	0.0	1.8	40.2	10.2	7.0
Swaziland									
# Proj	1	1	1	1	1	1			
# Proj At Risk	1	0	0	0	1	1			
% At Risk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0			
Net Comm Amt	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0			
Comm At Risk	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	29.0			
% Commit at Risk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0			
Turkey									
# Proj	20	21	17	18	14	14	19	22	22
# Proj At Risk	4	4	3	5	1	3	1	1	2
% At Risk	20.0	19.0	17.6	27.8	7.1	21.4	5.3	4.5	9.1
Net Comm Amt	2,546.4	4,053.1	4,295.2	5,890.4	4,417.4	4,278.2	5,929.9	6,021.9	5,639.5
Comm At Risk	210.2	500.1	635.1	1,111.8	300.0	934.8	300.0	60.3	429.0
% Commit at Risk	8.3	12.3	14.8	18.9	6.8	21.9	5.1	1.0	7.6
Zimbabwe									
# Proj	8	6	5	1	0				
# Proj At Risk	4	2	5	1	0				
% At Risk	50.0	33.3	100.0	100.0					
Net Comm Amt	448.1	270.8	206.3	60.0	0.0				
Comm At Risk	287.0	71.3	206.3	60.0	0.0				
% Commit at Risk	64.1	26.3	100.0	100.0					
SSA									
# Proj	373	367	359	355	343	334	334	351	364
# Proj At Risk	102	51	53	93	65	76	97	77	77
% At Risk	27.3	13.9	14.8	26.2	19.0	22.8	29.0	21.9	21.2
Net Comm Amt	13,975.9	13,525.9	14,408.9	15,182.1	15,793.2	16,387.7	16,364.8	18,310.4	20,737.7
Comm At Risk	3,147.5	1,618.7	2,429.8	4,088.2	2,937.3	3,174.5	4,300.9	3,241.0	3,881.6
% Commit at Risk	22.5	12.0	16.9	26.9	18.6	19.4	26.3	17.7	18.7

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 3a.4 as of November 28, 2007.

Annex Table 5: IBRD / IDA Net Disbursements and Charges (million USD)

FY	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	-0.04
2000	1.72	0.00	1.72	0.00	-0.01	1.72
2001	3.58	0.00	3.58	0.08	0.03	3.47
2002	4.14	0.00	4.14	0.34	0.05	3.75
2003	5.29	0.00	5.29	0.55	0.19	4.55
2004	4.89	0.20	4.69	0.74	0.09	3.85
2005	10.76	0.76	10.00	0.92	0.06	9.02
2006	2.06	1.40	0.66	1.32	0.04	-0.69
TOTAL	32.43	2.36	30.07	3.95	0.48	25.64

Source: Client Connection as of Jan 31, 2007.

**Annex Table 6: External Assistance to South Africa, Total Net Disbursements, 1999-2005
(in US\$ Million)**

Donor	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia	7.02	6.02	4.99	5.74	10.28	7.72	4.78
Austria	1.09	1.09	0.8	1.4	1.33	1.52	0.99
Belgium	4.48	4.1	6.12	9.87	13.25	14.67	18.17
Canada	11.61	10.71	7.51	9.49	13.08	12.01	14.55
Denmark	17.2	16.97	15.27	18.75	20.57	21.54	18.44
Finland	2.81	2.61	3.62	6.33	9.68	10.19	13.14
France	27.84	18.36	1.27	25.35	20.16	2.48	28.25
Germany	51.12	41.59	36.93	42.39	41.23	56.54	36.99
Greece	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.27	0.34	0.83
Ireland	4.26	3.24	4.34	12.14	18.26	16.75	17.62
Italy	3.9	0.87	2.67	7.76	3.72	6.68	3.23
Japan	14.06	19.79	13.39	4.69	17.61	18.83	16.1
Luxembourg	1.14	1.27	0.39	1.01	0.07	1.87	2.62
Netherlands	26.58	24.18	34.84	45.57	29.54	55.65	55.49
New Zealand	0.8	0.61	0.8	0.69	1.46	1.24	1.49
Norway	15.86	14.73	16.99	17.48	15.59	15.94	14.39
Portugal	0.12	0.17	0.11	2.01	0.27	0.4	0.64
Spain	2.05	1.05	1.09	0.06	0.25	0.49	0.4
Sweden	40.88	32.36	26.45	21.99	23.77	25.58	22.87
Switzerland	5.72	5.35	8.04	6.11	7.77	7.03	8.19
United Kingdom	62.92	42.64	41.76	46.95	122.91	87.06	70.26
United States	84.6	105.85	85.85	89.44	106.18	94.66	136.57
All Bilateral Donors							
AfDF (African Dev.Fund)	-	-	-0.29	-	-	-	-
Arab Agencies	-0.08	-0.08	0.51	-0.06	-0.06	-	-
Arab Countries	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
DAC Countries, Total	386.15	353.59	313.26	375.3	477.25	459.19	486.01
DAC EU Members, Total	246.48	190.53	175.69	241.66	305.28	301.76	289.94
EC	136.73	119.82	99.21	116.47	134.03	143.3	172.88
G7, Total	256.05	239.81	189.38	226.07	324.89	278.26	305.95
GEF	0.95	0.94	2.52	1.38	1.67	2.67	3.45
Global Fund (GFATM)	-	-	-	-	16.74	12.13	26.47
Hungary	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Korea	0.08	1.88	0.51	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07
Non-DAC Bilateral Donors, Total	1.85	1.99	1.1	0.78	0.77	0.59	0.5
Nordic Dev. Fund	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Bilateral Donors	1.12	0.11	0.58	0.72	0.66	0.49	0.38
Poland	-	-	0	-	0.01	0.01	0.02
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-
Turkey	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.03
UNDP	3	3.17	1.54	1.83	2.16	3.06	2.29
UNFPA	0.88	0.33	1.58	1.49	0.64	0.41	0.91
UNHCR	3.87	3.72	3.82	2.63	3.52	2.71	2.99
UNICEF	5.18	1.08	1.95	1.57	1.13	1.12	1.35
UNTA	2.8	2.75	2.63	3.18	3.4	3.02	3.13
WFP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Multilateral, Total	153.39	131.73	113.47	128.49	163.23	168.42	213.49
ALL Donors, Total	541.39	487.31	427.83	504.57	641.25	628.2	700

