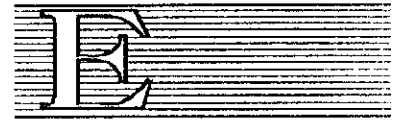


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**APPRAISAL AND ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
ABUJA DECLARATION ON PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT:
THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN AFRICA IN THE 1990s,
A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In November 1989, the Economic Commission for Africa organized a major review conference on the situation of African women at the close of the 1980s, a decade which had been most devastating for Africa's development. The fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development, held in Abuja, Nigeria from 6 to 10 November 1989, outlined the following objectives:

(a) To provide a forum for a thorough review and assessment of the extent of implementation of the Arusha Strategies for the Advancement of African Women Beyond the United Nations Decade for Women by governments, United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other organizations as well as institutions;

(b) To consider emerging socio-economic problems that affect the lives of African women; and

(c) To re-assess the priorities stated in the Arusha Strategies and to make appropriate recommendations for the future.

2. The review within the context of the Arusha and Nairobi Strategies showed that the situation of women had deteriorated even more in African countries where economic crisis, the growing debt burden and severe cutbacks in social development resources had further constrained the implementation of the Strategies. Progress had been made in the fields of education, agriculture and food production, law and legislation, but nevertheless, the success was largely invisible since it had not been translated into improvements in the daily lives of women, particularly poor women in rural areas. The review also showed an alarming regression in the status of women in the spheres of employment, health, access to productive resources, decision-making, science and technology.

3. It was therefore clear that very little had been done to enhance the role of women in the development process and that the continent had, all along, underutilized the potential of its women. The review conference found it necessary to weigh up the situation as was stated by General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, during his opening statement: "You are to weigh the Arusha Strategies and subject them to indepth scrutiny. Put the Strategies into scale and see how they perform within the continuum ranging from very well implemented to very badly implemented". With this in view, the Conference adopted further concrete action in various areas of development in a declaration entitled: The Abuja Declaration on Participatory Development: The Role of Women in Africa in the 1990s. The Abuja Declaration complements the Arusha Strategies and recommends comprehensive measures and targets the implementation of which at the national, subregional and international levels would accelerate the advancement of women in the development process.

4. Along with the adoption of the Abuja Declaration, the ECA Conference of Ministers adopted resolution 684 (XXV) in May 1990, in which operative paragraph 5 urged member States to fully implement the recommendations of the Abuja Declaration by integrating women as an essential part of recovery and long-term development programmes. The same resolution requested ECA to monitor, review and appraise the implementation of the Abuja Declaration.

5. The primary objective of this report is to present the progress made on the overall implementation of the Abuja Declaration and is the first review on the implementation of the Abuja Declaration to be presented to the Conference. The review is presented in five parts under the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women which are equality, development and peace. Section II of the report, under the rubric theme "equality", reviews legal rights of women and other issues of concern pertaining to women and law, as well as the implementation of international standards by member governments. Section III reviews areas under the theme "development". These areas include education, employment (the role of women in agriculture) and environment. Women in decision-making and their role in conflict resolution are discussed in section IV under the theme "peace". Section V highlights major activities undertaken by ECA to implement the Abuja Declaration and conclusions are given in section VI. Tables are contained in the annex.

6. Information and data used in this review are based on various reports, in particular those of the subregional committee meetings (1992), those presented at the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (Vienna 1992) and information obtained during field missions. It should also be noted that the Abuja Declaration was adopted only three years ago and therefore it may be too early to expect a lot of progress to have been made in its implementation. However, this review is being presented in conformity with the above-mentioned resolution.

II. EQUALITY

7. In many societies throughout history, women have shared similar experiences of inequality between the sexes, the causes of which are directly linked to a complex historical process. Inequality also derives from political, economic, social and cultural factors and the form in which it manifests itself is as varied as the economic, social and cultural conditions of the world community. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women adopted in December 1979 and which entered into force on 3 September 1981, recalls that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity. It is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and humanity.

8. Although legal barriers to equality have been removed in most countries, de facto discrimination on the grounds of sex still continues. Despite progress made by most countries in repealing discriminatory laws and enacting new legislation, further measures are necessary for guaranteeing equal rights for women. ^{1/} The importance of increasing awareness by women of their rights was one of the essential strategies identified for implementing the Abuja Declaration. Although progress had been made in some countries to ensure gender neutrality of legislation, measures were lacking with respect to effective implementation and enforcement, and even the most comprehensive legal provisions could not be of much use to women, if they were unaware of their rights.

9. According to an expert group meeting on increased awareness by women of their rights, including legal literacy, the meeting concluded that:

(a) Despite the existence of international norms, many of these norms have not been translated into national legislation, thus women still lack rights in certain areas of their lives;

(b) The rights, as defined at the national level, are often not relevant to the social, economic and cultural experiences and the reality of their lives; and

(c) Where women have rights and they have access to those rights, many women cannot make use of them because of constraints imposed by: economic factors: internal (class structure, access to economic opportunity) and external economic environment, including the consequences of structural adjustment; cultural and attitudinal factors, political factors; educational limitations; social conditioning against the use of law; and legal administration of justice. ^{2/}

^{1/} The Abuja Declaration on Participatory Development: The Role of Women in Africa in the 1990s.

^{2/} Report of the Expert Group Meeting on increased awareness by women of their rights, including legal literacy, United Nations Office at Vienna Division for the Advancement of Women, EGM/IAWR/1992/1.

Progress made in the implementation of the Convention
on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

10. Based on the national reports presented to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1990 and 1991, many countries have examined and are re-examining all civil codes, administrative regulations, penal and communal codes which discriminate against women or make women second rate citizens or minors. Legislation pertaining to equal pay, a minimum wage, maternity leave and women's property rights in marriage have also been introduced in a number of countries including Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda. For example, in Equatorial Guinea, the Constitution provides for equal pay for work of equal value and 12 weeks of maternity leave are mandatory. ^{3/} In the United Republic of Tanzania, the ratification of the Convention has strengthened and reactivated the country's effort in the implementation of the elimination of discrimination against women. The Government has tried to give equality to women and this has resulted in many positive measures to achieve that goal. ^{4/}

11. In Ghana, the passing by the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) of laws on intestate succession, administration of estates and marriage and divorce registration has marked an important achievement toward redressing the injustices done to women in these areas. ^{5/} According to the Annual Review of Population Law, 1989, under the family law, significant developments have occurred in Africa. For example, Burkina Faso has completely revised its family code. The new code, a synthesis of customary law with French law imposed during colonial rule provides as guiding principles that the family is the basic component of society, that monogamy is the common law form of marriage, and that marriage is based on the equality of rights and duties between spouses. ^{6/} Major family law changes have also been introduced in Gabon and Senegal. Gabon has amended its civil code with respect to monogamous marriages, marital property regimes, legitimization of children, and grounds for divorce, among which is now physical separation for at least three years. Senegal has modified its family code to change rules on legitimacy, age of marriage, and parental authority. The code also gives greater protection to wives by repealing provisions that limited their civil capacity, choice of domicile and ability to exercise a profession. ^{7/}

12. Many countries in Africa have given additional legal protection to women against sex crimes and provisions aimed at improving the general status of women have been endorsed by Algeria, Burkina Faso and Nigeria, for example. Burkina Faso's Article and Programme of Action promotes the emancipation of women. While the right of a mother to give citizenship to her child has also been introduced in some countries. In Mozambique, for example, Act No. 16/87 introduced changes into the law on nationality. This Act amends the law on nationality to provide, among other things, that Mozambican women who marry foreigners do not automatically lose their nationality and that children born to Mozambican mothers outside the country can be considered Mozambican citizens. ^{8/}

^{3/} The Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, eighth session, Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth session, Supplement No. 38 (A/45/38) United Nations, 1990.

^{4/} Ibid.

^{5/} CEDAW/C/GHA/1-3, 5 July 1991.

^{6/} Annual Review of Population Law, Vol. 16, 1989.

^{7/} Ibid.

^{8/} Ibid.

13. In addition to amending laws giving legal rights to women, other measures have been and are being practised for legal reforms. For example, in some countries such as Botswana, Cape Verde, Guinea, Kenya, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia, legal committees have been established to review legislation affecting different aspects of women's advancement. Professional groups such as the Uganda Women Lawyers' Association affiliated to FIDA works with the Ministry of Justice to ensure the removal of discriminatory laws in the revision of the Constitution, and has established a legal aid clinic to assist women and children. Currently, the Ministry of Women in Development, Culture and Youth, in collaboration with two local NGOs, the Uganda Women's Finance and Credit Trust (UWFCT) and the Uganda Women Lawyers' Association are working on a project to tackle some of the most urgent needs of women in the areas of credit and law. The ultimate goal of the project is the economic emancipation of women and the improvement of their status by increasing their access to legal and credit services and general education on matters of law and finance. ^{9/}

14. The FIDA Ghana Legal Aid through the Association of Ghanaian Women Lawyers is engaged in promoting legal awareness especially regarding the rights of women vis-à-vis the maintenance of children as well as custody of children and inheritance issues. In Senegal, CONGAD/RADI serves as a network of regional paralegal information, sensitization and education. Associations of women lawyers and jurists are therefore playing a major role in many countries to secure legislation and the reform of gender-biased laws.

