

STATISTICAL ATLAS

Geovisualisation of Key Statistical Indicators

AFRICAN CENTRE FOR STATISTICS



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

STATISTICAL ATLAS

Geovisualisation of Key Statistical Indicators



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

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The findings reflect the opinions of the authors and not necessarily those of the Economic Commission for Africa. Every effort has been made to present reliable information as provided by Member States.

The report was prepared under the overall leadership of Oliver Chinganya, Director of the African Centre for Statistics, and the supervision of Andre Nonguierma, the Officer-in-Charge of the Geoinformation and Sectoral Statistics Section. The production team consisted of Ayenika Godheart, Aster Denekew, Peter Njagi, Meron Kinfemichael, Girum Asrat, Ayailnesh Asrat and Feven Zerihun.

The production team would like to thank other colleagues at the African Centre for Statistics for their contribution.

African Centre for Statistics
Economic Commission for Africa
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Tel.: +251 11 544 3050
E-mail: Ecastats@un.org
Website: www.uneca.org
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MAIN STATISTICAL DOMAINS



Demographic and Social Statistics



Economic Statistics



Environment Statistics



Infrastructure and Technology
Statistics



Other Statistical Indicators

Foreword

The African Centre for Statistics is pleased to present the first report on spatial distribution of various indicators – a summarized statistical description in form of an **atlas**. It is intended to provide a visual analysis of the distribution of a given statistic/indicator to help better understand and provide exact description of a phenomenon of nature, in order to assist proper and efficient planning. Spatial statistics presented in a map or graphic form helps to provide easy and clear comprehension of the data. Managers and policy makers constantly need to comprehend social, economic and others data in order to formulate strategic development plans and programs. Geospatial technology offers the opportunity to radically present data in a different way in which it is produced and used to manage communities and economic activities - making it possible to relate economic and development decisions to specific locations or markets. Typical applications, are mapping of the data, assessing spatial data quality, modeling of the dependency structure and drawing valid inference on the basis of a limited set of data.

This report is an attempt to exploit the enabling capabilities of *Spatial Statistics* to complement traditional forms of data presentation and analysis, by focusing attention on possible spatial relationships and patterns. It spatially represents selected key statistical indicators relevant to the current issues and challenges of the African development agenda. In essence the report is an atlas of selected key statistical indicators in which geovisualization is used: i) to depict spatial patterns in economic, social and demographic aspects at selected time periods based on available and published data, ii) to feature time trend of regional development based on selected socio-economic indicators, and iii) to highlight statistical patterns across the continent. The indicators are grouped in the three main categories:

- **Social and Demographic Statistics:** depicting the distribution of population, health, education, housing, employment and gender.
- **Economic Statistics:** provides a distribution of selected macroeconomic indicators, namely gross domestic product, government's public deficit and debt, short-term economic indicators among others.
- **Environment Statistics:** covers Agriculture and Rural Development, Energy and Mining, Infrastructure, Water, Ecosystems and Urban Development.

I am therefore pleased to recommend this publication to all current and future users of statistical data relating to Africa's social and economic development.

The preparation of the maps was carried out by the team of the Geoinformation and Sectoral Statistics Section at the Africa Centre for Statistics using data from Member States.

Oliver J.M. Chinganya
Director, African Centre for Statistics

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1. DEMOGRAPHIC & SOCIAL STATISTICS

20° W

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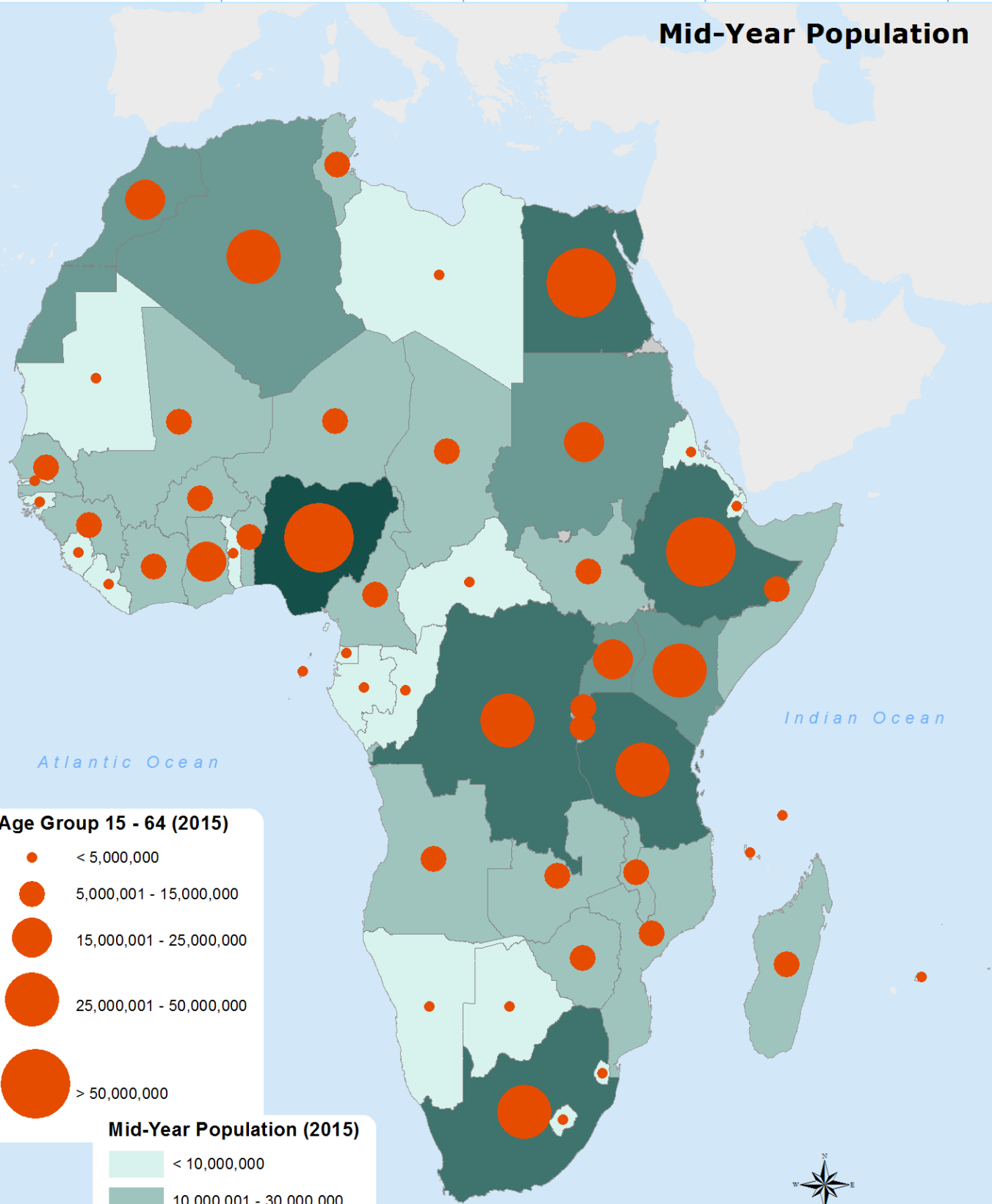
20° E

40° E

60° E

Mid-Year Population

30° N
10° N
10° S
30° S
50° S

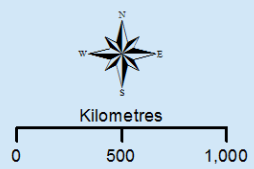


Age Group 15 - 64 (2015)

- < 5,000,000
- 5,000,001 - 15,000,000
- 15,000,001 - 25,000,000
- 25,000,001 - 50,000,000
- > 50,000,000

Mid-Year Population (2015)

- < 10,000,000
- 10,000,001 - 30,000,000
- 30,000,001 - 50,000,000
- 50,000,001 - 100,000,000
- > 100,000,000
- No Data



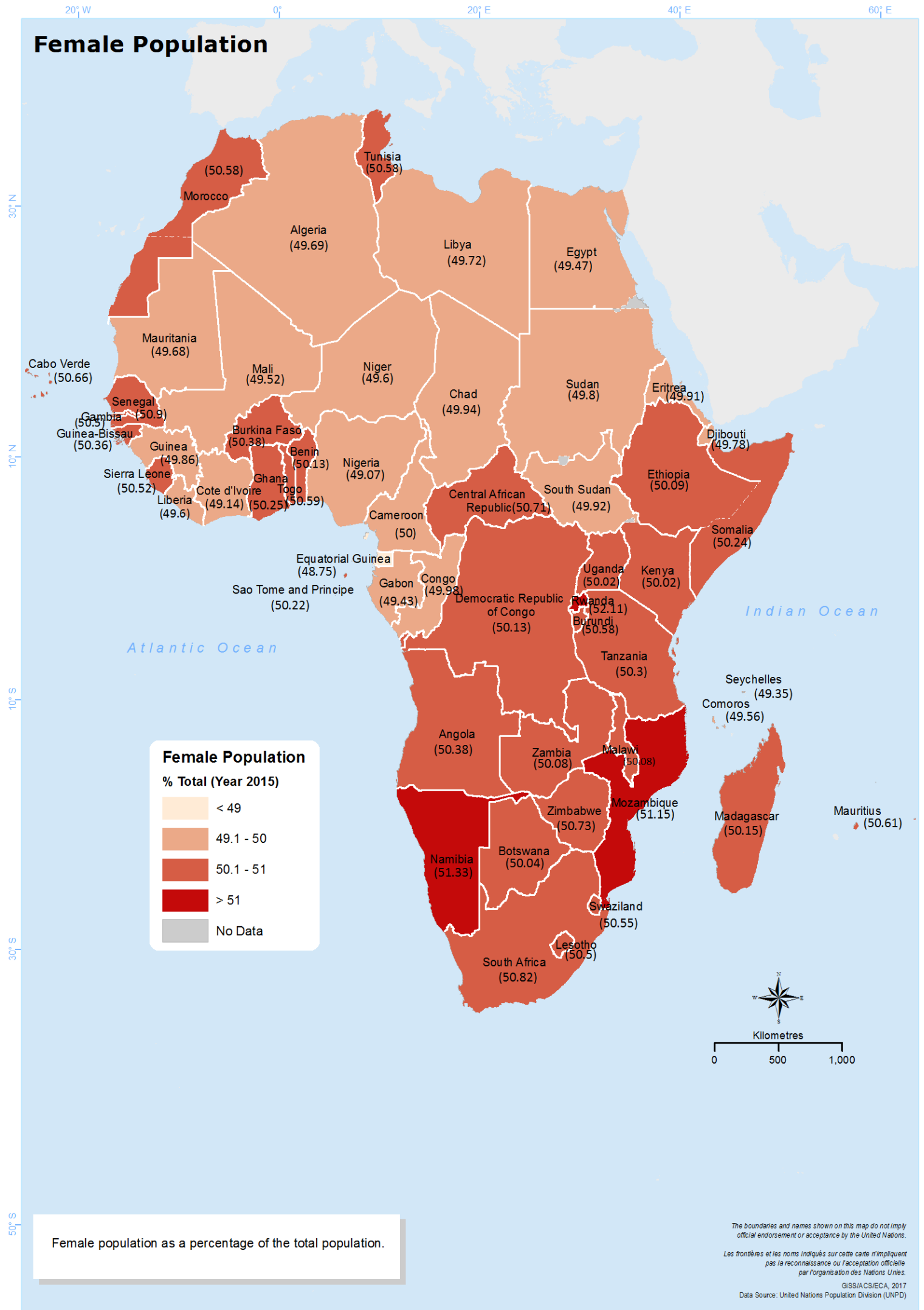
De facto population in a country as of 1 July (Mid-Year) of the year indicated.

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GISS/ACS/IECA, 2017
Data Source: United Nations Population Division (UNPD)

Female Population



Female population as a percentage of the total population.

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GISS/ACS/IECA, 2017
Data Source: United Nations Population Division (UNPD)

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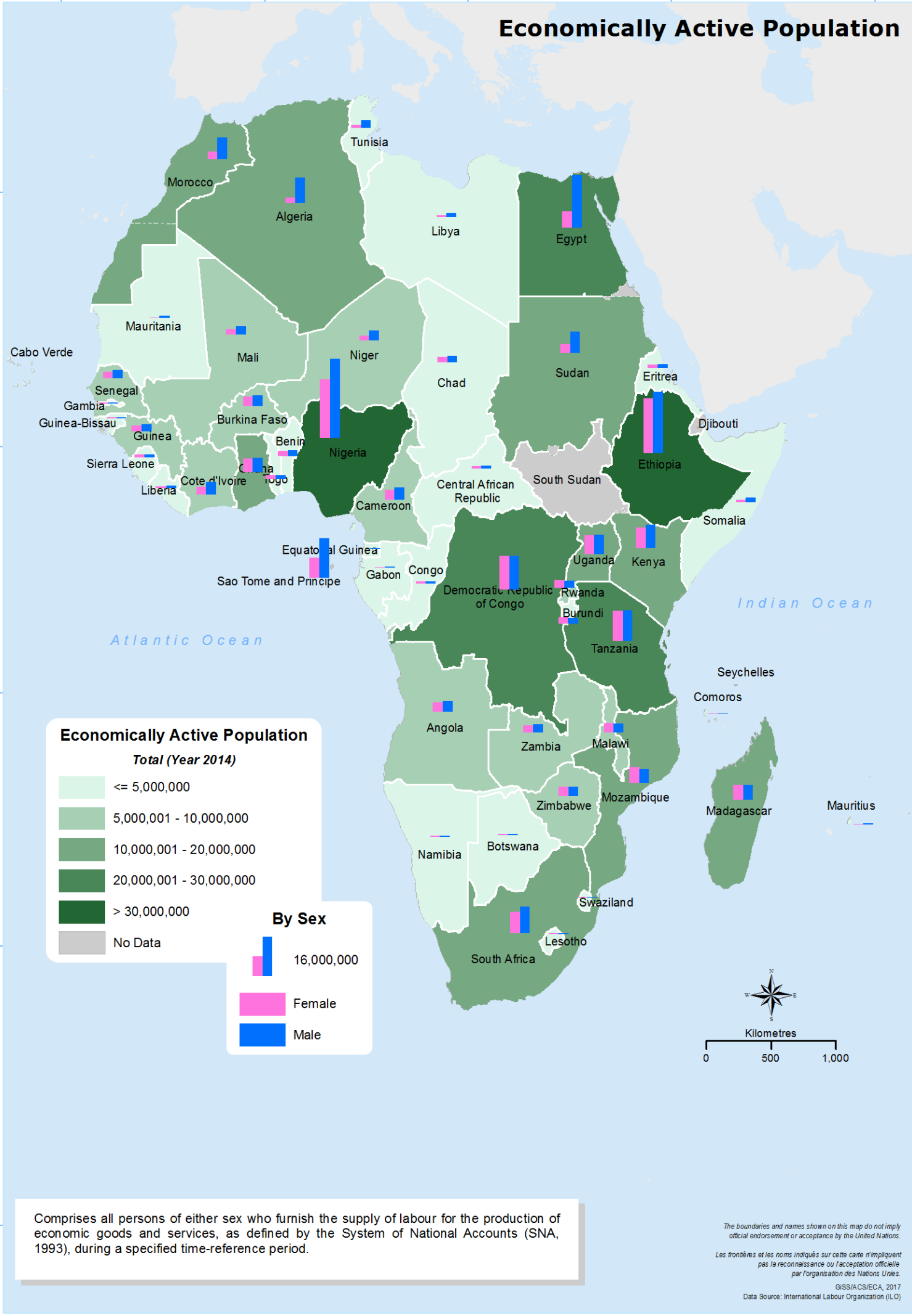
20° E

40° E

60° E

Economically Active Population

30° N
10° N
10° S
30° S
50° S



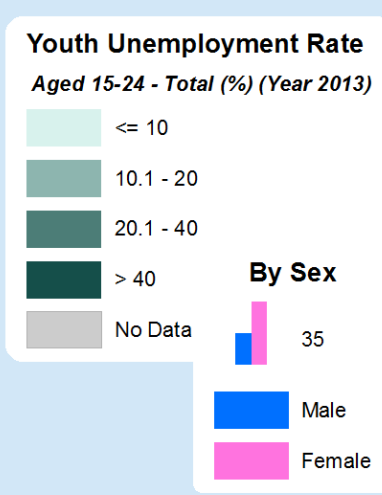
Comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, as defined by the System of National Accounts (SNA, 1993), during a specified time-reference period.

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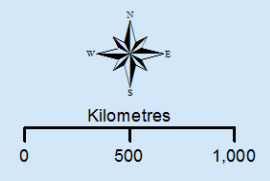
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GISS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: International Labour Organization (ILO)

Youth Unemployment Rate



Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



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GISS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: International Labour Organization (ILO)

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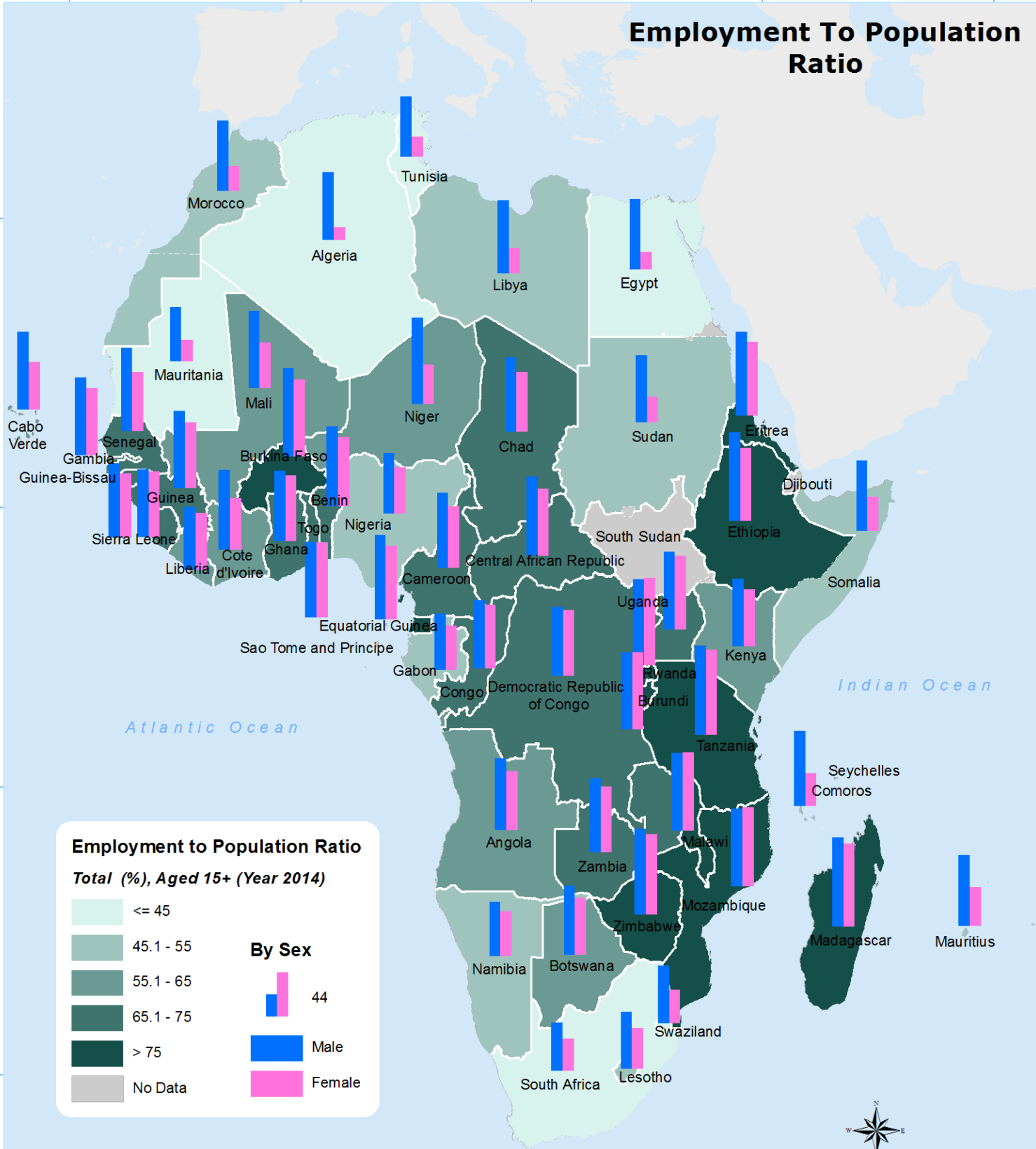
20° E