Source: OECD DAC as of Jan 31, 2007.

Annex Table 7: Economic and Social Indicators, 1998 - 2006

	South Africa									South Africa	Botswana	Lesotho	Madagascar	Mauritius	Namibia	Swaziland	Turkey	Zimbabwe	SSA	Upper middle income
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006											
Growth and Inflation																				
GDP growth (annual %)	0.5	2.4	4.2	2.7	3.7	3.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	3.5	6.4	1.7	3.5	4.5	4.2	2.5	3.8	-4.4	4.1	3.3
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	3,280	3,150	3,050	2,830	2,640	2,870	3,630	4,820	5,390	3,518	3,980	702	259	4,266	2,206	1,609	3,389	566	571	4,067
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	8,130	8,240	8,560	8,770	9,210	9,540	10,240	10,960	11,710	9,484	9,190	3,626	844	10,851	6,634	4,559	7,053	2,303	1,682	8,524
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	-1.8	-0.1	1.6	0.9	2.5	1.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	1.8	5.8	1.4	0.6	3.4	2.4	0.7	2.3	-5.2	1.6	2.4
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	6.9	5.2	5.3	5.7	9.2	5.9	1.4	3.4	4.6	5.3	8.2	7.6	10.3	5.8	4.7	7.5	39.5	72.6	..	..
Composition of GDP (%)																				
Agriculture, value added	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.4	17.0	29.2	6.8	11.0	13.7	14.1	18.4	17.5	6.5
Industry, value added	32.2	31.2	31.8	32.3	33.1	31.7	30.8	30.3	30.5	31.5	54.8	41.3	14.7	30.1	29.9	45.7	23.9	23.4	31.1	30.9
Services, etc., value added	64.1	65.2	64.9	64.2	62.8	64.8	66.1	67.1	67.0	65.1	42.7	41.7	56.0	63.1	59.1	40.7	62.0	58.2	51.4	62.6
External Accounts																				
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	25.7	25.3	27.9	30.0	32.7	27.8	26.4	26.8	29.1	28.0	49.2	42.6	26.0	60.8	47.5	83.1	27.4	35.6	31.4	29.7
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	24.5	22.7	24.9	26.1	29.1	25.9	27.1	28.3	33.1	26.8	35.4	101.2	35.1	62.1	51.1	92.0	31.3	39.5	32.8	27.8
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-1.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.8	-1.1	-3.2	-3.8	-6.4	-1.7	7.2	-16.1	-7.6	0.3	7.2	-0.2	-2.3	..	..	..
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	18.1	19.0	18.9	19.2	19.7	18.8	16.8	16.6	16.2	18.1	49.3	-17.4	9.5	22.8	21.3	9.9	19.7	9.8	17.5	22.1
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	17.1	15.5	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.8	16.1	17.0	18.5	16.1	22.0	41.9	18.6	23.2	24.2	18.8	19.3	15.1	18.0	18.7
External debt (% of GNI)	18.9	18.4	19.2	21.0	23.2	17.2	13.6	13.1	..	18.0	7.6	57.5	102.4	40.8	..	22.2	59.2	70.1	59.9	43.8
Total reserves in months of imports	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.5	20.8	5.5	2.4	4.2	1.8	2.3	4.8	..	7.2	6.4
Fiscal Accounts																				
Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	..	..	26.4	27.4	26.4	26.8	27.7	29.9	..	27.4	..	44.1	52.6	21.2	31.9	26.6	26.3	..	..	..
Expense (% of GDP)	..	..	27.9	27.8	27.6	29.0	29.5	29.3	..	28.5	..	39.3	54.2	21.4	31.3	24.4	35.6	..	..	..
Cash surplus/deficit (% of GDP)	..	..	-2.0	-0.9	-1.6	-2.6	-2.1	0.2	..	-1.5	..	-0.1	-18.5	-2.6	-3.3	-2.6	-9.5	..	..	..
Social Indicators																				
Health																				
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	76.0	76.0	79.0	81.0	82.0	94.0	93.0	94.0	..	84.4	96.9	82.6	57.8	91.1	76.8	78.4	81.8	80.5	54.5	91.4
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	..	..	50.0	..	..	..	..	55.0	..	52.5	80.5	94.2	79.0	15.7	48.0	104.0	31.8	77.0	98.5	27.4
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	..	48.5	47.8	..	46.5	45.5	44.6	47.7	..	46.8	38.1	37.6	55.3	71.7	49.3	43.7	70.4	38.1	46.8	69.5
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	..	..	66.0	..	..	..	65.0	..	..	65.5	41.5	37.0	29.5	94.0	25.0	48.0	87.5	52.5	36.2	81.0
Improved water source (% of population with access)	..	..	87.0	..	..	..	88.0	..	..	87.5	95.0	79.0	45.5	100.0	83.5	62.0	94.5	80.5	55.3	91.9
Education																				
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81.2	82.2	70.7	84.3	85.0	79.6	87.4	89.4	59.3	93.1
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	..	20.2	31.0	34.6	30.6	33.3	37.5	..	..	31.2	..	28.2	6.1	96.0	25.3	18.2	7.2	40.6	15.2	57.4
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	..	114.2	106.7	105.7	105.7	105.0	104.1	..	..	106.9	103.9	123.5	112.2	104.0	101.0	102.1	95.8	98.0	86.4	112.8
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	..	87.8	84.9	86.6	88.6	90.5	93.4	..	..	88.6	73.3	33.6	14.1	81.8	59.0	43.6	79.8	40.8	28.1	90.2
Population																				
Population growth (annual %)	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	2.8	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.8	2.4	0.9
Population, total (million)	41.9	42.9	44.0	44.8	45.3	45.8	46.4	46.9	47.4	45.0	1.8	1.8	17.2	1.2	1.9	1.1	69.3	12.8	702.4	785.9
Urban population (% of total)	55.9	56.4	56.9	57.4	57.9	58.3	58.8	59.3	59.8	57.9	54.9	18.2	26.4	42.6	33.5	23.7	65.7	34.6	34.0	73.6