15. In April 1992, a large number of women lawyers and activists held a regional seminar in Benin to review the legal status of African women and prepared plans of action to accelerate the pace of gender-responsive legislation in Africa. Similarly, there is an on-going major research project on "Women and Law in Southern Africa" established with the support from Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Ford Foundation, Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The project has undertaken policy-oriented research, organized workshops, mobilized women and influenced legislative changes in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

16. While the will and commitment by governments to eradicate discriminatory law are very strong, the pace at which they are being amended has been very slow. Difficulties encountered by women in exercising their rights still exist because of the existence of traditional, religious laws which do not regard women as equal to men. Secondly, the legal concept of equality has to be seen within the framework of the economic and political scenario. Political systems might succeed in enacting laws that ensured equality, but the development of women in society particularly is based on the de facto and de jure situation. It will take some time for the effects of these various measures and programmes to enhance the status of women to be felt and effectively measured. It therefore remains for governments and women themselves to strengthen the rights of women and, above all, to translate them into reality at a time of economic crisis.

III. DEVELOPMENT

17. The ultimate goal of development in Africa is to ensure the overall wellbeing of the people through sustained improvement in their living standards. ^{10/} As stated in AAF-SAP, development has to be

^{9/} Uganda WOMENEWS, a quarterly newsletter of Women in Development (WID); Vol. I, no. 4, October-December 1992.

^{10/} African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation (AAF-SAP), E/ECA/CM.15/6/Rev.3, April 1989.

engineered and sustained by the people themselves through their full and active participation. ^{11/} However, it has been observed that women do not benefit from development to the same extent as men and that economic development does not automatically lead to distribution of resources based upon equity, especially not to the poor the majority of whom are women. In their triple role of reproducers, producers and managers, the significant contributions made by both urban and rural women to national development through their active participation in economic, social and political activities cannot be overemphasized.

18. The perspective of integrating women into all aspects of development assistance, in line with the Abuja Declaration as contained in this report, reviews various areas of development (education, employment and environment) in which women are involved and are making progress in addition to experiencing socio-economic changes and constraints.

A. Education

19. Literacy and women's access to basic formal education is generally considered a key prerequisite to employment in the modern sector, and differences between men and women indicate the extent of women's opportunities in this respect. Primary and secondary education are also increasingly important as a foundation for training in specific skills. ^{12/}

20. According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in 1990, 25.5 per cent of the adult population of the world (948.1 million) were illiterate. Of that number, 346.5 million were men (i.e., 19.4 per cent of the male population) while 601.6 million were women (i.e., 33.6 per cent of the female population). The numbers were even more striking for developing countries, where the illiteracy rate for women stood at 45 per cent. ^{13/}

21. The Abuja Declaration on Participatory Development: The Role of Women in Africa in the 1990s stipulates that, by the year 2000, "Parity in literacy, primary and secondary education and at least 40 per cent of university enrolment" ^{14/} should have been achieved. It also recommends that measures should be taken to educate the public that changes in women's education must be seen in terms of enabling women and girls to secure employment and equal participation with men in the political and economic fields.

B. Progress made in improving the education and enrolment of women

22. Table I shows male and female illiteracy rates in 1988 and 1990. Looking at the percentage of female illiteracy rate in 1990, Burkina Faso, Chad, Benin, the Gambia, Guinea, the Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the Sudan have the highest percentage of female illiteracy ranging from 82.1 to 91.1 per cent respectively, while Botswana, Madagascar, Zambia, Zaire and Zimbabwe have the lowest percentage of female illiterate rates ranging from 39.7 to 27.1 per cent respectively. According to the subregional groupings in the table, West Africa shows the highest percentage of female illiteracy rates, as compared to the other three subregional groupings. In all four subregions, male illiteracy rates for both 1988 and 1990 are lower compared to rates for females. Although illiteracy rates for females (according to table 1) fell very slightly between 1988-1990, they are still much higher than those of males.

^{11/} Ibid.

^{12/} World Bank Report, 1991, p. 30.

^{13/} 1990 International Literacy Year (UNESCO) Information Document, June 1989.

^{14/} Abuja Declaration on Participatory Development: The Role of Women in Africa in the 1990s.

23. Student enrolment at the first level of education (primary school) as shown in table 2 shows that there has been an increase in the enrolment of females between 1987-1990. In countries like Botswana and Lesotho, there are more female students enrolled than male, while countries such as Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Swaziland have attained parity in student enrolment at this level. As a whole, the overall enrolment of students at the first level of education in all the four subregions shows very little difference between the sexes.

24. At the second and third levels of education, significant gaps still exist in the number of male and female student enrolment. Statistically speaking, as shown in tables 3 and 4, a large number of girls drop out of school for various reasons such as marriage, pregnancy, family responsibilities, etc. The economic crisis of the 1980s and the remedial structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) adopted by many African countries have had a negative impact on female education. Improvements in secondary education enrolment, for example, slowed down in Africa; ^{15/} in several countries, there was a lower enrolment for girls than for boys among the poorer strata of society. Drop-out rates increased in several countries as a result of the introduction of school fees. Girls are often the first to suffer from these setbacks, since female education is not a priority among families, particularly among the poor and illiterate.

25. "A girl has the additional disadvantage of being born into a world that does not even expect her to succeed, a world that perhaps does not really want her to succeed, a world that has been systematically schooling her for failure", argued the 1985 State of the World's Women. ^{16/} Having always been excluded from education, many women have come to believe that their abilities are restricted to cooking, cleaning and minding children all of which are crucial yet unpaid and undervalued tasks.

26. In science and technology female enrolment is also very low. Table 5 shows student enrolment in this field at all levels from 1982 to 1989. In Algeria, Egypt and Morocco, female enrolment in science and technology in 1988 and 1989 was 30 per cent lower than male enrolment, while in such countries as Benin, Mauritius and Senegal, the percentage in 1988-1989 ranged from 11 to 24 per cent. Girls' enrolment in vocational and technical training schools is also very low. As an increasing number of women in Africa seek paid employment, vocational and technical training becomes all the more significant. In some countries, such as Ghana, science, technology and mathematics clinics are organized yearly to encourage girls at the higher level of secondary school to pursue careers in these fields. ^{17/} In the Niger, there has been some progress in the enrolment of females with regard to science and technology, though there had been some decline in technical training during the past year. ^{18/} Measures have been undertaken in Mali in order to provide girls and women with equal opportunities by, among others, the allocation of scholarships and grants to women and girls. ^{19/}

27. Although the proportion of women in school enrolment increased between 1988 and 1990, the growth was essentially at the first level while at second and third levels it remained below one half with the exception of countries such as Seychelles. Greater participation of females in the education process is not just a matter of providing them with equal opportunities for social development, it is a key to development

^{15/} 1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, p. 31.

^{16/} The State of the World's Women 1985, pp. 15-16.

^{17/} Report of the Subregional Committee meeting E/ECA/ATRCW/ARCC.XIII/92/3.3, April 1992.

^{18/} Ibid.

^{19/} Ibid.

in general. ^{20/} Educating women is a high return investment in socio-economic development for society as a whole since, by educating a woman, one is in effect reaching an entire family. At present however, this simple equation appears to go unrecognized by development planners and governments alike.

28. The available evidence shows that there is a direct correlation between literacy and health, economic and political power and the exercise of an informed choice, especially for women. Education decisively determines a woman's access to paid employment, her earning capacity, her overall health, control over her fertility, family size and spacing and the education and health of her family. In addition, education helps women overcome social prejudice; they can take control of their lives and assume a status and identity beyond child-bearing, thereby allowing them to participate more fully in the public life of their community.

29. As an economic investment, Lawrence H. Summers argues that increased outlays directed at educating girls may well yield the highest return of all investments available in developing countries, considering both private benefits and returns to other family members; and that, if a larger fraction of girls had gone to school a generation ago, millions of infant deaths each year could have been averted and tens of millions of families could have been healthier and happier. ^{21/}

30. In view of the foregoing, major initiatives should be made to implement and achieve the target set in the Abuja Declaration by the year 2000.

C. Women's employment

31. The third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development held in Arusha in 1984 highlighted the fact that women should be part of the production process and be provided with required resources to do so. In 1980, the Lagos Plan of Action emphasized that the crucial role of women in food production should be recognized in finding solutions to Africa's food crisis and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) emphasized that the role of African women in development needed to be taken seriously into account, not only in development planning but also in the disbursement of resources. Finally, the Abuja Declaration on Participatory Development: The Role of Women in Africa in the 1990s adopted at the fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development held in Abuja in November 1989 emphasized the need to promote women in employment and set a target that by the year 2000, "at least one out of five of all vacant government professional posts be filled by a woman". ^{22/}

1. Women in the labour market

32. According to an International Labour Organisation (ILO) report, the female labour force in sub-Saharan Africa was estimated in 1990 to be about 73 million, representing 38 per cent of the total labour force. ^{23/} Compared to the past two decades when women accounted for about 40 per cent of the labour

^{20/} Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1989-1990. United Nations, New York, 1992.

^{21/} Investing in All the People: Lawrence H. Summers Working Papers: Development Economics - The World Bank, May 1992.

^{22/} Abuja Declaration on Participatory Development: The Role of Women in Africa in the 1990s. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 1990.