40° E

60° E

Employment To Population Ratio

30° N
10° N
10° S
30° S
50° S



Atlantic Ocean

Indian Ocean



Kilometres
 0 500 1,000

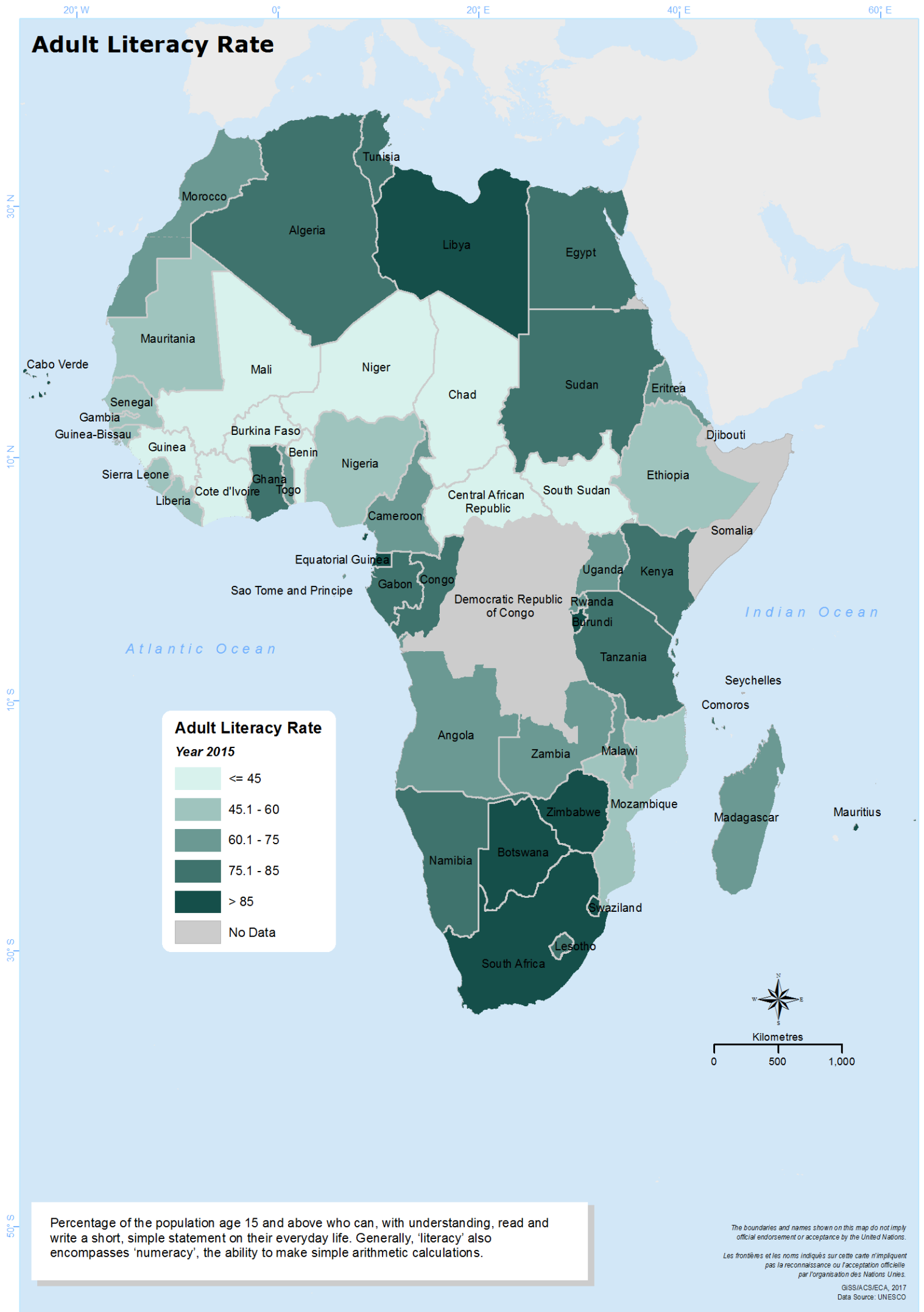
Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

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GISSI/ACS/ECA, 2017
 Data Source: International Labour Organization (ILO)

Adult Literacy Rate



20° W

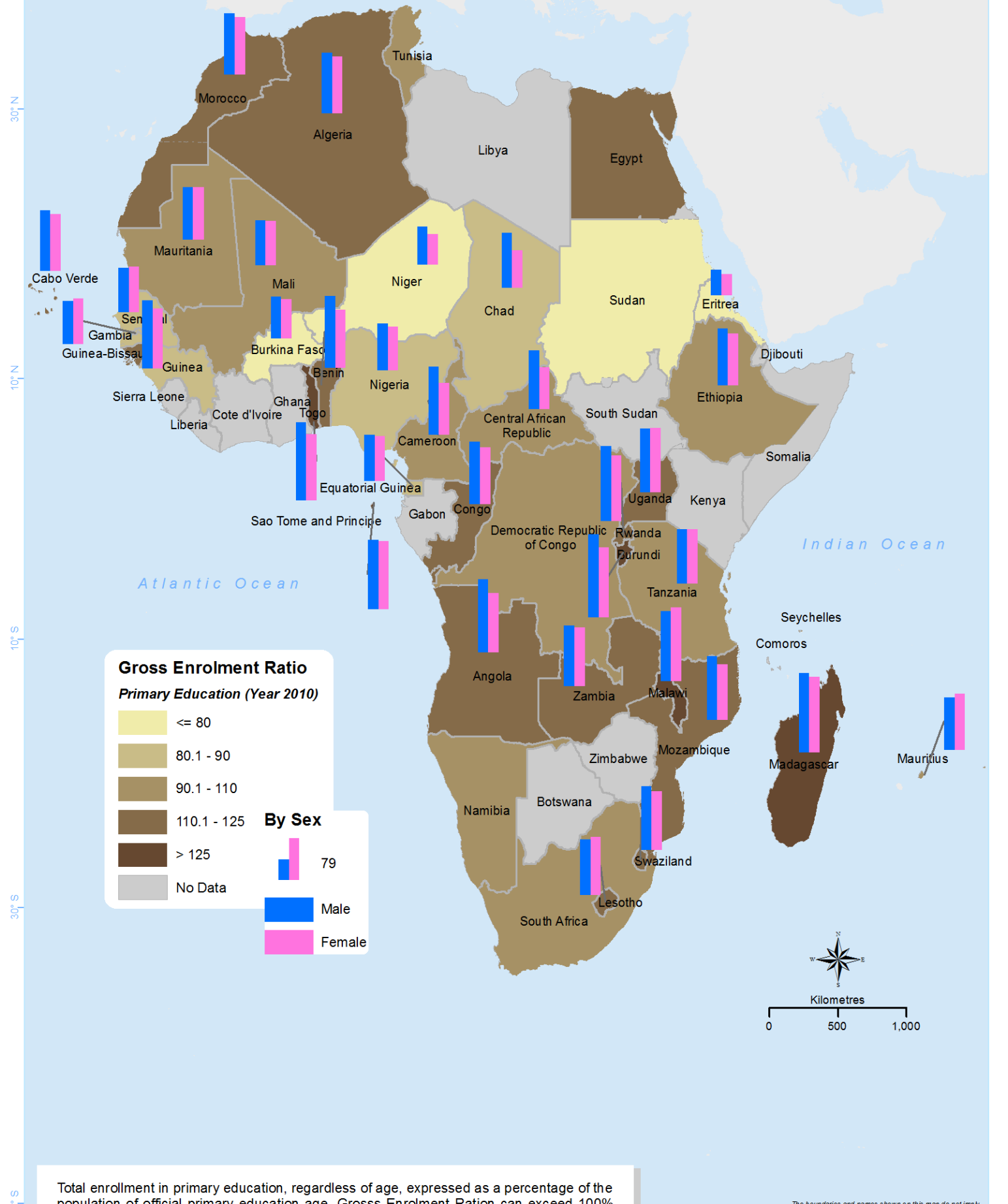
0°

20° E

40° E

60° E

Gross Enrolment Ratio Primary Education



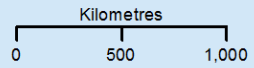
Gross Enrolment Ratio

Primary Education (Year 2010)

- <= 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 110
- 110.1 - 125
- > 125
- No Data

By Sex

- 79
- Male
- Female

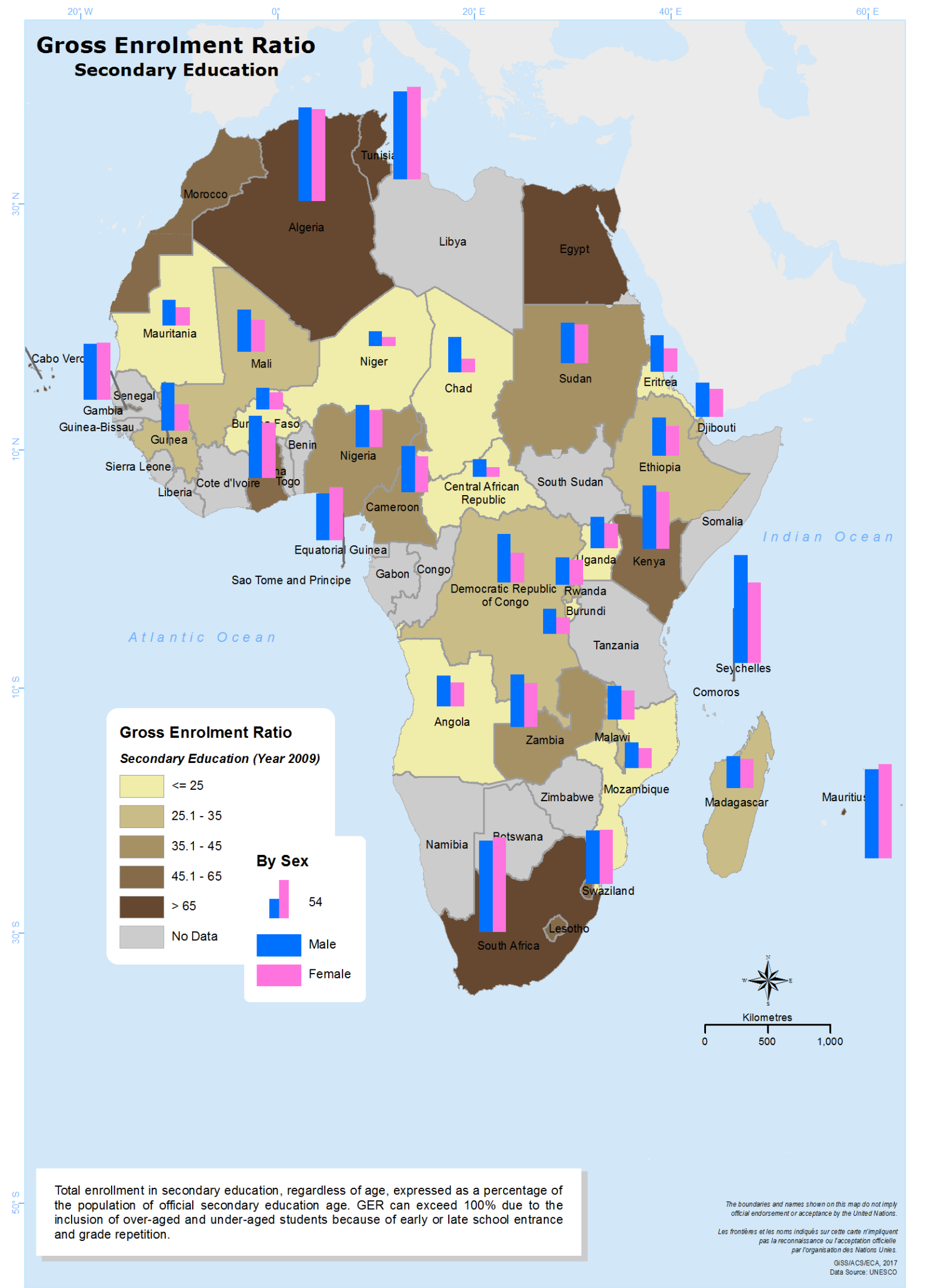


Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. Gross Enrolment Ratio can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

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Gross Enrolment Ratio Secondary Education



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GISS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: UNESCO

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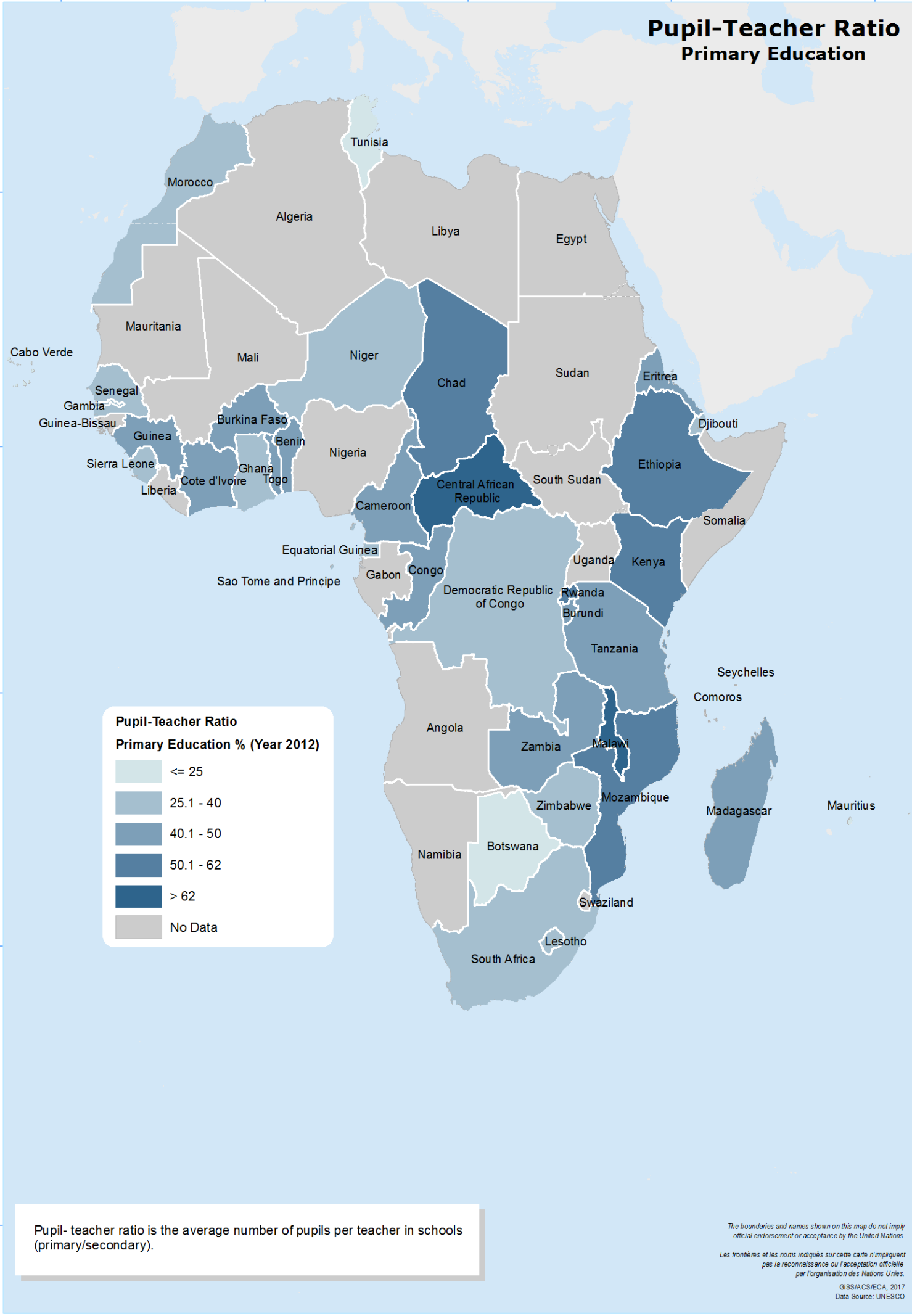
20° E

40° E

60° E

Pupil-Teacher Ratio Primary Education

30° N
10° N
10° S
30° S
50° S



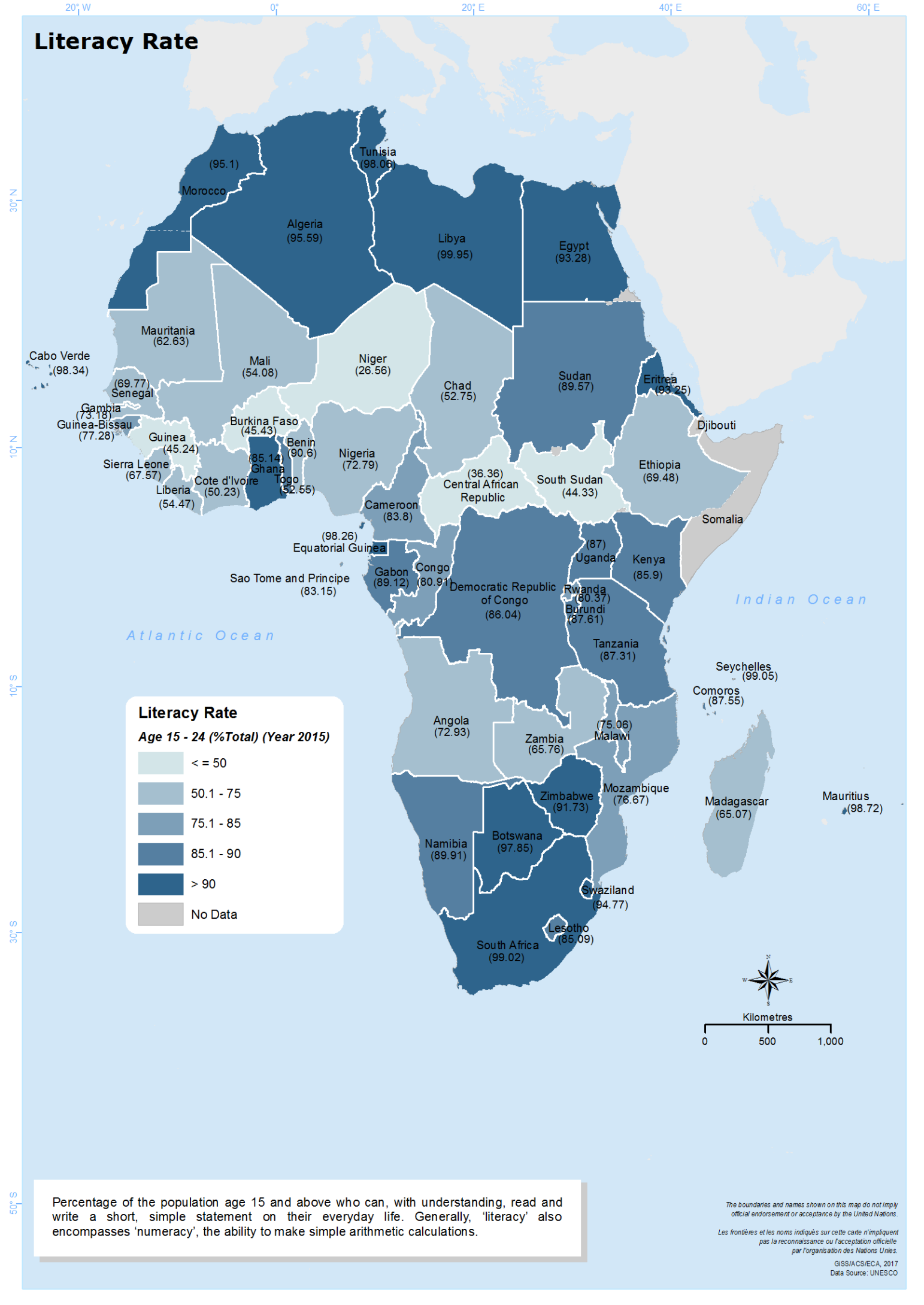
Pupil- teacher ratio is the average number of pupils per teacher in schools (primary/secondary).

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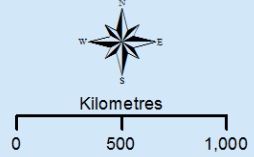
GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: UNESCO

Literacy Rate



Literacy Rate
Age 15 - 24 (%Total) (Year 2015)

- <= 50
- 50.1 - 75
- 75.1 - 85
- 85.1 - 90
- > 90
- No Data



Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations.