Source: WB World Development Indicators (September 2007 update).

Annex Table 8: Millennium Development Goals

	1990	1995	2000	2005
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	3.6	3.5	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	9.2	11.5	..
Poverty gap at \$1 a day (PPP) (%)	..	0.6	1.7	..
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1 a day (PPP) (% of population)	..	6.3	10.7	..
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	3	3	..	3
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education				
Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)	88	..	..	94
Persistence to grade 5, total (% of cohort)	..	..	86	82
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	75	..	89	99
School enrollment, primary (% net)	90	..	90	87
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women				
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	3	25	30	33
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	103	..	101	101
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	100	..	..	101
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	42.6	43.6	45.4	45.9
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality				
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	79	76	77	82
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	45	45	50	55
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	60	59	63	68
Goal 5: Improve maternal health				
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	82	84	92
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	..	..	230	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases				
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	57	..	56	60
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	224	392	536	600
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	14.8
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	..	..	15.6	18.8
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	5	62	103
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability				
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	8.1	8.3	7.4	7.9
Forest area (% of land area)	8	..	8	8
GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2000 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent)	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.7
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	69	..	..	65
Improved water source (% of population with access)	83	..	..	88
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	..	..	6.1
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development				
Aid per capita (current US\$)	..	10	11	15
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of G&S, excl. workers' remittances)	0.0	5.1	5.5	1.5
Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)	94	116	302	825
Internet users (per 1,000 people)	0	7	55	109
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	7	28	66	85
Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and income)	..	9.5	9.8	6.9
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	46.7	64.8
Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	42.1	55.8
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	..	..	44.2	60.1
Other				
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	3,390	3,740	3,050	4,770
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	119.3	146.4	134.4	223.5
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	17.7	18.2	15.9	18.2
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	62	58	48	48
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	81	..	..	82
Population, total (millions)	35.2	39.1	44.0	46.9
Trade (% of GDP)	43.0	44.9	52.8	55.7

Note: Figures in italics refer to periods other than those specified.
Source: World Development Indicators database, April 2007 update.