^{23/} African Employment Report 1990 - Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa (JASPA). Addis Ababa.

force, the current estimates reflect a decline in the female participation rates in the labour market. Recent studies on women's participation in the labour market point to the size and structure of the economy, education, fertility, religion and other demographic and socio-political characteristics as factors which affect the level, pattern and trend of female employment.

33. Taking stock of the action which member States have undertaken to implement the Abuja Declaration, according to national reports submitted during the subregional committee meetings held in and Gisenyi, Lusaka, Niamey and Yaounde between February and April 1992, it is indicated that though theoretically there was no discrimination against women in employment, there has been no significant increase in the employment of women. In the absence of specific data and indicators at the national level on women's employment, it is difficult to actually estimate the number of women employees in the labour market. However, most national reports indicated that a number of measures and efforts were undertaken to facilitate women's access to employment, in particular to key posts. Most reports stressed that women were active in agriculture and in the informal sector of the economy with very few women in high-level professional employment. Despite gains in legislation and protection of rights, women continue to be "second-class citizens" in the labour force of every country of the world.

2. Women in the service sector

34. Women tend to predominate in the service sector, partly because of the influence of sexual stereotypes, but most of all because service sector occupations correspond most nearly to women's traditional domestic roles. Tables 6 and 7 show the percentage distribution of the economically active population by sector and by sex. Within the service sector, table 6 shows that, in 1991, 39.2 per cent of females in North Africa were economically active as compared to 36.6 per cent of males (see table 7). As a whole, with the exception of the Sudan, women in the North African subregion are more actively involved than men in this sector. Table 6 shows that in the West African subregion, an average of 23.3 per cent of females were economically active in the service sector in 1991 as compared to 20.7 per cent of males. However, in Central Africa, East and Southern Africa, where on the average, more males are economically active than females, except in Mauritius, Namibia and Seychelles.

35. Although table 6 shows that, on the average, there has been a slight increase in women's participation during the period 1988-1991 in the service sector, studies show that the majority of women are employed at low-level positions earning much less than men in the same sector.

3. Women in industry

36. According to the United Nations report on Women's Challenges to the Year 2000, two fifths of the world's workforce, or one billion people, are "hitched to the machine that drives modern society" and that although one in three of the world's paid jobs goes to a woman, they are only one quarter of those employed in industry. ^{24/} The past two decades have witnessed a dramatic surge in the number of women engaged in various forms of productive activities in the industrial sector whether as self-taught food-processors, semi-skilled machine operators, small-scale entrepreneurs, skilled computer technicians, the nearly 200 million women in industry today, form an integral part of their nations' economic fabric. ^{25/}

37. In reviewing the implementation of the Abuja Declaration in this sector, national reports have revealed that women were largely confined to the small-scale industrial sector where they undertake activities

^{24/} Women Challenges to the Year 2000. United Nations, New York, 1991.

^{25/} Women Considered: How UNIDO is making women more visible in industry. UNIDO, 1989.

such as food processing, soap making, vegetable oil extraction, pottery and bread making, while few women were engaged in heavy industry and manufacturing. Most of the women's activities in this sector are oriented towards domestic needs and characterized by the use of primitive means of production. Difficulties encountered include social, organizational, institutional, educational and technological problems, as well as access of women to physical and financial resources.

38. In areas where the situation of women has been seriously held back by traditional attitudes and lack of access to resources and opportunities, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has developed specific projects focusing on women. Developing appropriate technologies for rural women and improving the management and productivity of enterprises run by women are examples of such projects. For example and as part of food technology, a sun-drying system for fruits and vegetables is being developed on a semi-industrial scale under a Japanese-funded project in Senegal. Australian support has also made it possible for UNIDO to help turn garment cooperatives of the Women's Organization of Mozambique into financially viable small businesses. ^{26/} Apart from increasing incomes of rural women through the use of appropriate technologies on food-processing equipment, agricultural implements, etc., UNIDO has also embarked on training programmes for skills acquisition in various processing techniques that would help women select the technology best suited to their needs and requirements.

39. In summing up, though some attempts have been made to increase the participation of women in the industrial sector, the majority are concentrated in a narrow range of light industries such as electronics, food processing and textiles. Large numbers are in the lowest paid, most vulnerable jobs requiring little skill and offering dim prospects for advancement. Despite significant strides made in non-traditional areas, women remain scarcely visible in positions demanding highly technical abilities and experience in management and decision-making. Improvements in access to education is significant in enhancing women's industrial participation.

4. Women in agriculture

40. In 1990, the number of females in the agricultural labour force in sub-Saharan Africa amounted to more than 55 million, which represents 43 per cent of the total labour force. In most countries, women formed the bulk of the labour force engaged in food production and produced nearly 60 per cent of the food that is consumed by rural households. ^{27/} Furthermore, evidence from studies conducted has shown that in Africa about 75 per cent of agricultural work is done by women, who also produce and market up to 80 per cent of the food. ^{28/} Studies have also shown that women provide 95 per cent of domestic work, 85 per cent of crop storage and processing, 70 per cent of weeding, 60 per cent of harvesting, 50 per cent of caring for livestock, 50 per cent of planting and 30 per cent of ploughing. ^{29/} Yet many factors affect women's effective participation in development, among which are lack of access to land, lack of access to agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and seeds and a general lack of access to rural resources such as water, land and markets.

^{26/} Ibid.

^{27/} ILO, Women and Land. Report on the Regional workshop on Women's Access to land: A Strategy for Employment Promotion, Poverty Alleviation and Household Food Security, 17-21 October, Harare, Zimbabwe, ILO, Geneva 1989.

^{28/} Women: A World Report, op. cit p. 16.

^{29/} The Society for International Development: Africa Regional Conference Report "Development Experience in Africa: Strategies for the 1990s and Beyond" 17-19 November 1989.

41. As with domestic work, much of women's agricultural labour is overlooked because it is unpaid work. In Africa there are far more women than men doing unpaid agricultural work. In Ghana and Mali, the ratio is over two to one; in Cameroon, it is more than three to one; and in Liberia, unpaid women working on the land outnumber men by over four to one. ^{30/} A closer examination of tables 6 and 7 under the agriculture sector reveals that women are heavily involved in agricultural work, particularly in West Africa, Central Africa, East and Southern Africa, including the Sudan in North Africa. Table 6 shows women's predominance in the sector in all regions of Africa, although there are wide country variations. In 26 countries during 1991, between 80 and 97.8 per cent of "economically active" women worked in the agriculture sector. On an average and in all the four subregions, the two tables show a decline in percentage during the period 1988-1991. This shows that there has been a decrease in agricultural work involvement. Many more women and men are moving into small-scale industries and in the informal sector. Women's knowledge of food production and processing and their skills in distribution and marketing have been the backbone of the economy in most countries.

42. The Abuja Declaration recommends, among other things, that at the national level, measures should be taken to eliminate all impediments to women being able to acquire and own land; governments should substantially increase the number of female extension agents and fully utilize them; and that greater efforts should be made to establish cooperatives and rural banks for women to promote small- and medium-scale production. In reviewing the implementation of the Abuja Declaration in this sector, national reports presented during the 1992 subregional committee meetings show that initiatives have been made through the development of training programmes, provision of agricultural inputs and training of women extension workers. Women's groups or cooperatives in agricultural activities have also emerged and these groups have been able to receive some financial resources through government credit schemes or donor agencies.

43. With the experience gained from United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) supported projects on credit schemes for women in the United Republic of Tanzania for instance, the Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children is now in the process of developing a policy and system of delivering credit to women throughout the country. The idea is to establish a women's bank which will have procedures and strategies that will allow a provision of credit to women in terms of cash and inputs to support economic ventures, such as food processing, acquisition of improved technologies, fertilizers, seeds, etc. ^{31/}

44. Credit assistance by UNIFEM and other financial institutions and organizations has also helped to finance projects in food processing and storage technologies, transport devices and farm implements in the Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria and Zambia, which have significantly improved women's productivity and quality of production.

45. However, measured against the very large numbers of women in the food and agriculture sector, their persistent constraints in access to land, credit and other productive resources, and the continued subordination of the domestic food sector in African development policy, the above rather small-scale measures seem inadequate. Women's situation in the agricultural sector is also exacerbated by the fact that they are often the first to fall victim to a growing population, pressure on the land, to marginalization of the agricultural sector and to economic crisis and adjustment measures. Major packages of integrated support are required which could be geared to specific agro-ecological and economic zones in the continent. In this regard, the food cycle technologies package of UNIFEM and the new United Nations Development

^{30/} Women: A World Report, op. cit. p. 17.

^{31/} Statement by the Hon. Anna Makinda, Minister for Community Development, Women's Affairs and Children at the 36th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), Vienna, Austria, March 1992.

Programme (UNDP) project being developed for "increasing rural women's food productivity through agricultural technology transfer and adoption in Africa" are steps in the right direction.

5. Women in the informal sector

46. This report would not be complete without a review of women who are neither waged agricultural or industrial labourers, nor professional or domestic workers. Although not visible and organized, the informal sector is known to have expanded as a result of progressive urbanization, economic crises and adjustment policies, but remains shrouded in mystery to statisticians. Income-generating activities taken up by women in the informal sector have expanded rapidly across Africa and other regions as a result of formal sector entrenchment, unemployment, falling incomes and rising food prices. The informal sector is the second largest employer of female labour force in most African countries.