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 GISS/ACS/ECA, 2017
 Data Source: UNESCO

20° W

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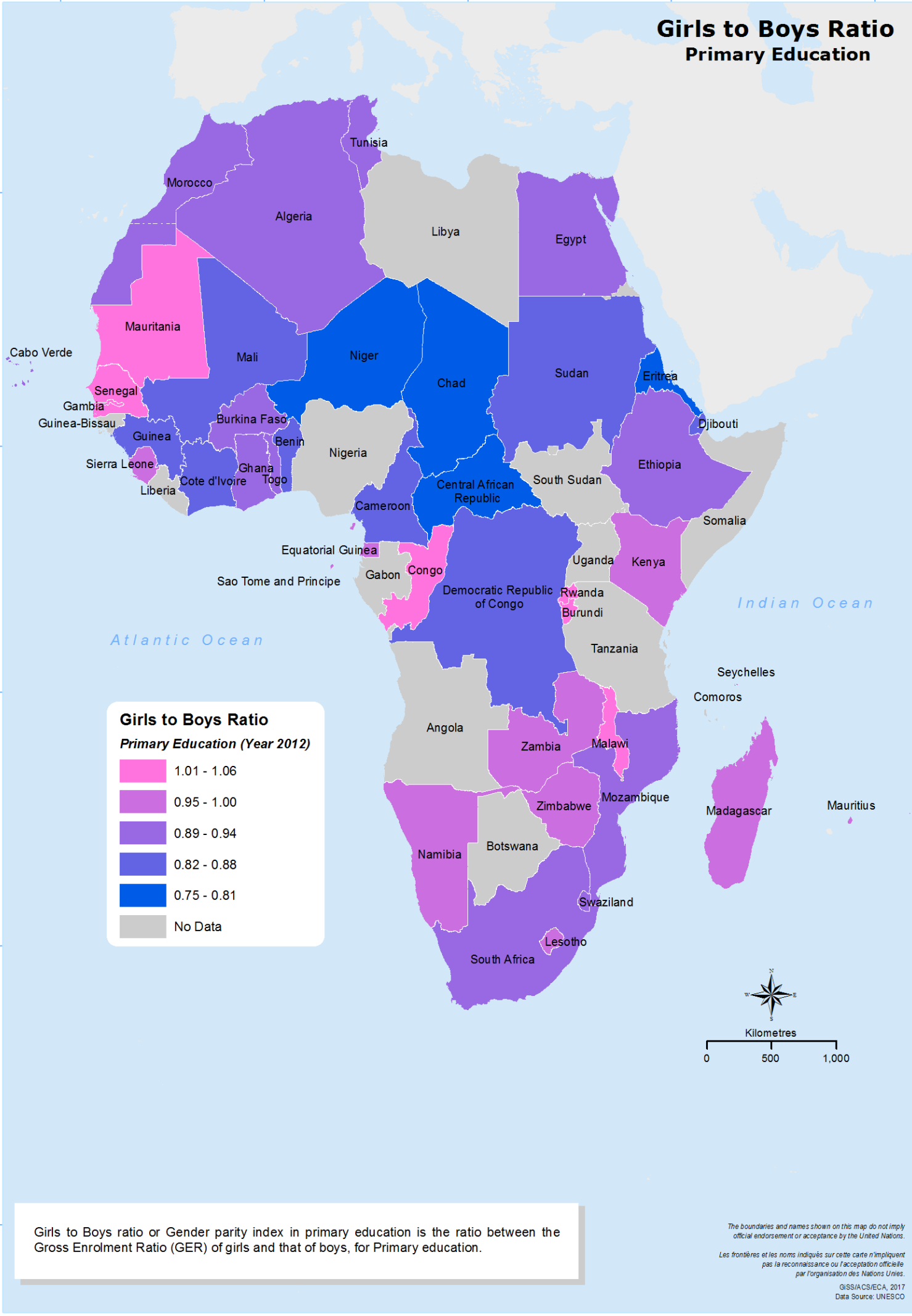
20° E

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60° E

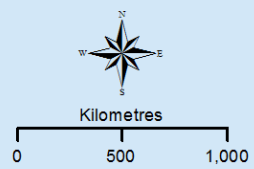
Girls to Boys Ratio Primary Education

30° N
10° N
10° S
30° S
50° S



Girls to Boys Ratio
Primary Education (Year 2012)

- 1.01 - 1.06
- 0.95 - 1.00
- 0.89 - 0.94
- 0.82 - 0.88
- 0.75 - 0.81
- No Data



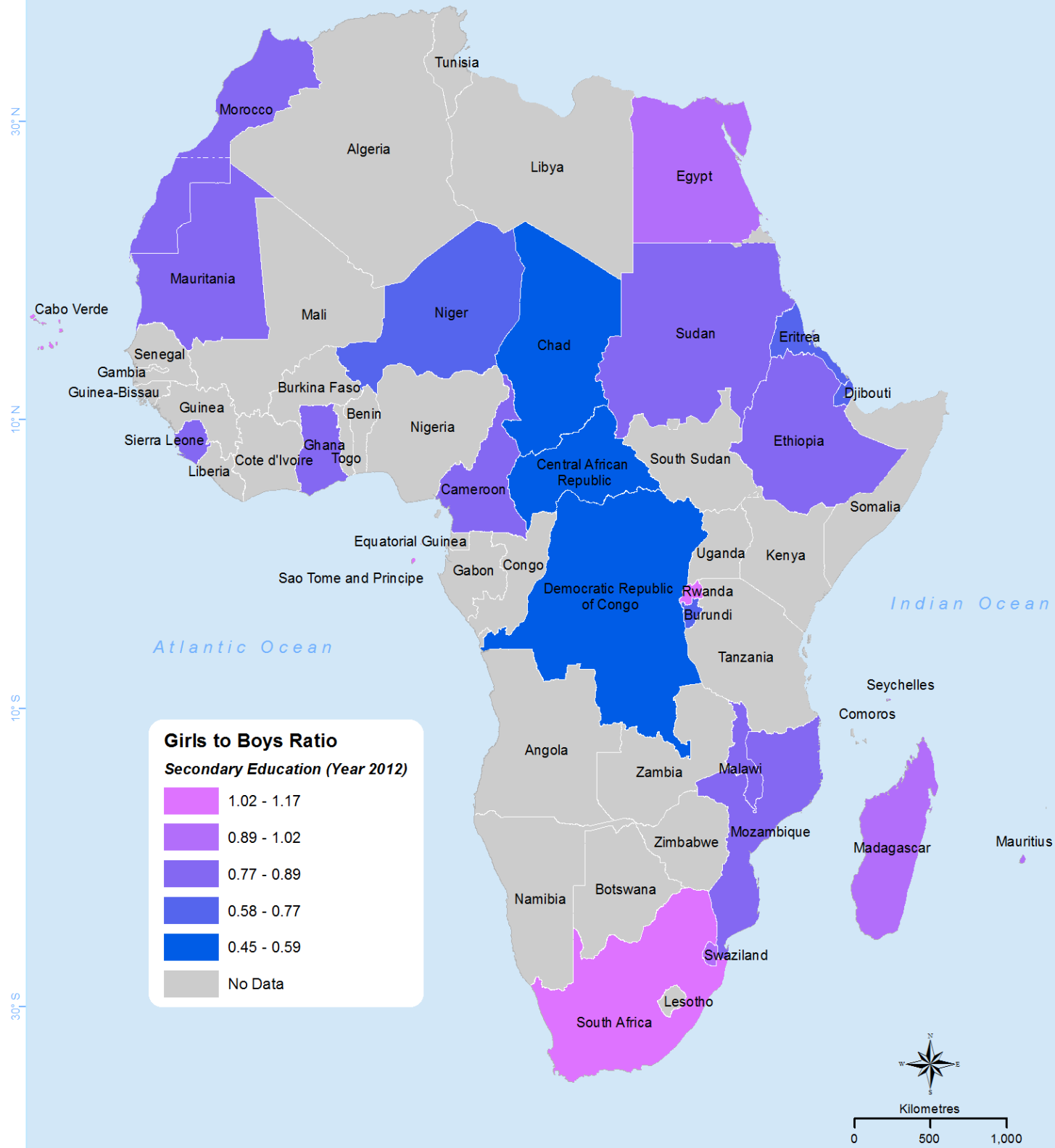
Girls to Boys ratio or Gender parity index in primary education is the ratio between the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls and that of boys, for Primary education.

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GISS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: UNESCO

Girls to Boys Ratio Secondary Education

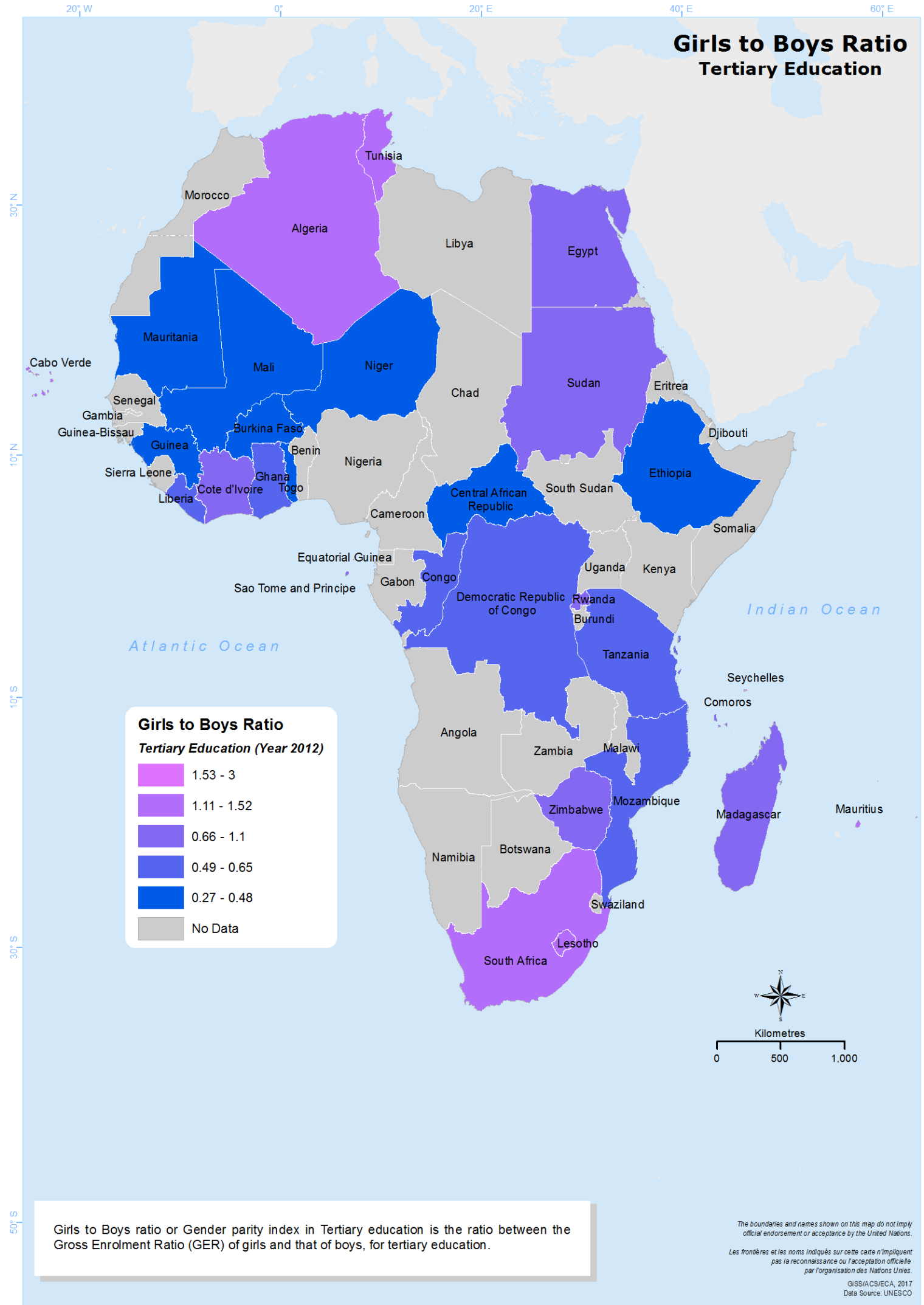


Girls to Boys ratio or Gender parity index in Secondary education is the ratio between the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls and that of boys, for Secondary education.

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Girls to Boys Ratio Tertiary Education



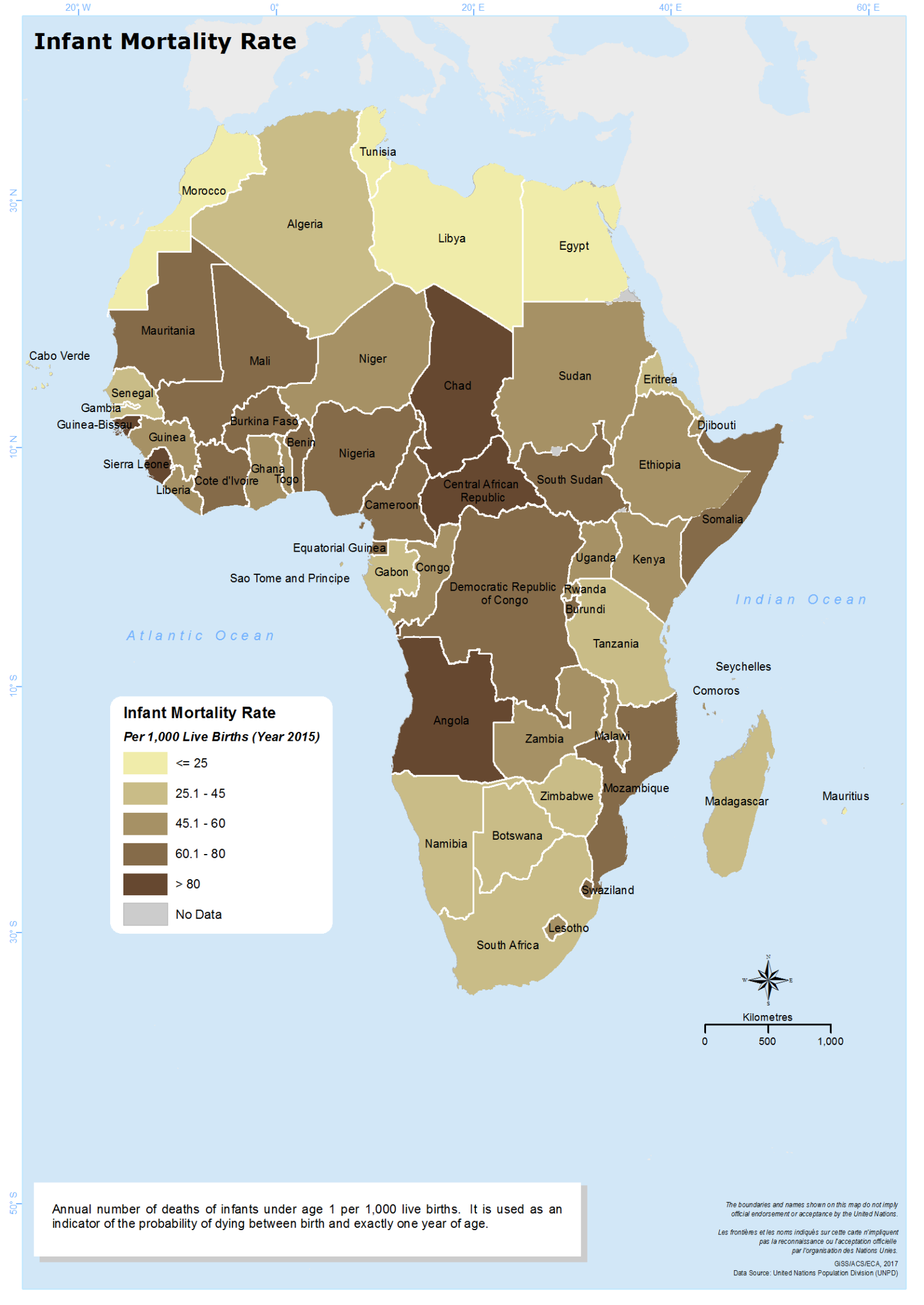
Girls to Boys ratio or Gender parity index in Tertiary education is the ratio between the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls and that of boys, for tertiary education.

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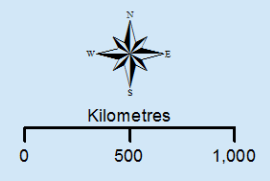
GISS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: UNESCO

Infant Mortality Rate



Infant Mortality Rate
Per 1,000 Live Births (Year 2015)

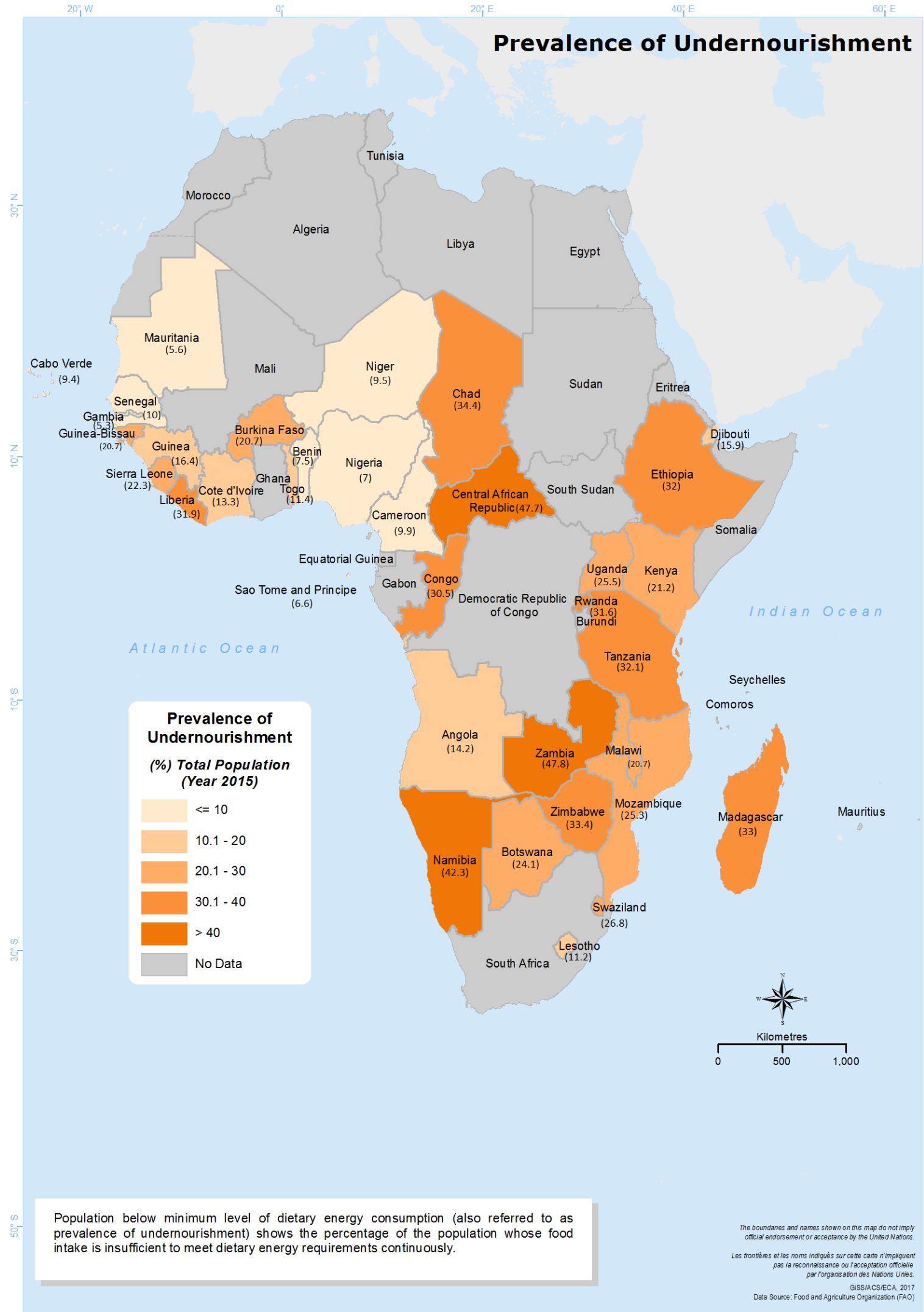
- ≤ 25
- 25.1 - 45
- 45.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 80
- > 80
- No Data



Annual number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births. It is used as an indicator of the probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age.

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 GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
 Data Source: United Nations Population Division (UNPD)

Prevalence of Undernourishment



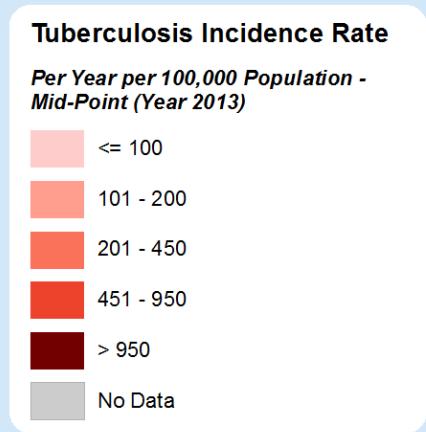
Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (also referred to as prevalence of undernourishment) shows the percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously.

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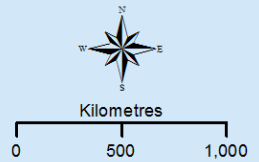
Les frontières et les noms indiqués sur cette carte n'impliquent pas la reconnaissance ou l'acceptation officielle par l'organisation des Nations Unies.

GISSI/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Tuberculosis Incidence Rate



Tuberculosis incidence is the estimated number of new tuberculosis (TB) cases arising in one year per 100,000 population. All forms of TB are included, as are cases in people with HIV.