47. According to a recent ILO report, in 1990 about 16 million women in sub-Saharan Africa were estimated to be engaged in the informal sector. This represented 35 per cent of total employment in the informal sector. ^{32/} In addition to the reasons given above, other factors influencing the flight of women into the informal sector include landlessness, heads of household, lack of skills and illiteracy. Many of women's informal activities are an extension of their traditional roles, as mothers, wives or daughters, thus food processing, serving, handicraft production, weaving and knitting are among the activities undertaken.

48. According to a project on "Improving African women's role in the informal sector" implemented by ECA, the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and ILO in four countries (Burkina Faso, the Congo, Gambia and Zambia) between 1988 and 1992, it has been revealed that in spite of its important contribution to the national economies, there is no deliberate policy towards the sector and, as such, it does not feature in any national development plans. ^{33/} In Burkina Faso for example, although the enhancement of the value of local resources is included in the policy options in the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan, no specific strategy was envisaged for the informal sector to enable it to play an important role. ^{34/} Informal sector operators are faced with problems and constraints which inhibit the development, type, equality and volume of their output.

49. In Liberia, Malawi, Mali and the Sudan, only 2 per cent of women are reflected in the paid labour force. ^{35/} While such employment can greatly increase family income and may even bring women some independence, exploitation is widespread and job security non-existent.

50. The Abuja Declaration stipulates that "since women usually engage in informal activities for which there exists a big demand, it is important to support the sector with clear policies aimed at ensuring greater linkages with the rest of the economy and increasing its productivity which, in turn, will have a positive impact on the overall gross domestic product, given the size and the growth potential of the sector".

51. Today, not much has been done by way of creating enabling conditions for integrating the sector into the mainstream of the economy. Appropriate legislative regulations, policies and measures for reducing

^{32/} ILO African Employment Report 1990 (JASPA) Addis Ababa, p. 69.

^{33/} Global Synthesis ECA/ATRCW/GLSYN/INFSEC/92.

^{34/} Ibid.

^{35/} Poor, Powerless and Pregnant, Population Crisis Committee Briefing Paper No. 20 and Wall Chart, Washington D.C., June 1988.

taxation on the income of women working in this sector for example need to be formulated as well as physical facilities provided for improving the work environment of women traders.

D. Women and environment

52. There is a vivid linkage between the status and role of women and their interaction with the environment as documented in the United Nations Secretary-General's report E/CN.6/1992/9. Similarly, the Abuja Declaration stipulates that changes in agriculture, forestry, water and waste management all have local environmental implications for women as those who have a special relationship with the natural environment by virtue of their daily tasks. Furthermore, chapter 24 of the Agenda 21 on Global Action for Women Towards Sustainable and Equitable Development adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, defines, among others, the role of women in sustainable development. "Women have a vital role in environmental management and development, their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development" (Principle 21, Rio Declaration, 1992).

53. Although women are the primary natural resource managers in Africa, the importance of their role is often ignored by governments and agencies. A review of the implementation of the Abuja Declaration shows that some countries such as Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe have initiated projects to tackle various aspects of the environment. Fuelwood is still the major source of cooking energy in rural areas and among the urban poor in many African countries. The Government of Nigeria, for example, has set up a high-level committee to search for and propose for use alternative sources of energy. Activities include mass campaigns, enlightenment and training of women in the use of such new sources of energy as kerosene and coal stoves. The Government has also commissioned two universities to conduct research and develop alternative sources of energy such as solar and biogas and afforestation of the arid zone. ^{36/}

54. In the United Republic of Tanzania, a number of women-focused afforestation projects have been initiated to sensitize women on tree-growing and establishing household woodlots. Time-saving technologies to facilitate women's work and reduce labour and time involved in collecting firewood have been developed. These include various versions of improved cooking stoves which use either less fuelwood or alternative fuels such as biogas and briquettes. ^{37/}

55. A project on women fuelwood carriers was carried out in Ethiopia in collaboration with the National Urban Planning Institute (NUPI) between June 1988 and April 1991. The project set out to develop interventions that would help to alleviate women's work in this area. In the end, the project research confirmed the dire economic and living conditions which women and children fuelwood carriers have to endure. It also showed that the carriers had an awareness of resource conservation needs by showing a responsible attitude towards the forest.

56. In conclusion, through government initiatives to implement projects in the area of environment, the success of environmental programmes will depend very much on women's awareness and participation in the decision-making process. Deterioration of the environment brings serious consequences to women and their families, hence the need for governments to pay special attention to the environment and to ensure that women are fully involved in programmes related to it.

^{36/} Nigeria's intervention on agenda item 5 presented at the 36th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 17 March 1992, Vienna.

^{37/} Statement by Hon. Anna Makinda, Minister for Community Development, Women Affairs and Children at the 36th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, Vienna, March 1992.

IV. PEACE

57. The importance of the participation of women in various aspects of the peace process such as resolution of conflict, international cooperation, multilateral and bilateral negotiations and disarmament efforts was stated in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies. The Strategies emphasized, in particular, the need for equal participation of women in the peace process at the decision-making level. The Abuja Declaration urged African Governments to put an end to internal strife, civil wars and abuses of human rights which are depleting the continent of its valuable human resources.

58. In reviewing progress made in the implementation of the 1989 Abuja Declaration, the following paragraphs highlight some of the activities undertaken in relation to peace.

A. Women in decision-making and governance

59. Analysis of data in the World-wide Government Directory shows that even the growing presence of women in parliament does not counteract the fact that they are invariably shut out of decision-making positions. In Africa, women have progressively been involved in social welfare, raising of political consciousness, campaigning and grass-roots organizations, all of which have served as a springboard for reaching higher political office. Nevertheless, the Abuja Declaration noted that African women were still inadequately represented in political processes at the national and international levels. They still play a minor role in high-level political and economic decision-making in most African countries.

60. A review of women at government decision-making levels shows that they are found in ministries concerned with social policy (e.g., social welfare, women's affairs, youth, culture and sport), while there are almost none in ministries concerned with external and internal security (e.g., defence, interior security affairs), government economic policy (e.g., industry, economics, planning, finance), and those dealing with the administration of justice (e.g., justice, office of the attorney-general). Female government officials at ministerial rank in Africa in 1990 constituted 2.9 per cent as compared to 97.1 per cent for males. ^{38/}

61. In Nigeria, for example, the Government has made it a policy to appoint at least one woman in each State Executive Council. However, this policy is yet to be fully implemented throughout the country. ^{39/} The percentage of women in political decision-making positions in Nigeria is less than 10, ^{40/} a far cry from the target set in the Abuja Declaration.

62. Several country presentations to the 1992 subregional committee meetings on progress achieved showed that certain aspects of development in this area have undergone considerable change in favour of women. In the United Republic of Tanzania for example, there has been a continued retention of the 15 seats reserved for women in parliament. In Uganda, more women judges have been appointed and appropriate conditions have been created for the participation of women in the political process by reserving a seat in parliament for women at every district level. Women have been involved in the democratic process

^{38/} Statistical extract from DAW data base on Women in Decision-making, 1990. Prepared by the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) Vienna, March 1992.

^{39/} Nigeria intervention on agenda item 5 presented at the 36th session of the Commission on the Status of Women. Vienna, 17 March 1992.

^{40/} Ibid.

of rewriting the constitution for Uganda. ^{41/} In Zimbabwe, the Government has embarked on a deliberate policy to ensure that qualified women are involved at all levels of decision-making. In addition to several women ministers and members of parliament, a woman was recently appointed to the position of Ombudsman. ^{42/}

63. Progress in the participation of women in decision-making had also been made in Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Mali, Senegal and Uganda where some women are holding ministerial and ambassadorial positions, while the recent election in Kenya has demonstrated women's participation in the political process by voting not only in exercise of their civic rights but as a responsibility; today there are six women members of parliament.

64. Although increased women's participation in the political process as reviewed above may bring women's concerns for justice and peace to bear on political decisions, women and men need to know that it is the only way women can possibly improve on their gains and advancement in the political and economic development.

B. The role of women in conflict resolution

65. Women in Africa have contributed to war efforts for centuries, both directly and indirectly particularly as freedom fighters struggling against colonialism. However, that contribution did not necessarily translate into subsequent political power. Women have been matter-of-factly excluded from all phases of the peace process. However, the role of women in this process cannot be over emphasized due to the fact that they constitute the bulk of the workforce and play important responsibility roles in the values that enhance order and peace in society. In response to the Abuja Declaration, the Uganda Ministry of Women in Development, Culture and Youth is organizing, in August 1993, a regional conference on women for peace and development the objectives of which are to provide a forum in which scholars, leaders and activists of peace and development can share experiences; identify major obstacles to peace and their root causes; and chart strategies through which women can contribute to justice, peace and development.

66. In the context of these objectives, the conference will focus on, inter alia: women in the struggle for peace and development; conflicts, militarism and underdevelopment in Africa; the importance of the economic variables in the achievement of peace and development; and the achievement of democracy for governance.

67. The Ugandan Ministry's initiative illustrates the importance of the participation of women in various aspects of the peace process and underlines the fact that this issue has not been adequately addressed at the national and regional levels.

V. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY ECA TO IMPLEMENT THE ABUJA DECLARATION

68. In the context of the Abuja Declaration and ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 684 (XXV) of May 1990 which, in part, requested ECA to monitor, review and appraise the implementation of the Declaration, activities undertaken by ECA towards implementation are highlighted below.

^{41/} Report of the Subregional Committee meeting - Lusaka MULPOC E/ECA/ATRCW/ARCC.XIII/92/3.2.

^{42/} Statement by Head of Zimbabwe's delegation to the 36th session of the Un Commission on the Status of Women. Vienna, 16 March 1992.

69. In an effort to monitor progress being made in the implementation of the Declaration and disseminate such information, ECA, in the course of its missions to Angola, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe in 1990, gathered useful information on the work being done by national machineries concerned with women's advancement to promote the Declaration. Subsequent missions to member States undertaken in 1991 and 1992 and ECA participation in international and regional meetings provided further opportunities to publicize the Declaration and disseminate its contents.

70. Within the framework of the approved work programme for 1990-1991 and 1992-1993, the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) of ECA addressed three main areas of concern, namely: increasing the participation of women in development; improving skills and opportunities for women; and an information network on women in development.

71. With regard to increasing the participation of women in development and in line with the targets set in the Abuja Declaration, ATRCW carried out research work in the field of planning in which guidelines for the incorporation of women's concerns in national development plans were developed. Other areas included case studies on women in domestic trade in Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

72. In the area of improving skills and opportunities, ATRCW has emphasized economic empowerment of African women through strengthening their entrepreneurial capabilities. In this regard, an Expert Group meeting, held in Nairobi, Kenya in 1991, was organized within the context of the Abuja Declaration which emphasizes the need to stimulate the entrepreneurial spirit of African women with a view to increase their economic contribution to development. The meeting's recommendation to establish a federation of African women entrepreneurs was fully endorsed by the ECA Conference of Ministers in April 1992. It is envisaged that an inaugural meeting for the establishment of the federation will be held during the first quarter of 1993. Along with the activities undertaken to establish the federation, feasibility studies for the establishment of an African bank for women are under way.

73. At the national level, associations of business women and women entrepreneurs have been established. To date, ECA is in contact with 25 associations in Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Central African Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. ECA worked closely with the Association of Ethiopian Women Entrepreneurs to enable it to become established and operational. The Association, in collaboration with ECA, organized a sales exhibition at the Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce Trade Fair Centre from 2 to 11 January 1993. All these activities are geared towards the economic empowerment of women as well as contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.

74. Concerning the information network on women in development, in addition to the newsletter published twice a year, ATRCW has developed a project on improving the communication network between member States and ECA. Other activities have included a study on women and violence in Africa which reviews existing literature and cases on the issue and further research on the subject is being undertaken.

75. One of the objectives of the subregional committee meetings held in 1991 and 1992 was to review and appraise the implementation of the Abuja Declaration. Discussions during the meetings, which were well attended, highlighted progress made and constraints experienced in the implementation of the Declaration.

76. In general, however, information gathered so far in the course of monitoring the implementation of the Declaration shows that not much progress has been made. In countries where projects and programmes have been initiated, the results are yet to be seen. The Declaration will be reviewed and assessed fully during the fifth Regional Conference on Women in Development scheduled to be held in Dakar, Senegal in November 1994.

VI. CONCLUSION

77. This is the first time ECA has presented a report on the review and implementation of the Abuja Declaration since its endorsement by the ECA Conference of Ministers in May 1990. Although much has been achieved in heightened awareness and successes in women's education and employment, particularly in activities related to income-generating and overall status, the review shows that there is continuing marginalization of women. For African women, there is still a great deal to be done.

78. In education, though there has been an increase in the enrolment of girls at the primary school level, it still lags behind that of boys at the second and third level of the school system. The fact that the majority of women are illiterate constitutes a major obstacle to their participation in the economic life of Africa. Dynamic programmes to eradicate illiteracy should be adopted in order to achieve the targets set in the Abuja Declaration.

79. As regards employment, particularly for rural and urban women, African Governments have begun to pay attention to the economic roles of women in the rural areas and measures have been and are being undertaken to improve their contribution. Nevertheless, the situation of rural women does not seem to have improved. Lack of accessibility in the rural areas makes it impossible for information and training to reach many rural women and lack of transport tends to decrease their productivity. Special attention should be paid to the development of women's cooperatives, in particular those dealing with agricultural marketing, labour and production. More female extension officers should be trained.

80. Women who work in urban areas are either self-employed in trade and business or are in paid employment. Despite legislation and constitutional provisions to the contrary, employers continue to prefer men to women in certain fields and in higher categories of employment, where decisions are made. Possibilities for women's self-employment could be increased by provision of credit for small- and medium-scale enterprises in urban and rural areas. There is also an enormous problem of availability of data on working women, hence the wide gap between what is recorded for women and for men. However, women in Africa spend as much as or more time at work than men when unpaid labour in the home is taken into account. In Africa, it is estimated that men work 54 hours a week compared to women's 67 hours.

81. Legal equality, issues of inheritance, property ownership and access to credit remain serious concerns to women in Africa. In some countries, equality provisions in national constitutions or in international treaty obligations have yet to be translated adequately into domestic legislation. In others, the structure and functioning of the legal system impedes women from exercising rights already written into law. And in others, lack of knowledge about legal rights prevents women from exercising them. Discriminatory legislative provisions continue to exist in the political, economic and social spheres, in the civil penal and commercial codes and in various administrative rules and regulations. There is still a lot to be done to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.

82. Although African Governments have made efforts to upgrade or supplement institutional and capacity-building structures, many national machineries are not functioning as originally conceived. To make national machineries functional, it is necessary for member States to provide adequate resources and technical personnel. The experience gained indicates that the variety of socio-political and economic structures of member States necessitate a less rigid formula for the establishment of these machineries. National machineries and/or other organizations established to meet the needs of women should be functional, technically competent and should reach rural women.

83. Finally, it should be noted that economic crises and the democratization process that is sweeping not only through Africa but all over the world are among obstacles affecting the lives of African women and are encountered in the implementation of the Declaration and other strategies. In this connection, the concept of women in development requires renewed efforts by governments and women themselves in order for women to effectively participate in the new geopolitics and economic integration in Africa.

Male and Female Illiteracy Rates
1988, 1990

Country - Pays	Percentage - Pourcentage					
	1988			1990		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	M	F
NORTH AFRICA - AFRIQUE DU NORD						
Algeria - Algeria	46.1	33.0	58.7	42.6	30.2	54.5
Egypt - Egypte	53.1	38.4	67.9	51.6	37.1	66.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya - Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne	39.1	26.7	53.6	36.2	24.6	49.6
Morocco - Maroc	53.6	41.5	65.4	50.5	38.7	62.0
Sudan - Soudan	74.0	58.7	89.1	72.9	57.3	88.3
Tunisie - Tunisie	37.8	28.4	47.3	34.7	25.8	43.7
WEST AFRICA - AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST						
Benin - Benin	78.5	70.6	86.0	76.6	68.3	84.4
Burkina Faso	83.3	74.1	92.2	81.8	72.1	91.1
Cape Verde - Cap-Vert	38.3	...	...	33.0	...	...
Cote d'Ivoire	48.2	34.9	62.2	46.2	33.1	59.8
Gambia - Gambie	75.6	64.4	86.2	72.8	61.0	84.0
Ghana	42.7	32.5	52.5	39.7	30.0	49.0
Guinea - Guinee	78.9	68.9	88.6	76.0	65.1	86.6
Guinea-Bissau - Guinee-Bissau	66.0	52.5	78.4	63.5	49.8	76.0
Liberia - Liberia	63.4	53.0	74.2	60.5	50.2	71.2
Mali	71.7	63.1	79.5	68.0	59.2	76.1
Mauritania - Mauritanie	68.6	55.8	80.8	66.0	52.9	78.6
Niger	74.4	62.9	85.4	71.6	59.6	83.2
Nigeria - Nigeria	52.5	40.7	63.9	49.3	37.7	60.5
Senegal - Senegal	64.2	50.7	77.2	61.7	48.1	74.9
Sierra Leone	82.3	73.3	90.7	79.3	69.3	88.7
Togo	58.9	45.6	71.5	56.7	43.6	69.3
CENTRAL AFRICA - AFRIQUE CENTRALE						
Burundi	53.2	42.1	63.4	50.0	39.1	60.2
Cameroon - Cameroun	48.3	35.8	60.2	45.9	33.7	57.4
Central African Republic - Republique centrafricaine	64.8	50.9	77.3	62.3	48.2	75.1
Chad - Tchad	72.9	61.1	84.3	70.2	57.8	82.1
Congo	45.4	31.6	58.3	43.4	30.0	56.1
Equatorial Guinea - Guinee equatoriale	51.9	37.8	65.3	49.8	35.9	63.0
Gabon	41.1	27.9	53.7	39.3	26.5	51.5
Rwanda	51.7	37.9	64.9	49.8	36.1	62.9
Sao Tome and Principe - Sao Tome-et-Principe	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zaire	30.6	18.1	42.3	28.2	16.4	39.3