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 GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
 Data Source: United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

2. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

20° W

0°

20° E

40° E

60° E

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth

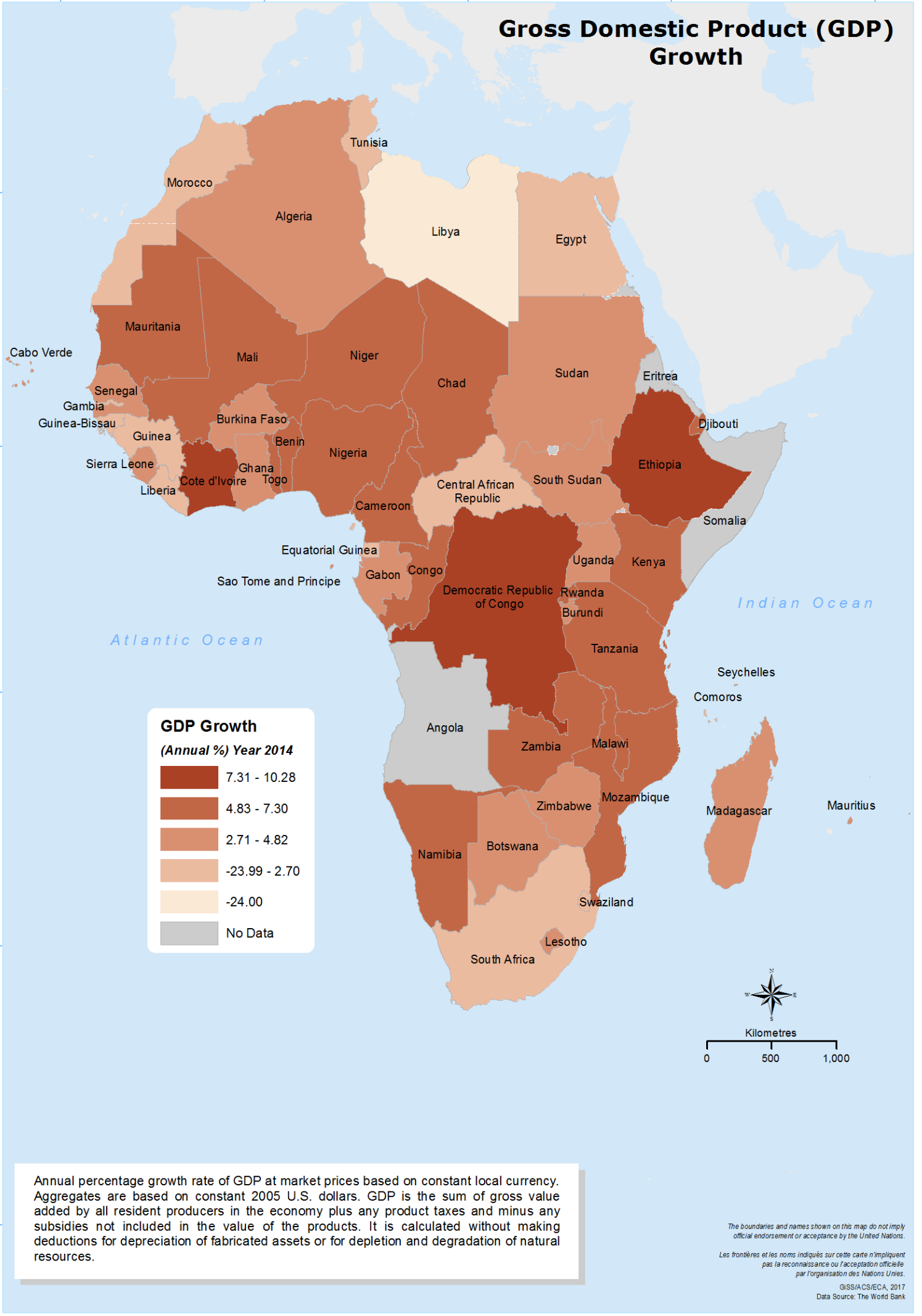
30° N

10° N

10° S

30° S

50° S



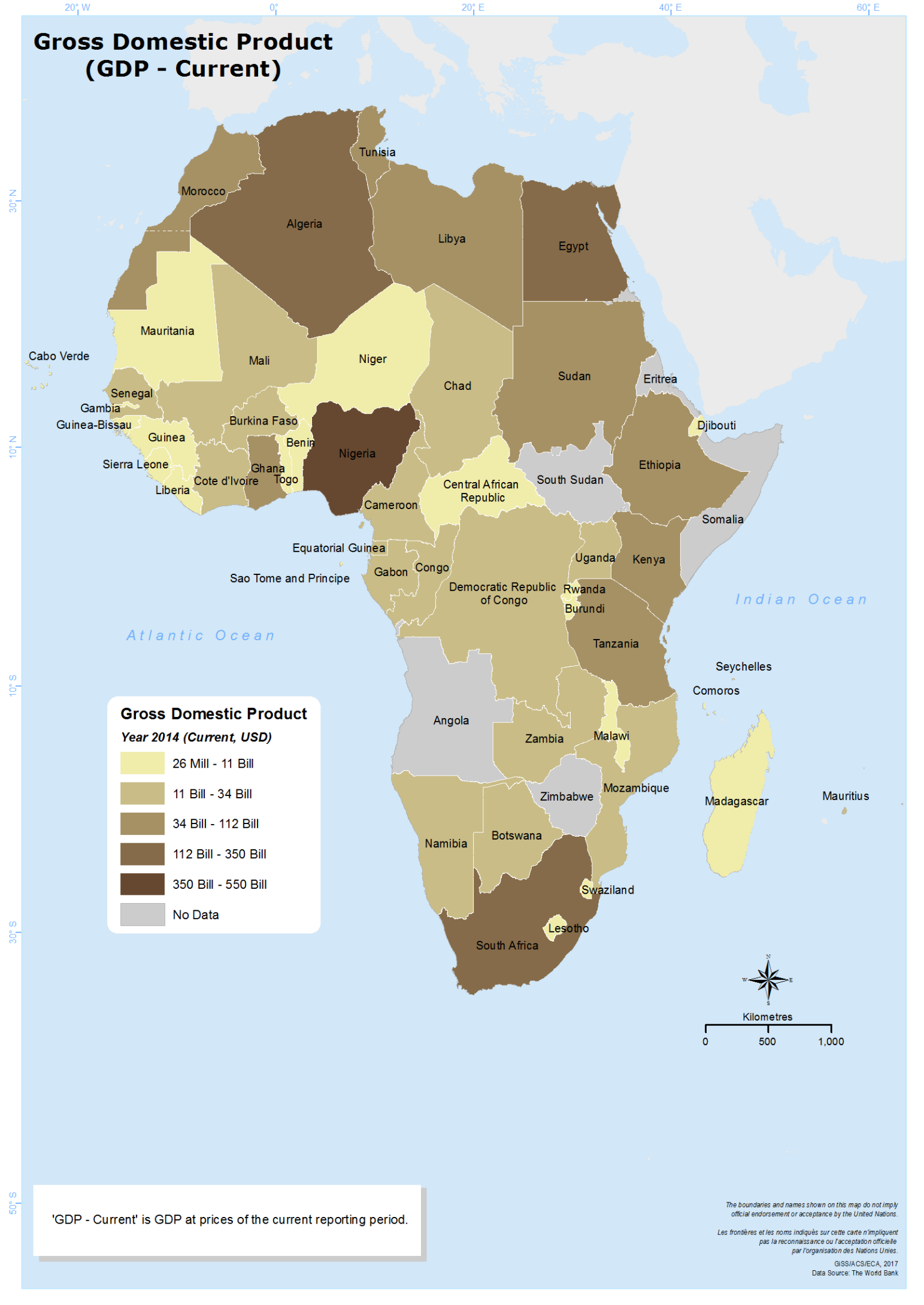
Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

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GISSI/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: The World Bank

Gross Domestic Product (GDP - Current)



Gross Domestic Product

Year 2014 (Current, USD)

- 26 Bill - 11 Bill
- 11 Bill - 34 Bill
- 34 Bill - 112 Bill
- 112 Bill - 350 Bill
- 350 Bill - 550 Bill
- No Data

'GDP - Current' is GDP at prices of the current reporting period.

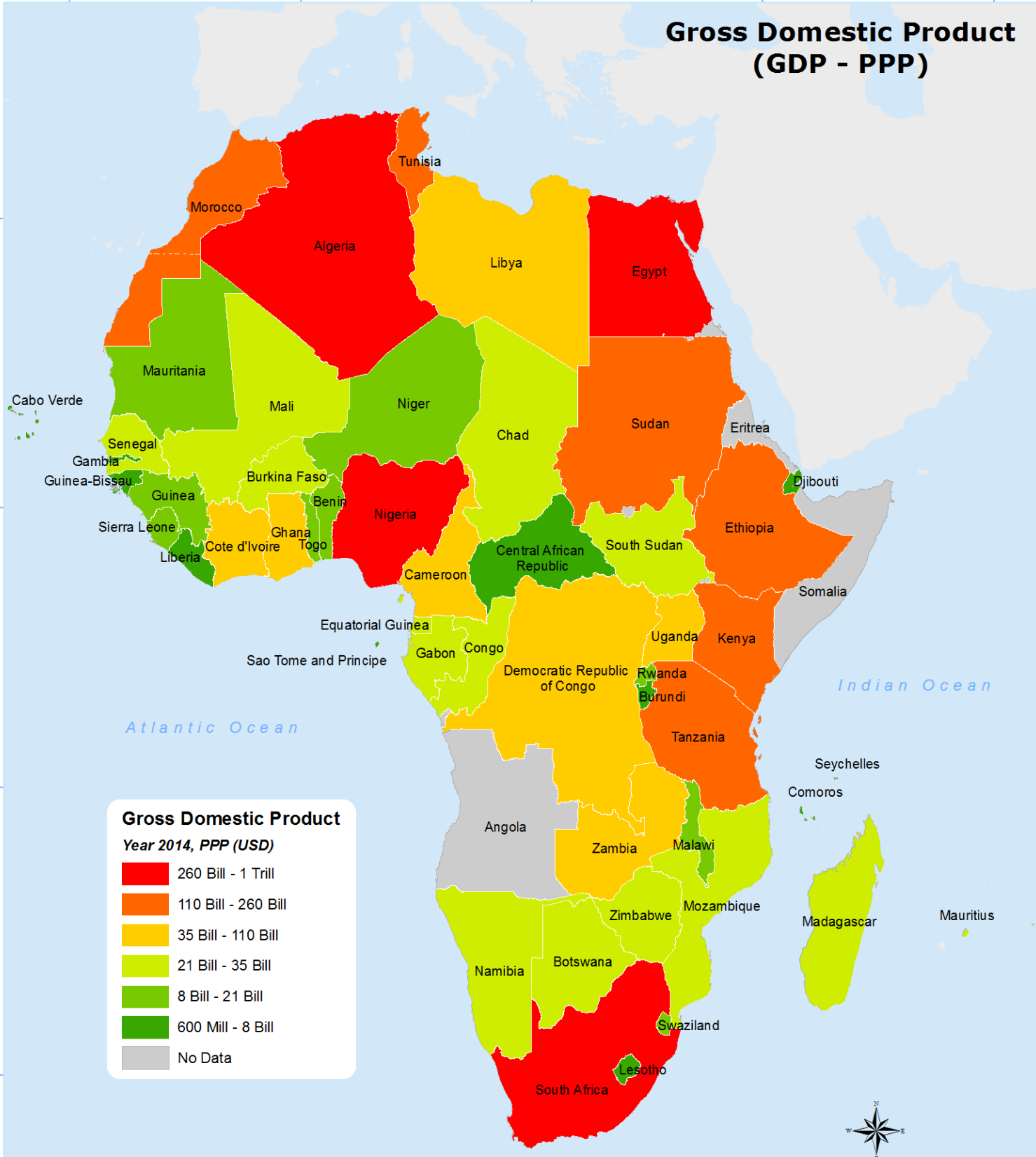
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GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: The World Bank

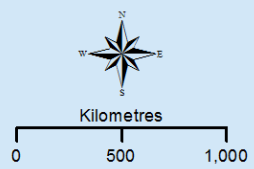
Gross Domestic Product (GDP - PPP)

30° N
10° N
10° S
30° S
50° S



Gross Domestic Product
Year 2014, PPP (USD)

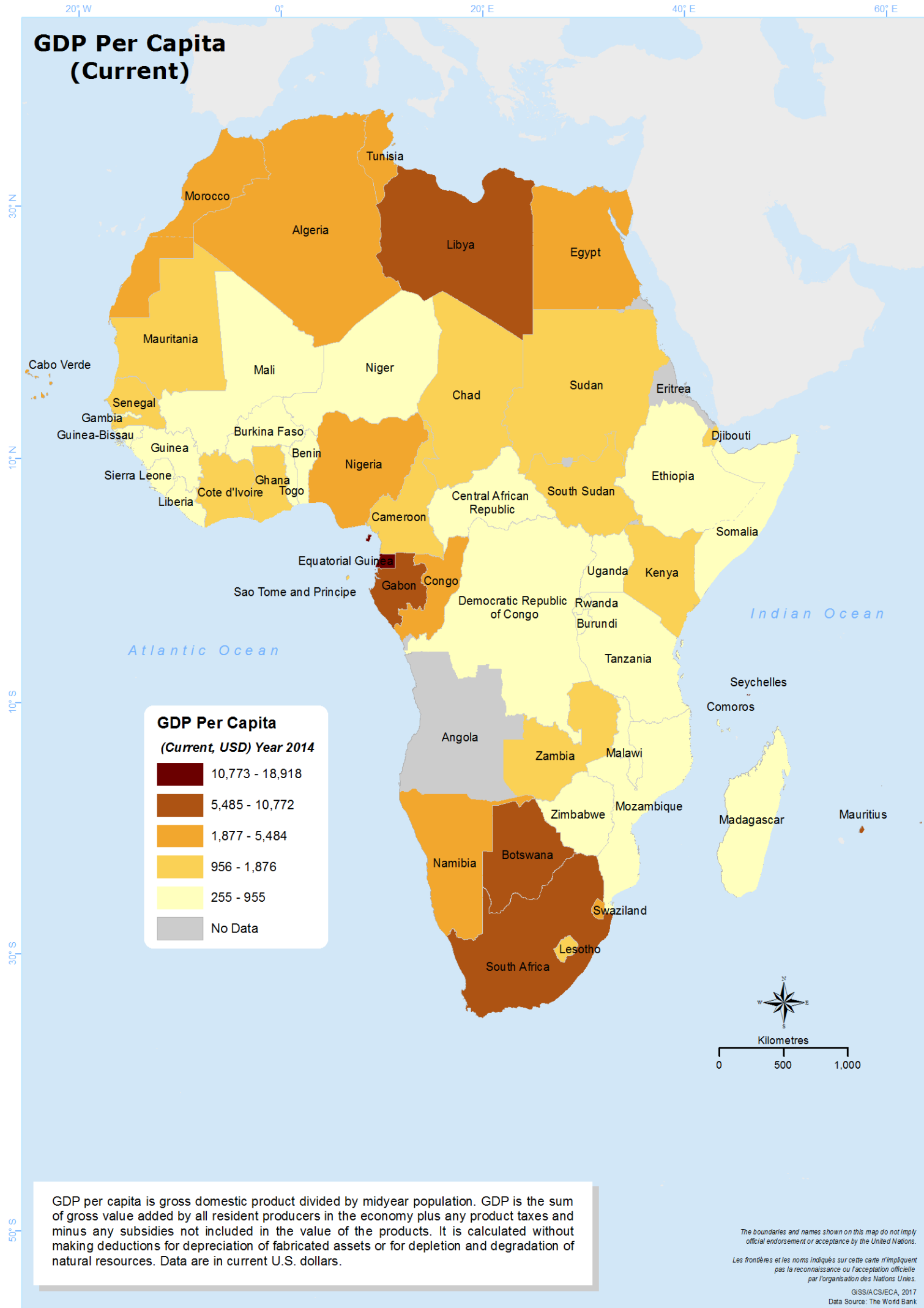
- 260 Bill - 1 Trill
- 110 Bill - 260 Bill
- 35 Bill - 110 Bill
- 21 Bill - 35 Bill
- 8 Bill - 21 Bill
- 600 Mill - 8 Bill
- No Data



PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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 GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
 Data Source: The World Bank

GDP Per Capita (Current)



GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

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GISS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: The World Bank

20° W

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20° E

40° E

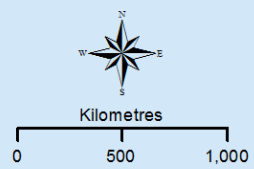
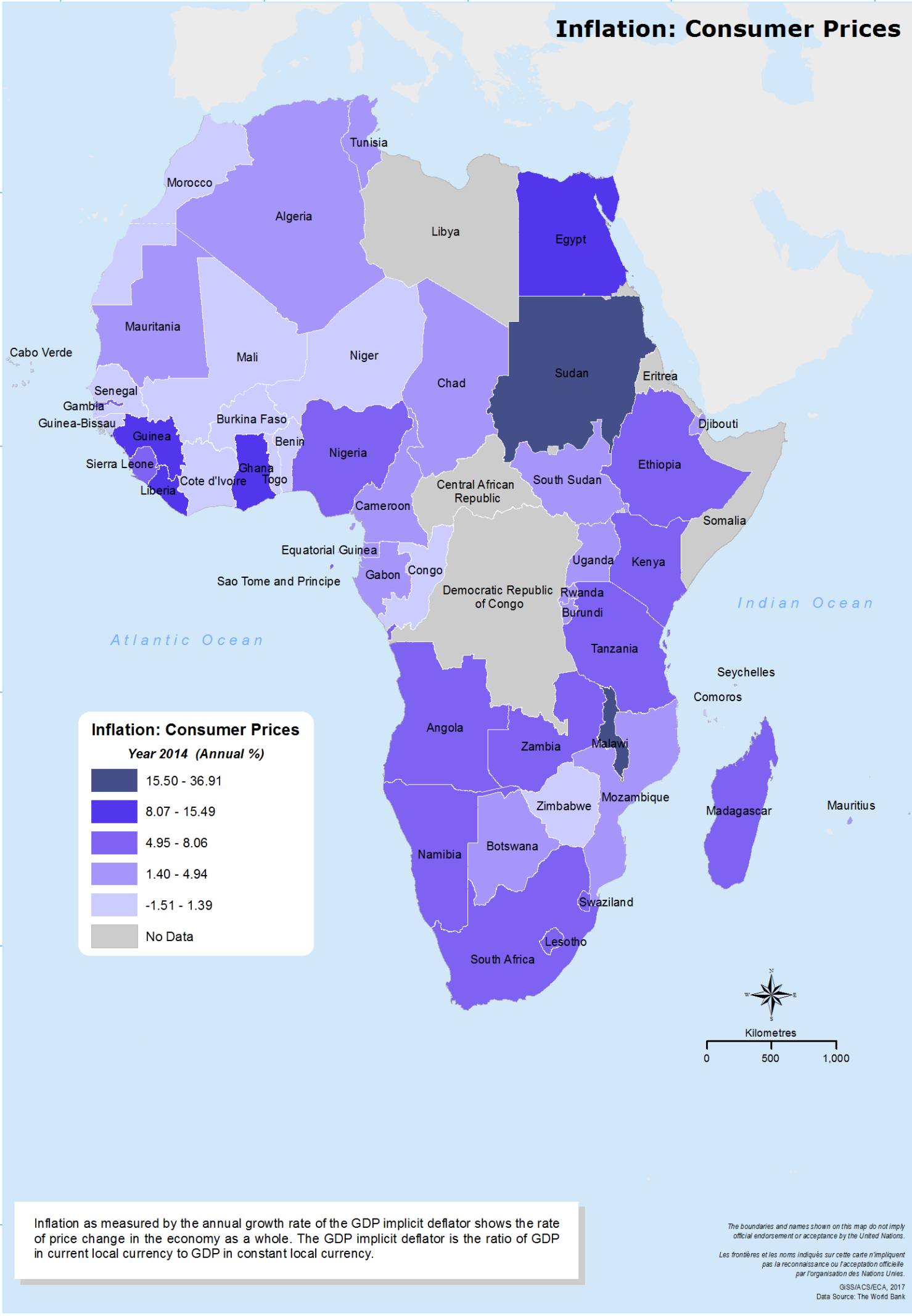
60° E

Inflation: Consumer Prices

30° N
10° N
10° S
30° S
50° S

Inflation: Consumer Prices
Year 2014 (Annual %)

15.50 - 36.91
8.07 - 15.49
4.95 - 8.06
1.40 - 4.94
-1.51 - 1.39
No Data



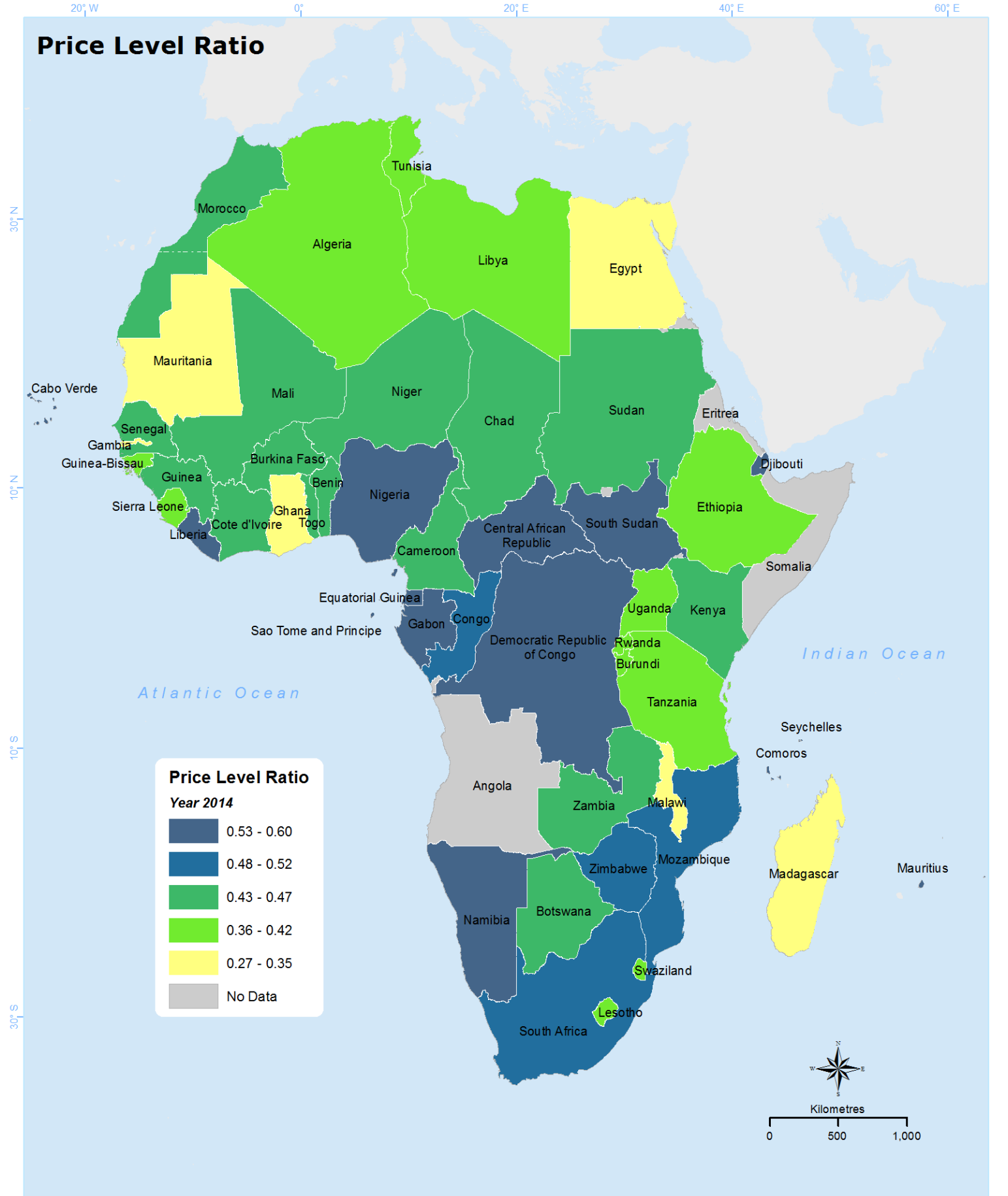
Inflation as measured by the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator shows the rate of price change in the economy as a whole. The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency.

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GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: The World Bank

Price Level Ratio



Price level ratio of PPP conversion factor (GDP) to market exchange rate. Purchasing power parity conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. The ratio of PPP conversion factor to market exchange rate is the result obtained by dividing the PPP conversion factor by the market exchange rate. The ratio, also referred to as the national price level, makes it possible to compare the cost of the bundle of goods that make up gross domestic product (GDP) across countries. It tells how many dollars are needed to buy a dollar's worth of goods in the country as compared to the United States. PPP conversion factors are based on the 2011 ICP round.