Country - Pays	1988			1990		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	M	F
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA - AFRIQUE DE L'EST ET AUSTRALE						
Angola	60.7	46.8	73.9	58.3	44.4	71.5
Botswana	27.8	17.2	36.8	26.4	16.3	34.9
Comoros - Comores .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	37.6(2)	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	32.6	21.3	43.6	31.0	20.2	41.5
Lesotho	26.0(1)	38.0	16.0	...	...	...
Madagascar	21.1	13.1	28.9	19.8	12.3	27.1
Malawi	59.0(1)	48.0	69.0	...	...	...
Mauritius - Maurice	17.0(1)	11.0	23.0	...	...	...
Mozambique	69.2	57.2	80.7	67.1	54.9	68.7
Namibia	28.0(1)	26.0	29.0	...	...	...
Seychelles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia - Somalia	78.8	67.7	88.1	75.9	63.9	86.0
Swaziland	32.0(1)	30.0	34.0	...	...	...
United Republic of Tanzania - Republique- Unie de Tanzania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uganda - Ouganda	53.9	39.8	67.5	51.7	37.8	65.1
Zambia - Zambia	29.4	20.8	37.3	27.2	19.2	34.7
Zimbabwe	34.9	27.9	41.8	33.1	26.3	39.7
TOTAL AFRICA - TOTAL AFRIQUE						

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1990
UNESCO Annuaire statistique 1990

(1) 1985

(2) 1983

Students enrolled at first level of education
(Thousands)

Subregions, Country	Males				Females			
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1987	1988	1989	1990
NORTH AFRICA	9787	10115	10468	11000	7286	7617	8147	8846
Algeria	2119	2170	2232	2295	1683	1741	1799	1878
Egypt	4026	4171	4320	4473	3009	3245	3601	3996
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	448	464	583	670	397	411	428	445
Morocco	1336	1375	1415	1457	841	822	853	984
Sudan	1114	1178	1147	1320	754	796	840	886
Tunisia	744	757	771	785	602	602	626	657
WEST AFRICA	12257	12947	13741	14598	7757	8245	8780	9268
Benin	307	312	335	361	159	159	163	191
Burkina Faso	259	276	294	313	153	167	180	207
Cape Verde	31	31	31	31	31	32	30	30
Cote d'Ivoire	793	842	894	958	553	602	655	714
Gambia	46	45	46	50	30	29	32	33
Ghana	880	926	975	1026	702	761	764	823
Guinea	200	202	204	206	89	93	96	98
Guinea Bissau	52	55	57	60	27	28	32	34
Liberia	85	88	92	96	47	51	55	59
Mali	193	201	210	219	114	113	119	137
Mauritania	93	98	103	109	65	65	76	83
Niger	198	203	222	243	110	117	124	143
Nigeria	8178	8698	9251	9839	5020	5383	5724	5939
Senegal	379	396	414	432	263	272	285	306
Sierra Leone	234	233	260	290	185	152	211	223
Togo	329	341	353	365	209	221	234	248
CENTRAL AFRICA	5120	5314	5525	5764	4028	4302	4507	4789
Burundi	307	329	354	381	235	249	271	295
Cameroon	1009	1045	1083	1121	860	876	894	960
Central African Republic	177	184	191	197	109	114	116	135
Chad	300	311	329	354	120	126	150	154
Congo	263	259	256	266	239	238	237	248
Equatorial Guinea	38	39	40	41	35	37	39	41
Gabon	99	101	104	107	97	100	103	106
Rwanda	491	512	534	557	479	510	526	551
Sao Tome & Principe	9	10	10	12	9	9	9	10
Zaire	2427	2524	2624	2728	1845	2043	2162	2289

Subregions, Country	Males				Females			
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1987	1988	1989	1990
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	12402	12884	13910	14752	10756	11049	11705	12665
Angola	528	550	1038	1117	450	469	491	514
Botswana	115	124	133	143	129	135	142	146
Comoros	36	37	40	43	28	29	33	36
Djibouti	17	17	19	20	12	12	13	16
Ethiopia	1787	1855	1925	1997	1097	1113	1237	1314
Kenya	2604	2747	2897	3055	2427	2485	2743	2915
Lesotho	150	159	168	177	186	191	192	192
Madagascar	786	766	815	867	722	746	738	796
Malawi	593	632	634	719	473	536	534	568
Mauritius	73	71	70	71	71	69	68	69
Mozambique	723	754	786	819	565	591	619	648
Seychelles	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Somalia	162	183	205	231	91	106	125	146
Swaziland	74	77	81	87	74	76	78	83
Tanzania, Un.Rep.of	1585	1669	1757	1849	1575	1574	1615	1915
Uganda	1261	1317	1374	1434	1067	1143	1225	1312
Zambia	755	796	839	885	677	678	753	794
Zimbabwe	1146	1123	1122	1231	1105	1089	1092	1194
TOTAL AFRICA	39566	41260	43644	46114	29827	31213	33139	35568

Source: ECA Statistics Division estimates.

ENROLLMENT AT THE SECOND LEVEL

Subregion - Sous-région Country - Pays	M			F		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
NORTH AFRICA - AFRIQUE DU NORD						
Algeria - Algérie	2111	2162	2294	890	922	985
Egypt - Egypte	4181	4999	5284	1729	2170	2316
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya - Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne	479	516	557	197	213	232
Morocco - Maroc	1350	1337	1392	535	540	566
Sudan - Soudan	649	683	719	277	293	309
Tunisia - Tunisie	530	547	579	224	233	251
WEST AFRICA - AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST						
Benin - Bénin	111	116	122	32	33	34
Burkina Faso	85	91	104	28	30	34
Cape Verde - Cap-Vert	7	7	8	3	3	3
Côte d'Ivoire	284	308	334	128	140	154
Gambia - Gambie	17	18	19	5	5	5
Ghana	763	784	806	302	311	321
Guinea - Guinée	81	79	80	20	19	19
Guinea-Bissau - Guinée-Bissau	6	6	6	2	2	2
Liberia - Libéria	46	46	46	12	12	11
Mali	66	67	68	19	19	20
Mauritania - Mauritanie	39	42	46	12	13	15
Niger	66	70	74	20	21	22
Nigeria - Nigéria	2942	2724	2964	1212	1142	1249
Senegal - Sénégal	162	173	186	54	58	63
Sierra Leone	101	107	114	33	35	38
Togo	110	114	119	26	27	29
CENTRAL AFRICA - AFRIQUE CENTRALE						
Burundi	36	42	55	13	16	23
Cameroon - Cameroun	418	457	516	168	185	204
Central African Republic - République centrafricaine	45	46	47	13	14	14
Chad - Tchad	49	59	62	8	11	12
Congo	200	208	215	89	94	97
Equatorial Guinea - Guinée équatoriale	10	11	13	2	2	3
Gabon	51	55	59	22	24	26
Rwanda	60	65	70	25	28	31
Sao Tome and Principe - Sao Tomé-et-Príncipe	7	8	10	3	4	5
Zaire	1116	1171	1228	360	382	405

Subregion - Sous-région Country - Pays	M			F		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA - AFRIQUE DE L'EST ET AUSTRALE						
Angola	179	170	161	82	78	74
Botswana	44	48	54	22	24	27
Comoros - Comores	71	75	79	32	34	35
Djibouti	8	9	10	4	4	5
Ethiopia - Ethiopie	882	930	980	344	371	399
Kenya	563	628	700	230	258	289
Lesotho	46	47	52	28	28	31
Madagascar	345	349	353	166	169	172
Malawi	30	31	33	11	12	13
Mauritius - Maurice	75	79	80	37	39	40
Mozambique	115	113	111	39	39	39
Namibia						
Seychelles	4	4	4	2	2	2
Somalia - Somalie	44	44	44	15	15	15
Swaziland	36	39	43	18	20	21
United Republic of Tanzania - République-Unie de Tanzanie	132	146	156	54	62	68
Uganda - Ouganda	260	294	333	90	101	113
Zambia - Zambie	170	183	196	63	68	73
Zimbabwe	652	687	724	263	279	296
TOTAL AFRICA - TOTAL AFRIQUE						

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1991
UNESCO Annuaire Statistique 1991

1990: ECA Statistics Division estimates.

ENROLLMENT AT THE THIRD LEVEL

Subregion - Sous-région Country - Pays	M			F		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
NORTH AFRICA - AFRIQUE DU NORD						
Algeria - Algérie	181.0	193.0	206.0	61.0	65.0	70.0
Egypt - Egypte	765.0	795.0	826.0	255.0	277.0	300.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya - Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne	38.0	41.0	44.5	9.4	10.1	11.0
Morocco - Maroc	232.0	258.0	287.0	81.0	92.0	105.0
Sudan - Soudan	56.0	60.0	63.0	23.0	24.0	25.0
Tunisia - Tunisie	54.0	63.0	66.0	21.0	24.0	26.0
WEST AFRICA - AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST						
Benin - Bénin	9.0	9.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Burkina Faso	6.4	7.6	9.0	1.4	1.7	1.9
Cape Verde - Cap-Vert	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	27.0	29.6	32.4	6.0	6.8	7.6
Gambia - Gambie	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	18.3	19.2	20.1	3.9	4.1	4.4
Guinea - Guinée	5.8	5.7	5.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
Guinea-Bissau - Guinée-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia - Libéria	5.0	5.1	5.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Mali	5.5	5.6	5.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
Mauritania - Mauritanie	5.8	6.2	6.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Niger	3.8	4.5	4.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Nigeria - Nigéria	309.6	340.5	374.6	40.2	44.4	49.0
Senegal - Sénégal	18.2	19.8	21.5	3.8	4.2	4.6
Sierra Leone	2.6	2.9	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Togo	7.5	8.3	9.3	1.0	1.1	1.4
CENTRAL AFRICA - AFRIQUE CENTRALE						
Burundi	3.3	3.1	4.2	0.8	0.8	1.1
Cameroon - Cameroun	26.8	29.4	32.0	3.9	4.3	4.6
Central African Republic - République centrafricaine	3.1	2.9	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Chad - Tchad	3.0	3.1	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Congo	12.0	10.3	10.7	2.2	1.6	1.7
Equatorial Guinea - Guinée équatoriale	2.3	2.6	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.4
Gabon	4.1	4.6	5.1	1.2	1.4	1.6
Rwanda	2.6	3.4	3.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Sao Tome and Principe - Sao Tomé-et-Príncipe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	61.4	62.3	63.1	7.4	7.7	7.9

Subregion - Sous-région Country - Pays	M			F		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA - AFRIQUE DE L'EST ET AUSTRALE						
Angola	9.2	11.0	13.2	1.6	2.0	2.5
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros - Comores	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia - Ethiopie	31.2	33.5	36.7	5.6	6.1	7.0
Kenya	25.7	31.3	37.0	7.2	8.7	10.3
Lesotho	5.6	6.2	6.9	4	4.4	4.9
Madagascar	36.9	37.0	37.6	15.9	16.1	16.8
Malawi	5.0	5.2	5.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Mauritius - Maurice	2.1	2.2	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
Mozambique	2.5	2.7	2.9	0.6	0.7	0.7
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia - Somalie	4.6	10.9	10.4	2.3	2.1	2.1
Swaziland	2.6	2.8	3.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
United Republic of Tanzania - République-Unie de Tanzanie	5.3	5.7	6.1	0.7	0.8	0.9
Uganda - Ouganda	14.2	16.9	20.0	4.0	4.8	5.7
Zambia - Zambie	14.9	14.5	15.5	4.2	4.1	4.5
Zimbabwe	23.1	55.1	49.4	8.8	20.9	18.8
TOTAL AFRICA - TOTAL AFRIQUE						

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1991

UNESCO Annuaire Statistique 1991

1990: ECA Statistics Division estimates.

ENROLLMENT IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 1/

Subregion - Sous-région Country - Pays	Students all levels			Students all levels 1980	
	Year	M	F	M	F
NORTH AFRICA - AFRIQUE DU NORD					
Algeria - Algérie	1988	131068	39521	52112	13790
Egypt - Egypte	1988	169040	52071	189622	50665
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya - Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne					
Morocco - Maroc	1989	103361	31413	19409	4563
Sudan- Soudan	1989	14130	4119	9778	2248
Tunisia - Tunisie	1988	29089	8551	13278	3523
WEST AFRICA - AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST					
Benin - Bénin	1989	1925	214	2760	405
Burkina Faso	1989	1963	473	711	96
Cape Verde - Cap-Vert					
Côte d'Ivoire	1984	5870	1291	6176	595
Gambia - Gambie					
Ghana	1989	4244	654	4288	594
Guinea - Guinée	1988	4348	462	13086	1964
Guinea-Bissau - Guinée-Bissau					
Liberia - Libéria	1987	1190	210	1277	249
Mali	1986	2155	247	1211	179
Mauritania - Mauritanie	1987	2262	327	---	---
Niger	1989	2022	292	596	88
Nigeria - Nigéria	1987	82714	16986	35832	---
Senegal - Sénégal	1988	5705	1222	7450	1303
Sierra Leone					
Togo	1989	3598	333	2324	291
CENTRAL AFRICA - AFRIQUE CENTRALE					
Burundi	1989	1615	463	945	192
Cameroon - Cameroun	1988	7333	---	3612	582
Central African Republic - République centrafricaine	1988	518	184	299	80
Chad - Tchad	1984	694	62	---	---
Congo	1987	5399	631	2968	408
Equatorial Guinea - Guinée équatoriale					
Gabon	1988	1682	518	---	---
Rwanda	1989	1105	215	641	64
Sao Tome and Principe - Sao Tomé-et-Principe					
Zaire	1984	13160	---	---	---

1/ Science and Technology includes the following ISCED fields of study: 1. Social and behavioural science; 2. Natural science; 3. Medical science and health-related; 4. Engineering; 5. Agriculture, forestry and fishery.

Subregion - Sous-région Country - Pays	Students all levels			Students all levels 1980	
	Year	M	F	M	F
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA - AFRIQUE DE L'EST ET AUSTRALE					
Angola	1982	2033	---	1816	---
Botswana	1987	681	---	428	144
Comoros - Comores	1989	73	7	-	-
Djibouti					
Ethiopia - Ethiopie	1989	14293	1551	11908	---
Kenya	1989	6466	1131	5082	1018
Lesotho	1988	353	140	258	---
Madagascar	1989	18792	7052	12178	---
Malawi	1988	1093	155	---	---
Mauritius - Maurice	1989	608	106	315	53
Mozambique	1987	1646	313	622	109
Namibia					
Seychelles					
Somalia - Somalie	1986	5010	674	---	---
Swaziland	1987	685	172	695	236
United Republic of Tanzania - République-Unie de Tanzanie	1987	2134	214	---	---
Uganda - Ouganda	1988	3821	567	2705	330
Zambia - Zambie	1989	3169	291	---	---
Zimbabwe	1989	6831	---	---	---
TOTAL AFRICA - TOTAL AFRIQUE					

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1991
UNESCO Annuaire Statistique 1991

Percentage distribution of economically active population by sector and by sex

Percentage

Subregion - country	FEMALE											
	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988	1989	1990	1991
NORTH AFRICA	39.0	38.3	37.6	36.9*	23.2	23.4	23.7	4.0*	37.9	38.3	38.8	39.2*
Algeria	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.3*	24.4	24.7	25.0	25.3*	69.3	69.5	69.7	69.9*
Egypt	15.0	14.4	13.9	13.4*	19.5	19.8	20.2	20.5*	65.6	65.8	66.0	66.2*
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	30.1	29.3	28.5	28.0*	16.0	16.3	20.4	21.7*	54.0	54.5	54.9	55.2*
Morocco	31.5	30.9	30.4	29.8*	36.1	36.4	36.7	37.1*	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.2*
Sudan	81.3	80.6	79.8	79.0*	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7*	13.0	13.5	14.1	14.7*
Tunisia	24.0	23.1	22.2	21.4*	50.9	51.5	52.1	52.7*	25.2	25.5	25.9	26.2*
WEST AFRICA	70.8	70.3	69.9	69.5*	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3*	22.3	22.6	23.0	23.3*
Benin	67.7	66.8	65.9	65.1*	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6*	28.2	29.0	29.8	30.7*
Burkina Faso	84.6	84.3	84.1	83.8*	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1*	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1*
Côte d'Ivoire	23.6	22.6	21.8	21.1*	23.4	23.5	23.7	23.9*	53.1	53.8	54.6	55.2*
Cape Verde	70.6	70.1	69.5	69.0*	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3*	23.5	23.9	24.4	24.9*
Gambia	91.5	91.2	91.0	90.8*	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7*	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6*
Ghana	47.7	47.2	46.6	46.1*	17.5	17.6	17.8	18.0*	34.9	34.7	34.8	35.1*
Guinea	83.1	82.4	81.7	81.0*	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.6*	9.6	9.9	10.4	10.8*
Guinea-Bissau	90.6	90.5	90.3	90.2*	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5*	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4*
Liberia	81.1	81.5	79.9	79.3*	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1*	17.1	17.7	18.3	18.8*
Mali	76.2	75.8	75.2	74.9*	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0*	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.9*
Mauritania	83.3	82.8	82.4	81.9*	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5*	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.9*
Niger	92.4	92.2	92.0	91.9*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2*	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0*
Nigeria	66.9	66.6	66.3	66.0*	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7*	25.7	25.9	26.1	26.4*
Senegal	88.1	87.9	87.7	87.4*	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9*	9.2	9.4	9.6	97.6*
Sierra Leone	78.4	77.9	77.5	77.0*	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8*	17.2	17.6	17.9	18.3*
Togo	65.0	64.7	64.4	64.0*	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2*	27.1	27.3	27.5	27.8*
CENTRAL AFRICA	89.6	89.3	89.1	88.9*	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1*	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.3*
Burundi	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8*	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1*	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1*
Cameroon	73.7	73.1	72.5	71.9*	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2*	21.8	22.2	22.7	23.1*
Central African Republic	70.8	70.2	69.7	69.2*	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7*	25.0	25.4	25.8	26.2*
Chad	84.4	84.0	83.7	83.4*	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7*	14.2	14.5	14.8	15.1*
Congo	82.7	82.0	81.4	80.8*	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9*	14.9	15.4	16.0	16.6*
Equatorial Guinea	80.3	79.5	78.8	78.1*	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8*	15.7	16.3	16.9	17.6*
Gabon	83.0	82.4	81.8	81.2*	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0*	13.5	14.0	14.6	15.2*
Rwanda	97.5	97.4	97.3	97.2*	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0*	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8*
Sao Tome & Principe	71.6	70.8	70.1	69.3*	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2*	23.8	24.4	25.1	25.8*
Zaire	93.3	93.1	93.0	92.8*	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0*	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3*