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 GIS/IAS/IECA, 2017
 Data Source: The World Bank

20° W

0°

20° E

40° E

60° E

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

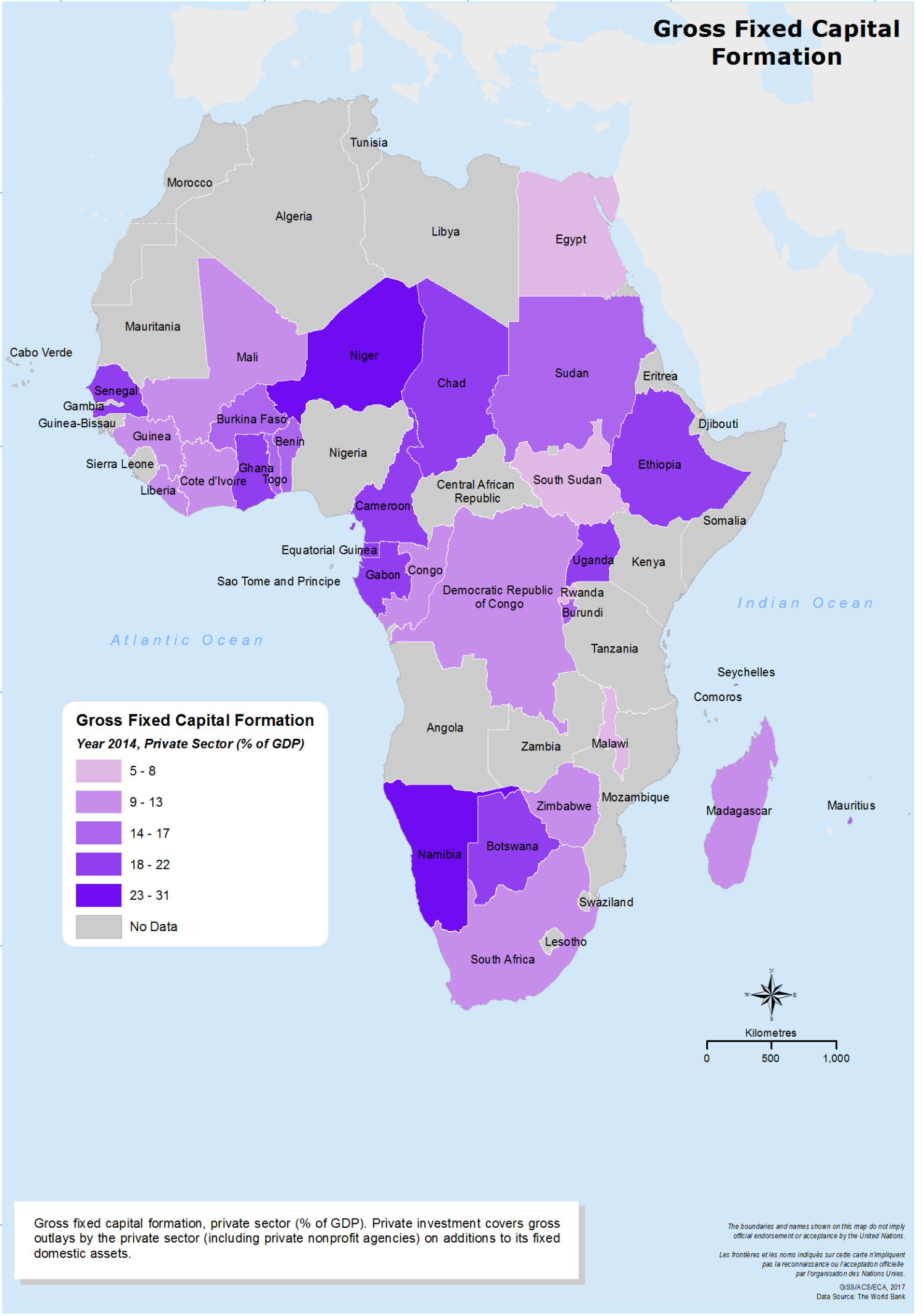
30° N

10° N

10° S

30° S

50° S



Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Year 2014, Private Sector (% of GDP)

- 5 - 8
- 9 - 13
- 14 - 17
- 18 - 22
- 23 - 31
- No Data



Kilometres
0 500 1,000

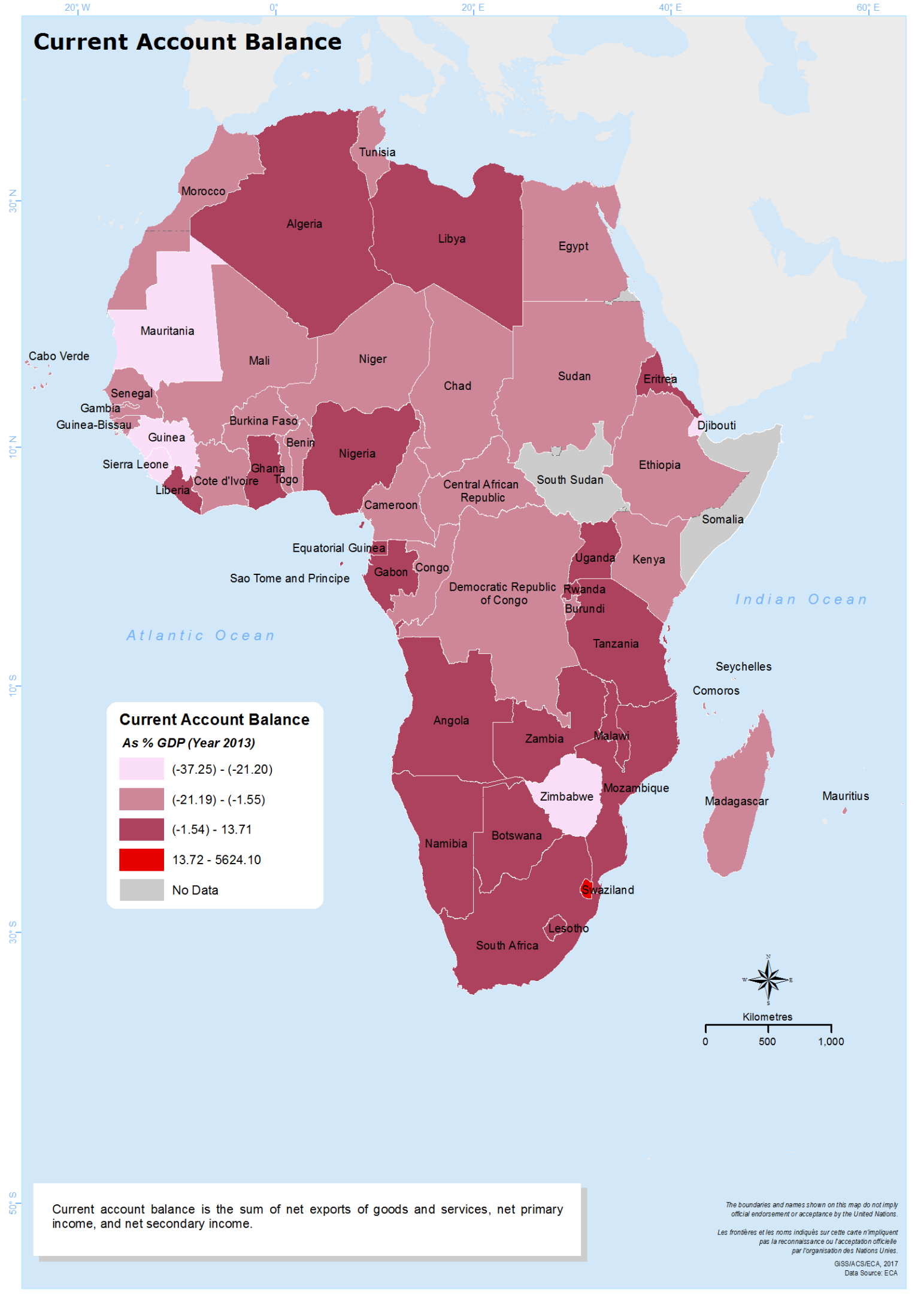
Gross fixed capital formation, private sector (% of GDP). Private investment covers gross outlays by the private sector (including private nonprofit agencies) on additions to its fixed domestic assets.

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GIS/IAS/IECA, 2017
Data Source: The World Bank

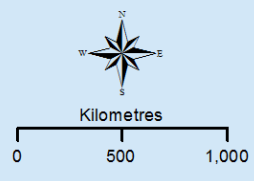
Current Account Balance



Current Account Balance
As % GDP (Year 2013)

- (-37.25) - (-21.20)
- (-21.19) - (-1.55)
- (-1.54) - 13.71
- 13.72 - 5624.10
- No Data

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net primary income, and net secondary income.



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20° W

0°

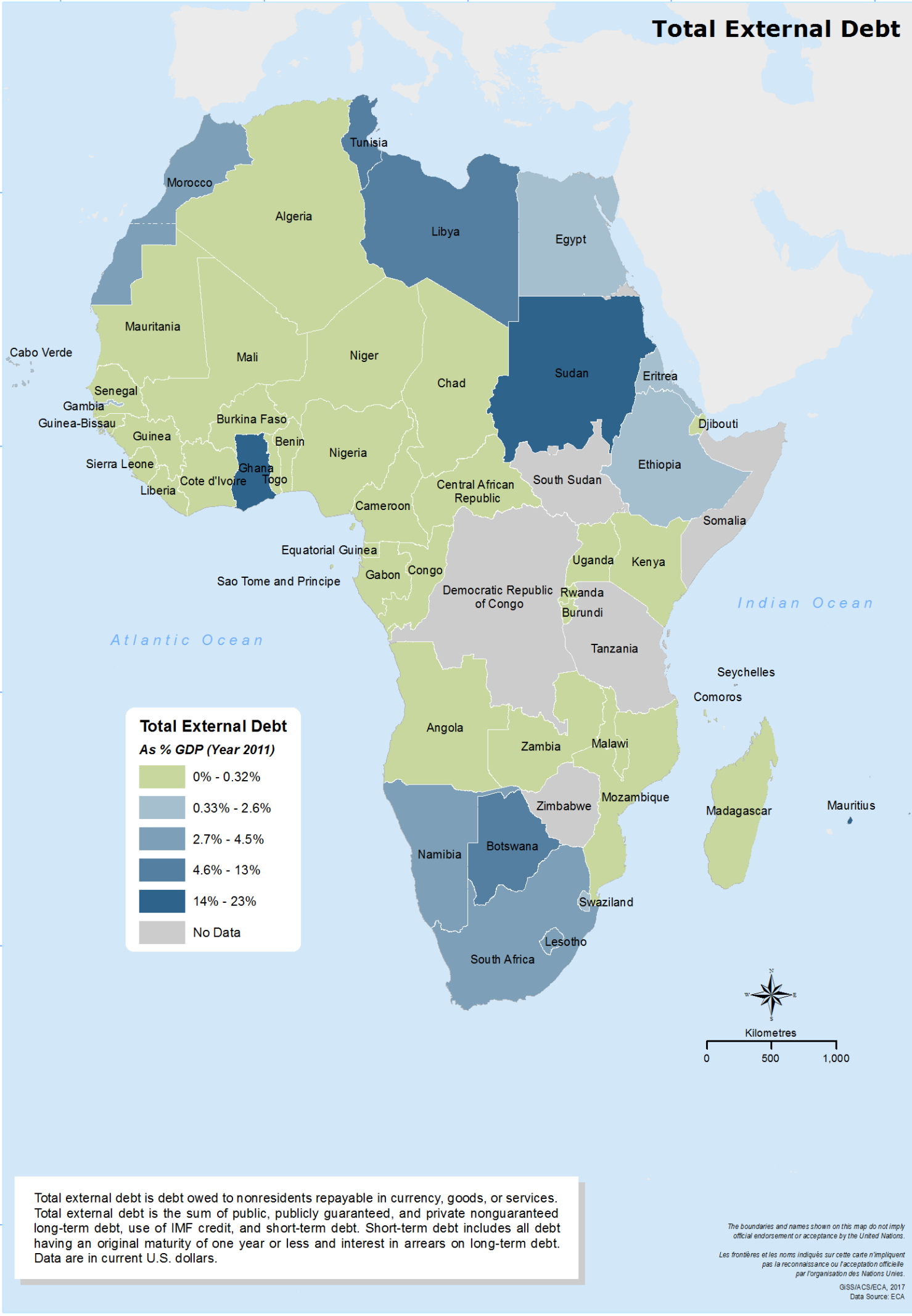
20° E

40° E

60° E

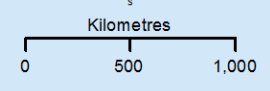
Total External Debt

30° N
10° N
10° S
30° S
50° S



Total External Debt
As % GDP (Year 2011)

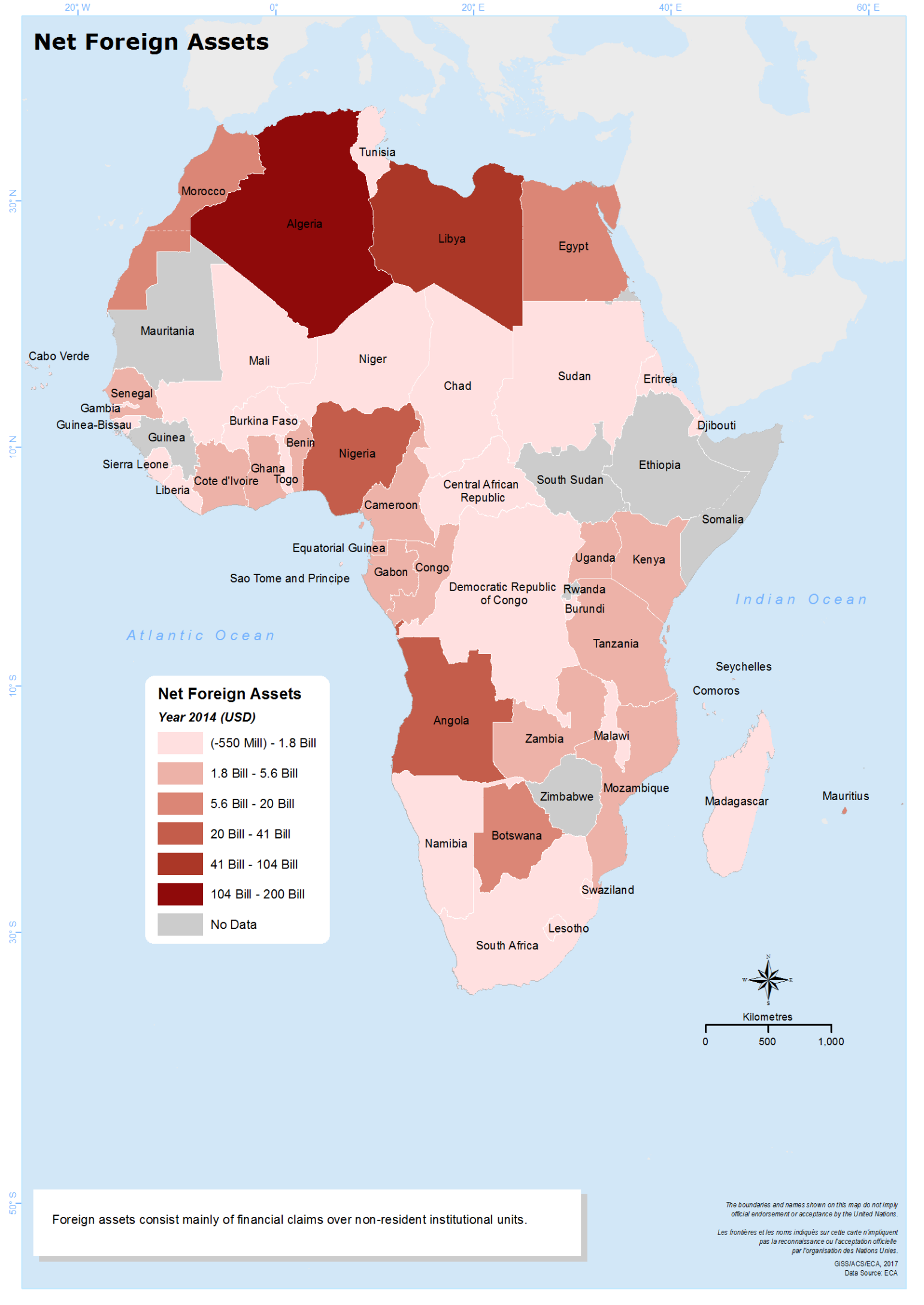
- 0% - 0.32%
- 0.33% - 2.6%
- 2.7% - 4.5%
- 4.6% - 13%
- 14% - 23%
- No Data



Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

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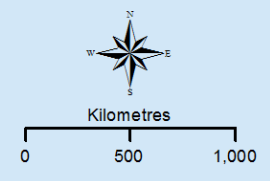
Net Foreign Assets



Net Foreign Assets
Year 2014 (USD)

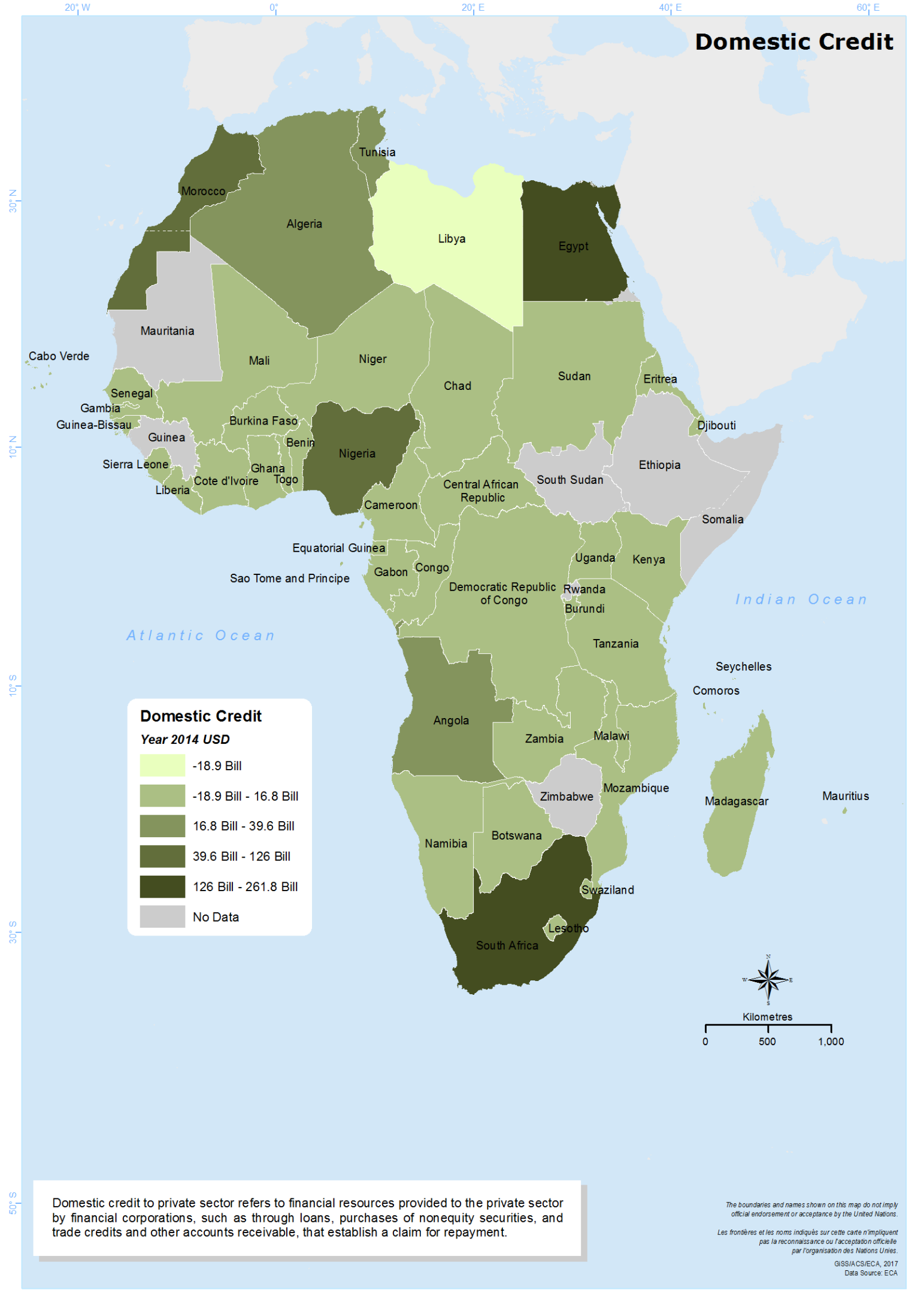
Light Pink	(-550 Mill) - 1.8 Bill
Light Orange	1.8 Bill - 5.6 Bill
Orange	5.6 Bill - 20 Bill
Dark Orange	20 Bill - 41 Bill
Red-Orange	41 Bill - 104 Bill
Dark Red	104 Bill - 200 Bill
Grey	No Data

Foreign assets consist mainly of financial claims over non-resident institutional units.