Subregion - country	FEMALE											
	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988	1989	1990	1991
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	86.2	85.8	85.4	85.0*	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0*	10.2	10.4	10.8	11.1*
Angola	87.0	86.6	86.3	86.0*	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1*	11.2	11.4	11.7	12.1*
Botswana	79.3	78.5	77.6	76.8*	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2*	17.3	18.0	18.7	19.5*
Comoros	84.0	83.5	83.0	82.5*	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6*	14.1	14.8	15.5	16.3*
Djibouti	86.2	85.9	85.7	85.4*	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7*	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.0*
Ethiopia	81.6	81.2	80.7	80.3*	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.6*	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.2*
Kenya	82.6	82.1	81.6	81.1*	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9*	13.9	14.3	14.7	15.2*
Lesotho	84.7	84.0	83.3	82.7*	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.0*	12.2	12.7	13.2	13.8*
Madagascar	90.3	89.8	89.3	88.8*	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8*	7.4	7.8	8.3	8.8*
Malawi	91.3	90.9	90.6	90.2*	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3*	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7*
Mauritius	25.2	24.5	23.8	23.2*	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.6*	60.8	61.3	61.8	62.3*
Mozambique	96.7	96.6	96.6	96.5*	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9*	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6*
Namibia .....	....	....	47.0*	46.7*	....	....	3.1*	2.6*	....	....	....	50.5*
Seychelles	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2*	15.4	16.7	18.2	19.7*	77.5	76.4	75.3	74.2*
Somalia	85.7	85.1	84.6	84.0*	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6*	12.8	13.4	14.1	14.8*
Swaziland	79.2	78.1	78.2	77.7*	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0*	16.4	16.7	17.1	17.5*
United Republic of Tanzania	89.1	88.7	88.4	88.0*	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0*	9.8	10.2	10.7	11.2*
Uganda	84.3	83.7	83.2	82.7*	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4*	12.8	13.2	13.6	14.1*
Zambia	82.1	81.6	81.2	80.9*	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1*	14.9	15.4	15.8	16.1*
Zimbabwe	79.7	79.4	79.1	78.8*	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2*	16.3	16.5	16.8	17.1*
TOTAL AFRICA	77.7	77.2	76.8	76.3*	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5*	16.3	16.6	17.0	17.3*

Source: ECA Statistics Division

Percentage distribution of economically active population by sector and by sex

Percentage

Subregion Country	MALE											
	Agriculture				Industry				Service			
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988	1989	1990	1991
NORTH AFRICA	41.4	40.6	39.8	39.0*	23.5	23.8	24.2	24.6*	35.2	35.7	36.1	36.6*
Algeria	26.5	25.7	25.0	24.3*	30.5	30.9	31.3	31.8*	43.1	43.4	43.8	44.2*
Egypt	44.5	.1	43.7	43.3*	22.4	22.6	22.9	23.2*	33.1	33.3	33.5	33.7*
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	11.1	10.5	9.9	9.3*	32.5	32.8	33.1	33.4*	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.5*
Morocco	39.9	38.9	38.0	37.0*	26.6	27.1	27.6	28.1*	33.5	34.1	34.7	35.3*
Sudan	57.4	56.2	55.6	54.5*	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.9*	31.8	32.7	33.8	34.8*
Tunisia	26.9	25.9	24.9	24.0*	38.4	38.9	39.5	40.0*	34.8	35.3	35.8	36.3*
WEST AFRICA	66.3	66.1	65.4	65.0*	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.4*	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.7*
Benin	58.9	58.0	57.1	56.2*	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.7*	29.2	29.9	30.7	31.5*
Burkina Faso	84.9	84.6	84.3	84.0*	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2*	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9*
Cape Verde	53.7	53.1	52.5	51.9*	26.5	27.0	27.4	27.9*	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.4*
Côte d'Ivoire	50.7	49.6	48.4	47.3*	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.4*	37.0	37.9	38.8	39.8*
Gambia	75.1	74.8	74.5	74.2*	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5*	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.5*
Ghana	53.5	52.9	52.3	51.7*	21.7	22.1	22.5	22.9*	24.9	25.1	25.3	25.5*
Guinea	70.5	69.8	69.2	69.2*	14.2	14.5	14.8	15.1*	15.4	15.7	16.1	16.5*
Guinea-Bissau	71.1	70.5	69.9	69.2*	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9*	23.4	23.9	24.5	25.1*
Liberia	66.6	66.4	66.2	65.9*	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2*	20.4	20.6	20.8	21.0*
Mali	83.0	82.5	82.0	81.5*	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6*	14.7	15.1	15.6	16.1*
Mauritania	60.7	60.2	59.7	59.3*	12.3	12.5	12.8	13.1*	27.1	27.3	27.5	27.7*
Niger	84.7	84.2	83.7	83.3*	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5*	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.4*
Nigeria	64.8	64.6	64.5	64.6*	15.5	15.6	15.8	15.9*	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9*
Senegal	73.0	72.9	72.8	72.7*	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6*	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.7*
Sierra Leone	57.0	56.2	55.5	54.8*	23.2	23.7	24.2	24.7*	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.7*
Togo	73.1	72.7	72.2	71.8*	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.2*	14.2	14.5	14.8	15.1*
CENTRAL AFRICA	61.2	60.5	59.8	59.1*	16.3	16.6	16.9	17.3*	22.6	23.0	23.4	23.8*
Burundi	85.8	85.5	85.3	85.0*	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2*	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9*
Cameroon	57.1	56.1	57.0	56.3*	15.9	16.5	17.2	17.9*	27.0	27.5	28.0	28.5*
Central African Republic ...	59.6	58.3	57.0	55.7*	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5*	31.3	31.4	34.0	35.6*
Chad	74.3	73.3	72.3	71.3*	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.0*	17.8	18.6	19.4	20.3*
Congo	45.0	44.8	44.6	44.4*	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.4*	35.9	36.0	36.1	36.3
Equatorial Guinea	42.3	41.3	40.3	39.2*	20.8	21.1	21.5	21.9*	37.0	37.6	38.4	39.2*
Gabon	61.1	60.3	59.6	58.8*	18.5	18.8	19.2	19.6*	20.5	20.9	21.4	21.9*
Rwanda	86.2	86.0	85.8	85.6*	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2*	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3*
Sao Tome and Principe	32.9	32.1	31.3	30.5*	27.1	28.1	29.1	30.1*	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.8*
Zaire	52.0	51.3	50.6	50.0*	22.6	22.9	23.3	23.6*	25.5	25.8	26.2	26.6*

Percentage

Subregion Country	MALE											
	Agriculture				Industry				Service			
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988	1989	1990	1991	1988	1989	1990	1991
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	70.9	70.4	70.0	69.5*	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.1*	17.7	17.9	18.2	18.5*
Angola	60.0	59.6	59.2	58.8*	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7*	24.7	25.1	25.4	25.7*
Botswana	56.2	55.5	54.8	54.2*	21.9	22.3	22.6	23.0*	22.0	22.3	22.6	23.0*
Comoros	77.3	77.0	76.7	76.5*	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.9*	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7*
Djibouti	69.8	69.4	69.1	68.7*	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7*	18.8	18.1	17.3	16.5*
Ethiopia	72.1	71.6	71.0	70.5*	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.5*	17.2	17.5	17.8	18.2*
Kenya	74.7	74.4	74.1	73.8*	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.4*	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.9*
Lesotho	78.1	77.4	76.8	76.1*	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2*	15.8	16.5	17.2	18.1*
Madagascar	68.9	68.5	68.1	67.7*	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9*	20.8	21.0	21.2	21.5*
Malawi	66.5	65.4	64.3	63.2*	14.6	15.0	15.5	16.0*	19.0	19.7	20.5	21.3*
Mauritius	23.2	22.7	22.2	21.8*	27.2	27.1	27.0	26.9*	49.7	50.2	50.8	51.3*
Mozambique	68.9	68.5	68.1	67.7*	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.3*	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.3*
Namibia .....	..	...	32.2*	31.6*	...	...	32.8*	33.3*	...	...	36.5*	37.0*
Seychelles	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8*	35.9	36.6	37.4	38.2*	51.3	50.6	49.9	49.3*
Somalia	62.0	61.5	61.0	60.5*	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.2*	23.6	23.9	24.1	24.4*
Swaziland	60.2	59.1	58.1	57.0*	16.8	17.4	18.0	18.6*	23.1	23.6	24.2	24.8*
United Republic of Tanzania.	75.2	74.6	74.1	73.5*	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7*	17.3	17.8	18.4	18.9*
Uganda	80.6	80.1	79.7	79.3*	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6*	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.3*
Zambia	64.8	64.2	63.7	63.2*	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.9*	21.1	21.4	21.7	22.0*
Zimbabwe	63.3	62.5	62.2	61.7*	15.6	15.7	15.9	16.0*	21.2	21.6	22.0	22.4*
TOTAL AFRICA	61.6	61.0	60.4	59.9*	15.7	15.9	16.2	16.5*	22.8	23.1	23.4	23.7*

SOURCE: ECA Statistics Division