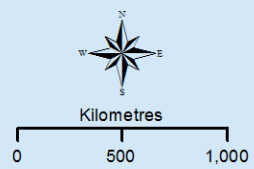
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
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 GISS/ACS/ECA, 2017
 Data Source: ECA

Domestic Credit



Domestic Credit
Year 2014 USD

- 18.9 Bill
- 18.9 Bill - 16.8 Bill
- 16.8 Bill - 39.6 Bill
- 39.6 Bill - 126 Bill
- 126 Bill - 261.8 Bill
- No Data



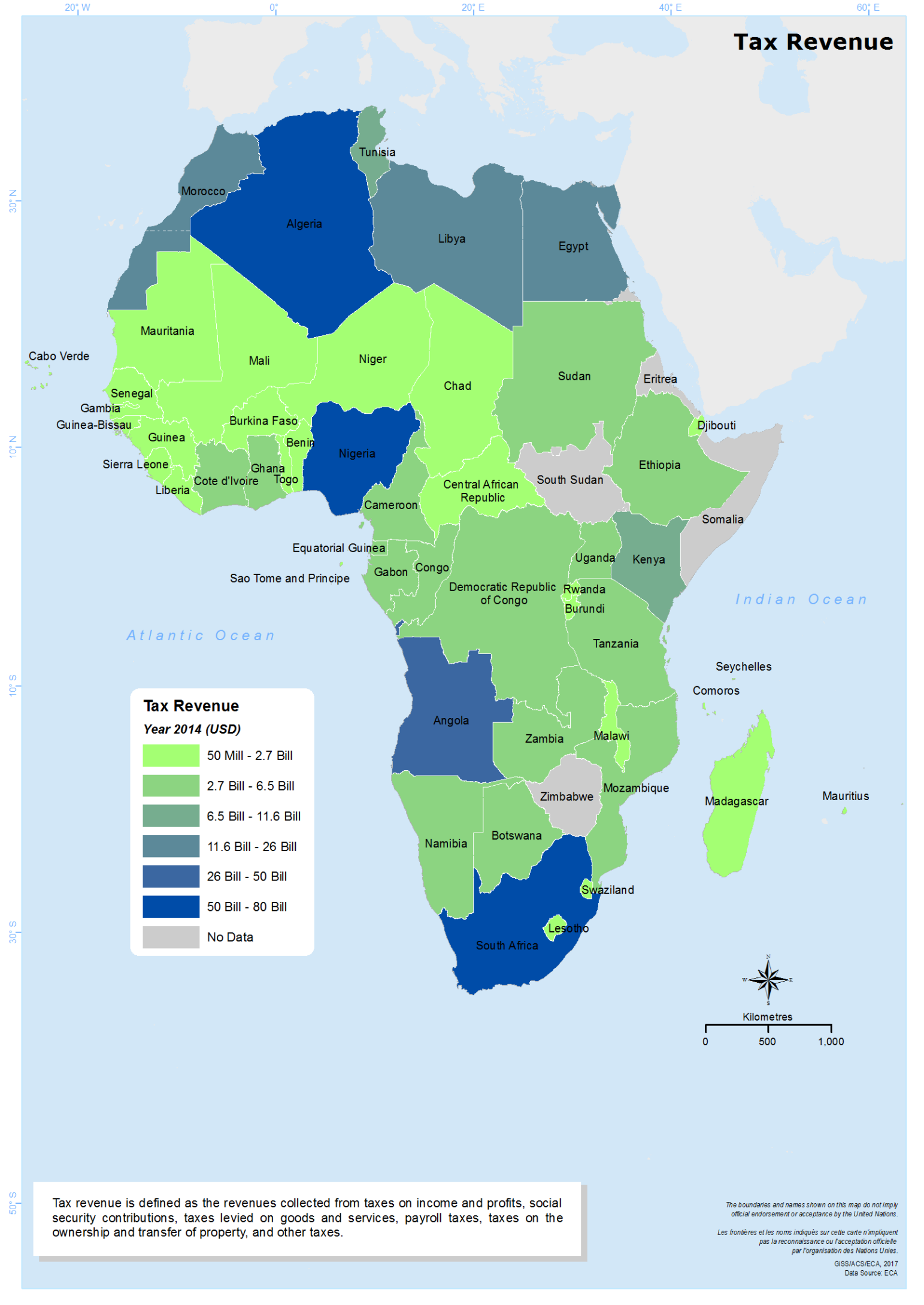
Domestic credit to private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector by financial corporations, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment.

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 GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
 Data Source: ECA

International Reserve

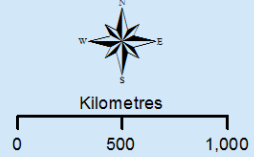


Tax Revenue



Tax Revenue
Year 2014 (USD)

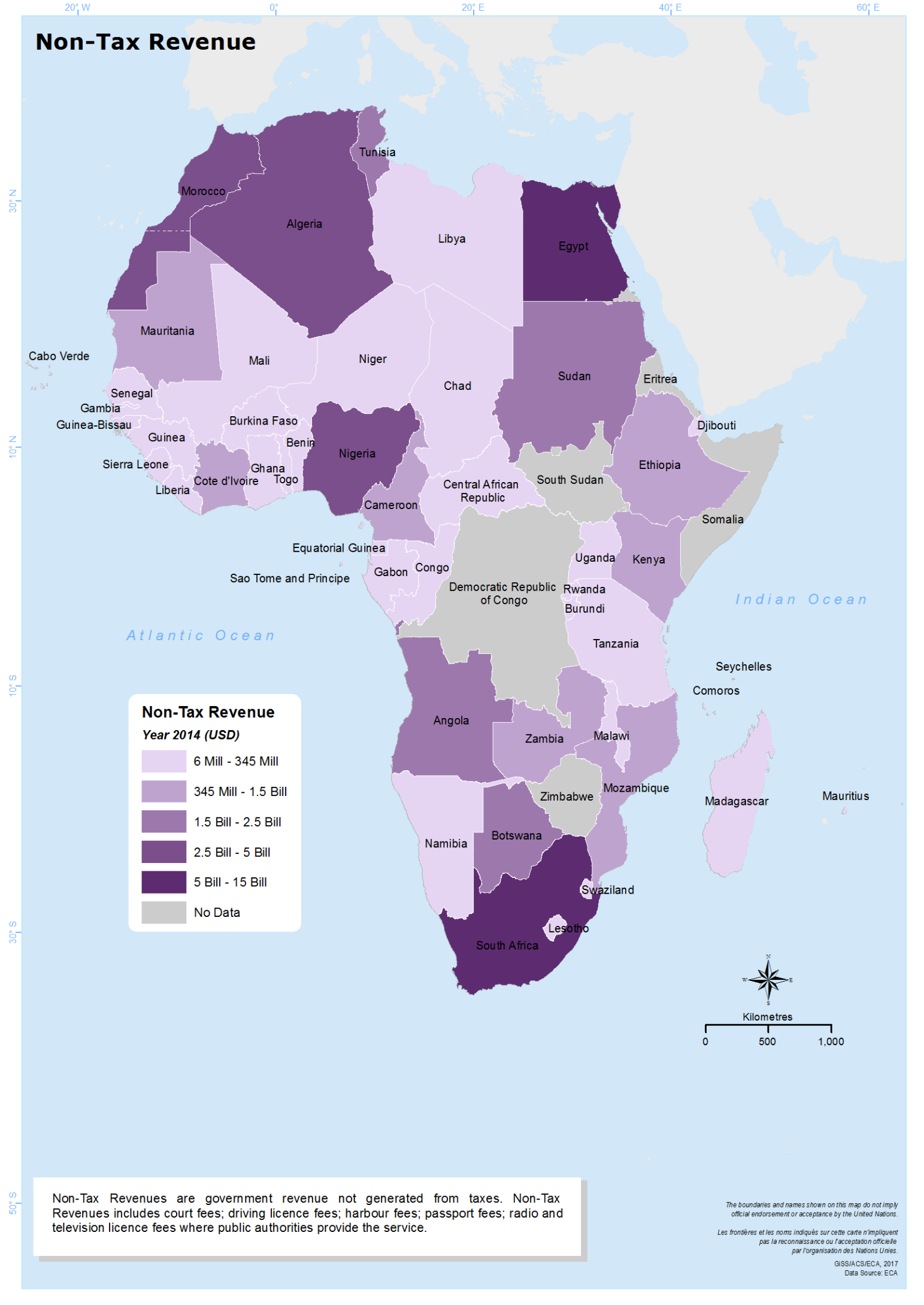
Lightest Green	50 Mill - 2.7 Bill
Light Green	2.7 Bill - 6.5 Bill
Medium Green	6.5 Bill - 11.6 Bill
Dark Green	11.6 Bill - 26 Bill
Dark Blue	26 Bill - 50 Bill
Darkest Blue	50 Bill - 80 Bill
Grey	No Data



Tax revenue is defined as the revenues collected from taxes on income and profits, social security contributions, taxes levied on goods and services, payroll taxes, taxes on the ownership and transfer of property, and other taxes.

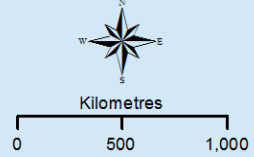
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 GISS/ACS/ECA, 2017
 Data Source: ECA

Non-Tax Revenue



Non-Tax Revenue
Year 2014 (USD)

- 6 Mill - 345 Mill
- 345 Mill - 1.5 Bill
- 1.5 Bill - 2.5 Bill
- 2.5 Bill - 5 Bill
- 5 Bill - 15 Bill
- No Data



Non-Tax Revenues are government revenue not generated from taxes. Non-Tax Revenues includes court fees; driving licence fees; harbour fees; passport fees; radio and television licence fees where public authorities provide the service.

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20° W

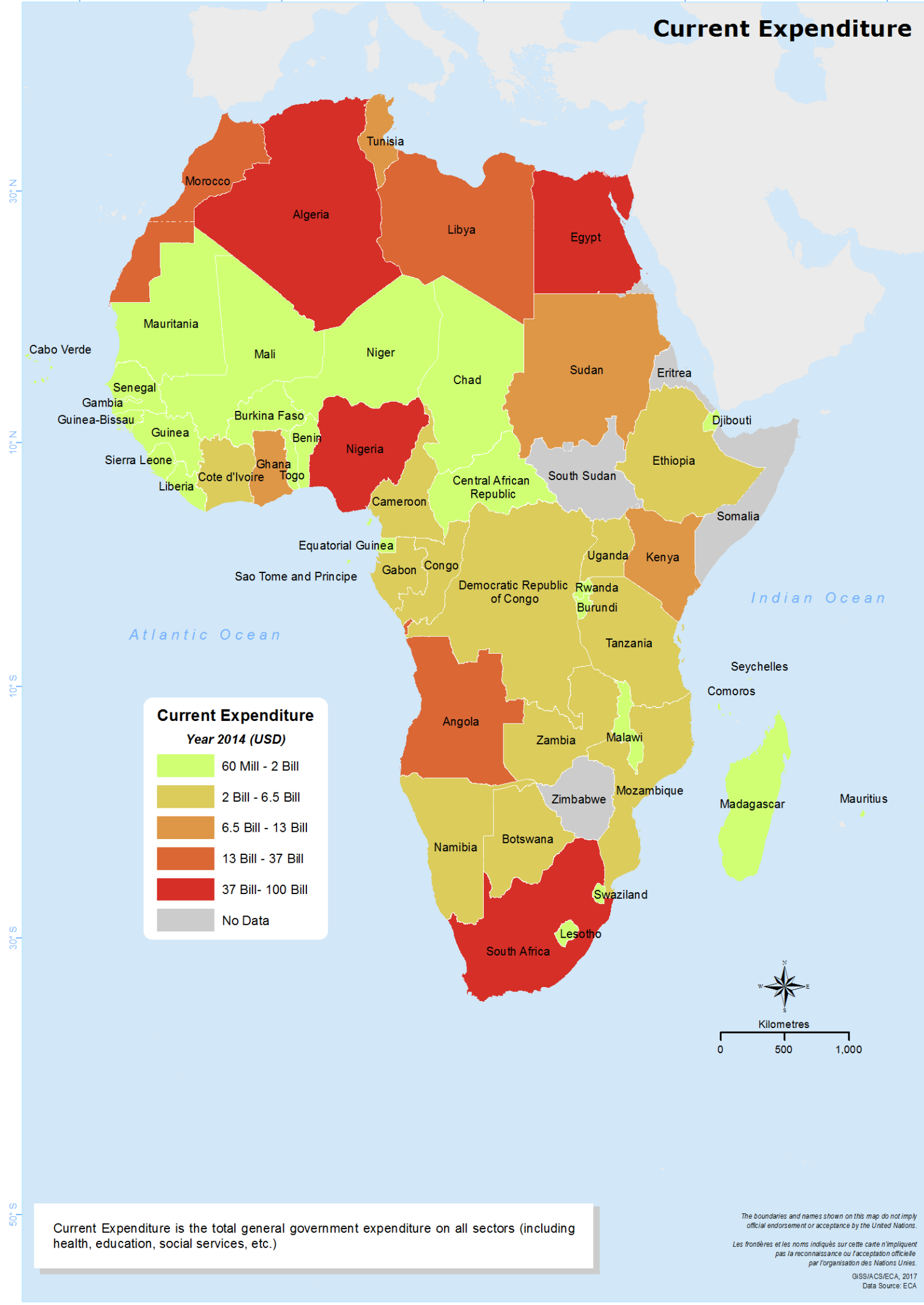
0°

20° E

40° E

60° E

Current Expenditure



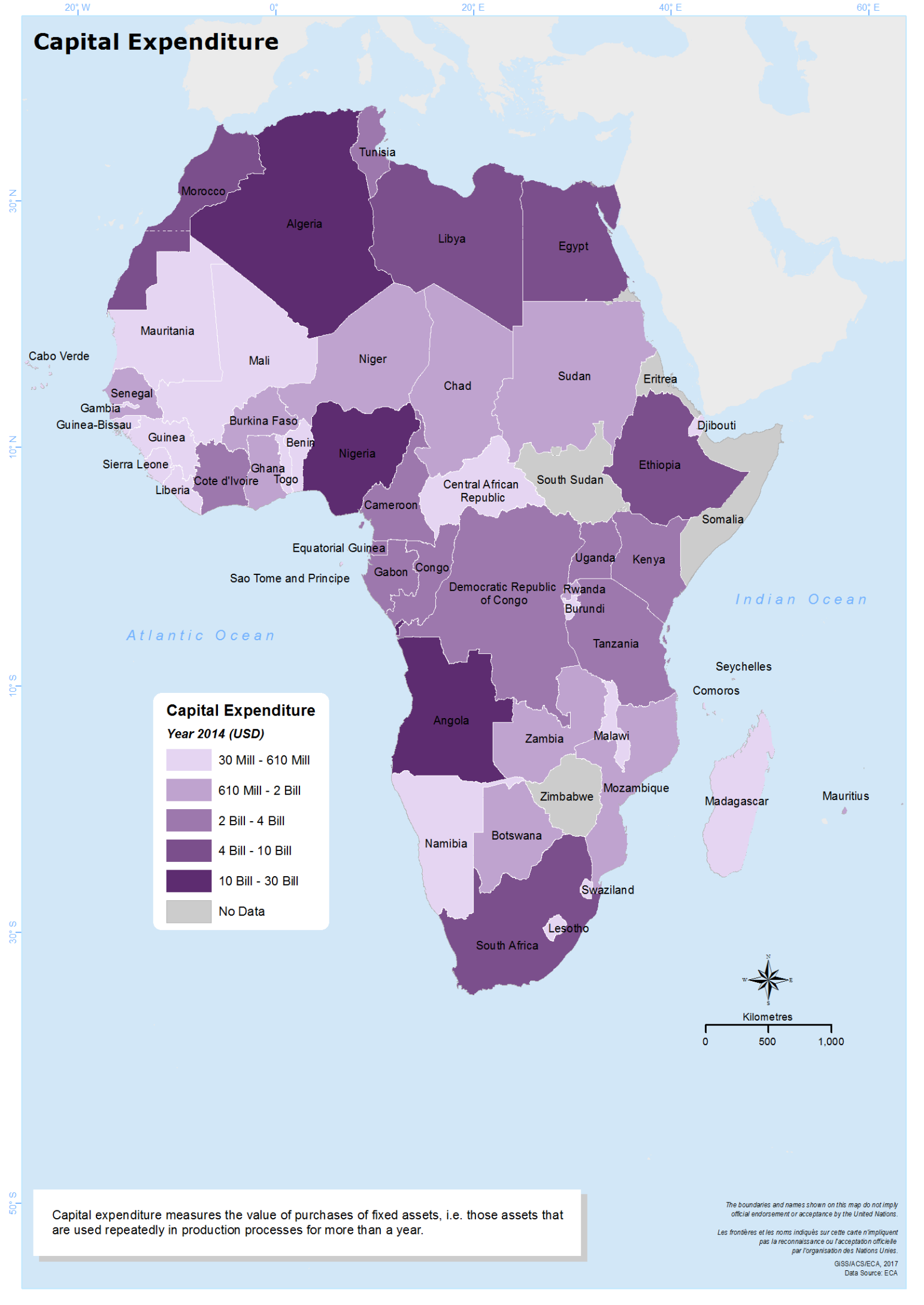
Current Expenditure is the total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.)

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GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: ECA

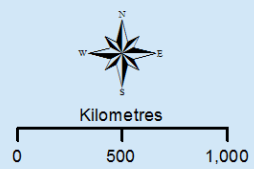
Capital Expenditure



Capital Expenditure
Year 2014 (USD)

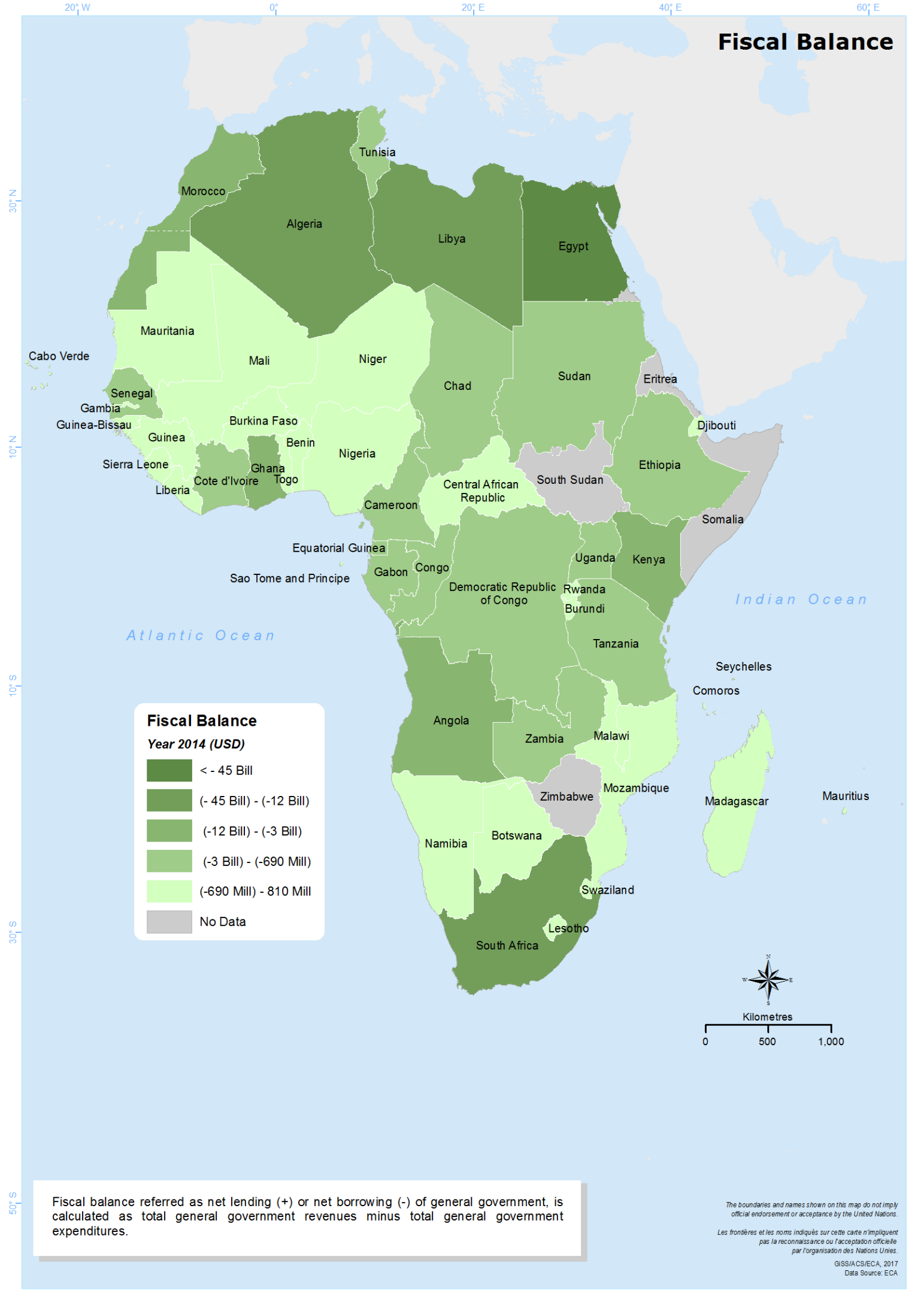
- 30 Mill - 610 Mill
- 610 Mill - 2 Bill
- 2 Bill - 4 Bill
- 4 Bill - 10 Bill
- 10 Bill - 30 Bill
- No Data

Capital expenditure measures the value of purchases of fixed assets, i.e. those assets that are used repeatedly in production processes for more than a year.



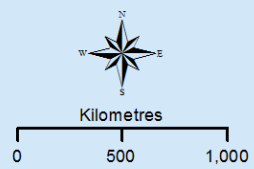
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 GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
 Data Source: ECA

Fiscal Balance



Fiscal Balance
Year 2014 (USD)

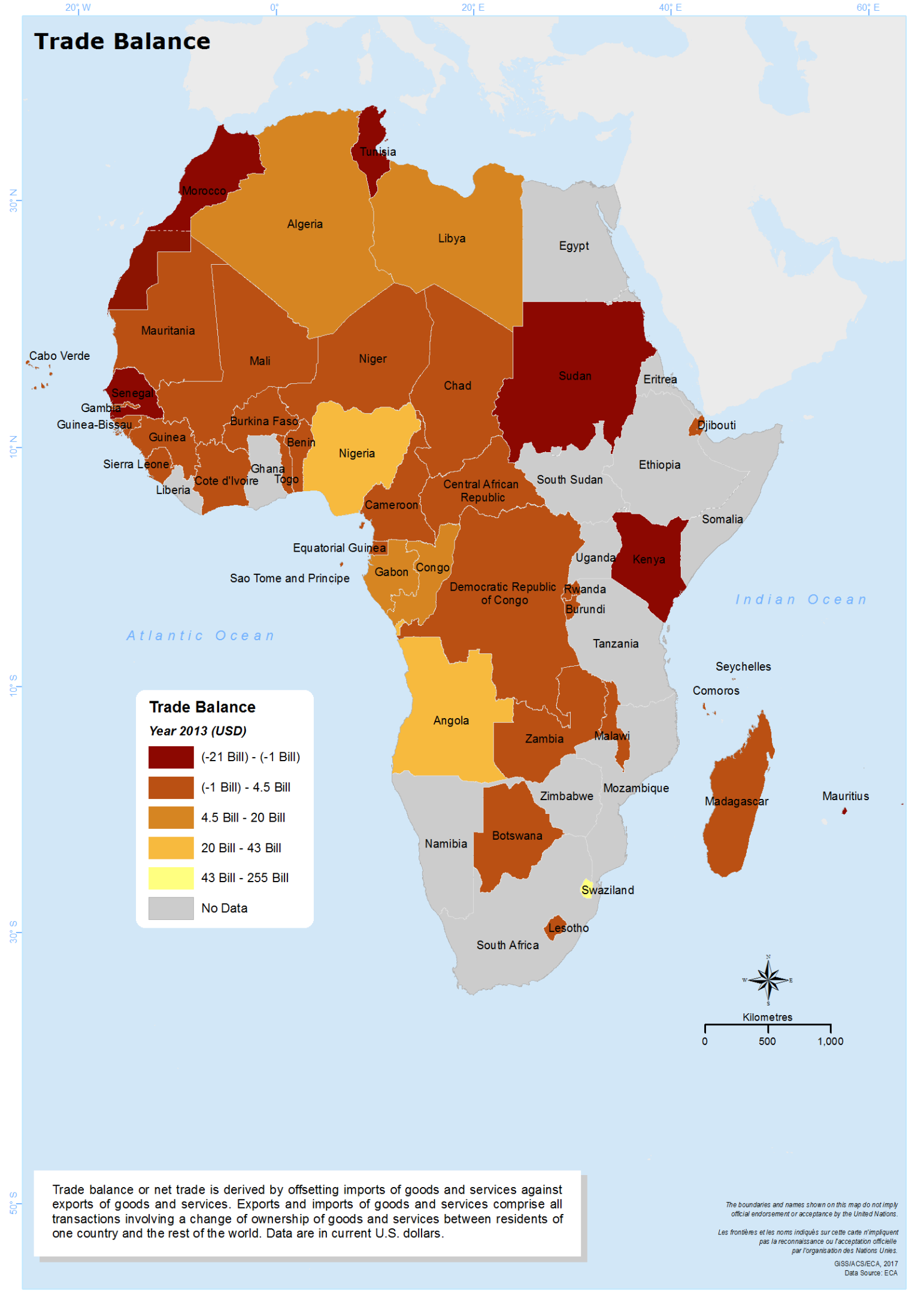
- < - 45 Bill
- (- 45 Bill) - (-12 Bill)
- (-12 Bill) - (-3 Bill)
- (-3 Bill) - (-690 Mill)
- (-690 Mill) - 810 Mill
- No Data



Fiscal balance referred as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government, is calculated as total general government revenues minus total general government expenditures.

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 GISS/ACS/ECA, 2017
 Data Source: ECA

Trade Balance



Trade balance or net trade is derived by offsetting imports of goods and services against exports of goods and services. Exports and imports of goods and services comprise all transactions involving a change of ownership of goods and services between residents of one country and the rest of the world. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

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 GISS/ACS/ECA, 2017
 Data Source: ECA

3. ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

20° W

0°

20° E

40° E

60° E

Agricultural and Food Production Index

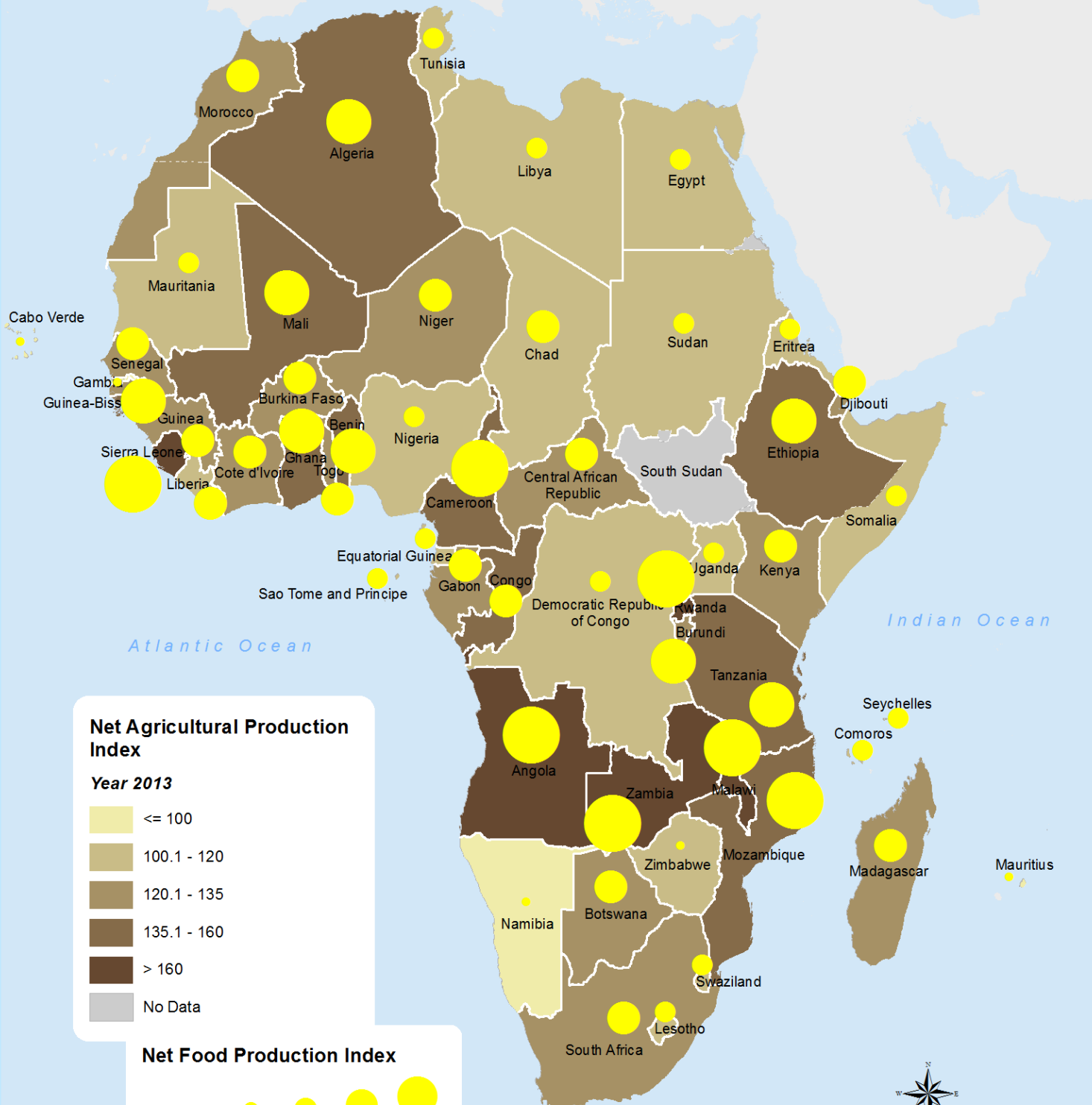
30° N

10° N

10° S

30° S

50° S

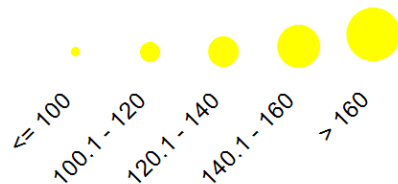


Net Agricultural Production Index

Year 2013

- <= 100
- 100.1 - 120
- 120.1 - 135
- 135.1 - 160
- > 160
- No Data

Net Food Production Index



Indian Ocean

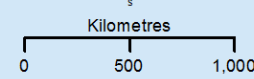
Atlantic Ocean

Seychelles

Comoros

Madagascar

Mauritius



Agricultural production index shows the relative level of the aggregate volume of agricultural production for each year in comparison with the base period 2004-2006. It is based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. The net agricultural production index takes into account deductions for feed and seed.

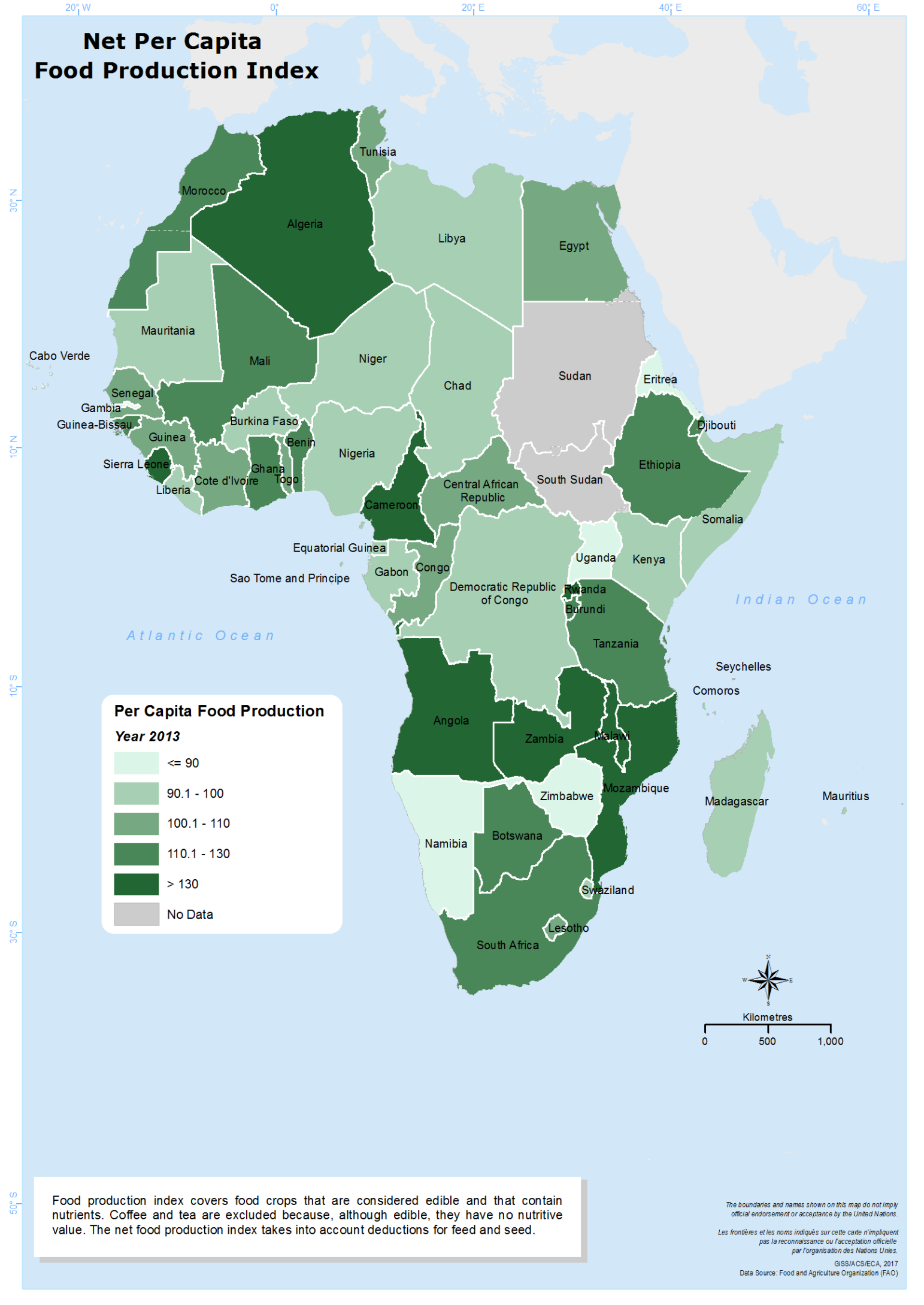
Food production index covers food crops that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value. The net food production index takes into account deductions for feed and seed.

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GISSI/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: Food And Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Net Per Capita Food Production Index



Per Capita Food Production

Year 2013

- <= 90
- 90.1 - 100
- 100.1 - 110
- 110.1 - 130
- > 130
- No Data

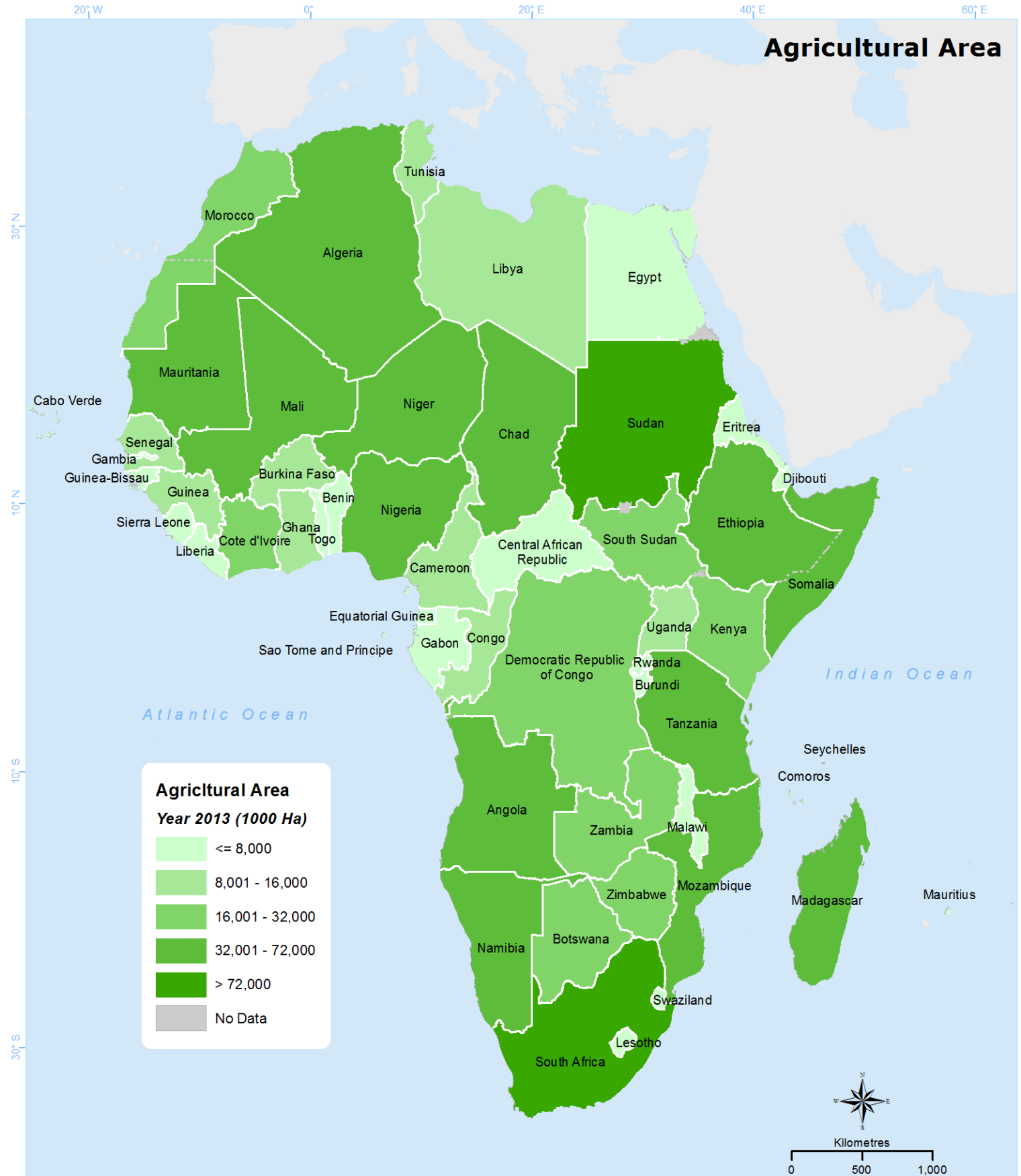
Food production index covers food crops that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value. The net food production index takes into account deductions for feed and seed.

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GIS/IAS/IECA, 2017
Data Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Agricultural Area



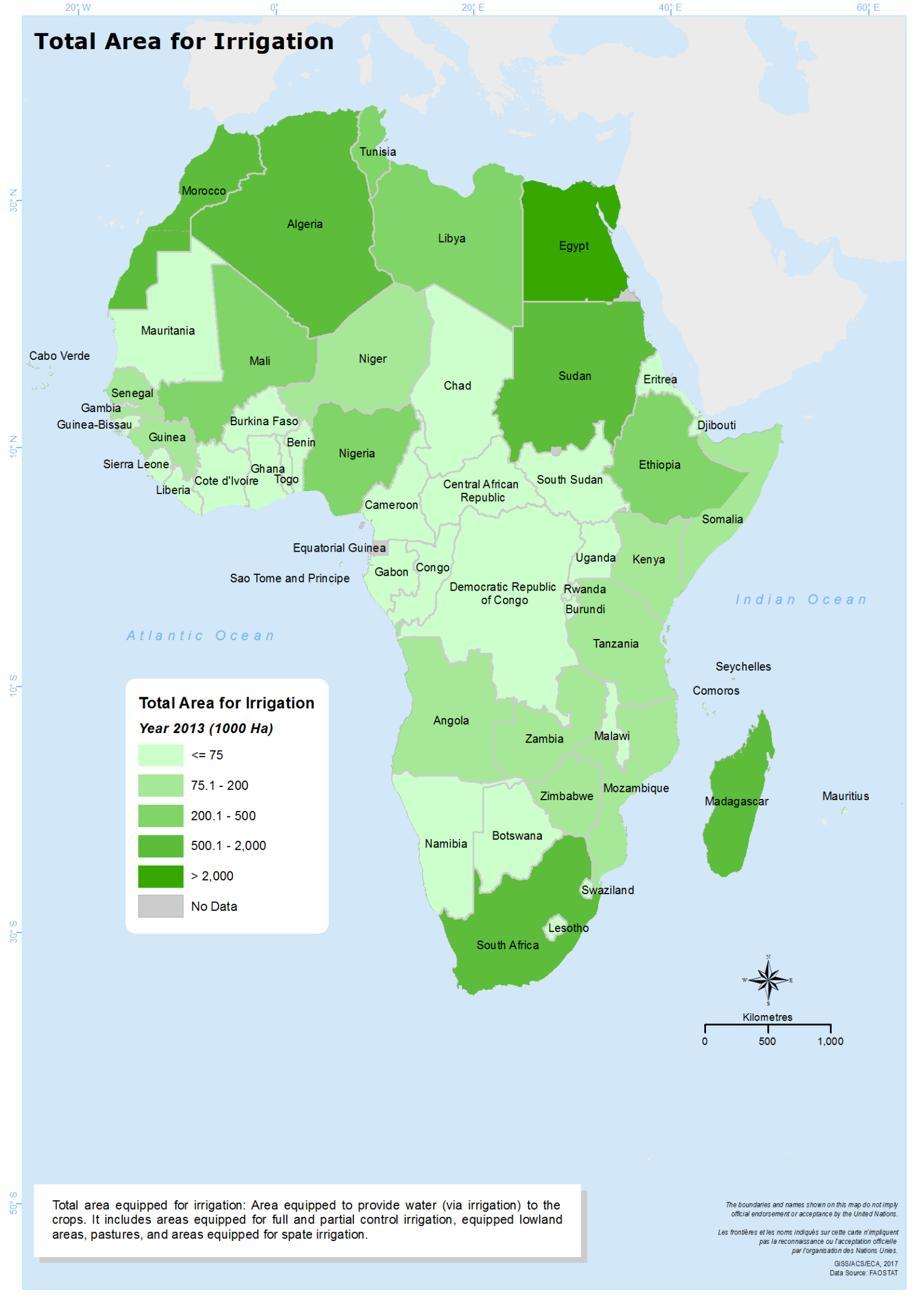
Agricultural area is the sum of areas under a) arable land - land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for "Arable land" are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable; (b) permanent crops - land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest!"); and (c) permanent meadows and pastures - land used permanently (five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild (wild prairie or grazing land).

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GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: FAOSTAT

Total Area for Irrigation



Total area equipped for irrigation: Area equipped to provide water (via irrigation) to the crops. It includes areas equipped for full and partial control irrigation, equipped lowland areas, pastures, and areas equipped for spate irrigation.

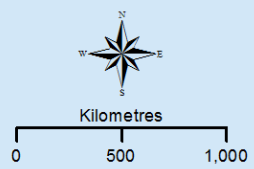
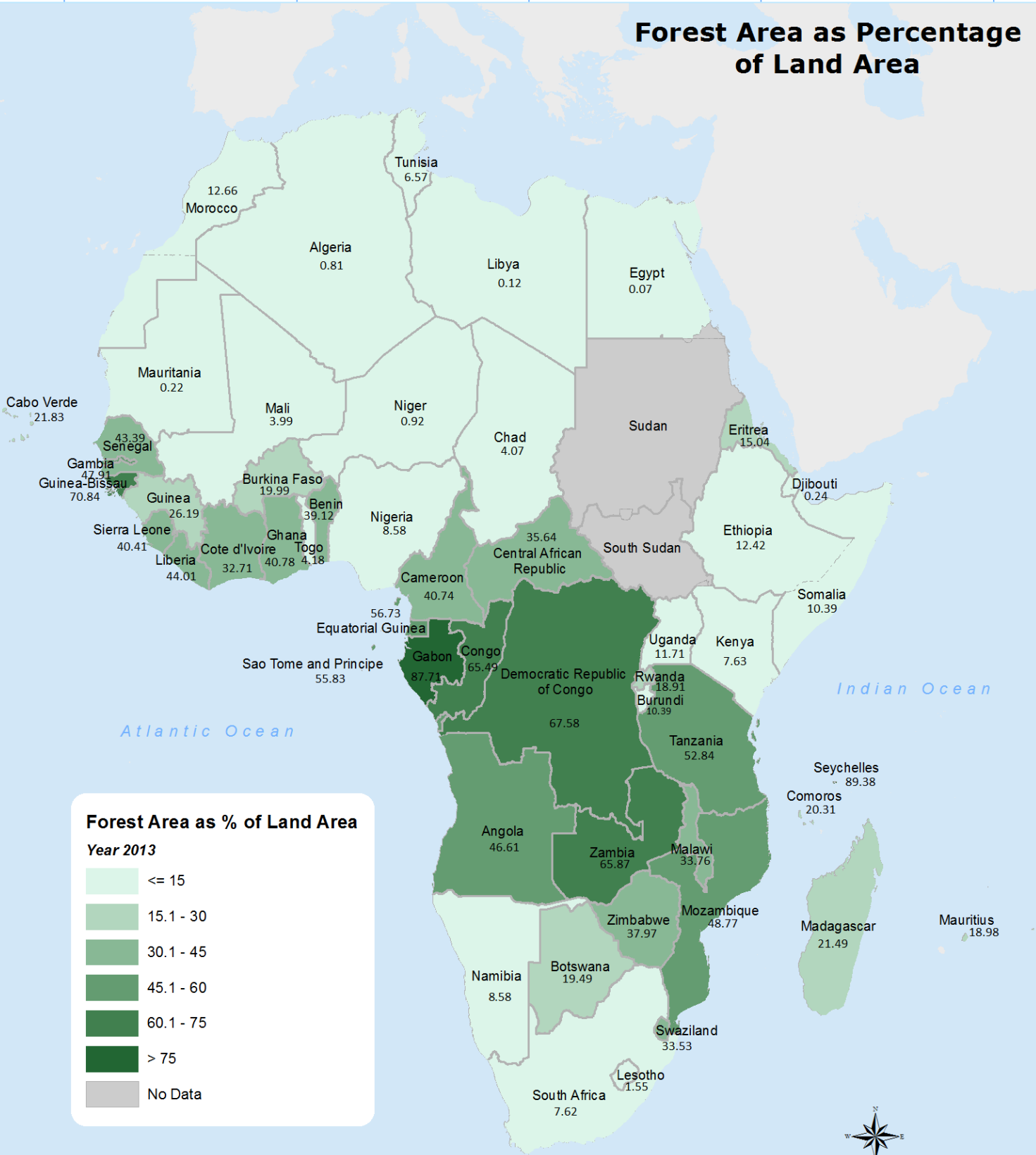
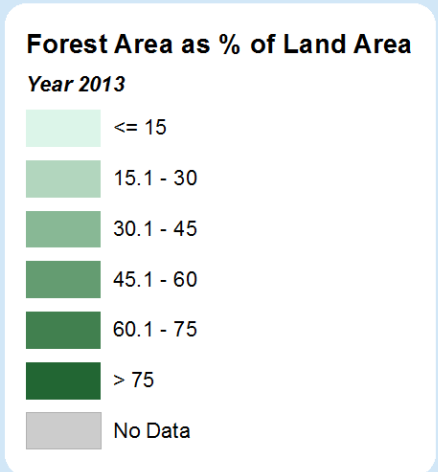
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GISS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: FAOSTAT

Forest Area as Percentage of Land Area

30° N
10° N
10° S
30° S
50° S



Forest area is the land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 metres (m) in situ. The term also excludes trees in urban.

Land area is the total area of the country excluding area under inland water bodies. Possible variations in the data may be due to updating and revisions of the country data and not necessarily to any change of area. Data are expressed in 1 000 hectares.

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GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: FAOSTAT

4. INFRASTRUCTURE & TECHNOLOGY STATISTICS

20° W

0°

20° E

40° E

60° E

Electricity Total Production

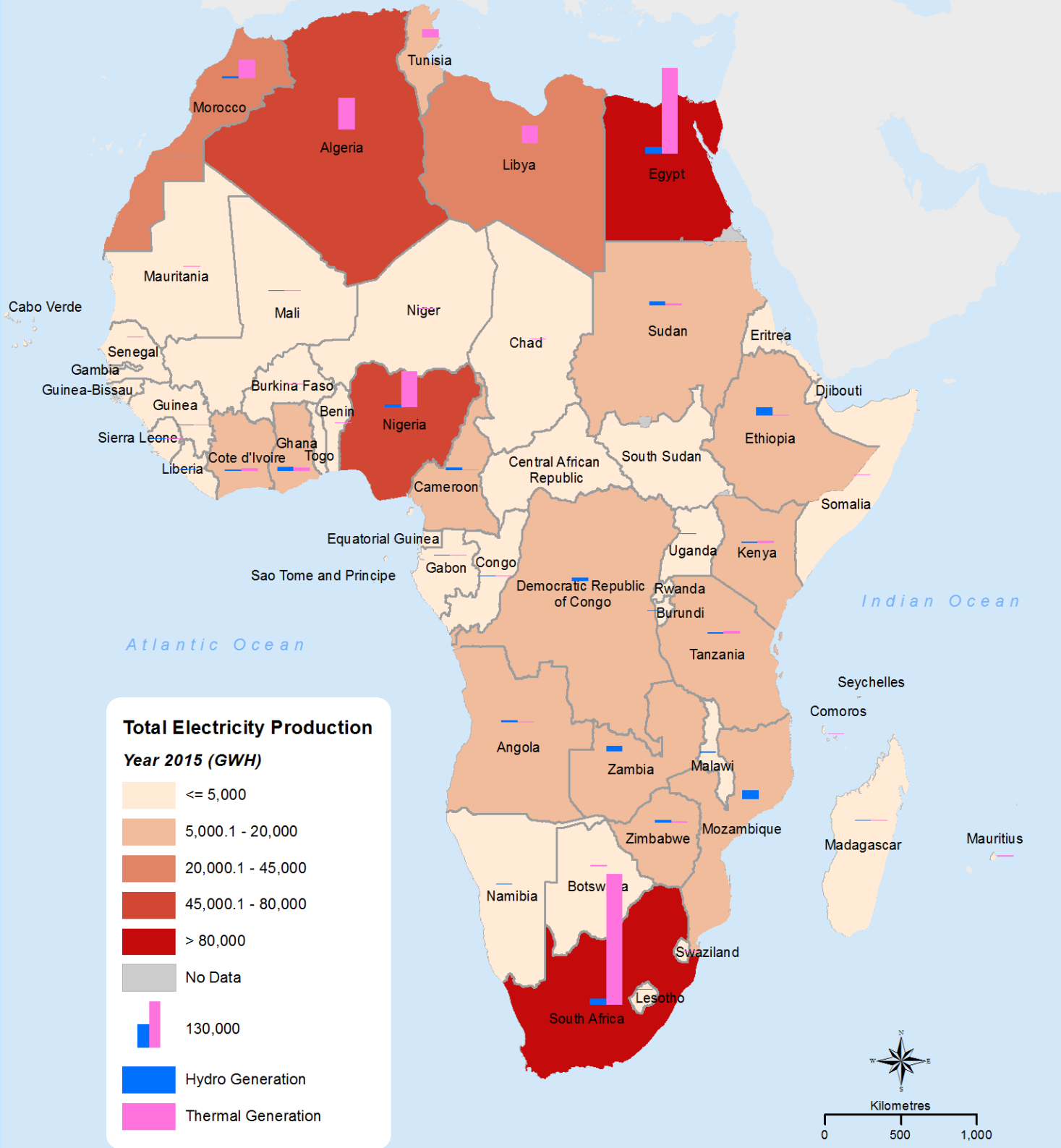
30° N

10° N

10° S

30° S

50° S



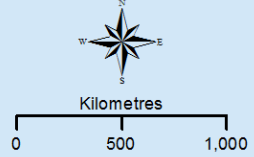
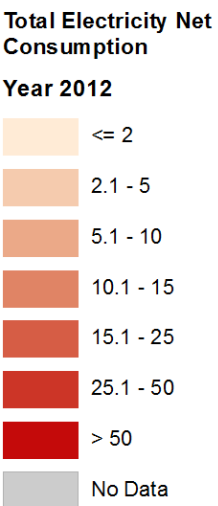
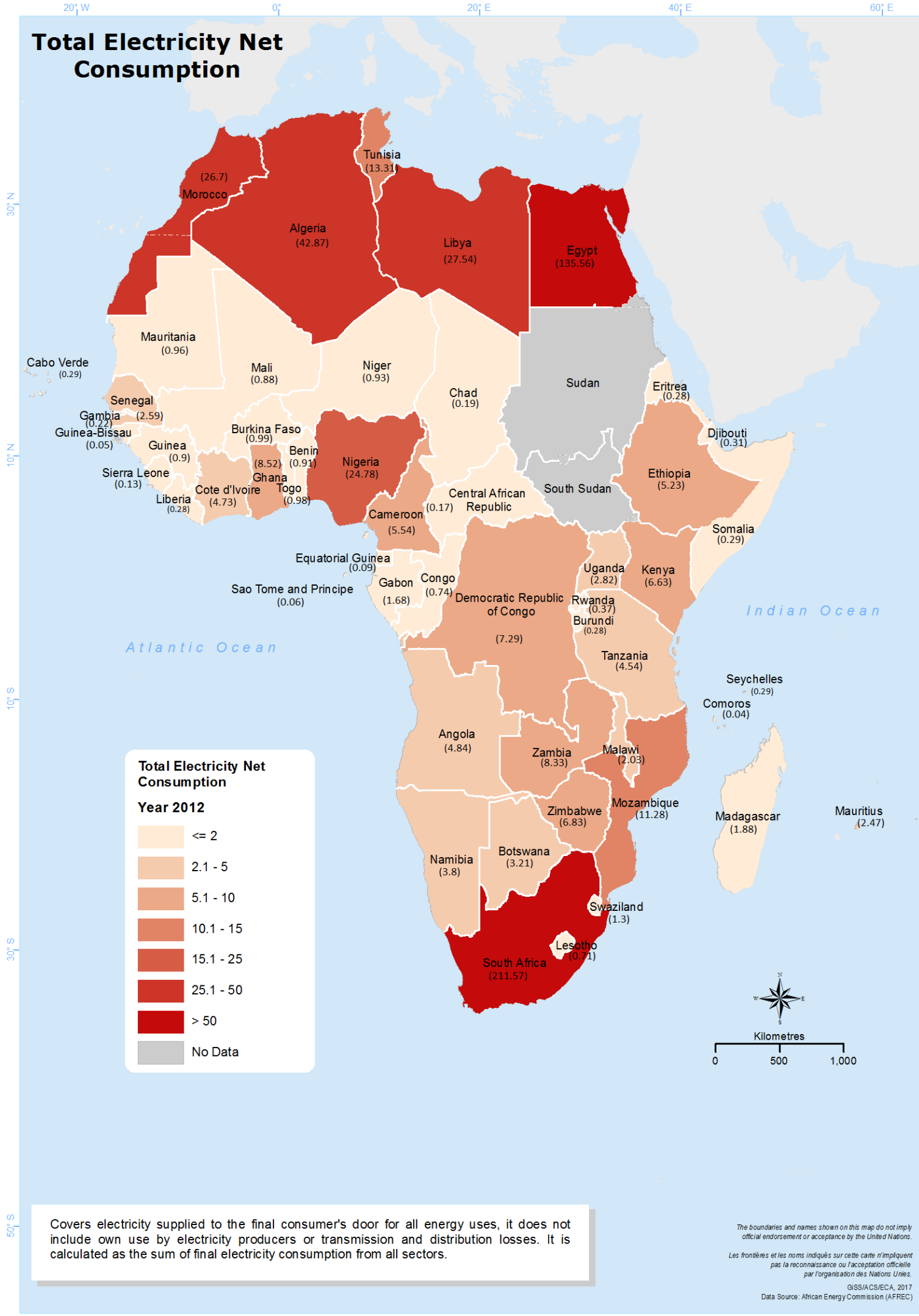
Which is the sum of the electrical energy production by all the generating units/installations concerned (including pumped storage) measured at the output terminals of the main generators.

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GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: African Energy Commission (AFREC)

Total Electricity Net Consumption



Covers electricity supplied to the final consumer's door for all energy uses, it does not include own use by electricity producers or transmission and distribution losses. It is calculated as the sum of final electricity consumption from all sectors.

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GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
Data Source: African Energy Commission (AFREC)

20° W

0°

20° E

40° E

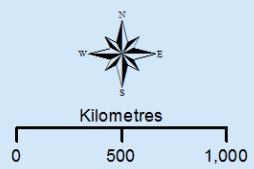
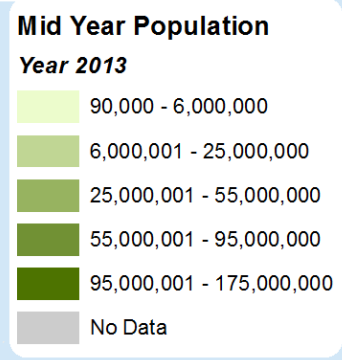
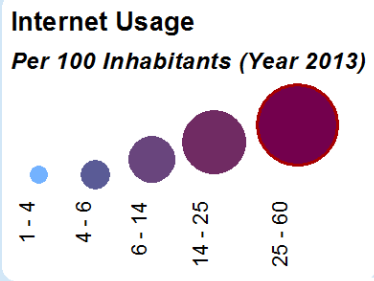
60° E

Internet Penetration

30° N
10° N
10° S
30° S
50° S

Atlantic Ocean

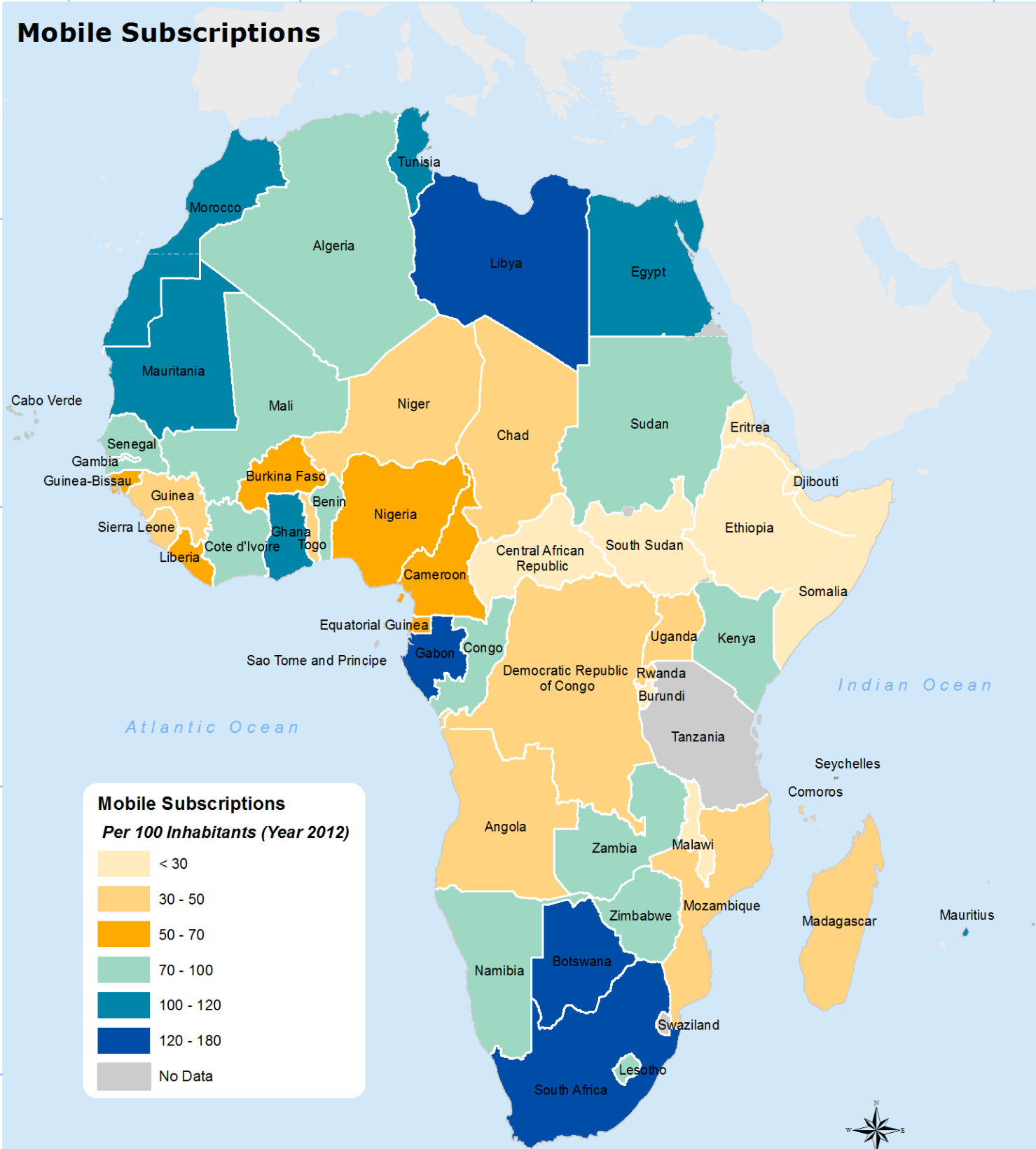
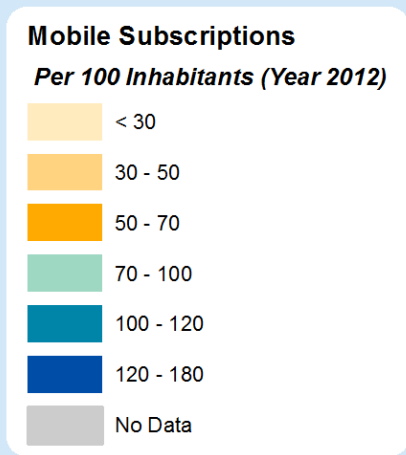
Indian Ocean



The Internet Penetration Rate corresponds to the percentage of the total population of a given country or region that uses the Internet.

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Mobile Subscriptions



Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.

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5. OTHER STATISTICS

20° W

0°

20° E

40° E

60° E

Ease of Doing Business

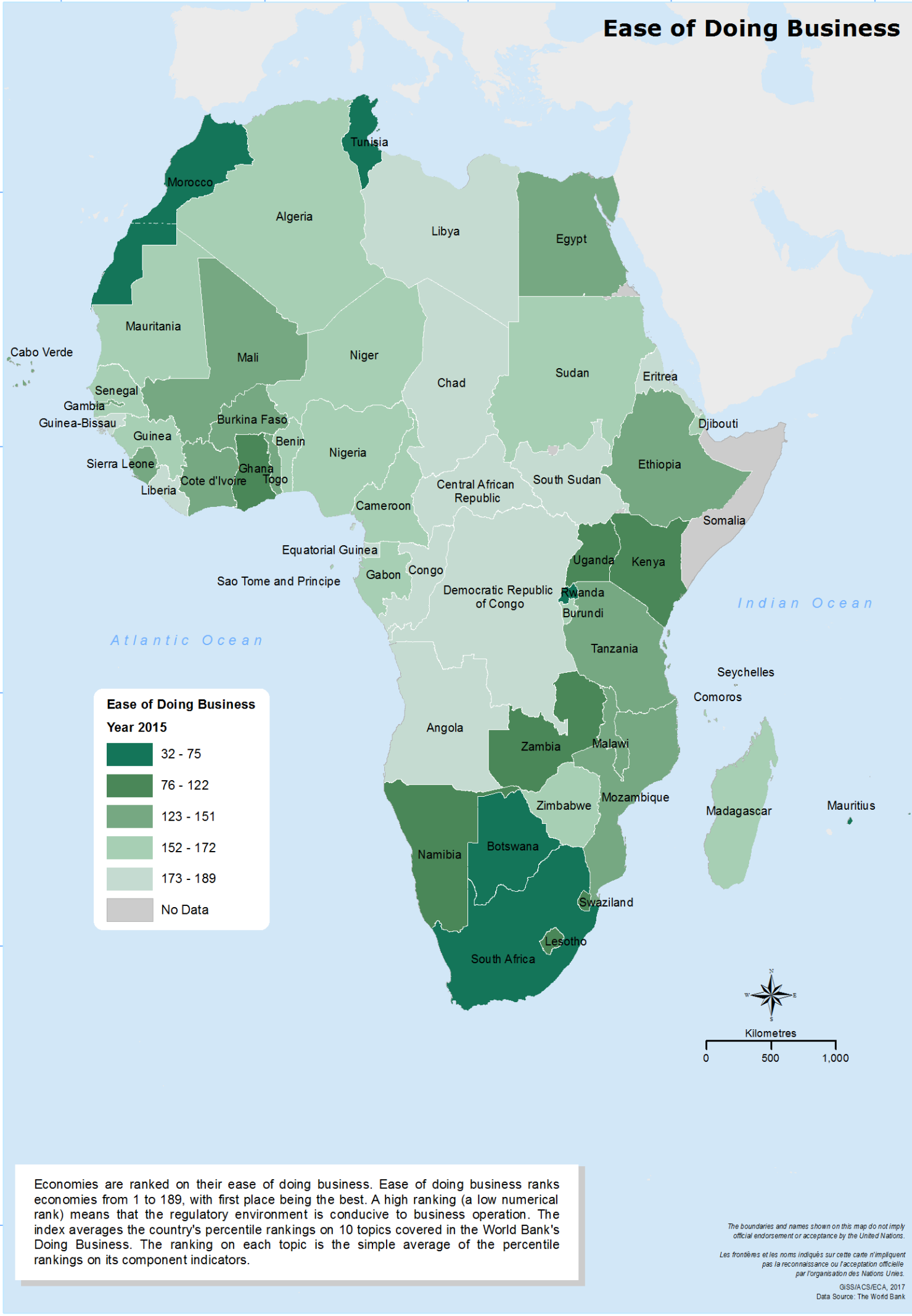
30° N

10° N

10° S

30° S

50° S



Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business. Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 189, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.

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GIS/ACS/ECA, 2017
 Data Source: The World Bank

